



The Historical
Society of
Pennsylvania

Collection 3070

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Papers

1746-2005 (bulk 1870-1990)
25 boxes, 180 volumes, 39 lin. feet

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Abstract

The materials present in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange collection document exchange activities and history from 1746-2005. Items in the collection relate to sales and business transactions, conferences and symposiums, administrative functions, innovative technologies, people, events and publications. The collection is diverse with a variety of formats but the true strength of the papers lies with sales and business records.

Background note

In 1791, hooves pounded and coaches lurched over the dirt highway near New Brunswick. "Not less than twenty expresses have passed through this city within one week, from New York to Philadelphia and back," a wondering newsman reported, "They travel with uncommon speed, from which it appears that something of great importance is carrying on..." The newsman hardly imagined that he was witnessing the origins of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange (PHLX).

In 1790 Philadelphia, which was the financial heart of the nation, had established the first stock exchange in the United States; yet, New York, a more easterly port, was first to receive news as ships arrived from Europe. The speeding coaches that clattered from New York to Philadelphia carried speculators and stock-jobbers, agents of foreign investors, and inside traders with privileged information that could move the market, and make their fortune at the expense of the Philadelphia merchants. The coups scored by these early commuters led a group of Philadelphia brokers to set up signal stations on high points across New Jersey. The signalmen watched through telescopes as coded flashes of light brought news of stock prices, lottery numbers and other important information. Relayed from station to station, the information could move from New York to Philadelphia in as little as 10 minutes, so the system sharply narrowed the advantage of New York speculators. It remained in use until the arrival of the telegraph in 1846.

Such strokes of innovation have characterized the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from its inception. The official organization of the exchange in 1790 reached fruition after forty-four years of effort. Colonial Philadelphia's mayors had traditionally closed their term of office with lavish entertainment, but in 1746, Mayor James Hamilton broke with tradition.

The following extract from the minutes of an October 7, 1746 meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Aldermen explains why: "James Hamilton, Esq., Mayor, represented to the board that as it had been customary for the mayors of this city, at the going out of their office, to give an entertainment to the gentlemen of the corporation, he intended in lieu thereof, to give a sum of money equal at least to the sum usually expended on such occasions, to be laid out in something permanently useful to the city and proposed the sum of one hundred and fifty Pounds toward erecting an exchange or other public building."

Mayor Hamilton's sober exit from office started a new tradition. Over the years, the fund grew with donations from successive mayors. However, the Philadelphia merchants who stood to benefit most from an exchange eventually decided to start one without tapping the special fund, which ultimately went to build a new city hall in 1775. Led by Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, Archibald McCall and Teach Francis, over two hundred Philadelphia merchants subscribed 348 Pounds to finance the opening of the London Coffee House in 1754 by William Bradford, a printer. The London Coffee House soon became the center of Philadelphia's business and political life. Sea captains, merchants, auctioneers, slave-traders and soldiers congregated here to do business and to talk politics.

As English tax policies grew more oppressive, Philadelphia's merchants mobilized. Talk in the London Coffee House turned to politics and strategy, as John Adams met here with Dr. Benjamin Rush and other advisors. When the Declaration of Independence was signed a few blocks away, the business of the city changed to revolution. William Bradford left the London Coffee House to serve in General Washington's army. Robert Morris, the "Financier of the American Revolution", made sure that Washington had the funds to feed and arm his troops. Morris was so well respected in Philadelphia that his word of honor was enough to secure immense war loans, even from the pacifist Quakers.

During Philadelphia's occupation by the British, the London Coffee House remained closed. The City Tavern, located at Second and Gold Streets, replaced it as the center of social and business life. Bradford returned in 1778 after the British had departed. He attempted to re-establish the London Coffee House, but after two years of struggle admitted that he could not compete with the Tavern and left the business. For the next fifty years, the City Tavern, later re-named the Merchants Coffee House, functioned as the city's exchange.

As their activities became more complex, the securities brokers decided to distinguish themselves from other merchants. They established an exclusive organization, the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, which was officially licensed in 1790. The first president, Matthew McConnell, had served in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. Other members included James Glentworth, Clement Biddle, Andrew Summers, Jr., Thomas McEwen, George Eddy, Thomas Orr, William W. Biddle, Thomas Newman and James McCaragh.

In those days, the legal concept of a limited-liability corporation had not yet achieved wide acceptance. So it was not corporate stocks, but rather government and semi-government paper that traded on the exchange. Nonetheless, the public bought eagerly. For example, in 1791 promoters floated an issue of shares in the First Bank of the United States. Within a month, the shares quadrupled in price. Similarly, when the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation Company offered 1,000 shares to the public at \$400.00 per share, the issue was forty times oversubscribed, and a lottery was held to select lucky buyers.

The exchange also provided an efficient source of capital for needed public works. In 1791, a Middleton, Pennsylvania miller wrote, "Large quantities of wheat and other produce and flour manufactured here and which are to be forwarded by land, remain on hand for want of teams which are terrified by the bad and dangerous roads over the Conowago and other hills. This occasions that such produce will often come late to market."

Realizing that investors could provide the necessary capital if they had the assurance of payback, the legislature, on April 9, 1792, passed an act enabling the government to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The preamble to this act noted, "It is reasonable that those who enjoy the benefits of such a highway should pay a compensation." The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, the first turnpike in the United States, issued 1,000 shares at \$300 per share. Subscriptions for 2,276 shares were received. The stock price rose to \$1,000 within days. The turnpike proved fruitful. One traveler reported, "It was scarcely possible to go one mile on the road without meeting numbers of wagons passing and re-passing between the back parts of the state and Philadelphia." The success of this turnpike made it easy to finance an extension, called the Lancaster and Susquehanna Turnpike, which was soon carrying heavy traffic and, within a few years, paying dividends of 5 1/2%.

