

Philadelphia A 300 Year History

The wharves and docks of William Penn's city that helped build a nation are gone lost to the onslaught of over 300 years of development. Yet the bygone streets and piers of Philadelphia's central waterfront were once part of the greatest trade center in the American colonies. Local historian Harry Kyriakodis chronicles the history of the city's original port district from Quaker settlers who first lived in caves along the Delaware and the devastating yellow fever epidemic of 1793 to its heyday as a maritime center and then the twentieth century that saw much of the historic riverfront razed. Join Kyriakodis as he strolls Front Street, Delaware Avenue, and Penn's Landing to rediscover the story of Philadelphia's lost waterfront.

Describes hotels, historic sites, museums, events, shopping areas, and night life in Philadelphia, and looks at the highlights of the surrounding area, including Brandywine Valley, Bucks County, Lancaster County, and Valley Forge

Philadelphia A 300 Year History W. W. Norton & Company

BLACK LIVES HAVE ALWAYS MATTERED, A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

***POEMS AND PERSONAL NARRATIVES*, edited by Abiodun Oyewole, extends beyond the Black Lives Matter movement's primary agenda of police brutality to acknowledge that even when affronted with slavery, segregation and Jim Crow, racial injustice and inequality, black lives have always mattered. While written primarily by African American poets, writers, activists and scholars, selections are also from people of the Latino and African diasporas and white activists. Collectively, these 79 contributors provide a call-to-action that challenges readers to confront long-held values and beliefs about black lives, as well as white privilege and fragility, as it surveys the historical and contemporary ravages of racism and its persistence of structural inequality. More importantly, BLACK LIVES HAVE ALWAYS MATTERED provides a first-hand perspective to a problem known to the African American community long before the Black Lives Matter movement revealed it to the general public: that black lives have always mattered. Connecting the past to the present, the contributors of BLACK LIVES HAVE ALWAYS MATTERED provide an eye-opening and engaging collection that has the potential to reignite a broader push for black liberation and equality for all. Embodied History**

Lost Philadelphia

Chief Bender's Burden

From Colonial Settlers to Enemy Aliens

A History of the Early Game, 1831-1900

Fodor's Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Dutch Country

Ireland - St. Louis - Philadelphia 1831-1911

"Provides a thorough account of the impact on Philadelphia and its surrounding area of the French people and the Francophone community over the course of the city's more than 300-year history"--

Walking Philadelphia, by award-winning journalist Natalie Pompilio, is the only guide to the city that will make you feel like you're being led by your smartest, closest, funniest friend. The tours not only include all of the important historic facts and figures, but Natalie also shares behind-the-scenes stories and tidbits that you'll later rush to tell others. It's recommended for locals as well as tourists, promising something for everyone.

Understanding Philadelphia's history requires that we understand that nothing is inevitable; history is not made by abstract forces, but by the decisions of real individuals as they conduct their lives. With its insightful analysis and engaging prose, Philadelphia provides an accessible and readable overview of the history of the Quaker City from its founding by William Penn to the deindustrialization and gentrification of the early twenty-first century. Roger Simon asserts that the history of Philadelphia is a

story of the efforts to sustain economic prosperity while fulfilling community needs, and the continued tension between those priorities. Philadelphia devotes considerable attention to the evolving physical development of the city and to the social conditions and class structure of the people. Three dozen maps and illustrations enrich this edition, which has been fully updated and revised to reflect new scholarship on Philadelphia's role in the post-industrial present and the diverse communities that incorporated women and minorities into the economic and social fabric of the city. Published in association with the Pennsylvania Historical Association

In a city with a long history of high social barriers and forbidding aristocratic preserves, Philadelphia Jews, in the last half of the twentieth century, became a force to reckon with in the cultural, political and economic life of the region. From the poor neighborhoods of original immigrant settlement, in South and West Philadelphia, Jews have made, as Murray Friedman recounts, the move from "outsiders" to "insiders" in Philadelphia life. Essays by a diverse range of contributors tell the story of this transformation in many spheres of life, both in and out of the Jewish community: from sports, politics, political alliances with other minority groups, to the significant debate between Zionists and anti-Zionists during and immediately after the war. In this new edition, Friedman takes the history of Philadelphia Jewish life to the close of the twentieth century, and looks back on how Jews have shaped-and have been shaped by-Philadelphia and its long immigrant history. Author note: Murray Friedman is Middle-Atlantic Regional Director of the American Jewish Committee and Director of the Myer and Rosaline Feinstein Center for American Jewish History at Temple University. He is

the author or editor of numerous books, including, most recently (with Albert D. Chernin), A Second Exodus: The American Movement to Free Soviet Jews.

