

FOULKE AND LONG INSTITUTE, SCHOOL
(University of Pennsylvania, Morgan Building)
209 S. 34th Street
Philadelphia
Philadelphia County
Pennsylvania

HABS No. PA-6177-A

HABS
PA
51-PHILA
740A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19106

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**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
FOULKE AND LONG INSTITUTE, SCHOOL
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Location: 209 S. 34th Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, PA

USGS Philadelphia Quadrangle, UTM coordinates: 18:483400-22200

Significance: The building presently known as the Morgan Building is an important example of the revival of the brick Italianate palazzo design by Cope and Stewardson who became the pre-eminent American collegiate architects of the late 19th century. Designed before the early death of John Stewardson (1856-1896), it exemplifies the colorful and exuberant character of the firm's early work. It is a contributing element of the University of Pennsylvania Campus Historic District.

Description: The school building is a symmetrical three-story cubic brick block capped by a tall hipped roof with overhanging eaves. A projecting portico carried on octagonal brick piers marks the entrance; recesses on the upper stories provided private balconies above. Above the ground floor, windows are grouped into vertical pairs. On the rear elevation, oversized windows in the center denote the position of the stair. The interior was significantly altered during the tenancy of the physics department.

History: Built to house the school portion of the Foulke and Long Institute in 1890, the building was sold to the University of Pennsylvania in 1899, and adapted to the needs of the physics department. Named for University benefactor Randall Morgan, the Morgan Building enabled the physics department to leave College Hall, expanding in the process. Work accomplished here included medical applications for x-ray technology, as well as contributions to television and the electron microscope. Physicists of note included Dr. George F. Barker, who served as a consultant to Thomas Alva Edison in the development of the filament of the incandescent light bulb, Arthur W. Goodspeed, who first applied x-rays to surgical diagnosis, and Gaylord P. Harnwell (later the President of the University) who provided important research in the development of sonar which were rewarded with a commendation from President Truman for breaking the sea-link between Japan and Asia.

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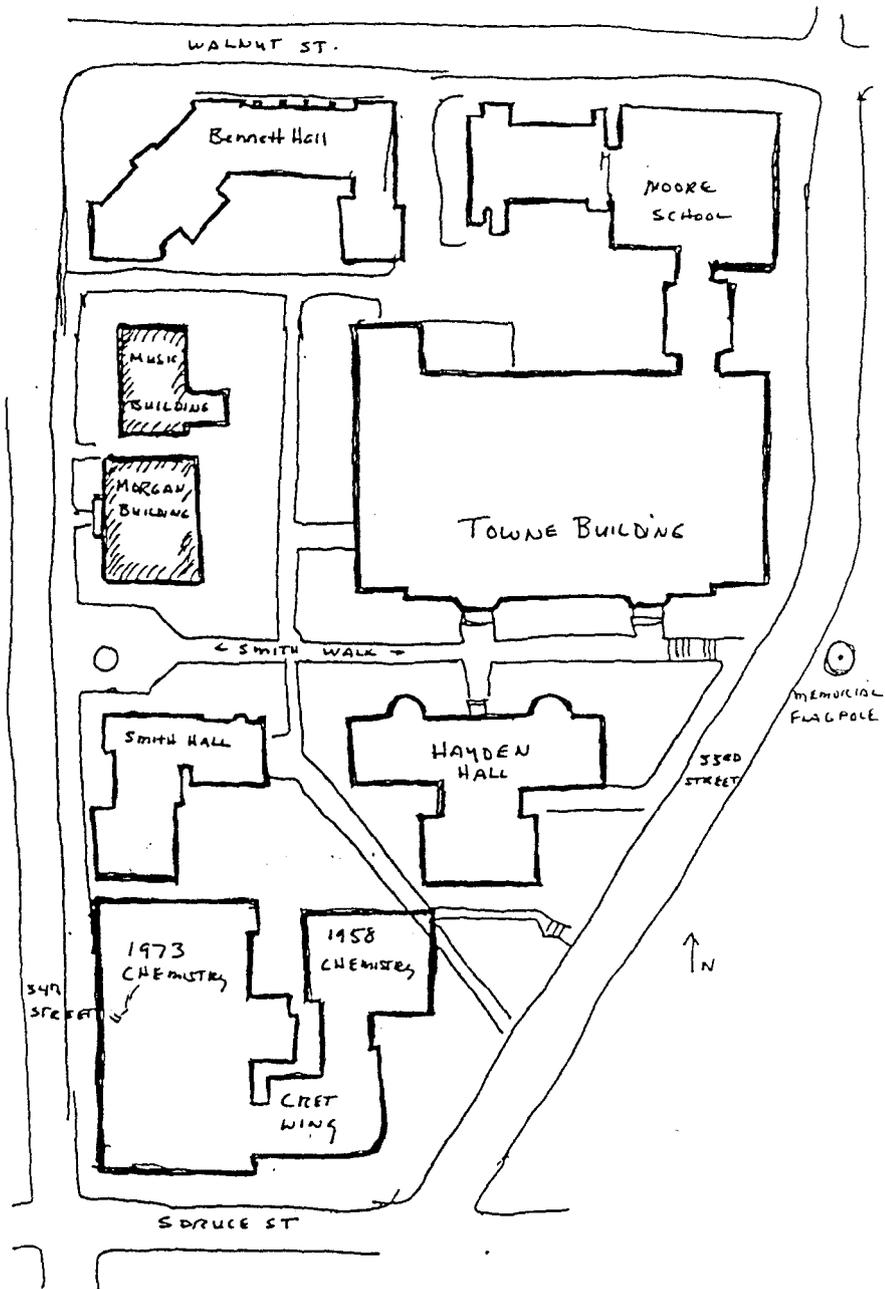
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Site plan:



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Sketch plan:

