

Fairmount Park
Art Association
Sixty-Eighth Annual Report



“THE WAY TO PEACE”

AN ADDRESS BY

MR. CLARENCE K. STREIT

Parkway and 25th Street, Philadelphia

1 9 4 0

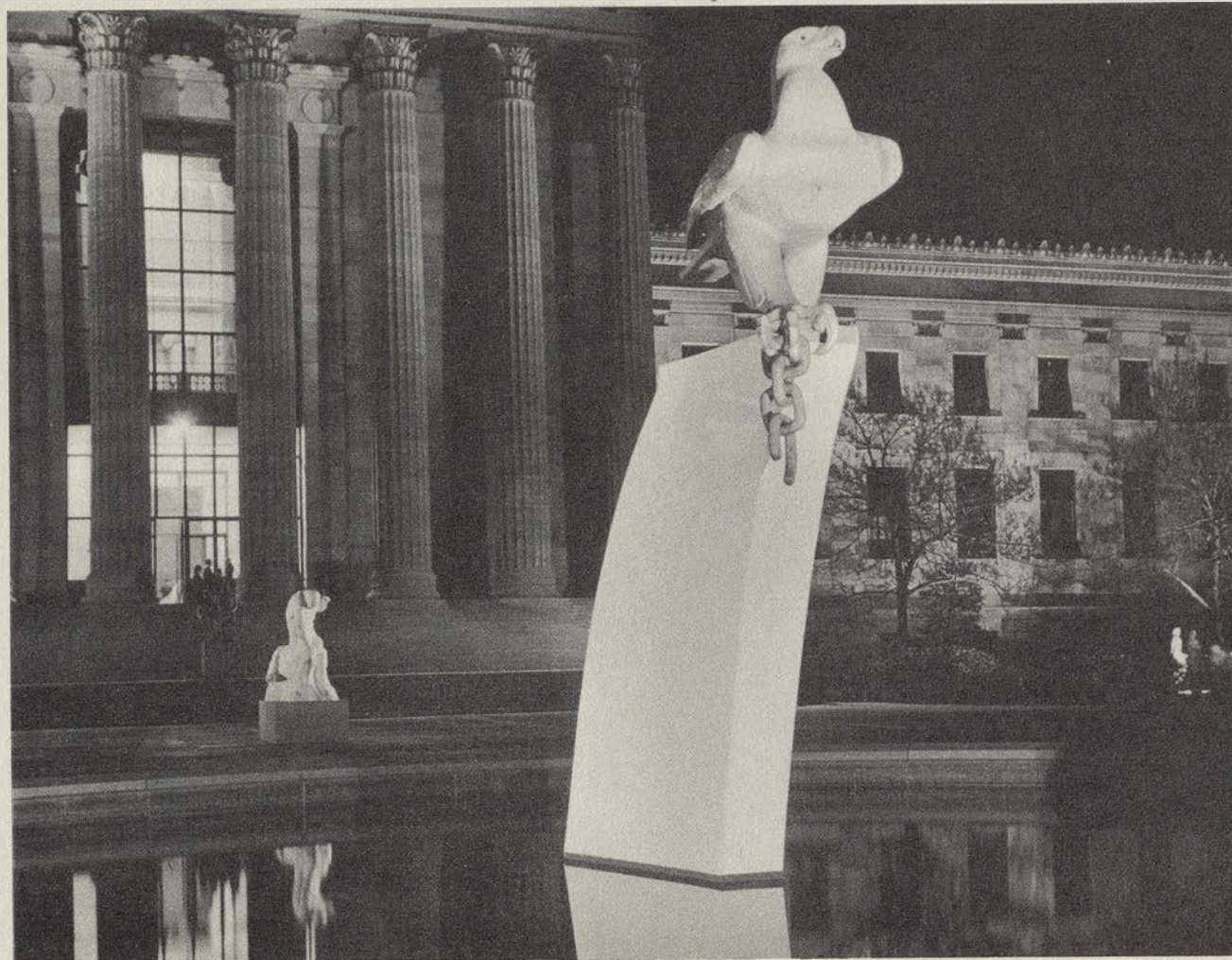


Photo by Goro from Black Star

THE CENTAUR
BY REUBEN KRAMER

LIBERATION
BY C. PAUL JENNEWEIN

FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION

Founded June, 1871

Publication No. 79

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT



Parkway and 25th Street, Philadelphia

1 9 4 0

OFFICERS 1939

President

ROLAND L. TAYLOR

Honorary Vice-President

J. RODMAN PAUL

Vice-President

SYDNEY E. MARTIN

Treasurer

ORVILLE H. BULLITT

Executive Secretary

W. H. NOBLE, JR.

Parkway and 25th Street

TRUSTEES

TERM EXPIRES IN 1940

R. STURGIS INGERSOLL

ALFRED G. B. STEEL

FRANCIS BIDDLE

BRANDON BARRINGER

SYDNEY E. MARTIN

HENRI MARCEAU

TERM EXPIRES IN 1941

JOHN STORY JENKS

ORVILLE H. BULLITT

BENJAMIN R. HOFFMAN

W. HINCKLE SMITH

HORACE H. F. JAYNE

CARROLL S. TYSON

TERM EXPIRES IN 1942

CHARLES L. BORIE, JR.

ROLAND L. TAYLOR

ALBERT KELSEY

SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, JR.

T. TRUXTUN HARE

JOSEPH E. WIDENER

Associate Counsel

R. STURGIS INGERSOLL

FRANCIS BIDDLE

STANDING COMMITTEES

(The President is *ex officio* a member of all Committees)

Auditing Committee

J. RODMAN PAUL, *Chairman*

BENJAMIN R. HOFFMAN

On Finances, Legacies and Trusts

ORVILLE H. BULLITT, *Chairman*

BENJAMIN R. HOFFMAN

R. STURGIS INGERSOLL

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On Samuel Foundation

CHARLES L. BORIE, JR., *Chairman*

FRANCIS BIDDLE

BENJAMIN R. HOFFMAN

R. STURGIS INGERSOLL

HORACE H. F. JAYNE

For list of sculpture and other art objects presented to the Park by the Association, see annual report of 1932.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

On Aero Memorial

ROLAND L. TAYLOR, *Chairman*

HORACE H. F. JAYNE

SYDNEY E. MARTIN

C. TOWNSEND LUDINGTON

On Relocation of Sculpture

SYDNEY E. MARTIN, *Chairman*

CHARLES L. BORIE, JR.

HORACE H. F. JAYNE

The Executive Secretary acts as secretary for all Committees.

LIST OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENTS

Anthony J. Drexel	1871-1893
John H. Converse	1894-1900; 1904-1909
Charles H. Howell	1900-1902
James M. Beck	1903-1904
Edward T. Stotesbury	1909-1916
Charles J. Cohen	1916-1927
Emory McMichael	1927-1930
Roland L. Taylor	1930-

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

J. Rodman Paul.....1940-

VICE-PRESIDENTS

H. Corbit Ogden.....1871-1876
 Charles H. Rogers.....1876-1886
 Joel J. Baily.....1886-1903
 Alexander Brown.....1887-1893
 George B. Roberts.....1887-1898
 Charles C. Harrison.....1894-1907
 Frank Thomson.....1898-1899
 William W. Justice.....1899-1900
 Ferdinand J. Dreer.....1900-1902
 Charles E. Dana.....1900-1914
 Edgar V. Seeler.....1904-1909
 John T. Morris.....1909-1915
 John H. Converse.....1909-1910
 Charles J. Cohen.....1912-1916
 E. Burgess Warren.....1916-1917
 James M. Beck.....1916-1936
 Henry K. Fox.....1916-1925
 J. Rodman Paul.....1924-1939
 Eli Kirk Price.....1925-1933
 Sydney E. Martin.....1936-

TREASURERS

James L. Claghorn.....1871-1885
 Thomas Hockley.....1885-1892
 Henry K. Fox.....1892-1899
 James W. Paul, Jr.....1899-1908
 William W. Justice.....1909-1914
 John W. Pepper.....1915-1918
 W. Hinckle Smith.....1919-1940
 Orville H. Bullitt.....1940-

SECRETARIES

John Bellangee Cox.....1871-1875; 1877-1887
 John B. Robinson.....1875-1877
 Charles H. Howell.....1887-1900
 Leslie W. Miller.....1900-1920
 Roland L. Taylor.....1920-1930

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

Andrew Wright Crawford.....1922-1930
 Henri Marceau.....1930-1939
 W. H. Noble, Jr.....1939-

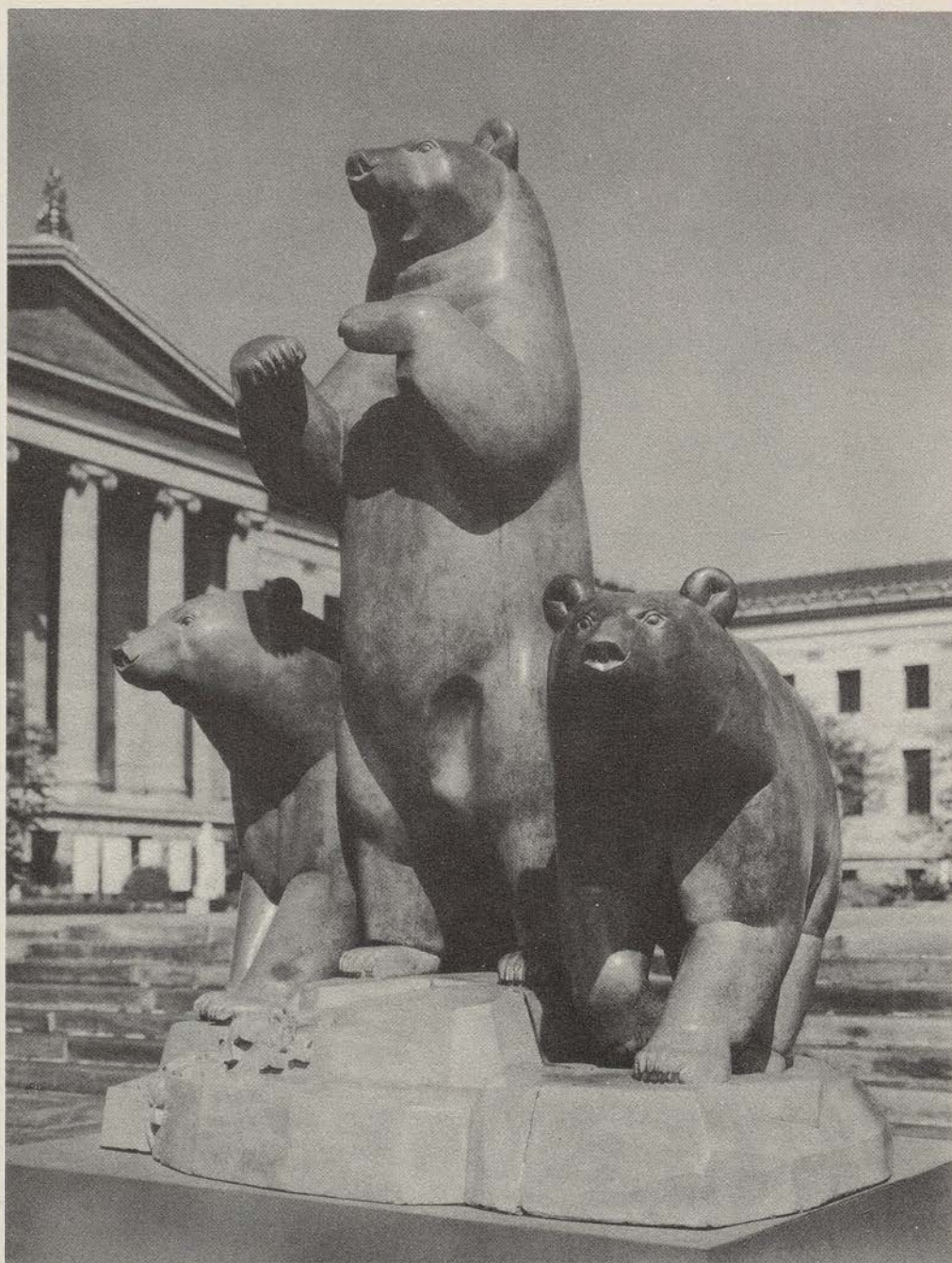


Photo by Reuben Goldberg

BEARS
BY PAUL MANSHIP

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

January 24, 1940.

To the Members of the Fairmount Park Art Association:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Your Board is happy to report further progress at the site of the

ELLEN PHILLIPS SAMUEL MEMORIAL

Since its last report was presented the central bronze group of the north exedra has been installed. You will recall that the delay in completing this bronze was due to the untimely death of Gaston Lachaise. Maurice Sterne, who was appointed to re-design the group, has produced a work thought by many to be his most important achievement. The sculptor has addressed himself to the task of symbolizing America's belief in free opportunity for all regardless of race or creed. He has solved the difficult problem of arranging two figures in a unified composition, at the same time preserving for each the importance demanded by the theme. This, briefly, is devoted to the thought that the peoples who have come to this country have sought a new way of life. The standing figure in the sculptor's group is intended to represent those who have had this experience in contrast to those who are still prone and bound by ancient tradition. The full meaning of this group will come with greater force when the flanking figures of stone will have been completed. These, as you know, are being carved by Heinz Warneke and Hélène Sardeau. The Samuel Memorial Committee has approved the half full-size models and the final works will be completed by spring.

With the completion of the central terrace of the Memorial not far off, your Board is studying plans for the placement of additional works. With this in mind it has planned a competitive exhibition of sculpture to be held from May until September in the Courtyard and Great Hall of the Museum. Such an exhibition was organized by the Association in 1933 and it furnished valuable aid in the selection of sculptors for the Memorial. In addition it was an important artistic event of the season and focused national attention on the Samuel Memorial and on the Association. With the interested cooperation of the Museum we hope to make this year's exhibition noteworthy and equally useful.

During the past year the

LOGAN MEMORIAL

was dedicated. The ceremonies took place at the Ridgway Library on May first, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Library. Mr. Taylor presided and made the presentation of the Memorial to Dr. Francis R. Packard, President of the Library Company. The principal address, dealing with the life and achievements of James Logan, was brilliantly delivered by Austin Gray, Librarian and member of the Logan Committee. The Logan Memorial Committee has, therefore, been relieved of further duty and your Board has voted to transfer the balance of the Logan Fund to swell the total to be made available for the Aero Memorial.

The

AERO MEMORIAL

was originated in 1917 by a contribution of \$100 made by the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. Joseph A. Steinmetz, the President of the Aero Club, in making the gift on behalf of the Club, wrote to our Secretary, in part, as follows:

"THE AERO CLUB OF PENNSYLVANIA will start a fund for a monumental memorial to the flying men of Pennsylvania who fell in the great war. . . The Trustees of the fund shall be the Fairmount Park Art Association and the said Association shall have full power to determine the kind and style of the Memorial, the time of its dedication and its location either in the City or in Fairmount Park."

In response to this letter, your Board in accepting trusteeship decided to issue a public appeal for funds, pledging itself to match all contributions made for an Aero Memorial. As a result of this appeal contributions of \$1000 each were generously made by Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Dr. and Mrs. George Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. Theron I. Crane. In addition to these sums, the Aero Club continued to contribute the sum of \$100 yearly until a total of \$600 had been given. All of these gifts were matched by your Board from the Association's general funds. In 1926 the total assembled, including the above mentioned gifts and a few small anonymous donations, amounted to \$7,204.17.

It was the decision of your Board that this sum was too small to furnish a memorial of sufficient importance and the funds were allowed to increase at interest. Your Treasurer's report for this year shows a balance in the Aero Memorial Fund of \$13,090.29. To this amount we have recently voted to add the balance of \$17,516.52 in the Logan Fund thus bringing the Aero Memorial Fund to the total of \$30,606.81.

With this amount available, your Aero Memorial Committee has been active in studying sites and has consulted with artists on

the problems related to the Memorial. We can, therefore, report definite progress.

Your Board is also able to report favorable changes in

INVESTMENTS

held for various accounts. These are being made by your Finance Committee under authority voted at our last Annual Meeting. Mr. Brandon Barringer has kindly assumed much of the burden of investigating and proposing investments of diversified and sound character.

RESIGNATIONS

It is with regret that we announce the resignation of Mr. J. Rodman Paul. Your Board, in accepting Mr. Paul's resignation, adopted the following:

RESOLVED to accept Mr. Paul's resignation with great regret and to express the Board's deep appreciation of his services rendered to the Association as Vice-President since 1924 and as a member of the Board since 1920. It was further

RESOLVED to unanimously elect Mr. Paul Honorary Vice-President of the Association.

We must also announce the resignation of Mr. Stanley Woodward as a member of the Board. Mr. Woodward's resignation was accepted with regret in view of his continued absence from the city.

Your former Executive Secretary, Mr. Henri Marceau, regretfully announced his resignation owing to the pressure of other duties. Mr. Marceau's continued interest in the Association is assured, however, by his election as a member of the Board in the vacancy created by Mr. Woodward's resignation.

We announce with pleasure the appointment of Mr. W. H. Noble, Jr. to the post of Executive Secretary. Mr. Noble and your former Executive Secretary are working in close collaboration until Mr. Noble becomes familiar with his several duties.

ELECTIONS

It is now your duty to elect six members to the Board of Trustees for a term of three years and until their successors are chosen.

The Trustees whose terms expire at this time are:

CHARLES L. BORIE, JR.	ROLAND L. TAYLOR
ALBERT KELSEY	SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, JR.
T. TRUXTUN HARE	JOSEPH E. WIDENER

On behalf of the Board,

ROLAND L. TAYLOR
President.



Photo by Howard Cadwallader

SECTION OF THE GREAT OUTDOOR COURT OF THE MUSEUM

MINUTES OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION

The Sixty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Fairmount Park Art Association was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Wednesday, January 24, 1940, at twelve o'clock noon.

There were about 510 members and guests present. Mr. Taylor presided and received Mr. Clarence K. Streit, who was guest of honor and speaker.

The minutes of the meeting held January 25, 1939, having been printed in the Annual Report, a copy of which was available at the meeting, the reading of the minutes was not called for and they were approved.

The Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Association was read by the Secretary. It was moved that the Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Fairmount Park Art Association be accepted and referred to the incoming Board for publication and that the Secretary be requested to order the usual number of reports printed.

Seconded and carried.

The Treasurer's Report, duly audited, was presented by headings. It was moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted and referred to the incoming Board for publication.

Mr. Taylor reported with regret the resignation of Mr. J. Rodman Paul from the Board of Trustees and that the Board had promptly elected Mr. Paul as an Honorary Vice-President. On Mr. Taylor's suggestion Mr. Orville H. Bullitt was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by Mr. Paul's resignation.

Mr. Taylor also reported the resignation of Mr. Henri Marceau, who has been Executive Secretary for nine years. In order not to lose Mr. Marceau's valuable services he was elected to the Board of Trustees. To fill this post the Board then elected Mr. W. H. Noble, Jr. as Executive Secretary.

FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION

The terms of the six Trustees having expired, the following were nominated to serve for a term of three years until their successors are chosen:

Messrs.:

CHARLES L. BORIE, JR.