Such projects depended on an efficient capital market. Fortunately, by 1792 securities brokerage had become a well-defined business in Philadelphia. In fact, the earliest known record of securities quotations in the United States is the "Price Current of Stocks," printed on three-by-six inch paper and signed by Samuel Anderson, Stock Broker, at Number 104 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. It is dated April 10, 1792.

Investor interest in bank stocks was particularly strong in the early days of the exchange. Robert Morris and a few private investors had established the Bank of North America and dominated Philadelphia commerce during the 1780's. The stock exchange helped bring more competition into the market. The First Bank of the United States had issued its public stock in 1791 and was followed by the Pennsylvania Bank (1793); the Philadelphia Bank (1803); the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank (1807); and the Bank of Northern Liberties (1809). The Insurance Company of North America, established in 1794, and one of the country's first purely life-insurance firms, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granted Annuities, chartered in 1812, also traded on the exchange.

The War of 1812 spurred the further development of both banking and insurance. The

Congress authorized borrowing of nearly \$17 million in treasury notes and almost \$63 million in six and seven percent war loans. Across the country, 120 new banks were chartered. The Second Bank of the United States, later to figure in Philadelphia's most critical moment, received its charter in 1816. \$28 million of the Second Bank's \$35 million initial capital came from a public stock issue. The legendary Philadelphia merchant, Stephen Girard, by this time a major banker in his own right and among the most important channels for European investment in North America before the war, bought \$3 million of this issue. Other bankers followed suit. Meanwhile, merchants were eager to purchase insurance on their maritime cargo, and life insurance caught on, so dozens of new insurance firms came to market with stock issues.

Manufacturing also prospered when the War of 1812 disrupted traditional trade links with Europe. Before the war, the United States had imported \$54 million in goods from Europe, and exported \$61 million. By 1814, imports were slashed to \$13 million, while exports withered to only \$7 million. The United States met the demand for goods and by 1816, there were over 200 cotton mills compared to less than 90 in 1812. But industry was soon threatened by the British, who had just burned the capital in Washington D.C. They sought to destroy the American economy by "dumping" immense quantities of cheap manufactured goods through the port of New York when the shooting had stopped. Many of the new, domestic manufacturing firms folded. Those that survived became sharp competitors and protected behind a tariff wall built by Congress in 1816, they made a reasonably smooth transition from war to peace.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange remained the nation's premier capital market after the war. When the smoke had cleared, European investment capital returned to North America, and it chose to come through Philadelphia. The Second Bank of the United States and the Girard Bank provided liquidity to the Philadelphia market. A turning point in the evolution of PHLX came with the construction of the Erie Canal, begun in 1817, which eventually would allow New York to take the lead from Philadelphia in the commercial life of the nation. However, all of the nation's stock exchanges prospered during the 1820's, thanks largely to the canal mania. President John Quincy Adams (1825-1830) put the weight of the government behind such public works; Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Baltimore all traded shares in the canals. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company brought its first issue to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in 1823, followed by the Susquehanna and Juniata Canals (1829).

Due in part to the canal boom, the exchange itself had become such an institution in the city that it merited its own quarters. Stephen Girard's Bank formed the Philadelphia Merchants Exchange Company in 1831 and the building opened officially in 1834. Employing mainly marble, architect William Strickland based the design of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on classical Greek models. It may have received more praise for its beauty than for its business, because the economy and markets were teetering toward the great Panic of 1837.

By the late 1830's state debts for canals and other projects had reached insupportable levels. Investors in Europe stopped taking this dubious paper, and states defaulted on borrowings, severely damaging the credit of the nation. Meanwhile, the banking system

was on the edge of collapse. President Jackson had defeated Nicholas Biddle and the financial establishment of the country in 1832 when he vetoed the re-charter bill for the Second Bank of the United States. Until that point, the Second Bank had functioned for practical purposes as the nation's central bank. The president's victory came at the expense of discipline in the banking system. The government overshot their mark in their attempts to control the money supply and by 1837, the economy had all but collapsed.

Philadelphia never re-gained financial preeminence in the United States, but it prospered, thanks to new construction in the 1840s. In 1828, at the peak of canal fever, ground had been broken in Maryland for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was not long before rail stocks became the sweethearts of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The railroad boom, after the end of the Panic of 1837, launched a new wave of securities speculation and investment. This era of railroad building lasted from about 1835 to 1855. As construction of inter-city rail lines slowed down, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange brought out new issues of shares in railroads built for what would now be called mass transit purposes. The first streetcar line in Philadelphia, operating on Fifth and Sixth Streets, opened in January 1858. It was so successful that fourteen more such companies were immediately chartered.

Meanwhile, investors benefited from an astonishing advance in telecommunications technology: the telegraph. By 1846, the telegraph brought a new openness to the business of the Philadelphia Stock exchange and in 1851 daily reports of transactions were printed and distributed shortly after the close of the market. Changes were also occurring on the exchange floor, which had become rowdier in the nineteenth century. Most of the revenue of the exchange came from fines levied on members who broke codes of civility and common decency. The following were examples of such behavior: addressing the chair with one's mouth full; profane language warranted a \$1 fine; saying the word "devil" (\$1 fine); winding the clock without the permission of the president (\$5 fine); putting feet on chair rounds; whistling; and absence from morning roll call. Due to the fact that members of the exchange had access to secret information, a fine of twenty-five cents was levied each time a member left during session (fifty cents if he left with his sales book). Passing notes to the outside was also forbidden and punishable. The introduction of the telegraph, and in 1884 the ticker, made many of these rules obsolete.

In 1870, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange established the first clearing house in the United States. The function of the clearing house was to settle purchases and sales and assist delivery of securities. Each night, the closing price for each security was noted, and members' accounts credited or debited depending on the performance of their trades. However, the clearing house only settled "round lots." Shares of "odds lots" were settled directly between buyers and sellers.