When Bosses Ruled Philadelphia

The Lives of the Poor in Early Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Germans

The Philadelphia 76ers and the Most Audacious Process in the History of Professional Sports

*The Lincoln Trail in Pennsylvania: A History and Guide
From Philadelphia to Malvern*

Tales of Struggle and Survival

The auto was in its infancy, and sheep still grazed along South Broad Street. But there was a vibrancy in the air as the 20th century began, the pulse of a great city rising to meet the industrial challenges of the new age. The optimism all but jumps off the pages at you in this marvelous collection of historic photographs of Philadelphia, assembled by the Philadelphia Inquirer. They span 100 years- from Republicans gathered in Philadelphia in 1900 to nominate William McKinley for president to planning for a GOP convention in 2000; from boys registering for the draft in World War I to boys resisting the draft for Vietnam. From Connie Mack's Athletics to Mike Schmidt and Pete Rose; from such Philadelphia icons as Kate Smith, Marian Anderson, and Paul Robeson to Grace Kelly, Bill Cosby, and Sly Stallone. They're all here-an unforgettable experience and a "must have" for people with roots in the Philadelphia region.

For more than seventy-five years, the Carson Valley School has served the needs of orphaned girls and other dependent children from Philadelphia and neighboring Pennsylvania counties. Its hundred-

acre campus is remarkable for its rolling terrain, neo-medieval buildings, and design as a fantasy village. A legacy of the progressive education movement of the early decades of the twentieth century, the school was formally opened in 1918 as the Carson College for Orphan Girls. Its first president, Elsa Ueland, was a former settlement house worker who was a student of John Dewey and Maria Montessori, and her life story is closely intertwined with that of the school she oversaw for nearly half a century. The institution was originally endowed by the \$5 million estate of Philadelphia trolley magnate Robert N. Carson, who had stipulated in his will that it could receive only white, parentless girls. Over the decades, Ueland and her successors were able to remove these restrictions, so that by the 1970s Carson Valley was admitting children regardless of race or gender, as well as neglected and dependent youths whose needs were every bit as pressing as those of orphans of earlier times. David Contosta's history of Carson Valley shows that it has long been a model of progressive education. Its faculty is dedicated to serving the individual needs of each child, preparing students to enter the workplace, and breaking down artificial barriers between school and the outside world. Drawing on Ueland's personal papers to communicate both her hopes for the Progressive era and her achievements during the early years of the school, Contosta tells how teachers and housemothers forged a unique collaboration that joined home and school in ways that other progressive educators could only dream of. He also notes the architectural significance of its enchanting facilities, which have played an integral part in the institution's treatment program. Philadelphia's Progressive Orphanage clearly shows not only how Carson Valley has been shaped by a multitude of social, cultural, and political forces, but also how many of the reforms of the Progressive era remain in place today. It establishes Carson's place in the history of education and child welfare and makes an important contribution to renewed debate about orphanages and dependent child care.