ALBERT KELSEY

T. TRUXTUN HARE

ROLAND L. TAYLOR

SAMUEL PRICE WETHERILL, JR.

JOSEPH E. WIDENER

It was moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for those nominated.

Seconded and carried.

The Secretary reported that he had cast the ballot accordingly.

The President announced the election of nominees.

The President then introduced the speaker, Mr. Clarence K. Streit, whose subject was "The Way to Peace."

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

W. H. NOBLE, JR.,
Executive Secretary

January 26, 1940.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Evidently the fact that the speaker was somewhat delayed or marooned by the snowstorm from the South has become known. His entry was received with applause.

It may seem strange to you that we have chosen such a subject, "The Way to Peace," which is so different from our usual addresses which have to do with parks. Perhaps this is not so far away from the subject as it might seem, because I think that most of us are agreed that if we don't have peace, and a world of peace, people can't go back to a feeling we used to have before the Great War, when one could go about his business with a feeling that the world was normal and that he could go through the usual phases of life which had existed for a hundred years or more. Unless we are able to get such a feeling as that, we won't have peace.

On the other hand, we will have something very much worse than at the present time, and if we do, parks won't be of very much use to the people.

Therefore, it seemed to us—to your chairman, in particular—that it was a very fitting time to have an address from such an eminent speaker, and one who is working definitely on the subject, and on a very definite plan to bring about peace in the world. In so far as I know, it is the only definite plan; certainly, the only one of which I have been able to hear or read.

It is something that will attract the attention, I think, of everyone old enough to understand, because it is a thing that is in the heart of everybody, and the wish and prayer of everybody every day.

A short digest of Mr. Streit's history is as follows:

While a student at Montana University, Mr. Streit enlisted in the World War, served overseas, and was attached to the Archives Division of the American Peace Mission at Versailles. He returned to Montana and completed his studies in the United States, winning a Rhodes Scholarship, which took him to Oxford. He became a foreign correspondent and worked in Rome, Constantinople, Paris, and other European capitals.

He was expelled from Rumania when his frank dispatches met with the disfavor of the government. He was elected president of the association of newspaper correspondents in Geneva while covering the League of Nations for the *New York Times*, a period lasting from 1929 to 1939.

Now on an extended leave of absence from the *New York Times*, Mr. Streit is Chairman of the National Organizing Committee for the Inter-Democracy Federal Union. It is a big title, but the meaning is very simple. An association was formed last summer to promote in this country a plan for a federal union of free people throughout the world.



Photo by James Rogers

GREAT STAIR HALL OF THE MUSEUM
SCULPTURE INTERNATIONAL, 1940

“THE WAY TO PEACE”

AN ADDRESS BY

MR. CLARENCE K. STREIT

One might think at first glance, as your President said, that it is also topsy-turvy to have me speak to your Park and Art Association on this question of peace. But I agree with your chairman. This is one of the signs of sanity in the world. There is a time to commemorate great actions in stone, there is a time to act. We must pick our times. There is a time to span the continent in stone, to commemorate its spanning. There is a time to span the oceans in thought and in action.

As your President has so well said, we can not have parks and we can not have art if we do not have peace, and to have peace, we must have government. We would not have peace in Philadelphia today, we would not have freedom or prosperity if we had no government here, if we had no government in Pennsylvania, and if we had no effective government in the United States. The problem we face today is how to get that kind of effective government in the world, a kind of effective government that secures for individuals peace, security, prosperity and freedom.

How to get it is the big question. I believe, in answering that question, we can best secure guidance by going back into our own early history. All parallels are faulty, but I would rather put my trust in the experience of the past than in pure speculative theory in such complicated and grave questions as we face today. There is, to my mind, enough of a parallel between the earliest period in our history and the present period to make that earlier period well worth our special attention today.

It was not only in 1917 that we went to war to make the world safe for democracy. We began as a people by fighting eight years to make just this coast of the Atlantic Ocean safe for democracy.

It was not only in our time, either, that after we had won the war part of the struggle, we became discouraged and thought we had lost all we had fought for, that war for democracy had been a great mistake. That happened in that earlier period also.

I used to think that the most discouraging time for Washington was that winter at Valley Forge. But the fact is that in 1786 Washington wrote to John Jay, “I am uneasy and apprehensive, more so than during the war.”

Why? Well, for pretty much the same reasons that I have found American people all through this country uneasy and apprehensive today, and I have traveled at least 30,000 miles since this proposal

came out, from coast to coast, North and South, in the Middle West, and all through the country. The responsible men and women of this country are uneasy and apprehensive now.

Why? I think it comes down to this: both times in our history the fundamental problem was how to organize the victorious democracies so as to keep what they had won for democracy, for individual freedom. Each time we hit upon the same answer at the start.

You know what the answer was. We thought that the only way we could secure our individual freedom was by keeping the individual nations free, that we Americans must maintain our own army, our own tariff, our own money, our own independent rights as a state; and the British thought that, and the French, and the others. So, we organized the world as a League of Nations, so that each nation in it could keep these independent rights.

We did that after that first war for democracy, too. The people of Pennsylvania thought then that the only way they could keep their individual freedom was to have an army in Pennsylvania and a tariff around Pennsylvania; the people of New York thought the same thing, and the people of Virginia thought the same thing, and in each one of the thirteen democracies the people thought the same thing.

They organized the states, to begin with, not as our federal union that we have today, but as a League of Friendship under the Articles of Confederation. They organized it to keep these individual rights for each one of the states who were members.

What was the result? Very much the same as in our time. It wasn't very long until there were eleven territorial disputes among those thirteen democracies that had fought for eight years for our common way of life.

Troops of New York were massing on the frontiers of Vermont, and there was a dispute between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Here in Pennsylvania the army of Pennsylvania was committing atrocities on the people from Connecticut. There were territorial wars between the states.

All of the above difficulties were due, I assert, to their jealously guarded, unrestricted, state sovereignties. For a cure our forefathers first tried large doses of more of the same nationalistic poison. They tried money magic until the monetary systems of most of the states neared collapse. The result was only more misery and oppression.

The parallels with the situation in the modern world are vivid and illuminating. We, too, have given more power to the central government. Of course, the central government at that time was the central government in each state. Congress was a laughing stock. They could hardly ever get a quorum together, let alone reach an agreement.

The league of these thirteen states was threatened with war from the outside, and strife from the inside. That, in short, was the situation which led Washington to write as he did to John Jay, and led lesser Americans to sneer. It is always easy to sneer at war for democracy.

At that time the American people did not give up at the first peacetime obstacle they incurred in this struggle to make the world safe for democracy. Instead, they re-assembled here in Philadelphia under the leadership of George Washington, and in the same Independence Hall they re-applied the fundamental doctrines of our country that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it gives the right to the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute a new one.

We had applied those fundamental principles first in abolishing the British royal form of government over thirteen colonies and instituting thirteen free and independent states organized together as a League of Friendship, and when we found that that league form of government had become destructive of life, liberty and happiness, we abolished it, too, and instituted a new government, under our present Constitution, the system we call federal union.

In making that step, just what did we do? Looking back at it, it seems to me that all we really did was to make our interstate government a democracy like every democracy in it. We made it a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

We hadn't had that before in Congress. We had before under the old League of Friendship a government of states, by states, and for states; *for* states, as we have seen, to keep each one of *them* free and independent, rather than the individuals in them.

We began our Constitution in another way, not in terms of high contracting parties, but we, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution. And we made it a government for the people in a still more practical way than that.

We had already found that we could gain freedom by dividing the powers of government between a local government and a central government, between the county government and the state government, by electing certain men to the county or the city governments to do certain jobs for us, and by electing another set of men to the

state government to do another set of jobs for us, making them all dependent upon us as the principal.

We simply carried that common-sense principle one step further. We went through the fields of government, and wherever we found that we as individuals would gain peace, freedom, and prosperity by transferring one of these jobs from the state democracy over to this new union democracy we were establishing, we transferred it over there, and wherever we found that we would gain freedom, prosperity and peace by keeping that function just where it was, we arranged for the union democracy to guarantee that it should remain with the state government.

As a result, we kept practically all the powers of government in each state where they were, except five, which we transferred to the union democracy, and as a result of that transfer our fathers gained for themselves, and even more for us, their posterity, these five tremendous advantages.

First of all, they abolished those thirteen armies and instituted one common union defense force. Think of what our position would be today if we had grown up the other way, as Europe did! If we had forty-eight armies in our country today defending our common Bill of Rights, think of the dangers of war we would have in this continent! Think of the taxation! Think of the dangers of war from the outside!

We escaped all that because our fathers established this one great union defense force. They abolished thirteen monies and gave us one common union money. They abolished thirteen tariff walls and gave us this rich union free trading market.

We gained, fourthly, our cheap and effective union postal and communications service. We gained, finally, the citizenship that we prize the most, our American citizenship in addition to our state citizenship.

All along the line we as individuals gained, gained, and gained. We didn't lose anything. We were making a government for the people. Yet we don't call this one government we established a super government, do we?

I have gone throughout the country asking audience after audience if anyone believes that the United States government is a super state in theory. Does anyone here?

(There was no response.)

That is the usual average, except once in Chicago one man lifted up his hand. He turned out to be a Communist.

Why is it we don't consider the United States Government a super state when we call the League of Nations a dangerous super state?

My answer is this, that the League of Nations, just like the League of Friendship, is a government by states and not a government by the people. It is a government in which we are entangled in the relations of other states over whose policies we have no control whatever. It is a system wherein every state has one vote regardless of the population.

Under the old League of Friendship Pennsylvania had one vote, and Delaware had one vote. How that vote was cast was not determined by the people; it was determined by the government of each state, just as are the votes in the League of Nations, or in any diplomatic conference.