The great speculative scandals and panics of the nineteenth century all took their toll on the Philadelphia floor. However, the collapse of Jay Cooke & Company was particularly painful. Cooke, a key financial figure during the Civil War, changed the way bonds were distributed – bringing them to investors in small towns across the country. On Wednesday, September 17, 1873, Cooke was entertaining President Grant at “Ogontz,”

his Chelton Hills mansion. On Thursday he was bankrupt. "No one could have been more surprised if snow had fallen amid the sunshine of a summer noon," wrote The Philadelphia Inquirer. Cooke's Northern Pacific Railroad had been a favorite for speculators on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and his failure cost them thousands. The Philadelphia Exchange weathered this and subsequent crises. The following are examples of some financial crises: the Knickerbocker Trust Company suspended payments and call money rates hit 125% in 1907; the exchange closed for nearly four months due to market turmoil caused by the war in Europe in 1914; the exchange closed for ten days in 1933 for the bank holiday declared by President Roosevelt during the Great Depression.

The tradition of innovation established by Mayor James Hamilton's first break with precedent continued into the twentieth century. In 1923, member Herbert T. Greenwood proposed to the board that he become a dealer in the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In return, he agreed to purchase or sell all market order odd-lots of the stock at 1/8th of a point from the next sale on the New York tape, printed within three minutes of the order. He also agreed to execute limit order odd-lots under the same rules as prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange. He also agreed to accept round-lot orders in Pennsylvania Railroad stock and make a market based on bid and offer prices on the New York Stock Exchange. The exchange tried the program on an experimental basis, and it worked well. Similar odd-lot dealer-specialists were established for other active stocks, and other regional exchanges also adopted the plan.

After World War II, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange began to reach out beyond Philadelphia. Philadelphia merged with the Baltimore Stock Exchange in 1949, and with the Washington Stock Exchange in 1953. Through associate membership agreements, Philadelphia expanded its trading base to Pittsburgh, Boston, and Montreal. From 1953-1976 the exchange was known as the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington (PBW) Stock Exchange. In 1976 the Board of Governors felt this name led to confusion regarding the exchange's main location, which had always been Philadelphia. They voted to change the name back to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. On February 27, 1976 exchange vice president Gordon Yocum explained to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "I guess it's mostly an image thing. While the acronym [PBW] suited us, the board felt we needed a name more appropriate for our...history."

The increasing use of computers during the 1960's and 1970's changed every business, and Philadelphia was among the first exchanges to engage in electronic trading. In 1975, PHLX introduced a small order routing and execution system for stocks called PACE (Philadelphia Automated Communication and Execution System). It is a computer-to-computer system that provides electronic execution of stock orders instantly. Brokers anywhere in the world can use the system to buy or sell any of the most actively traded stocks in the United States, while receiving the best quoted price on any of the U.S. exchanges. Like the primitive semaphore system that first brought New York quotes to the floor of the Philadelphia Exchange in the early nineteenth century, electronic trading ensures that customers of the Exchange will be able to execute their trades with confidence that no other exchange could offer better prices.

In the midst of its technological developments for the equity trading floor, PHLX continued its aggressive program of product innovation by listing stock options in 1975. Thus Philadelphia became the first regional stock exchange to list equity options for trading and hedging purposes. By April, 1988, the exchange utilized the electronic trading technology first used on the equity floor to build a new system to accommodate options trading. The Automated Options Market (AUTOM) system allows electronic delivery of options orders from member firms to the exchange floor, automatic execution of certain orders and electronic confirmation of execution. However, the most far-reaching innovation of the twentieth century was the Philadelphia Stock Exchange's invention of exchange traded currency options in 1982. By 1988, currency options were trading in volumes as high as \$4 billion per day in underlying value. Currency options put the exchange on international maps, bringing trading interest from Europe, Pacific Rim and the Far East, making the PHLX the first securities exchange to open international offices in money centers overseas.

Currency options made PHLX an around-the-clock operation. In September, 1987, Philadelphia was the first securities exchange in the United States to introduce an evening trading session, chiefly to accommodate increasing demand for currency options in the Far East. In January, 1989, the exchange responded to growing European demand by adding an early morning session. Finally, in September, 1990, Philadelphia became the first exchange in the world to offer around-the-clock trading by bridging the gap between the night session and the early morning hours. Although the exchange subsequently scaled back its trading hours, its current currency option trading hours from 2:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. (Philadelphia time) are longer than any other open outcry auction marketplace.

Perhaps the single most significant currency trading innovation since currency options themselves was PHLX's creation of the United Currency Options Market (UCOM) in November of 1994. UCOM, the first market in the world to offer customizable currency options in an exchange environment, allows users to customize all aspects of a currency option trade including: choice of exercise price, selection of currency pairs, premium quotation as either units of currency or percent of underlying value, and customized expiration dates of up to two years. While the landscape for trading currency options is ever changing, PHLX continues to explore opportunities within this critical marketplace and is poised to respond to the needs of its market users.

As the financial community has continued to evolve, the exchange's vision has also broadened to encompass new ideas and solutions. One outgrowth of this vision was the development of Sectors Index Options, one of the most significant options success stories on any U.S. exchange in the 1990's. Comprising industry-specific and broad-based indices, these instruments have made PHLX an industry leader in sectors index options trading. In fact, several of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange's Sectors have emerged as industry benchmarks and are widely quoted barometers of the activity in key market segments. Similarly, the Gold/Silver Sector (XAU), the KBW Bank Sector (BKX), the Oil Service Sector (OSX), the Semiconductor Sector (SOX) and TheStreet.com Internet Sector (DOT) have established themselves, in a highly competitive environment of other indices, as leading industry indicators.