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This book recreates the daily lives of laboring men and women in America's premier urban center during the second half of the eighteenth century. Billy G. Smith demonstrates how the "lower sort" (as they were called by their contemporaries) struggled to carve out meaningful lives during an era of vast change stretching from the Seven Years' War, through the turbulent events surrounding the American Revolution and the U.S. Constitution, into the first decade of the new nation. See Philadelphia Like a Local with Moon Travel Guides! As America's first UNESCO World Heritage City, Philadelphia's well-preserved homes and historic churches mingle with modern skyscrapers, restaurants, and galleries. Explore the timeless City of Brotherly Love with Moon Philadelphia! Explore the City: Navigate by neighborhood or by activity with color-coded maps See the Sights: Visit the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall to soak up some American history, or jog up the famed Philadelphia Museum of Art steps just like Rocky. Relax in Rittenhouse Square, stroll along the Schuylkill River Trail, or catch a concert on the Avenue of the Arts. Tour Edgar Allen Poe's home, hike through peaceful Wissahickon Park, or visit the beautiful Philadelphia Zoo Get a Taste of the City: Centuries-old mom-and-pop eateries share the streets with stylish bistros and Iron-Chef-run restaurants. But don't worry: we've found the top five places for you to grab an authentic Philly Cheesesteak Bars and Nightlife: Beer gardens and upscale martini bars; pubs with fierce karaoke and trivia competitions; and churches converted into music venues and dance clubs: Philly's nightlife has it all Trusted Advice: Philly native Karrie Gavin shares the ins and outs of her beloved hometown Itineraries and Day Trips: All accessible by bus, train, or public transit, including "Fun and Free Philly," "Top 10 for Kids," and the three-day best of Philadelphia, as well as day trips to Pennsylvania Dutch Country, the Brandywine Valley, or Bucks County Maps and Tools: Full-color photos and an easy-to-read foldout map to use on the go Tips for All Travelers: Including advice for

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LGBTQ visitors, travelers with disabilities, seniors, and families traveling with children or pets With Moon Philadelphia's practical tips, myriad activities, and an insider's view on the best things to do and see, you can plan your trip your way. Exploring more of the state? Try Moon Pittsburgh or Moon Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia's Progressive Orphanage

The Carson Valley School

Philly Sports

Walking Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Laboring People, 1750-1800

Boxing in Philadelphia

Philadelphia's Lost Waterfront

This work starts with the formation of the first baseball club in America, the Olympic Town Ball Club, and concludes with the final year of the National League's monopoly. Also included: the early Philadelphia club teams, including the first great African-American team, the Pythians; Philadelphia's part in the National Association of Base Ball Players; and the golden days of the national champion Philadelphia Athletic Club from 1860 through the National Association years.

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Tracing street name origins in Philadelphia is like following the trail of American history. It winds, it rolls, it leads you to unexpected places.

Philadelphia's Washington Square, a shaded 6.6-acre plot near the nation's birthplace at Independence Hall, has been a focal point of the city's history for more than 300 years. Designated by William Penn in 1683 as an open space, the square served as a potter's field for its first 100 years. The remains of more than 2,000 indigents, soldiers, and yellow fever victims rest beneath its sod. By 1825, the graveyard was closed and the square was redesigned as a public promenade. Rude huts on its periphery gave way to fashionable middle-class homes. Washington Square became a destination for publishing and advertising, home to the likes of J. B. Lippincott, W. B. Saunders, Curtis Publishing Company, Farm Journal, and advertising giant N. W. Ayer. In the 1950s, its Society Hill neighborhood was restored, and a memorial to the unknown soldier of the American Revolution was dedicated in the square. Today the square is again

attracting the affluent with condominiums in its converted publishing houses.

Philadelphia was essentially the birthplace of boxing in America, the city where matches first took shape in the back of bars. Jack Johnson, the first black heavyweight champ, fought more times in Philly than any other city besides his hometown; Sugar Ray Robinson, perhaps the best boxer ever, fought under his first promotional contract in Philadelphia, appearing there twenty times; and Joe Louis, one of the greatest heavyweights of all time, was trained by a Philadelphia fighter. In *Boxing in Philadelphia*, Gabe Oppenheim examines the rise and fall of boxing in Philadelphia, and how it often mirrored the city's own narrative arc. Originating from the tales told to Oppenheim by a retired Philadelphia trainer, this history of boxing is drawn from personal interviews with current and former fighters and managers, from attending the fights in local arenas, and from watching the boxers train in their gyms. In this book, Oppenheim opens a window into the lives of such

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fighters as Jimmy Young, Meldrick "The Kid" Taylor, Teon Kennedy, and Mike Jones, telling with remarkable detail their struggles, triumphs, and defeats. Throughout, Oppenheim weaves together cultural history, urban studies, and biographical sketches of past boxers to create this comprehensive account of Philadelphia and its fighters. Featuring an array of photographs and exclusive interviews, this book captures the unique history of Philadelphia boxing. It will interest boxing fans, those who enjoy sports and cultural histories, and of course, native Philadelphians who want to discover more about their city and their fighters.

Riot, Reason, and Romance in Antebellum Politics

Moon Philadelphia

France Meets Philadelphia

Millennium Philadelphia

Archbishop Patrick John Ryan His Life and Times

A 300-year History

The Stories Behind Philadelphia Street Names

Beyond the grand facades and trappings of the Main Line cream-and-crystal crowd are hidden tales and scintillating stories. Author Mark Dixon's collection of articles from Main Line Today explores the region's offbeat and oft-forgotten history. With a keen eye and a touch of humor, Dixon delves into the Welsh origins of nearly unpronounceable towns and the journey of the Sound of Music's Trapp family to Merion. From anecdotes of the socialite who divorced her husband when he had the gall to survive the sinking of the Titanic to the Wayne native who turned from the convent to a career as an internationally renowned opera star, Dixon brings to light the lost pages of Main Line history.

With its rich foundation stories, Philadelphia may be the most important city in America's collective memory. By the middle of the eighteenth century William Penn's "greene countrie town" was, after London, the largest city in the British Empire. The two most important documents in the history of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, were drafted and signed in Philadelphia. The city served off and on as the official capital of the young country until 1800, and was also the site of the first American university, hospital, medical college, bank, paper mill, zoo, sugar refinery, public school, and government mint. In First City, acclaimed historian Gary B. Nash examines the complex process of memory making in this most historic of American cities. Though history is

necessarily written from the evidence we have of the past, as Nash shows, rarely is that evidence preserved without intent, nor is it equally representative. Full of surprising anecdotes, First City reveals how Philadelphians—from members of elite cultural institutions, such as historical societies and museums, to relatively anonymous groups, such as women, racial and religious minorities, and laboring people—have participated in the very partisan activity of transmitting historical memory from one generation to the next.

Offering a new view into the lives and experiences of plebeian men and women, and a provocative exploration of the history of the body itself, Embodied History approaches the bodies of the poor in early national Philadelphia as texts to be read and interpreted. Through a close examination of accounts of the bodies that appeared in runaway advertisements and in seafaring, almshouse, prison, hospital, and burial records, Simon P. Newman uses physical details to paint an entirely different portrait of the material circumstances of the poor, examining the ways they became categorized in the emerging social hierarchy, and how they sought to resist such categorization. The Philadelphians examined in Embodied History were members of the lower sort, a social category that emerged in the early modern period from the belief in a society composed of natural orders and ranks. The population of the urban poor grew rapidly after the American Revolution, and

middling and elite citizens were frightened by these poor bodies, from the tattooed professional sailor, to the African American runaway with a highly personalized hairstyle and distinctive mannerisms and gestures, to the vigorous and lively Irish prostitute who refused to be cowed by the condemnation of others, to the hardworking laboring family whose weakened and diseased children played and sang in the alleys. In a new republic premised on liberty and equality, the rapidly increasing ranks of unruly bodies threatened to overwhelm traditional notions of deference, hierarchy, and order. Affluent Philadelphians responded by employing runaway advertisements, the almshouse, the prison, and to a lesser degree the hospital to incarcerate, control, and correct poor bodies and transform them into well-dressed, hardworking, deferential members of society. Embodied History is a compelling and accessible exploration of how poverty was etched and how power and discipline were enacted upon the bodies of the poor, as well as how the poor attempted to transcend such discipline through assertions of bodily agency and liberty.

Patrick John Ryan was a Roman Catholic priest, bishop and archbishop in America in very turbulent and challenging times. He experienced the mass influx of European immigrants, anti-foreigner and anti-Catholic prejudice, the American Civil War and efforts to serve the needs of the African Americans and Native

Americans. Ireland prepared him for the life he chose to lead. He encountered religious discrimination and the penal-law mentality and he witnessed the Great Famine. Influenced by the accomplishments of Daniel O'Connell, he began to develop his skills as an orator for which he was to gain a world-wide reputation.