One of the results of that system is that you have to have practically unanimity to get action on any important matter.

We escaped that by making our United States Government a government by the people, elected directly by them, representing them directly, and based on the population. It was in a position to proceed, just as the state governments are, by majority vote. We made, in other words, the United States Government just as dependent on us as the state government is.

When those powers of defense, and trade, and money were in the hands of the state government of Pennsylvania, the citizen of Pennsylvania had no more control over them and no less than when he transferred them over to the United States Government, because he had the power of one vote in each case. That is one of the reasons we lost nothing and why we gained all along the line, because we kept the new government under just as good control in those fields by each individual voter as it had been in the past.

Finally, we made this new government a government of the *people* instead of a government of the *states*. Under the league system, whether the League of Friendship, or the League of Nations, or under the alliance system, or international law, since the unit you use in making your agreements is the state, and since the object of the whole system is to maintain the rights of states, national armies and all the other instruments of nationalism are retained. It follows inevitably that any agreements made between these sovereign nations must be enforced against a whole armed nation as a unit.

In other words, your weakest possible lawbreaker then becomes an organized and armed state, and the only way you can enforce your law is by going to war against that state. We have seen time and again where that leads—this whole question of coercive sanctions against states, this whole business of warring states—we see where that leads.

Do you see how we escaped this difficulty under our federal Constitution? We escaped it by getting away from that league sys-

tem, and providing that every law passed in Congress thenceforth should apply to individuals just as did the state laws. We made a government of the people instead of a government of states. We escaped the sanctions and their troubles, we escaped interstate wars that had threatened the League of Friendship, and wars between member states—all difficulties which have troubled the present League of Nations.

It is true we had a Civil War, but every system of government on earth, whether you have a highly centralized republic, or a federal republic, or a constitutional monarchy, or an absolute monarchy—every system of government on earth has had an attempt made to upset it. But that is no argument against the federal system we are advocating here.

The federal system has never had wars between two states such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, or Ohio and Indiana. The League of Nations has had wars between China and Japan, and Italy and Ethiopia. It has been a common occurrence with the League.

We got rid of that great danger by making this a government of the people. That, in short, is the shift we made from this state-to-state basis of the League of Friendship over to the man-to-man basis of the federal system.

What are the results? The results, as Lord Acton, the great English historian, has noted, have shown that we are an example of success.

How many here can list even three of those eleven territorial disputes?

(There was no response.)

Well, that is the usual average. I have asked that question time and again. You see how completely those territorial disputes that threatened war in those old days have been settled.

On the side of business prosperity, in the first ten years of the union the foreign trade of the United States quadrupled.

On the side of debt, the American Union began with a debt load of \$75,000,000 left over by the League of Friendship. We bought Louisiana, we bought Florida, we bought the Red River Valley of the North, we paid for the War of 1812, and in 1830, as our Republican friends have been reminding us, the federal government was not acquiring a deficit, it was paying off a surplus.

How are you going to account for this tremendous change from failure to success?

Some people tell us it was all economic, it was our rich national resources, free land, the frontier.

But the League of Friendship had all that wilderness to the Mississippi River and they couldn't borrow a penny inside of the country

or outside. Some people said we had great leaders then, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton. But all those leaders who made so tremendous a success of the American union were alive, too, under the League of Friendship, and they made just as miserable a failure of that system as we have made of it in our time. The same people were alive in 1786 and in 1790. Under the one system they were getting into trade and territorial disputes, and under the other system, getting out of them.

How are we going to account for this tremendous change from failure to success, from war to peace, except by attributing it to the one great change that had occurred, this re-application of the Declaration of Independence, this change in the form of government from the state-to-state basis of the League of Friendship over to the man-to-man basis of the federal union?

And so we Americans who call ourselves today an inter-democracy federal union interested in seeking the road to peace in our time, say, "Why fiddle around any longer with this international law system, this diplomatic system, this alliance system, this league system that has already failed us, that has brought us into two World Wars within twenty-five years?"

Why should we Americans, of all people, not go back to our own federal union system and try it out in the world, try to get peace and security, and freedom and prosperity by the method that has always got it for us in the last 150 years on an expanding basis clear across this continent, and on an expanding basis in peoples, too? All kinds of people have been brought together here.

It has worked not only with us, it has worked up in Canada where one-third of the population is French. It has worked over in Switzerland where there are twenty-two cantons, one of them Italian, six French, and the others German. It has worked down in the Union of South Africa where it has healed the wounds of the Boer War between the Dutch and the British. It has worked wherever it has been tried, so why not try it further in the world?

Well, if you want to follow up that line of thought, the next question is where shall we begin? And your answer today is let's begin with Europe, let's have an United States of Europe. Why don't these nations get together?

That is a very attractive answer. All we have to do is to sit by and give some advice to the others. Let George do it. But have we been getting such good results by letting George Europe do these things for us, depending on Europe for our peace and freedom, and just giving advice from across the Atlantic?

It seems to me we have not been getting those results, and I don't think we will get them until we look a little bit closer into this question.

First of all, where does Europe extend? If you include Russia in an United States of Europe, it takes Europe all the way to Alaska. If you include the British Empire it would extend Europe to Alaska from the other direction.

The next question is how are you going to solve the question of world government by leaving the United States out of it? We are the people who have done more to make this problem than any other people on earth.

There was a time when there was no European problem for the Americans, and no American problem for the Europeans. That was before Columbus came, when there wasn't a wheel turning in America, because they didn't even know the principle of the wheel in those days. They started at zero here, and we found a very useful contraption to keep the wheels going—by just adding a few more zeros to the national debt.

But the question of Europe for America, and America for Europe came after we had established a line of communications across the ocean. The more that line of communications has been growing the more crucial that problem of interrelationships with Europe becomes.

Who has been building those communications? Who gave the world the steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the locomotive, the airplane? Who has been developing the radio, who has been developing mass production, and all these machines that now tie the world together? Who has been developing them but ourselves?

We continue developing on the mechanical side, leading the world on the mechanical side and taking ourselves all around it, doing nothing to govern that tightly knit world that we helped create. Can we set the world back on one side and then forge ahead on the other, and hope to escape chaos and catastrophe?

Any solution of this problem that leaves ourselves out of it is bound to fail, and if that were not true there would still be no hope for a federal union in Europe because, as we have seen, the idea of a federal union is to make a government of the people.

You go into Germany, and you see pictures of Adolf Hitler there and a sign under them very frequently: "*Du bist nichts; die Nation ist alles.*" "Thou art nothing; the nation is everything."

How are you going to make a government of the people with that régime?

You can go into Italy, and you will see frequently on the walls of some houses: "*Mussolini a sempre ragione.*" "Mussolini is always right."

How are you going to form a government of the people with that régime? We have proved that you can form it with the Italian

people, with the German people, with people from every nation on the earth, but you can't form it with dictatorships.

We couldn't make our federal union system work if Ohio wanted a Communistic dictatorship, New York a Fascist dictatorship, and Massachusetts some other kind of dictatorship. We must have for a federal union governments by people who believe in the democratic system.

When you cross the Alps in Europe and you come to France you see on the public buildings in the cities the words: "*Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité.*" "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

You cross over the Channel to England, where they talk of the Bill of Rights. You remember that phrase of ours came from that island.

You go into Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and you find that a majority of people believe in government for the people. They may not be approaching that ideal much better than we are in some ways, but they are all struggling toward it, aiming at it.

How are you going to organize a federal union in Europe between these peoples on the one side, who believe in a government for the people, and the others who are under these autocratic régimes where the people are there for the glory of the state?

It can't be done. We might as well get that out of our heads.

Does that mean we can't do anything with our federal union principle? It seems to me to mean quite the contrary, to show the urgent need for us to do something with it. But the two fundamental elements of our Federal Union solution, as we see it, are: 1. that the United States should be in it from the start, and 2. that all peoples in the nucleus should have and be familiar with the democratic system of self-government. So let us begin with these older democracies which center around the North Atlantic Ocean, let us start with them as our nucleus in this new Federal Union.

Start, in other words, with the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, the Union of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Let us see what we would have in that nucleus of fifteen peoples. We would have—wouldn't we—the fifteen most experienced democracies in the world. Isn't that what we want, if we are going to tackle this hard job? Hadn't we better begin with the people who are most experienced in organizing self-government?

We would have, also, the most congenial group that we could find.

Did you know that there had not been a single war between any two of these fifteen in the last 100 years? Isn't that what we want, to get the most congenial group we can have?

Finally, we need to get a group that has enough power so that if we can unite, we can insure peace and security from the outside without war by our overwhelming preponderance of power.

These fifteen have that power as no other possible group has. If only these fifteen should unite themselves effectively, they would own almost half of the earth and govern nearly half of the human race with their 300,000,000 self-governing population. They would rule all of the oceans, and we know how decisive in human history sea power has always been.

In the field of finance, they would have practically all the world's gold and all the world's bank wealth and credit. They would have two-thirds of the world's trade, and seventy per cent of that among themselves. In raw materials they have from fifty-six to ninety-six per cent control of practically every essential of peace and war.

We have the power, we peoples of these fifteen democracies. We have the power to make half the world at once safe for democracy without a blow simply by having the courage, and the common sense, and the vision to do in our time what the Pennsylvanians, and the Virginians, and the New Yorkers had the courage and the common sense and the vision to do for us 150 years ago, to unite behind their common Bill of Rights in a federal union.

That is what we propose that we should do at the first opportune moment, that we should have another federal convention here in Philadelphia at Independence Hall, invite to it the delegates of these other democracies, and work out with them another federal union constitution, establish another interstate government in the world based on our population principle, a congress, a judiciary, an executor and all the machinery for real government.

