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The photo shows a monument to Thomas Jefferson. A scientist, architect, and politician, he was the principal author of the US Declaration of Independence, the document that essentially marks the beginning of America's history as an independent state. Among other things, the document establishes the principles of equality, freedom, and the dependence of power on the people. In general, these are the principles that this state continues to declare. The monument is located on Locust Street in front of the entrance to Jefferson Alumni Hall.

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The Mutters Museum, named after its founder, Dr. Mutters. The doctor was known for his innovative treatment methods, especially in the field of plastic surgery. He collected a collection of medical instruments and anomalies, which he later donated to the Philadelphia College of Physicians. The museum is open to visitors, and although admiring medical anomalies is not for everyone, it is something that our city has to offer.

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The incident took place at The Franklin Institute. During a private “Ugly Sweater Party,” 24-year-old Michael Rohana from Delaware broke into the “Terracotta Warriors of the First Emperor” exhibition and broke off the left thumb of one of the statues, known as “The Cavalryman.”

Museum staff did not discover the theft until January 8, 2018. The FBI quickly identified the suspect, and on January 13, Rohana confessed to the crime and turned in the stolen finger.

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The Cathedral Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul in Logan Square is worth a visit. You can go there to see the interior, and the cathedral staff will be happy to tell you about its history if you ask them. On weekends, you can listen to the organ there. We recommend it.

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The sculpture Air is located on the banks of the Schuylkill River in Fairmount Park and is part of the Elements project. The other sculptures in the series—Fire, Water, and Earth—are located nearby in the same park.

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Keith's Theatre opened in 1902 at 1116 Chestnut Street. It was originally a venue for vaudeville and movies, and stars such as Fred Astaire and Charlie Chaplin performed there. The theater had a luxurious interior with two balconies and side boxes.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the theater became one of Philadelphia's premier venues for premieres, including the world premieres of *Singin' in the Rain* and *Dial M for Murder*. In the 1960s, it was converted to Cinerama format and became known for its 70mm film screenings, such as *2001: A Space Odyssey*. The theater closed on January 3, 1971, with *Tora! Tora! Tora!* as its final film. The building was demolished and later replaced by a residential building.

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Louis Kahn (1901–1974) was an American architect and one of the key figures of 20th-century modernism. He was born in what is now Estonia and emigrated to the United States with his family as a child. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, where he later taught.

Kahn became famous for his monumental, almost sculptural buildings, which combined modern constructivism with classical austerity. Among his famous works are the Hurva Synagogue in Jerusalem, the Salk Institute, and the Bangladesh Parliament Building. A small park in Philadelphia, which was conceived here, is named in his honor.

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The Philadelphia Fountain Society was founded in 1869 by Dr. Wilson Carey Swann with the goal of installing public drinking fountains throughout the city.

The society installed fountains to provide clean drinking water to city residents and horses. They were part of a sanitary and social reform. Providing free, clean drinking water in public places was intended to improve the health of city dwellers, prevent diseases associated with dirty water, and—especially important to Swann—reduce alcohol consumption, as he was an active advocate of sobriety.

The society installed more than 70 fountains, but by the early 20th century, the practical need for them had disappeared. The last and largest fountain installed by the society was the Swann Memorial Fountain at Logan Circle. The fountain is named in memory of Wilson Swann and his desire to improve the quality of life for city residents. This fountain is the answer to this riddle.

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Commercial radio broadcasting, as we know it, began in 1920. In the 1930s, radio, although taken for granted, was still a symbol of progress and everything modern. Architects Harry Sternfeld and Gabriel Roth sought to reflect this fact in the architecture of the building they designed for WCAU radio station. The facade, with its distinctive blue trim, vertical glass tower, and decorative metal elements, reflects the Art Deco aesthetic and vision of progress at the time. The building is located at 1618-22 Chestnut St.

~10~

The new Barnes Foundation building has been unveiled. This unique museum was founded by Dr. Albert Barnes. Barnes developed a unique teaching method known as the “Barnes Method,” which focuses on the analysis of composition, color, and form rather than on the biographies of artists. That is why the paintings in the museum do not have signatures — the author wanted viewers to perceive art on its own terms, rather than through the prism of its author. If you love painting, we highly recommend a visit.

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The Spanish flu epidemic of 1918 was one of the deadliest pandemics in history, claiming the lives of millions of people around the world. In Philadelphia, as in other major US cities, the epidemic affected many segments of the population, and medical facilities were overwhelmed.

The Ritz-Carlton Hotel, mentioned in this section, was used as a hospital for the sick and as a quarantine site to prevent the spread of infection. The hotel is located in a building that formerly belonged to a bank. This structure was designed in 1932 and became the first skyscraper in the city built in the Art Deco style. The hotel's address is 10 Avenue of the Arts.

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The Rosenbach Museum & Library in Philadelphia is a unique place that combines literature, art, and history. Located in two historic houses on Delancey Place, the museum was founded in 1954 by brothers A.S.V. Rosenbach and Philip Rosenbach, renowned collectors of rare books and manuscripts. Their personal collections formed the basis of the museum, which has been a subsidiary of the Free Library of Philadelphia Foundation since 2013.

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Baldwin Locomotive Works is one of the most famous American locomotive manufacturers, which left a significant mark on the history of railways. The huge factory grounds occupied several blocks of our city along Broad and Spring Garden streets.

In its heyday, Baldwin Locomotives produced more than 1,500 steam locomotives per year, accounting for about 60% of all locomotives in the United States, which contributed to the rapid pace of industrialization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Unfortunately, the company was unable to cope with the widespread transition to diesel traction. Baldwin Locomotives' diesel locomotives, including the one you saw in the photo, proved to be temperamental, voracious, and lost out to their competitors.

A monument to Matthias Baldwin, the founder of the company, stands on the north side of the city hall.

Winter Street is a mystery. We asked the chatbot what interesting things could be said about it, and the answer was so beautiful that we decided to leave it as it was.

Winter Street in Philadelphia is a small but significant street located between 20th and 23rd Streets, parallel to and above the Vine Street Expressway. Its name evokes associations with cold and gloom, reflecting the atmosphere of this part of the city. However, despite its modesty, Winter Street plays an important role in the city's infrastructure and culture.