In the twenty first century PHLX introduced Exchange Traded Funds (ETF's), NASDAQ listed stocks and making order flow arrangements with Electronic Communication Networks (ECN's). These products and initiatives represent the next generation of equity and options trading vehicles. The exchange has developed advanced trading systems that bring new levels of efficiency to equity and options trading, execution and processing through the recent enhancement of both its PACE® and AUTOM systems. Both of these systems have the capacity, flexibility, speed and power to handle larger-than-ever daily volumes and respond quickly and easily to rapidly changing customer needs and market conditions.¹ (PHLX 2005)

Scope & content

The materials present in the PHLX collection document the history and activities of the exchange from 1746-2005. The bulk of items in the collection were created between 1870-1990 and includes a wide range of formats and subjects. Sales and business transactions are documented from 1870-1990 and recorded in ledgers or bulletin pages later bound. Recent events such as conferences and symposiums are recorded in photographs, slides, audio and video cassettes from the 1980s and 1990s. Publications produced by and about PHLX from the 1970s to mid 1990s are present in the collection as well. Only a handful of PHLX documents in the collection were produced after 1999.

There are six major subjects inherent to the collection – sales and business transactions; PHLX history; PHLX events; associated people; Stock Clearing Corporation (SCC) of Philadelphia; and the Board of Governors. Stock quotations, sales and other business transactions are well represented in the collection and will be of use to researchers. These records are relatively complete with only a few gaps and they offer specific prices for stocks on a given date. Another strength of the collection lies with the history papers. While this section is limited in quantity, the quality of the information is particularly insightful and useful in tracing the evolution of the exchange. These materials were compiled by PHLX employees to create an exchange timeline for the Bicentennial celebration in 1990.

Weaker portions of the collection include the Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia and Board of Governors materials. The SCC materials include information concerning the organization of the corporation, its by-laws, and financial statements. Since this group is very limited in content, it is difficult to gain a clear understanding of the organization. The Board of Governors materials are even more limited with only a few documents from the 1980's and mid 2000's. The remainder of Board of Governors' minutes is currently under control of PHLX and, if included in this series, would enrich the collection.

¹ 95% of the **Background note** was taken from "A Blueprint for America's Free Markets: The History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange" published by the exchange which can be found in the collection and on the PHLX website.

Events and people associated with the exchange are documented in pictures and slides and events were recorded as audio cassettes and video. While there are many items documenting people and events, they will be of limited use to researchers due to missing or incomplete labels. Some photographs, however, do have complete labels identifying persons and events. This section also contains formats that could not be viewed at HSP such as open reel film and large video cassettes.

The collection is divided into four series which, generally, reflect PHLX original shipment groupings. Unless noted the items are arranged alphabetically and then chronologically within the series and subseries. The first shipment of records are the business documents relating to PHLX and SCC, the second are records from the marketing department, and the third are audio visual materials. Series I contains the *trading and sales records* (business ledgers), while the *Stock and Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia* documents occupy Series II. The records from the marketing department have been identified as *administrative* records in Series III. Series IV, *People and events*, contain the audio visual materials.

The administrative documents in Series III are sub-divided into four main categories: Board of Governors, Publications, History materials and Miscellaneous. Publications are further sub-divided into materials created by PHLX as opposed to materials relating to PHLX, but published by another institution. History materials are subdivided into three sections, Bicentennial, Reference and Timeline project.

Series IV, *People and events*, is sub-divided into six categories based on the format of the item rather than subject matter. This arrangement is indicative of original order. Photographs, slides and negatives, 16mm open reel film, audio cassettes, 8.5 x 5.25 video cassettes and 7.5 x 4 VHS video cassettes are the major categories. Items are arranged alphabetically within each subdivision.

Overview of arrangement

Series I	Sales and trading records, 1870-1983	7 boxes, 163 vols.
Series II	Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia, 1927-2005	1 box, 7 folders
Series III	Administrative, 1746-2005	5 boxes, 10 vols.
	a. Board of Governors, 1980-2005	3 folders, 2 vols.
	b. Publications, 1946-2005	
	i. PHLX created, 1962-2004	25 folders, 2 vols.
	ii. PHLX related, 1946-2005	10 folders
	c. History materials, 1746-2002	
	i. Bicentennial, 1984-1990	7 folders
	ii. Reference, 1746-2005	28 folders, 6 vols.
	iii. Timeline project, 1754-2002	5 folders
	d. Miscellaneous, 1982-2004	1 box, 5 folders
Series IV	People and events, 1982-1990	
	a. Photographs, slides and negatives,	8 volumes

b. Audio cassettes, 1986-1986	3 boxes
c. 7.5 x 4 VHS video cassettes, 1982-1990	6 boxes, 1 folder
d. Video cassette masters, 1986	2 boxes, 1 folder
e. 16mm open reel film, 1984-1986	1 box

Series description

Series 1. Sales and trading records, 1870-1983

Series 1 contains a plethora of detailed material concerning stocks and bonds, companies and prices spanning a 113 year period. Included in this section are listing conversions, applications for unlisted trading, daily quotations, stock sales, listed securities, sales sheets, highest and lowest quotations for stocks, bonds and securities, unlisted trading privileges, and early 20th century weekly bulletins. The items are arranged alphabetically and chronologically. There was no specific original order although like volumes tended to be grouped together and chronological.

While the information recorded in the sales ledgers is consistent, the format of the ledgers changes throughout the decades. Until 1933, the pages generally have preprinted names of multiple stocks on the left of each page, while the right of the page is divided into months with the stock prices recorded in each column. In 1933 each stock is given its own page and the front and back of the pages are divided into months with prices recorded for each month. After 1957, PHLX moved to using horizontally longer books to record the information.

The securities, stocks and bonds and highest and lowest quotations are similar to yearly reports documenting what the highest and lowest quotes were for a particular stock in a particular year. Records of stock prices at specific times of a given day can be found in the *Sales & daily quotations* ledgers. Some of the *Sales sheets* volumes have been dis-bound and placed in folders housed in manuscript boxes. These pages record stock sales totals during set time frames on any given day. Researchers who are interested in stocks and their companies, not just stock prices, can find information filed in the securities ledgers as well. The ledgers contain tipped-in documents pertaining to various companies, such as applications to join the exchange and correspondence.