Think what that would mean. On a population basis, instead of the United States having one vote in twenty, one vote in seven, or whatever number there would be, we would have one representative to every million. There would be about 130 members elected to the House of Representatives, 47 for the United Kingdom, 4 for Canada, 4 for Switzerland, and so on.

You begin to see what it means to transfer our system to the world basis, to the world plan; to transfer to this new union government, the same powers of government, those same five powers that we have proved through 150 years of experience make for individual security, and freedom, and peace when they are in the hands of a union democracy instead of the separate state democracies.

Let us make this federal union to secure for ourselves as individuals these three sets of rights; first of all, our individual rights as men, the right to speak freely, to assemble peaceably, to have all other rights of men; and secondly, our national rights, the rights to practice democracy at home in our own nation and in our own language just as we please in every field of government we do not expressly transfer to the union; and finally, our union rights, the rights to travel, and to trade, and to work, and to play, and to live freely and equally before the law in all that half of the earth that would then be union territory, to enjoy through all that great area a common union money, stable money, a cheap and effective union postal and communications service, and to be protected in all three sets of rights by the overwhelming power of this federal union.

There in a nutshell is this proposal. There is the possibility, a tremendous opportunity that we have in this crisis, for only in periods of crisis can such opportunities come. Whether we make the most of it depends on what you and I do about it.

Think for a minute, what all this means. This union would be made not on any wartime bloc basis, any closed corporation against the outside world. We would begin with a nucleus of a few states simply because we have to begin somewhere to bring this problem down out of the clouds and establish something practical while there is yet time to do it.

We would establish it on an expanding basis so that it could gradually go around the world as rapidly as that growth would promote the objects for which we are making it, individual freedom and peace. In other words, the other nations, outside nations, could be admitted into the union when they secured for themselves the standards of political rights, and possibly economic standards, which we are seeking in this union.

Think what that means! On the one hand, we make war against the union hopeless because of its overwhelming power, and on the other hand, we make war against the union useless, because the only way that the German people, for example, could hope to enjoy the tremendous advantages that citizenship in the union would bring would be by overthrowing their dictatorship themselves and coming into the union. When they did come into the union, all that tremendous power, the territorial power of Germany, would pass from the outside to the inside, and, therefore, we would have every reason to encourage them to make that step to guarantee that when they did overthrow their dictatorship they would be admitted into the union.

With the transfer of that tremendous power from the outside to the inside, we would be breaking the backbone of the armaments problem. The preponderance of power of the union would be so

overwhelming that we could reduce those armaments, and with every state we admitted into the union we could continue that process until we reached total disarmament.

There is the possibility we have before us, and we can all see the alternative, and what poor possibilities that provides for us; alliances, another league, more international law and diplomacy. They are the choices we have.

Of course, there are always people who are kindled by a big idea, and there are always people who are frightened by it, who think it is Utopia. That is what they called the American union when it began.

If there is anybody here who does not believe that this can be done in our time, I would like to remind him of a precedent set a very short time ago. I looked up in the *New York Times Index* the other day to see when the first mention of the League of Nations appeared, and the first mention I found was on May 31, 1915, when ex-President Taft came out for a league to enforce peace. Think of that! In the first ten months of the war there was no talk in the big newspapers of a league of any kind for world government, and yet four years later under the stress and strain of war that tremendous first step was taken. It was a tremendous first step, a faulty one, as most of the first steps are, but it was taken for the first time in human history.

Look where the federal union idea is now. It has all that experience with the League of Nations behind it; all that experiment is behind us.

This idea came out six months before this war began. It had no sooner been published here than it was published in England, and, a couple of months later, in France. By August it was published in Sweden, and wherever it appeared there sprang up behind it spontaneously an independent movement among the common people, the ordinary citizens to go out and get this government that would bring them so much in peace, and security, and freedom. They have organized themselves, as your chairman has said, in this country as the Inter-democracy Federal Unionists.

There are now 141 communities in 32 states where we have either a local committee or an organizer charged with getting a local committee together. The I. F. U. organization publishes leaflets, pamphlets and a monthly publication, the *Union Now Bulletin*. It has headquarters at 10 East 40th Street, New York City.

In England the same sort of thing has been happening. A quite independent movement has sprung up over there pushing for federal union, and in France, Sweden, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. The world is far riper than you would think. I would say

the men and women in the democracies are far riper for this idea than anyone ever dreamed.

Whether we get it depends most of all upon us Americans. We have to take the lead with our own invention, this invention of federal union, if it is to go on in the world.

Of course, we can say, as many do, that our oceans will protect us. I think our oceans have protected us, but they have protected us just as the shell protects the little chick inside. If there is any life in that egg, it is evolving from a germ to muscles and beak, claws, and brain, and there comes a time, a very definite time when that little chick has to break through its shell and step out into the world, or suddenly that protecting shell becomes its greatest danger. It doesn't go on living and evolving peaceably behind that protection. It dies.

We know that is the way of all life; we know that is the way we come into the world; we know that is the way nations come and go. We know that a tremendous evolution has been going on in the world and in our country in these last 150 years, and we know that the time is bound to come when we must break through our protecting shell and step out into the world, or the freedom and peace that we have built up and cherished through those long years will not go on. It, too, will die.

The only question is are we now at that critical period. There cannot be a more serious or graver question for any American citizen to answer than that. We have no dictator to tell us when that time will come, and the safety of the Republic depends on the thought we give this idea and the answer we bring, the right answer in time.

I believe we are at that time. I believe that when we can cross the Atlantic and Pacific in our clipper ships at the speed we are already doing, it is high time to consider the world in terms of world governments, and I believe that when we have two World Wars in such an historical moment, as only twenty-five years amounts to, then we are at that convulsive period in national and world history when we must break through the shell or perish within it, or, rather, have our democratic civilization perish within it.

This isn't the first time that the American people have faced such issues. All through our history we have faced this question, whether the best way to maintain our peace and freedom is by staying where we are with it, or by going on.

We faced that issue, first of all, here in Philadelphia in 1787 to 1789, when the bulk of the American people after vehement debate went with Washington on the side of federal union, and every time since then the bulk of the American people has gone toward the greater end, not the lesser solution.

It was the same thing in 1803 with Napoleon at the mouth of the Mississippi. People were worried about Jefferson's idea of purchasing that territory, doubling the size of this experimental democracy, but we went ahead and carried the union to the Rocky Mountains.

We faced the same issue again in the rise of the little Latin American republics. There were plenty of people who were alarmed when they heard of President Monroe's idea, and they had a right to be alarmed, because he called upon Americans, then 10,000,000 of them, to do what some 130,000,000 now seem to think they are incapable of doing. But they did it.

We faced the same issue again in the Civil War. There were high-minded Americans who said, "Let the South go. Let's have no war." But if the American people had followed them there would be a North wall and a South wall today along the Potomac. But the bulk of the American people stood with Lincoln.

We faced this same issue again in our time, and our generation had the privilege of carrying American principles in 1917 and 1918 to the highest level they had ever attained in human history when all the old feudal autocracies of Europe were tumbling down with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, and constitutional democracies were coming into being. The world was in our hands, and it was precisely at that time we organized the world for peace. We had pushed for it vigorously, and then we stepped out of it. We stepped out of it ourselves on the theory that we had become rich and powerful and free enough that it didn't matter what happened to the rest of the world,—we would remain rich, free and powerful.

It went all right for ten years, and we were punished with the worst depression we had ever known. So, we tried some more of the same medicine, and now we have been punished with another World War, and the generation that started so bravely was the first generation in American history to see the standard of living go down, to see democracy and human rights in retreat throughout the world.

Is the best we can say in such circumstances that this whole history of ours was a great mistake? If for once in our long history our dead have died in vain, did we not that once abandon in the hour of victory the cause for which they died?

Does anyone here believe that the things this country stands for can be gained without courage and vision? And does anyone here believe that we shall fail to win in that struggle if we here pledge increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, if we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth?