Philadelphia's Washington Square

The Silent Struggle of a Baseball Star

True Crime Philadelphia

The Transformation of Criminal Justice, Philadelphia, 1800-1880

Philadelphia Jewish Life, 1940-2000

South Philadelphia

From mayors and mummers to tap dancers and gamblers, South Philly has it all. This quintessential Philadelphia neighborhood boasts a complicated history of ethnic strife alongside community solidarity and, for good measure, some of the best bakeries in town. Among its many famous people South Philadelphia claims Marian Anderson, Frankie Avalon, Mayor Frank Rizzo, Temple Owl's coach John Chaney, Larry Fine of the Three Stooges, and "Loving" soap opera actress Lisa Peluso. For South

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Philadelphians, whether they stay or leave, the neighborhood is always happy to give you their opinions, and in this book they talk about their favorite subject to Murray Dubin, award winning journalist at the Philadelphia Inquirer, who also called South Philly home. Music and the arts are part of everyday life. Baritone Elliott Tessler says, "I'm not a celebrity, I'm a minor curiosity. If Pavarotti lived here, he would just be a minor curiosity, and probably because he was fat more than because he sang." Jean DiElsi remembers finding work in 1943 as a cashier at a diner that would become a South Philly landmark. "It was the only diner around and it was open 24 hours. If you went to dances, everybody would go to the Melrose Diner afterwards...No, there was no Mel or Rose. it was named after a can of tomatoes. In addition to being Philadelphia's first neighborhood, South Philly is the oldest ethnically and racially mixed big-city neighborhood in the nation. Catherine Williams remembers growing up black on Hoffman Street, "We had everything. We had the Jews, we had Italians, we had the blacks, we even had a Portuguese family. You never knew there was a color thing back then. I was the only black in my class at Southwark, but you never knew. In

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the third, fourth grade, some of those Italian boys was big, but you would have thought they were brothers to me." These are some of the people and the opinions that make up South Philadelphia and Murray Dubin will take you on a resident's tour of the ultimate city neighborhood. But for every interview, there's also a lot of history. And Dubin provides an historical examination that spans 300 years, from Thomas Jefferson living in South Philadelphia in 1793 to the burning of Palumbo's in 1994. Whether you're a South Philadelphian yourself, or just want to understand the South Philly phenomenon this book is a must. Author note: Murray Dubin was born in South Philadelphia and is a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lost Philadelphia is the latest in the series from Anova Books that traces the cherished places in a city that time, progress and fashion have swept aside before the National Register of Historic Places could save them from the wrecker's ball. Organised chronologically, starting with the earliest losses and ending with the latest, the book features much-loved Philadelphia institutions that failed to stand the test of time, such as the Horn & Hardart automat or the Market Street

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ferries. Grand buildings erected in the Victorian era that were too costly to be refurbished, or movie theaters that the age of television made redundant are featured. Philadelphia's tradition of shipbuilding is one of the more recent losses with the Navy Yard closing in 1995 and the historic Cramp & Sons shipyard disappearing much earlier in 1946. Lost Philadelphia is a nostalgic journey back in time to visit some of the lost treasures that the city let slip through its grasp.

Philadelphia is thick with American firsts. Some—including the first zoo, first hospital, first public library, first university, first computer—are well known. Others are not and are here to be appreciated: Girl Scout cookies were originally baked by a commercial bakery here and “American Bandstand” was born in a West Philadelphia TV studio. This Used to Be Philadelphia goes deep inside the buildings, monuments, and familiar sights of the city to uncover its rich history, layer by layer. This book will introduce you to the city's first residents, the Lenni Lenape, the tireless workers who made this “the Workshop of the World,” and the current residents who love all of these stories as told through the spaces they have

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filled. Learn how buildings from the 1876 World's Fair, the first to be held in the U.S., are used today. Appreciate the city's creative adaptive reuse projects, including a former technical school turned office space with a rooftop bar and the railroad headquarters that's now artists' studios. Take a colorful tour of the city's bygone days with local sisters Natalie and Tricia Pompilio. You'll never look at an old building in Philadelphia the same way again.

Serial killer H.H. Holmes built his murder castle in Chicago, but he met the hangman in Philadelphia. Al Capone served his first prison sentence here. The real-life killers who inspired HBO's Boardwalk Empire lived and died here. America's first bank robbery was pulled off here in 1798. The country's first kidnapping for ransom came off without a hitch in 1874. A South Philadelphia man hatched the largest mass murder plot in U.S. history in the 1930s. His partners in crime were unhappy housewives. Catholics and Protestants aimed cannon at each other in city streets in 1844. Civil rights hero Octavius V. Catto was gunned down on South Street in 1871. Take a walk with us through city history. Would you pass Eastern State Penitentiary on April

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3, 1945, just as famed bank robber Willie Sutton popped out of an escape tunnel in broad daylight? Or you might have been one of the invited guests at H.H. Holmes' hanging at Moyamensing Prison on a gray morning in May 1896. It still ranks as one of the most bizarre executions in city history. Or, if you walked down Washington Lane on July 1, 1874, would you have been alert enough to stop the two men who lured little blond Charley Ross away with candy? You might have stopped America's first kidnapping for ransom, the one that gave rise to the admonition, "Never take candy from a stranger." The case inspired the Leopold and Loeb kidnapping. Then there was the bank robber whose funeral drew thousands of spectators and the burglary defendant so alluring that conversation would stop whenever she entered the courtroom. Mix in murderous maids, bumbling burglars, and unflinching local heroes and you have True Crime Philadelphia.

Tanking to the Top

Villanova University, 1842Ð1992: AmericanÑCatholicÑAugustinian

The Last 100 Years

Philadelphia, a 300 Year History After 25 Years

First City

Teams, Games, and Athletes from Rocky's Town

East Falls -- Three Hundred Years of History of History

Philadelphia possesses an exceptionally large number of places that have almost disappeared—from workshops and factories to sporting clubs and societies, synagogues, churches, theaters, and railroad lines. In Philadelphia: Finding the Hidden City, urban observers Nathaniel Popkin and Peter Woodall uncover the contemporary essence of one of America's oldest cities. Working with accomplished architectural photographer Joseph Elliott, they explore secret places in familiar locations, such as the Metropolitan Opera House on North Broad Street, the Divine Lorraine Hotel, Reading Railroad, Disston Saw Works in Tacony, and mysterious parts of City Hall. Much of the real Philadelphia is concealed behind facades. Philadelphia artfully reveals its urban secrets. Rather than a nostalgic elegy to loss and urban decline, Philadelphia exposes the city's vivid layers and living ruins. The authors connect Philadelphia's idiosyncratic history, culture, and people to develop an alternative theory of American urbanism, and place the city in American urban history. The journey

here is as much visual as it is literary; Joseph Elliott's sumptuous photographs reveal the city's elemental beauty.

Enter the City of Brotherly Love and see how the NBA's Philadelphia 76ers trusted The Process—using a bold plan to get to first by becoming the worst. When a group of private equity bigwigs purchased the Philadelphia 76ers in 2011, the team was both bad and boring. Attendance was down. So were ratings. The Sixers had an aging coach, an antiquated front office, and a group of players that could best be described as mediocre. Enter Sam Hinkie—a man with a plan straight out of the PE playbook, one that violated professional sports' Golden Rule: You play to win the game. In Hinkie's view, the best way to reach first was to embrace becoming the worst—to sacrifice wins in the present in order to capture championships in the future. And to those dubious, Hinkie had a response: Trust The Process, and the results will follow. The plan, dubbed "The Process," seems to have worked. More than six years after handing Hinkie the keys, the Sixers have transformed into one of the most exciting teams in the NBA. They've emerged as a championship contender with a roster full of stars, none bigger than Joel Embiid, a captivating seven-