Series 2. Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia, 1927-2005

The Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia is a small series with only seven folders. The items are arranged alphabetically and chronologically. There was no clear original order as these items were mixed in with the sales records. They have been separated and given their own series designation. It's clear from watching video recordings and reading through the materials that, while the SCC was a part of PHLX, it is its own entity and should be treated as such.

The organization is considered a correspondent broker for the member buyer and the member seller on all transactions. The clearing house system was originally established

in 1870 by the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. In 1875 the Board changed its name to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the clearing house became a department of the exchange. By-laws, manuals, procedures and financial statements make up the majority of the series. While the bulk of information pertains to mid 20th century practices, researchers can gain a sense of what the SCC is and does.

Series 3. Administrative, 1746-2005

a. Board of Governors, 1980-2005.

The Board of Governors sub-series consists of a small grouping of two volumes and three folders. The items span 25 years and are arranged alphabetically then chronologically. There was no original order to the sub series. More Board of Governor materials and meeting minutes do exist, but are not included in this collection. Researchers should refer inquiries concerning these materials to the stock exchange itself. Two meeting records and one executive committee meeting record from 2004-2005 are present in the collection. Other materials include a photo sheet of board members from 1980 and a petition concerning Drexel Burnham Lambert.

b. Publications, 1946-2005.

This subseries contains various publications about PHLX from 1946-2005. There was no original order to the documents, but they were grouped separately from other records received from the PHLX marketing office. There are two types of publications, those created by the exchange and those containing information about the exchange, but created by another agency. Both sections are arranged alphabetically and chronologically.

i. PHLX created, 1962-2004.

Items in this section represent 42 years worth of publications created by the exchange. It is the largest of the two publications sections containing advertisements, brochures and annual reports. *Investment Dealer's Digest*, *P-B-WSE news*, *pbw news* and some issues of *The Philadelphia Journal* can also be found in this section.

ii. PHLX related, 1946-2005.

These publications were not published by PHLX but contain information about PHLX during a 59 year period. There is a range of items from article clippings to entire magazine supplements. Researchers can find an issue of *American Executive*, *Financial History*, *The Pennsylvania Banker*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Real Philly*, *Today: The Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Traders Magazine Special Supplement*. Materials from 2003-2004 World Federation of Exchanges are also present in the collection.

c. History materials, 1746-2002.

Most of the material in this section was collected for projects in the late 1980s and 1990s. However, the materials document a 256-year period and include photocopies of older historical accounts. This material too, came from the marketing office. Based on the original arrangement of the materials, folder titles and information

contained in the documents, it appears PHLX compiled historical information about the exchange for two major projects, a timeline and the Bicentennial celebration.

Materials were originally in folders with labels indicating whether they were associated with the timeline or Bicentennial celebration, so this arrangement has been maintained. It is possible that the two projects were related; the timeline might have been created for the Bicentennial and continued after. Regardless, they both pertain to the institution's history. Among these materials were less clearly labeled items relating to PHLX's history but not in a Bicentennial or timeline project context. They have been arranged into the Reference section as these items were most likely reference materials for the other two projects.

i. Bicentennial, 1984-1990.

Items found in this section include correspondence discussing plans for a stock exchange complete history in conjunction with the 1990 Bicentennial celebration and a DVD of interviews done in the 1980's in preparation for the Bicentennial. These interviews are a rich source of anecdotes, PHLX lore and history recalled by some of the oldest members of the exchange. Transcriptions of the interviews are also included with the DVD. Most of the section deals with stationary choices for the 1990 year to incorporate the Bicentennial emblem.

ii. Reference, 1746-2005.

This section will be very useful to those researching PHLX's history. The materials were most likely used by PHLX to put together an institution history. Items of note include excerpts from *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania*, *A Blueprint for America's Free Markets*, *Business History Review-The Philadelphia Stock Exchange*, *Historical Development of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange*, *History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange*, *Banks and Banking Interests* and other historical publications. Memorabilia, news articles and addresses are also among the materials which are arranged alphabetically. There are three discrete groupings in relation to the news articles. The documents as they relate in each group are in chronological order. However, the documents as they relate to other news articles in the other groupings are not in chronological order. The arrangement reflects original order.

iii. Timeline project, 1754-2002.

The timeline project is the smallest of the History materials section with five folders. The items contained within the folders, however, document a 248 year period. Included are items documenting the various buildings PHLX has occupied over the years.

d. Miscellaneous, 1982-2004

A few miscellaneous materials from the exchange's marketing offices are included in this subseries. Applications for floor member organization registration, parity trade information, petitions, and calendars are included. Also a 1997 "Trade for the Kids

day” proclamation by Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge can be found here. Of possible interest to researchers is 2004 option committee meeting records.

Series 4. People and events, 1975-1999.

Items in this series include a variety of audio visual formats, which document events and persons associated with the exchange. They are arranged according to PHLX’s practice of grouping like materials, in this case like formats, together. Some materials in the sub-series do overlap with each other and cross references have been noted.

a. Photographs, slides and negatives, 1975-1999 .

Items found in this section represent events and people associated with PHLX in the mid 1970-late 1990s. Original label names have been used to identify people, events, places and dates. Not all slides have labels, however, and remain unidentified or partially identified. There was no original order to the items which are now arranged alphabetically by event or person name and chronologically.

Many of the slides and negatives were produced by professional photographers and include images of the exchange floor, Foreign Currency Options Conferences and new technology options. Also included in this section are photographs from Trade for the Kids in the mid 1990s, a Habitat for Humanity project, and farewell parties for Nicholas Giordano and Joseph Rizzello. Of possible interest to some researchers are International Foreign Currency Option photographs from Hong Kong, where former United States President George Bush was a speaker. There are several pictures of Mr. Bush posing with PHLX officials.

b. Audio cassettes, 1986-1989.

These recordings are from the late 1980s. The cassettes are arranged in alphabetical order. Forty-one out of the forty-seven items in this section are recordings of speakers and sessions at the Foreign Currency Options Symposiums. These cassettes are in their original tape number and side number order. The remainder of the materials are interviews with Bob Gordon, Nicholas Giordano, Joseph Keslar and radio broadcasts.

c. Video cassettes, 1982-1990.