A PORTFOLIO OF



SCULPTURE INTERNATIONAL
MAY 18 1940 OCTOBER 1



THE
ELLEN PHILLIPS SAMUEL
MEMORIAL

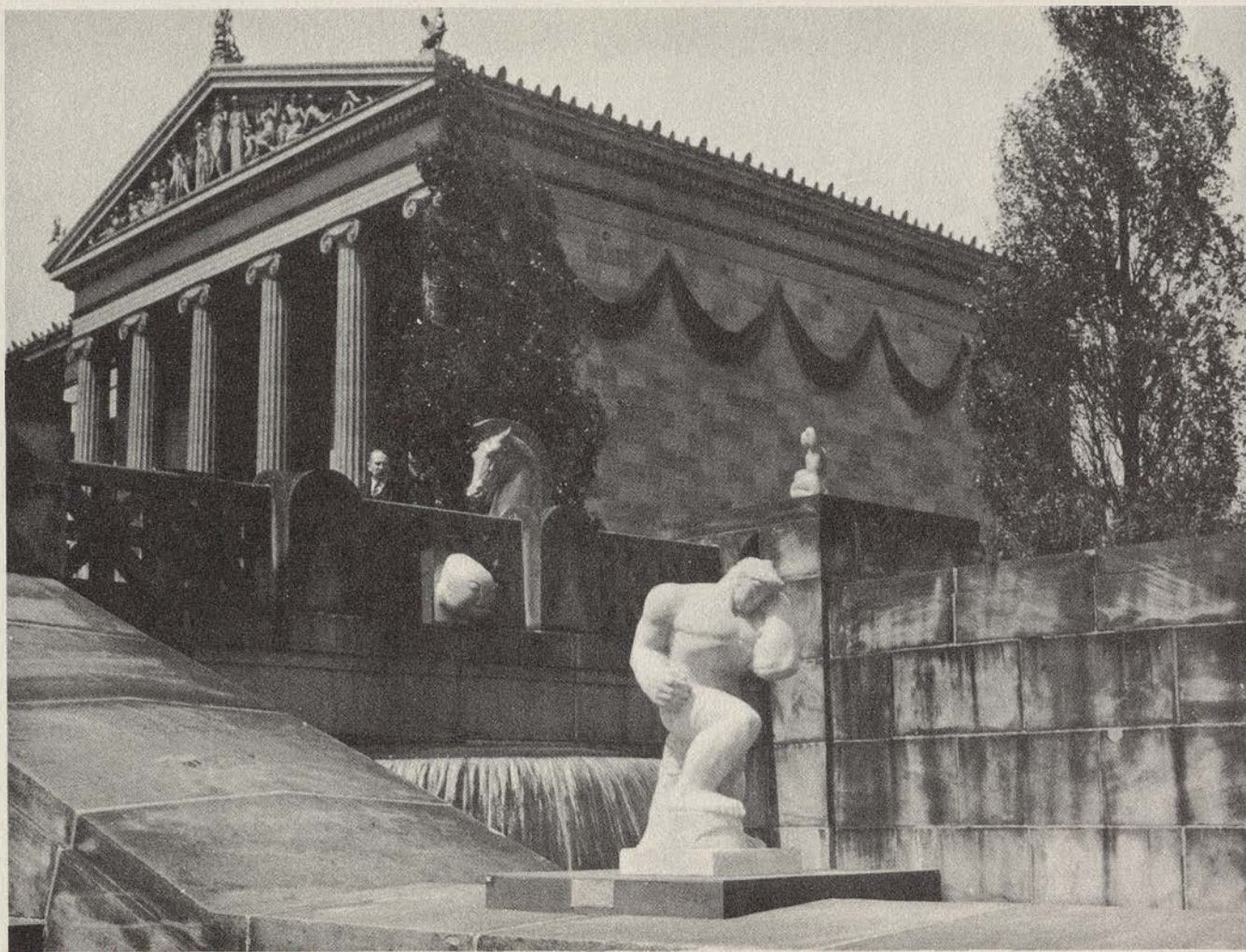


Photo by Reuben Goldberg

FOUNTAIN
BY JOSE DE CREEFT

HEAD OF PEGASUS
BY WHEELER WILLIAMS

LABOR
BY FRANK GASPARRO



Photo by Cadwallader and Rogers

PORTION OF OUTDOOR INSTALLATION

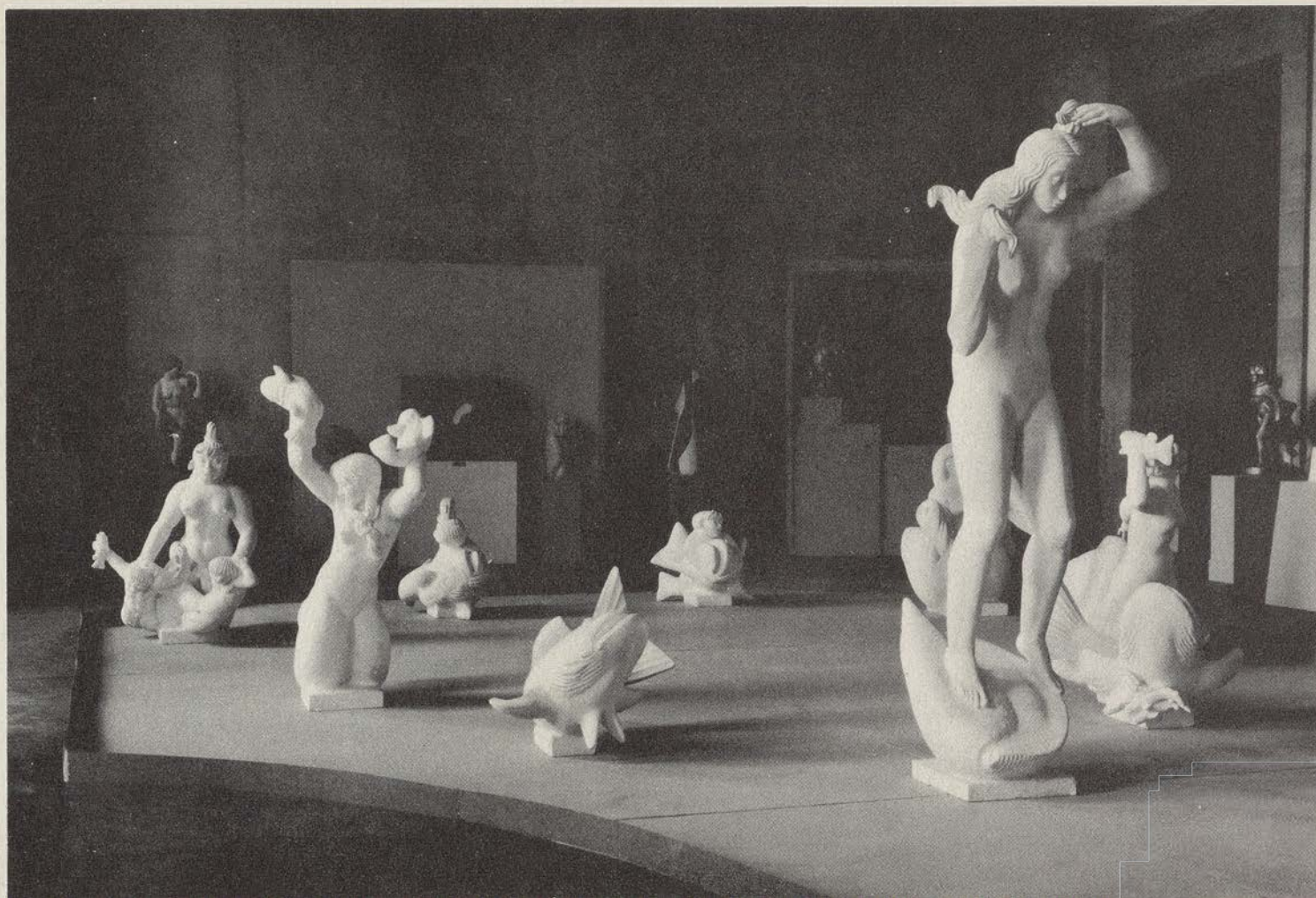


Photo by Reuben Goldberg

INDOOR INSTALLATION SECOND FLOOR
In foreground CARL MILLES FOUNTAIN FOR ALOE PLAZA, ST. LOUIS

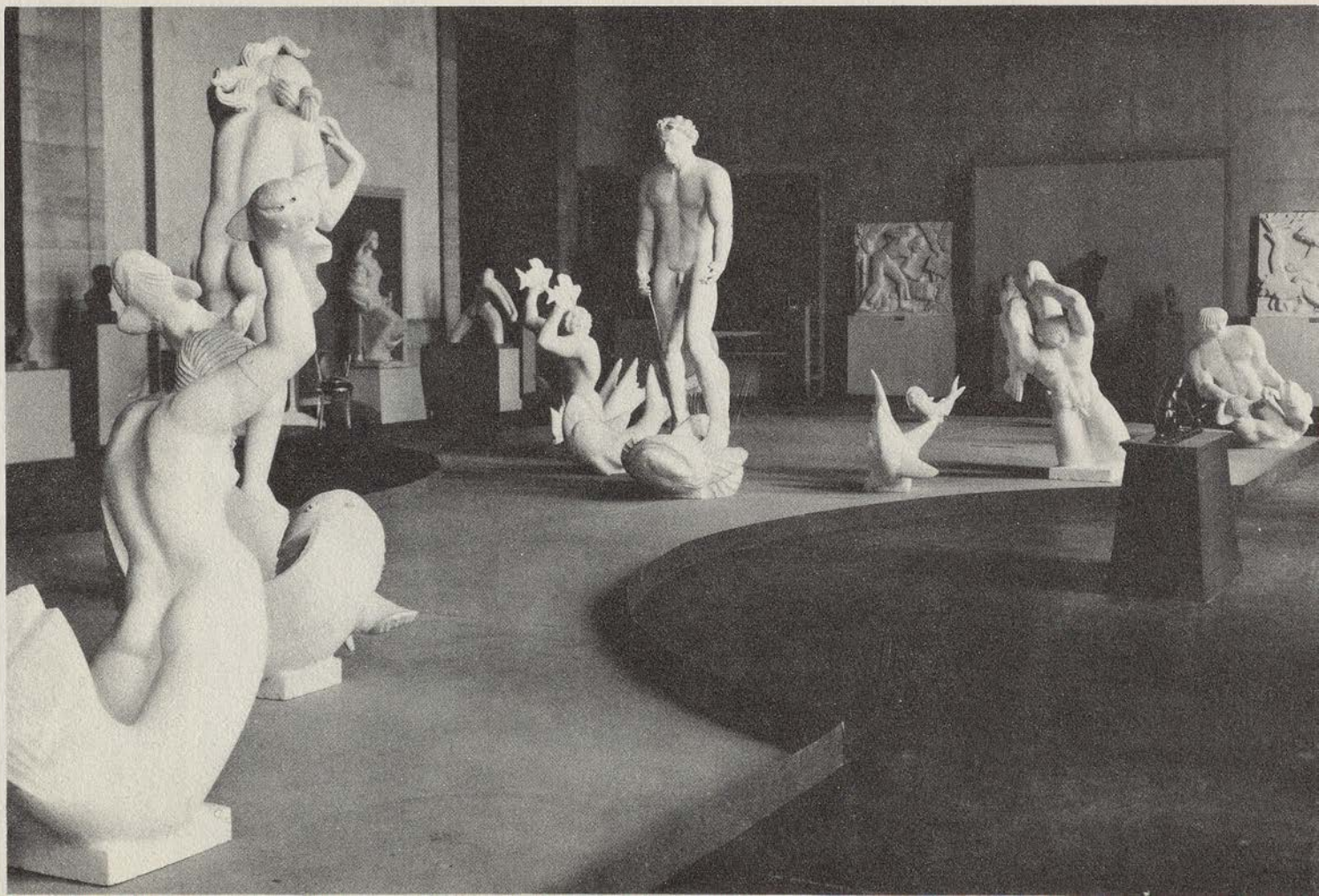


Photo by Reuben Goldberg

VIEW SHOWING REMAINDER OF ST. LOUIS FOUNTAIN
AND OTHER EXHIBITS



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

VENUS, BY ARISTIDE MAILLOL
LENT BY BRUMMER GALLERY

LIBERATION
BY C. PAUL JENNEWEIN



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

ASSUNTA, BY GEORG KOLBE