footer known for both brutalizing opponents on the court and taunting them off of it. Beneath the surface, though, lies a different story, one of infighting, dueling egos, and competing agendas. Hinkie, pushed out less than three years into his reign by a demoralized owner, a jealous CEO, and an embarrassed NBA, was the first casualty of The Process. He'd be far from the last. Drawing from interviews with nearly 175 people, Tanking to the Top brings to life the palace intrigue incited by Hinkie's proposal, taking readers into the boardroom where the Sixers laid out their plans, and onto the courts where those plans met reality. Full of uplifting, rags-to-riches stories, backroom dealings, mysterious injuries, and burner Twitter accounts, Tanking to the Top is the definitive, inside story of the Sixers' Process and a fun and lively behind-the-scenes look at one of America's most transgressive teams. Including exclusive interviews with Joel Embiid, Ben Simmons, and Coach Brett Brown, Sam Hinkie, and more. In this work of historically informed political theory, Kimberly Smith sets out to understand how nineteenth-century Americans answered the question of how the people should participate in politics. Did rational public debate, the ideal that most democratic theorists now

venerate, transcend all other forms of political expression? How and why did passion disappear from the ideology (if not the practice) of American democracy? To answer these questions, she focuses on the political culture of the urban North during the turbulent Jacksonian Age, roughly 1830-50, when the shape and character of the democratic public were still fluid. Smith's method is to interpret, in light of such popular discourse as newspapers and novels, several key texts in nineteenth-century American political thought: Frederick Douglass's Fourth of July speech and Narrative, Angelina Grimke's debate with Catharine Beecher, Frances Wright's lectures, and Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Such texts, Smith finds, highlight many of the then-current ideas about the extremes of political expression. Her readings support the conclusions that the value of rational argument itself was contested, that the emergent Enlightenment rationalism may have helped to sterilize political debate, and that storytelling or testimony posed an important challenge to the norm of political rationality. Smith explores facets of the political culture in ways that make sense of traditions from Whiggish resistance to Protestant narrative testimony. She helps us

to understand such puzzles as the point of mob action and other ritualistic disruptions of the political process, our simultaneous attraction to and suspicion of political debates, and the appeal of stories by and about victims of injustice. Also found in her book are keen analyses of the antebellum press and the importance of oratory and public speaking. Smith shows that alternatives to reasoned deliberation—like protest, resistance, and storytelling—have a place in politics. Such alternatives underscore the positive role that interest, passion, compassion, and even violence might play in the political life of America. Her book, therefore, is a cautionary analysis of how rationality came to dominate our thinking about politics and why its hegemony should concern us. Ultimately Smith reminds the reader that democracy and reasoned public debate are not synonymous and that the linkage is not necessarily a good thing. In 1903, Muckraker Lincoln Steffens brought the city of Philadelphia lasting notoriety as "the most corrupt and the most contented" urban center in the nation. Famous for its colorful "feudal barons," from "King James" McManes and his "Gas Ring" to "Iz" Durham and "Sunny Jim" McNichol, Philadelphia offers the historian a classic case of the

duel between bosses and reformers for control of the American city. But, strangely enough, Philadelphia's Republican machine has not been subject to critical examination until now. When Bosses Ruled Philadelphia challenges conventional wisdom on the political machine, which has it that party bosses controlled Philadelphia as early as the 1850s and maintained that control, with little change, until the Great Depression. According to Peter McCaffery, however, all bosses were not alike, and political power came only gradually over time. McManes's "Gas Ring" in the 1870s was not as powerful as the well-oiled machine ushered in by Matt Quay in the late 1880s. Through a careful analysis of city records, McCaffery identifies the beneficiaries of the emerging Republican Organization, which sections of the local electorate supported it, and why. He concludes that genuine boss rule did not emerge as the dominant institution in Philadelphia politics until just before the turn of the century. McCaffery considers the function that the machine filled in the life of the city. Did it ultimately serve its supporters and the community as a whole, as Steffens and recent commentators have suggested? No, says McCaffery. The romantic image of the boss as "good guy" of the urban drama is

wholly undeserved.

This Used to Be Philadelphia

The Hidden History of the Main Line

The Dominion of Voice

The "lower Sort"

A 300 Year History

Philadelphia Architecture

30 Walking Tours Exploring Art, Architecture, History, and Little-Known Gems

This book examines the social, cultural, and political life of ethnic Germans in Philadelphia from their participation in the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania to the entry of the United States into World War I. The author analyzes how perceptions of Philadelphia's Germans quickly became perceived as a domestic threat during the war.