The fifty-two video recordings in this section document PHLX activities throughout the 1980s. The materials are arranged alphabetically and chronologically. Some of the recordings belong to a series and are in the original tape number order. The original recordings of the Bicentennial DVD interviews in the *Administrative* series, History materials subseries and Bicentennial section can be found in this section as well. Clips of interviews, news reports and International Foreign Currency Options Symposium are also located here.

d. Video cassette masters, 1986.

The cassettes in this sub-series are the master tapes of several items from sub-series c. Unfortunately, HSP does not have a means for viewing this material as the items are larger than standard VHS cassettes. Included are the original camera tapes from the Bicentennial interviews done in 1986, tapes of a laser light show and tapes of an

event for Arnold Staloff, a prominent PHLX figure. Thirteen of the items are recordings of the Foreign Currency Options Symposium. They are arranged by original numeric order. Documented are sessions with O'Connell & Piper Associates, Roger Kubarych, and Dr. R. Ian Cooper.

e. 16mm open reel film, 1984-1986.

There are seven film reels from the mid 1980's in this sub series. Two of the reels are untitled while the rest seem to contain interviews and updates regarding PHLX. HSP does not have a means for viewing this material.

Separation report

None.

Related materials

[Stock Exchange, Philadelphia v.23], Campbell Collection, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Barnes, Andrew Wallace. *History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, banks and banking interests*. Philadelphia: Cornelius Baker, 1911.

Bowen & Fox. *Highest and lowest sale monthly of stocks and bonds dealt in at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, 1877*. Philadelphia: McLaughlin Bros., 1911.

Donaghy and Sons. *Accounts and scrapbooks, 1852-1917 (inclusive) 1852-1873 (bulk)*.

Ewing, Henry. Philadelphia Stock Exchange accounts of Henry Ewing, 1844.

Hickman, Louis C. [*Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building*] *Office building 3rd and Walnut Sts. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Offices of Louis C. Hickman, architect*. 1901.

Highest and lowest quotations of Philadelphia securities and petroleum, ...to...:giving the highest and lowest sales of stocks and bonds at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, by years from...to...inclusive, and by months for... Philadelphia: McLaughlin Bros. Co.

Philadelphia Public Stock Exchange. *Daybook, 1865-1866*.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange: unlisted securities, Oct. 30, 1907.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange sales: Oct. 30, 1907.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange. 1911.

Wetherill, Elkins. *The story of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange*. New York: Newcomen Society in North America, 1976.

Bibliography

Philadelphia Stock Exchange. 2005. A Blueprint for America's Free Markets: The History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
<http://www.phlx.com/exchange/history.html>. (accessed February 15, 2006).

Subjects

Subject headings:

Bonds.
Business forecasting.
Business transactions--19th century.
Business transactions--20th century.
Business transactions--21st century.
Clearing of securities.
Financial crisis.
Financial statements.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Hong Kong (China)--1996.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Paris (France)--1993.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1983.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1984.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1986.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1987.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1988.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1989.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1990.
Foreign Currency Options Symposium--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1992.
Foreign currency options.
Over-the-counter markets.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange Bicentennial Celebration--1990.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange--History.
Securities.
Stock companies.
Stock companies--Philadelphia (Pa.).
Stock Market Crash, 1987.
Stock options.
Stock quotations--Philadelphia (Pa.).
Stocks.
Trade for the Kids--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1996.
Trade for the Kids--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1997.
Trade for the Kids--Philadelphia (Pa.)--1999.
World Federation of Exchanges.

Name headings:

Bellurr, Jacques.
Brylawski, Edward.
Bush, George, 1924-.
Cacco, Dorrfrancesco.
Frucher, Meyer "Sandy"
Giordano, Nicholas.
Guaruarny, Robert.
Hendrick, Paul.
Hicks, Alan.

Hilton, Duane.
Hunsch, Hans.
Keslar, Joseph.
Kubarych, Roger M.
Laffer, Arthur B.
Mapletaft, Gerry.
Melamed, Leo.
Newburger, Frank.
Nicoll, Alexander.
Owen, Robert.
Rizzello, Joseph.
Russo, Thomas.
Schmidt, Helmut.
Seebach, Robert.
Snyder, George.
Spears, Grahm.
Stephen, Ninian, Sir.
Thurston, Jerry.
Waber, Maurice.
Wetherill, Elkins.
Wohl, Hope.
Wudy, Gunter.

Form and Genre headings:

Account books.
Audiocassettes.
Correspondence.
DVD-Video discs.
Financial statements.
Photographs.
Photography Negatives.
Slides (Photography).
Videocassettes.

Corporate headings:

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
New York Stock Exchange.
Options Clearing Corporation.
Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia.
Tōkyō Shōken Torihikijo.

Administrative Information

Restrictions

The collection is open for research.

Acquisition information

Permanent deposit by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, June 2005.

Alternative format

None.

Preferred citation

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], Philadelphia Stock Exchange Records, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Processing note

The following Box and folder listing includes volume numbers for all items treated as such. In some cases the number assigned to a volume is out of chronological order intentionally. The order of the volumes is alphabetically by title and chronologically by date of creation or materials rather than volume number order. The volume numbers were assigned by the archivist.

Box and folder listing

Series 1. Sales and trading records.