LENT BY THE DETROIT INSTITUTE OF ARTS



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

STANDING NUDE
BY HAROLD CASH

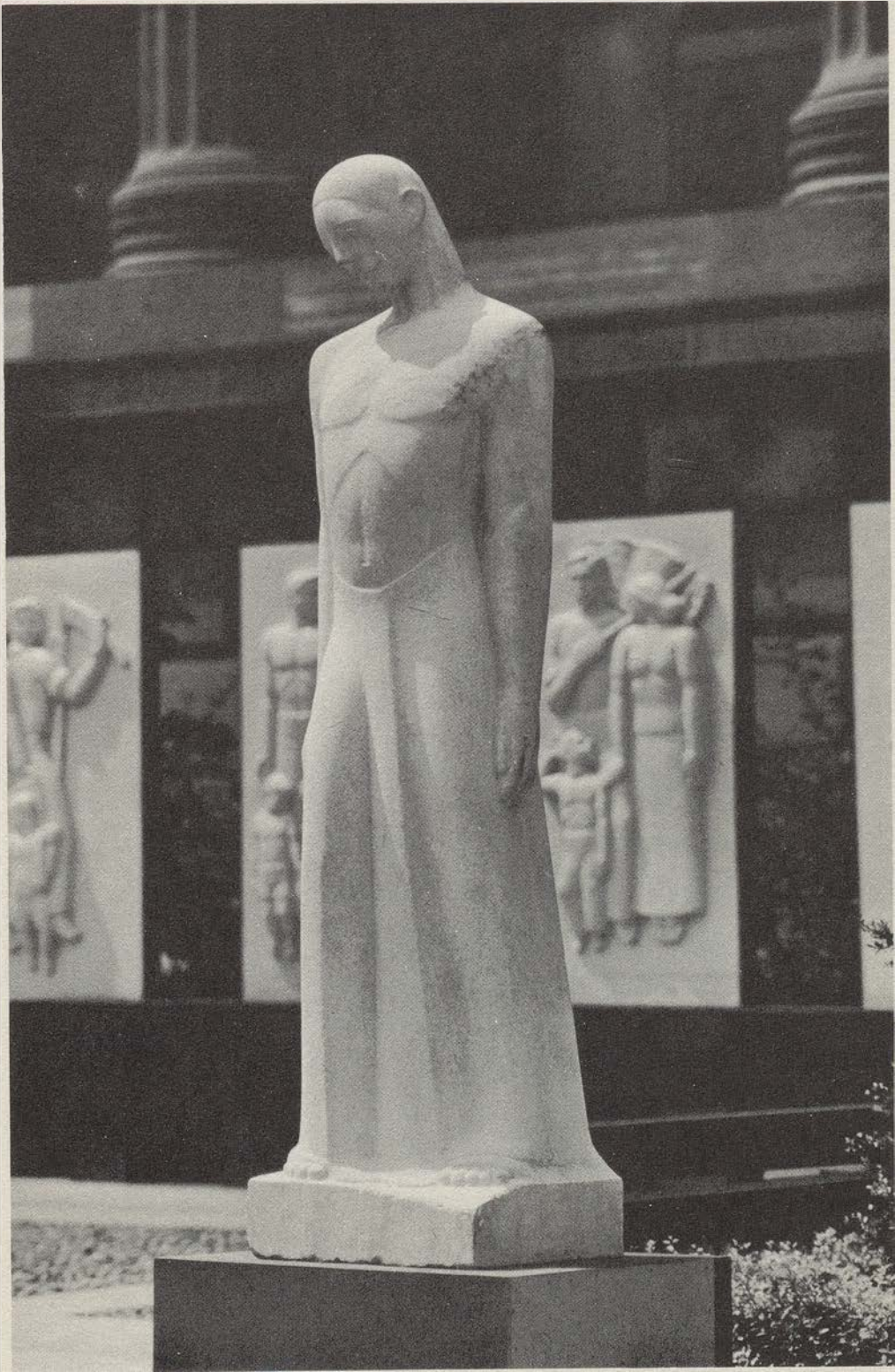


Photo by Reuben Goldberg

RELIEFS IN BACKGROUND
BY HARRY POOLE CAMDEN

RESIGNATION
BY ERWIN F. FREY

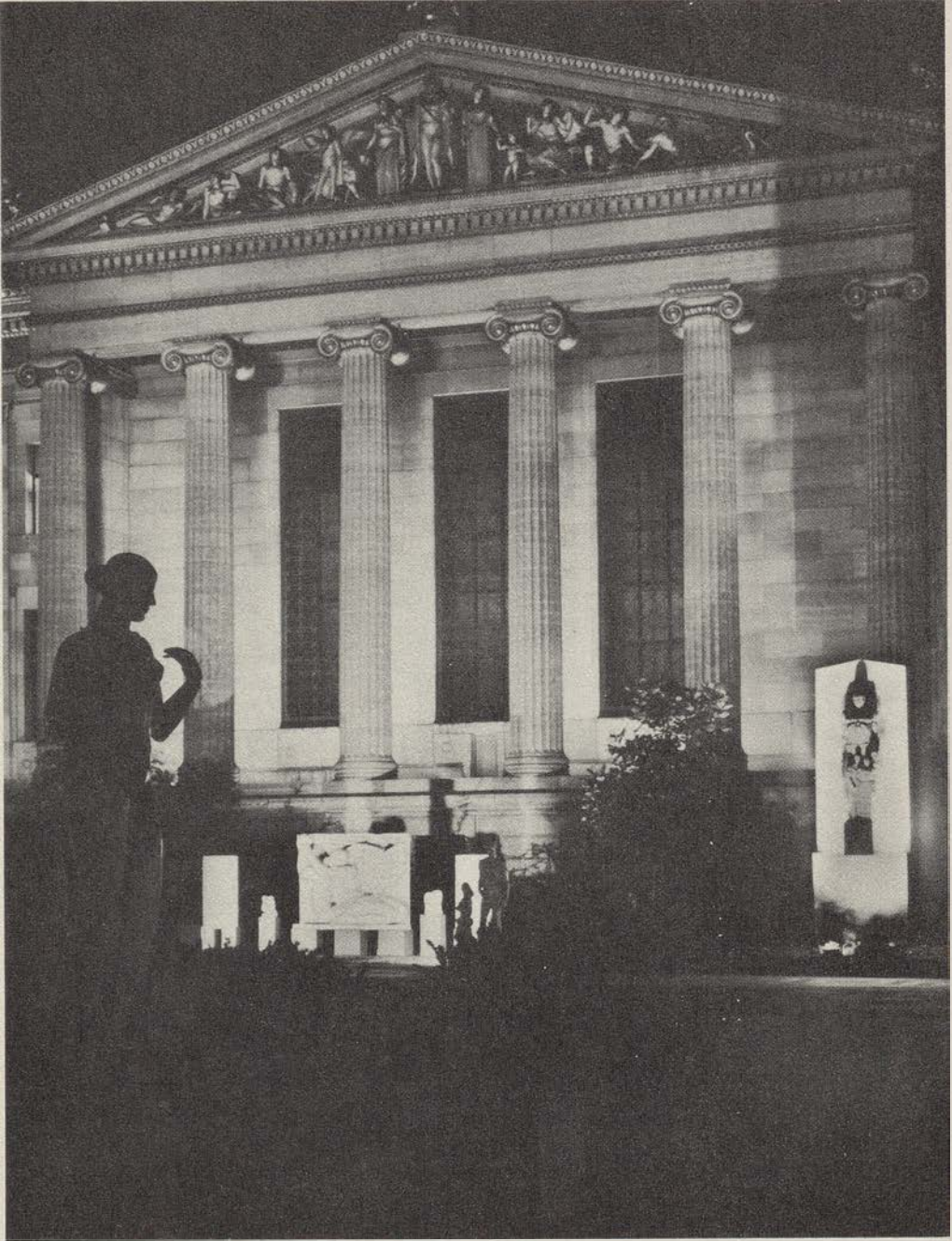


Photo by Joseph Janney Steinmetz

SECTION OF THE GREAT COURTYARD WITH FLOOD LIGHT



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

HESTER

BY WYNNE BYARD TAYLOR

SYMBOLS OF CHANGING MAN

BY MARGARET BRASSLER KANE



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

HEAD OF ORPHEUS, BY CARL MILLES
COURTESY OF THE ORREFORS GALLERY



Photo by Reuben Goldberg

PELICANS
BY WHARTON ESHERICK

TREASURER'S REPORT

OF THE

FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 31, 1939

The balances in the various Funds are as follows:

ACCOUNTS	U. S. TREASURY	STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS	RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS AND BONDS	MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE	CASH	TOTAL
Permanent Fund (Park Branch).....	\$36,619.92	\$25,593.13	\$ 48,348.02	\$29,930.54	\$ 149.92	\$ 140,641.53
Permanent Fund (City Branch).....	1,997.25	10,167.25	35,902.32	5,776.06	416.70	54,259.58
General Fund (Park Branch).....	7,060.31	1,987.50	5,273.80		2,394.53	16,716.14
General Fund (City Branch).....	1,999.69	862.50	2,009.95		1,994.97	6,867.11

Hancock Memorial.....	1,586.78	895.26	2,532.83		201.50	5,216.37
Aero Memorial.....	5,716.69	1,845.75	5,274.10		253.75	13,090.29
John Harrison Fund.....					706.24	706.24
James Logan Fund.....	1,007.81	3,144.00	12,432.71	1,050.19	*118.19	17,516.52
Ellen Phillips Samuel (Accumulation Fund).	28,500.00	1,980.00			49,136.67	79,616.67
Ellen Phillips Samuel...	1,000.00	25,085.00	636,393.32		*625.02	661,853.30
Conor-Wood Memorial..	1,125.00	102.87			46.02	1,273.89
Howell Fund.....			55,822.50	21,737.27	18,426.76	95,986.53
TOTAL.....	\$86,613.45	\$71,663.26	\$803,989.55	\$58,494.06	\$72,983.85	\$1,093,744.17

*Overdraft

NECROLOGY

Alexander, W. W.

McIlvaine, Gilbert

Bockius, Morris R.

Maris, Mrs. Henry J.

Crane, Mrs. Theron I.

Mercer, William R.

Eichholz, Adolph

Robinson, Anthony W.

Gest, William P.

Vauclain, Samuel M.

Von Moschzisker, Hon. Robert

PERMANENT ENDOWMENT FUND

PARK BRANCH

This fund was created in the year 1874 by a resolution of the Board of Trustees, which appropriated the sum of \$3,000 as a nucleus.

All amounts received from Life Memberships, ten per centum of the annual dues of members, together with all special donations, are added to this fund.

In 1895 the special form of membership known as "Perpetual Members" was adopted, all sums received in connection therewith to become a part of the Permanent Fund. Perpetual Membership may either be in one's own name or "In Memoriam."

PERPETUAL MEMBERS

PARK BRANCH

1895	Garret, William E., Jr.*	1900	Justice, William W.*
1895	Phillips, Miss Emily*	1900	Warren, E. Burgess*
1897	Converse, John H.*	1901	Paul, James W.*
1897	Converse, Mrs. John H.*	1901	Frazier, William W.*
1898	Elkins, William L.*	1906	Lippincott, J. Dundas*
1898	Elkins, Mrs. William L.*	1907	Barklie, Mrs. Archibald*
1899	Dolan, Thomas*	1919	Cohen, Charles J.*
1899	Harrison, Charles Custis*	1924	Clemens, Mrs. Frank G.
1900	Morris, Miss Lydia T.*	1936	Howell, Isaiah Hacker*

PERPETUAL MEMBERS IN MEMORIAM

PARK BRANCH

1895	Bamber, Alfred	1901	Thomson, J. Edgar
1895	Smith, Richard	1901	Drexel, Anthony J.
1895	Phillips, Miss Ellen	1901	Scott, Thomas A.
1895	Phillips, Henry M.	1904	Henry, Charles W.
1898	Fitler, Edwin H.	1904	Howell, Charles H.
1898	Howell, Henry C.	1906	Dundas, James
1900	Morris, Isaac W., Jr.	1925	Moulton, Mrs. Byron R.
1900	Dreer, Mrs. Ferdinand J.	1926	Smith, C. Morton
1901	Justice, Miss Cecilia		

CITY BRANCH

1904	Howell, Charles H.	1927	Smith, J. Frailey
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PERPETUAL HONORARY MEMBERS

Frederic Adrian Delano

Robert Moses

*Indicates deceased members

LIFE AND ANNUAL MEMBERS

The fee for Life Membership in either Branch is fifty dollars, one hundred in both. That for Annual Membership is five dollars in either Branch, ten in both.

Corrected to April 1, 1940

P L indicates PARK branch LIFE member
 C L " CITY " " "
 P A " PARK " ANNUAL member
 C A " CITY " " "

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|---|--|
| <p> P A Abbott, Mrs. J. William
 P A Acker, Mrs. Finley
 C A Acker, Mrs. Finley
 P A Allman, Herbert D.
 C A Allman, Herbert D.
 P A Andrews, Mrs. Schofield
 P A Apel, Mrs. Elizabeth
 P A Armstrong, Mrs. Mary N.
 P A Art Alliance, The
 C A Art Alliance, The
 P L Ashbridge, Miss Emily R.
 P A Ashton, Mrs. Thomas G.
 P A Atkinson, Gertrude
 P A Austin, Richard L.

 P A Bache, Miss Margaret H.
 P A Bacon, Ellis W.
 P L Baltz, J. & P. Brewing Co.
 P A Barnes, John Hampton
 P L Barrows, Mrs. Ira
 P A Bartol, Miss Eleanor Grier
 C L Barton, Mrs. H. H., Jr.
 P A Bartow, Mrs. Henry B.
 P A Battles, Mrs. Harry H.
 P A Baugh, Miss Helene A.
 P A Baylis, Mrs. William
 P A Bedford, J. Claude
 P A Bedford, Mrs. J. Claude
 P L Bein, August
 P L Bell, Miss Laura </p> | <p> P A Belmont, L. A.
 C L Benson, Alexander
 P A Benson, Miss Bertha D.
 C A Benson, Miss Bertha D.
 P A Benson, E. N., Jr.
 C A Benson, E. N., Jr.
 P A Berwind, Mrs. C. G.
 P A Berwind, Mrs. Henry A.
 P L Biddle, Mrs. Arthur
 P A Biddle, Mrs. Clement
 P A Biddle, Francis
 C A Biddle, Francis
 P A Bishop, Richard E.
 P A Blackburne, Mrs. John S.
 C A Blackburne, Mrs. John S.
 P A Blackburne, John S., Jr.
 C A Blackburne, John S., Jr.
 P A Blakiston, Miss Emma
 P A Bland, Mrs. P. B.
 P L Bodine, William W.
 P A Boericke, Mrs. Gideon
 C A Boericke, Mrs. Gideon
 P A Bok, Mrs. Edward W.
 P A Borie, Charles L., Jr.
 C A Borie, Charles L., Jr.
 P A Bowen, Samuel B.
 P A Braun, Mrs. William P. M.
 P L Brazier, H. Bartol
 P A Briggs, Mrs. Caspar Warren
 P A Bromley, Henry S. </p> |
|---|--|

FAIRMOUNT PARK ART ASSOCIATION

- P L Bromley, John
 P L Brooks, William H.
 P A Brown, Francis Shunk
 P A Brown, Henry I., Jr.
 P A Browning, Mrs. Edward
 C A Browning, Mrs. Edward
 P A Budd, Edward G.
 P L Bullock, Mrs. Horace
 P A Burr, Dr. Charles W.
 P A Burt, Miss Edith Brooke
 P A Burt, Miss M. Theodora
 P L Busch, Miss Emilie Smith
 C L Busch, Miss Emilie Smith
 P A Busch, Mrs. Henry Paul
 C A Busch, Mrs. Henry Paul
 P L Busch, Henry Paul
 C L Busch, Henry Paul
 P L Busch, Miers
 C L Busch, Miers
 P A Butler, Miss Mary
 P A Button, Conyers, Jr.

 P A Cadwalader, Miss Sophia
 P A Calwell, Charles S.
 P A Calwell, Mrs. Charles S.
 P A Cannstatter Volksfest Verein
 C A Cannstatter Volksfest Verein
 P L Capp, Seth Bunker
 C L Capp, Seth Bunker
 P A Carr, Mrs. Charles D.
 P L Carter, Mrs. William T.
 P A Cavin, William B.
 P L Chambers, J. Howard
 P L Chandler, Percy M.
 P A Chew, Miss Elizabeth B.
 P A Clapp, Mrs. B. Frank
 P A Clark, Joseph S.
 C L Clothier, Morris L.
 P L Coates, William M.
 P A Coates, Mrs. William M.
 P A Coles, Miss Mary Roberts
 P A Colket, Mrs. C. Howard
 C A Colket, Mrs. C. Howard
 P L Collins, Henry H.
 P A Collins, Mrs. Philip S.
 C L Converse, Miss Mary E.

 P A Cooke, Morris L.
 P A Cooke, Mrs. Morris L.
 P A Cope, Thomas Pym
 P A Copeland, J. Frank
 P A Corson, Alan
 P A Cowperthwait, Charles T.
 C L Coxe, Mrs. Alexander Brown
 P A Coxe, Mrs. Henry Brinton
 C A Coxe, Mrs. Henry Brinton
 P A Coxe, Mrs. Whitwell W.
 P A Cozens, Miss Henrietta
 P A Cramp, Mrs. Theodore W.
 C A Cramp, Mrs. Theodore W.
 P L Cret, Paul P.

 P A Dana, Miss Millicent W.
 C A Dana, Miss Millicent W.
 P A D'Ascenzo, Nicola
 P A Dearden, Mrs. E. C.
 P A Dearnley, Mrs. Elizabeth
 C L Deaver, Mrs. John B.
 P A deKrafft, William
 P A Denegre, Mrs. William P.
 P A Dercum, Mrs. Francis X.
 P A Dexter, Charles L.
 P L Dick, Mrs. William A.
 P A Dickey, Miss Eloise P.
 P A Doak, Mrs. Charles B.
 P A Dolan, H. Yale
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