Villanova University is one of the nation's oldest and largest Catholic universities. Founded in 1842 by the Augustinian order, which continues to support the institution today, Villanova has seen great change and great continuity over its 150-year history. In Villanova University, 1842-1992, historian David Contosta presents a rich combination of text and photographs to recount the history of the

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school and the forces that shaped its growth. Unlike a traditional commissioned history, Contosta's account shows Villanova in the wider context of American society. He closely examines the American culture, Catholic attitudes and beliefs, and Augustinian order that he finds were most influential in forming Villanova as we know it today.

Founders and Famous Families: Philadelphia is an in-depth look at how significant founders, families, and firsts made Philadelphia not only the birthplace of our country, but also truly a city of firsts. Through their efforts they stamped their mark on Philadelphia with parks, streets, and landmarks bearing their names. Founders and Famous Families: Philadelphia brings to life the founding families' histories, a history of lives lived large -- truly the Who's Who (as well as the When and Where) of Philadelphia -- that when considered together, made the City of Brotherly Love the great metropolis it is today. From the first hospital to the first paper mill, Philadelphia was the keystone to our developing nation in its formative years. Philadelphia is also home of America's first zoo, the oldest art museum and art school in the country and the first African American Church in the United States.

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A Philadelphia Story

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Including Pennsylvania Dutch Country

Founders and Famous Families from the City of Brotherly Love

Mermaids, Monasteries, Cherokees, and Custer

Base Ball in Philadelphia

Philadelphia and the Forging of Historical Memory

A Guide to the City

PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTURE; a comprehensive guide to 300 years of architectural history describes 253 BUILDINGS with 174 corresponding PHOTOGRAPHS including each building's location, date(s), architect, client, use & its fit into the social & economic history of Philadelphia & its relationship to the evolution of architectural styles. This book is for layperson or architect, resident or visitor. 'A museum of architecture', Philadelphia, more than any American city, represents the history of architecture in the U. S. with its outstanding examples of every important architectural style & period in the country's history. Contains NINE WALKING & DRIVING TOURS, an illustrated GLOSSARY of architectural terms & BIOGRAPHIES of important Philadelphia architects. The companion volume to PHILADELPHIA ARCHITECTURE: PHILADELPHIA'S BEST BUILDINGS: IN (OR NEAR) CENTER CITY. 39-PAGES (\$7.95) ISBN (0-9622908-2-3) published by Foundation for Architecture, editor: John Gallery. Highlights 48 significant buildings; colorful MAPS for WALKING TOURS of four areas representing different architectural periods, & PHOTOGRAPHS of each building. Special feature--a list of outstanding buildings of interest to CHILDREN. Guidebook is perfect for the visitor

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Allen Steinberg brings to life the court-centered criminal justice system of nineteenth-century Philadelphia, chronicles its eclipse, and contrasts it to the system dominated by the police and public prosecutor that replaced it. He offers a major reinterpretation of the greatest American Indian baseball player of all time, Charles Albert Bender, was, according to a contemporary, the coolest pitcher in the game. Using a trademark delivery, an impressive assortment of pitches that may have included the game's first slider, and an apparently unflappable demeanor, he earned a reputation as baseball's great clutch pitcher during tight Deadball Era pennant races and in front of boisterous World Series crowds. More remarkably yet, Chief Bender's Hall of Fame career unfolded in the face of immeasurable prejudice. This skillfully told and complete account of Bender's life is also a portrait of greatness of character maintained despite incredible pressure of how a celebrated man thrived while carrying an untold weight on his shoulders. With a journalist's eye for detail and a novelist's feel for storytelling, Tom Swift takes readers on Bender's improbable journey from his early years on the White Earth Reservation, to his development at the Carlisle Indian School, to his big break and eventual rise to the pinnacle of baseball. The story of a paradoxical American sports hero, one who achieved a once-unfathomable celebrity while suffering the harsh injustices of a racially intolerant world, Chief Bender's Burden is an eye-opening and inspiring narrative of a unique American life.

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