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Additional listing conversions	Oct. 1949- Aug. 1951		Vol.1	
Application for securities to be admitted for unlisted trading	1949-1963		Vol.2	
Bid & ask quotes	1958	7 folders	1	1-7
Daily quotations & stock sales	Jan. 1870- May 1871		Vol.3	
Daily quotations & stock sales	Aug. 1871- Dec. 1871		Vol.4	
Daily quotations & stock sales	Aug. 1871- Dec. 1872		Vol.5	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1872		Vol.163	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1873		Vol.164	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1875		Vol.6	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.1	1876		Vol.7	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.2	1876		Vol.8	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1878		Vol.165	
Daily quotations & stock sales	Jan.-June 1879		Vol.9	
Daily quotations & stock sales	July-Dec. 1879		Vol.10	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1881		Vol.11	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1884		Vol.12	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1885		Vol.13	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1885-1886		Vol.14	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1886		Vol.15	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1887		Vol.16	
Daily quotations & stock sales	1887-1888		Vol.17	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.1	1888		Vol.18	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.2	1888		Vol.19	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.1	1889		Vol.166	
Daily quotations & stock sales c.2	1889		Vol.167	

Daily quotations & stock sales c.1	1890			Vol.168
Daily quotations & stock sales c.2	1890			Vol.169
Daily quotations & stock sales c.1	1891			Vol.170
Daily quotations & stock sales c.2	1891			Vol.171
Daily quotations & stock sales	1893			Vol.172
Daily quotations & stock sales	1894			Vol.173
Daily quotations & stock sales	1900			Vol.20
Daily quotations & stock sales	1901			Vol.21
Daily quotations & stock sales	1902			Vol.22
Daily quotations & stock sales	1925			Vol.23
Daily quotations & stock sales	1926			Vol.24
Daily quotations & stock sales	1927			Vol.25
Daily quotations & stock sales	1928			Vol.26
Daily quotations & stock sales	1930			Vol.27
Daily quotations & stock sales of unlisted securities	1895			Vol.28
Listed securities & ACME markets-Morganthaler	1962	4 folders	2	1-4
Reports of list committee	Nov. 1881- Aug. 1887			Vol.29
Sales book	Nov. 1906- Nov. 1907			Vol.30
Sales sheets	1957			Vol.31
Sales sheets	July-Dec. 1962	2 folders	2	5-6
Sales sheets	July-Dec. 1962	2 folders	3	1-2
Sales sheets	1963	4 folders	3	3-6
Sales sheets	1963	6 folders	4	1-6
Sales sheets	1963	2 folders	5	1-2
Sales sheets	1964	4 folders	5	3-6
Sales sheets	1964	6 folders	6	1-6
Sales sheets	1964	3 folders	7	1-3
Sales sheets	Nov. 1979- Nov. 1983	2 folders	7	4-5
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1886			Vol.32
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1887			Vol.33
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1888			Vol.34

Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1889	Vol.35
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1890	Vol.36
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1891	Vol.37
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1892	Vol.38
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1893	Vol.39
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1894	Vol.40
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1895	Vol.41
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1896	Vol.42
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1897	Vol.43
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1898	Vol.44
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1899	Vol.45
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1900	Vol.46
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1901	Vol.47
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1902	Vol.48
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1903	Vol.49
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1904	Vol.50
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1905	Vol.51
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1906	Vol.52
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1907	Vol.53
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1908	Vol.54
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1909	Vol.55
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1910	Vol.56
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1911	Vol.57

Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1912	Vol.58
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1913	Vol.59
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1914	Vol.60
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1915	Vol.61
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1916	Vol.62
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1917	Vol.63
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1918	Vol.64
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1919	Vol.65
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1920	Vol.66
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1921	Vol.67
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1922	Vol.68
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1923	Vol.69
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1924	Vol.70
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1925	Vol.71
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1926	Vol.72
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1927	Vol.73
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1928	Vol.74
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1930	Vol.75
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1931	Vol.76
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1933	Vol.77
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1934	Vol.78
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1937	Vol.79
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1938	Vol.80

Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1939	Vol.81
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1943	Vol.82
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1944	Vol.83
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1945	Vol.84
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1946	Vol.85
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1947	Vol.86
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1948	Vol.87
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1949	Vol.88
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1952	Vol.89
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1953	Vol.90
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1957	Vol.91
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1964	Vol.92
Sales of stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1965	Vol.93
Securities admitted to the list bonds	1886-1911	Vol.94
Securities admitted to the list bonds	1911-1937	Vol.95
Securities admitted to list stocks	1891-1937	Vol.96
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1931-1940	Vol.97
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1932	Vol.98
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1935	Vol.99
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1936	Vol.100
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1940	Vol.101
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1941	Vol.102
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1942	Vol.103

Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	June 1948	2 items	7	5
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1950 v.1		Vol.104	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1950 v.2		Vol.105	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1950		Vol.106	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1951		Vol.107	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1954		Vol.108	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1955		Vol.109	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1956		Vol.110	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1958		Vol.111	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1959		Vol.112	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1960		Vol.113	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1961		Vol.114	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1963		Vol.115	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1965		Vol.116	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1968		Vol.117	
Securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges	1971		Vol.118	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1950 v.1		Vol.119	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1950 v.2		Vol.120	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1950 v.3		Vol.121	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1963		Vol.122	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1968		Vol.123	
Securities listed & registered listing applications	1970		Vol.124	
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1918		Vol.125	

Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1919	Vol.126
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1920	Vol.127
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1921	Vol.128
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1922	Vol.129
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1923	Vol.130
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1924	Vol.131
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1925	Vol.132
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1926	Vol.133
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1927	Vol.134
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1928	Vol.135
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1930	Vol.136
Securities, stocks & bonds highest & lowest quotations	1931	Vol.137
Stock exchange general ledger	Sept. 1884- Feb. 1990	Vol.138
Total sales of stocks & bonds	Jan. 1920- June 1930	Vol.139
Total sales of stocks & bonds	Jan. 1930- Jan. 1936	Vol.140
Washington transaction charges	1956-1957	Vol.141
Weekly bulletins	Jan. 1910- Dec. 1910	Vol.142
Weekly bulletins	1912	Vol.143
Weekly bulletins	1913	Vol.144
Weekly bulletins	1915	Vol.145
Weekly bulletins	1916	Vol.146
Weekly bulletins	1919	Vol.147
Weekly bulletins	1920	Vol.148
Weekly bulletins	1921	Vol.149
Weekly bulletins	1926	Vol.150
Weekly bulletins	1927	Vol.151
Weekly bulletins	Dec. 1928, Jan.-Aug. 1929	Vol.152

Series 2. Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
By-laws & rules	1927, 1977, 1980	3 items	8	1
Clearing manual and procedures	ca. 1960	2 items	8	2
Current plan for the Stock Clearing Corporation of Philadelphia	May 1972	3 items	8	3
Financial reports and audits	1931-1934	7 items	8	4
Financial statements	1950, 1954, 1959	3 items	8	5
Options Clearing Corporation monthly statistical report	Dec. 2004, Jan. 2005	2 items	8	6
Transaction procedures	ca. 1953	1 item	8	7

Series 3. Administrative. a. Board of Governors

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Board of Governors photo sheet	1980	1 item	8	8
Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. petition	1984	21 items	8	9
Executive committee meeting	Jan. 2005	7 items	8	10
Regular board meeting	July 2004		Vol. 153	
Regular board meeting	Feb. 2005		Vol.154	

Series 3. Administrative. b. Publications. i. PHLX created

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Advertisements	n.d.	3 items	8	11
Annual report	1962, 1964- 1972	10 items	8	12
Annual report	1973, 1975- 1977, 1979	5 items	8	13
Annual report	1980, 1982- 1983	3 items	8	14
Annual report	1984-1989	6 items	9	1
Annual report	1991-1993	3 items	9	2
Annual report	1994, 1995, 1997, 1999	4 items	9	3
Annual report	2000-2004	6 items	9	4
Constitution and By-laws	1883		Vol.155	
Constitution and By-laws	1887		Vol.156	
History publications	n.d.	3 items	9	5

<i>Investment Dealers Digest</i>	Jan. 1967, May 1989	2 items	9	6
Membership brochure	2003	1 item	9	7
<i>Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange, Past—Present- Future</i>	n.d.	1 item	9	8
<i>P-B-WSE News</i>	1967	2 items	9	9
<i>P-B-WSE News</i>	1970	14 items	9	10
<i>P-B-WSE News</i>	1971	10 items	9	11
<i>pbw news</i>	1971	14 items	9	12
<i>pbw news</i>	1972	4 items	9	13
<i>pbw news</i>	1973	13 items	9	14
<i>pbw news</i>	1974	7 items	9	15
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol.1 no.1. 3-6</i>	1976	11 items	10	1
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol.2 no. 2- 9</i>	1977	30 items	10	2
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol. 3 no.1. 2-3</i>	1978	4 items	10	3
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol.4 no.1-2</i>	1979	4 items	10	4
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol.6 no.1</i>	1981	2 items	10	5
<i>The Philadelphia Journal vol.7 no.1-3</i>	1982	3 items	10	6

Series 3. Administrative. b. Publications. ii. PHLX related

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
<i>American Executive</i>	June 2005	1 item	10	7
Articles relating to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange	1979, 1990, 2003-2004	7 items	10	8
<i>Financial History</i> issue 81	Spring 2004	1 item	10	9
<i>occ/icc 4Q/92 news</i>	ca.1992	1 item	10	10
<i>The Pennsylvania Banker- Philadelphia Stock Exchange Edition-The Past, the Present, the Future vol.1 no.17</i>	July 1946, Sept. 1994	25 items	10	11
<i>The Philadelphia Inquirer</i>	2001-2004	2 items	10	12
<i>Real Philly</i>	Oct. 2002	1 item	10	13
<i>See Philadelphia</i>	Aug. 1955	2 items	10	14
<i>Today: The Philadelphia Inquirer: Philadelphia's Stock Exchange- Working Inside a Pressure Cooker</i>	May 1971	7 items		FF 1
<i>Traders Magazine Special Supplement</i>	n.d.	1 item	10	15
World Federation of Exchanges	2003-2004	3 items	10	16

Series 3. Administrative. c. History materials. i. Bicentennial

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
200 th Anniversary Symposium program	Oct. 1990	1 item		FF 1
Correspondence	1984-1990	92 items	10	17
Interviews of Mr. Brylawski, Mr. Newburger, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Waber and Mr. Guaruary DVD <i>see also series IV part f</i>	June 1986	3 items	10	18
Interview transcriptions of DVD recordings	June 1986	77 items	11	1
Stationary	1989	86 items	11	2
Stationary samples	1989	12 items	11	3
Stationary-Tri Arc Associates (1 of 2)	1989-1990	156 items	11	4
Stationary-Tri Arc Associates (2 of 2)	1989-1990	86 items	11	5

Series 3. Administrative. c. History materials. ii. Reference

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Address given by Nicholas Giordano	March 1982	1 item	11	6
<i>Area History: Watson's Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania</i> vol. 1 ch. 40-49 and 72-81	1857	48 items	11	7
Banquet addresses commemorating the removal of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange	March 1913	7 items	11	8
<i>A Blueprint for America's Free Markets: The History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange</i>	ca.1990	11 items	11	9
<i>Business History Review – The Philadelphia Stock Exchange: Adapting to Survive in Changing Markets</i>	2004	20 items	11	10
Ceremonial ribbon	Dec. 1982	2 items	11	11
<i>CobbleStone: Taking Stock of Wall Street</i> vol.11 no.4	Apr. 1990	35 items	11	12
Daily news clips	1990-1991	61 items	11	13
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	ca.2002	4 items	11	14

Guide to all listed options	July 1976	4 items	11	15
<i>Historical Development of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange</i> by Richard Lewis Dole	n.d.	8 items	11	16
History materials	1746-2001	51 items	11	17
History materials	1746-1989	26 items	11	18
<i>History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Banks and Banking Interests</i> edited by Andrew Wallace Barnes	1911		Vol.157	
<i>History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Banks and Banking Interests</i> edited by Andrew Wallace Barnes (copy)	1911	20 items	11	19
<i>INA Fieldman: America's Oldest Stock Exchange stays up to the minute with modern communications system</i> vol.17 no.8	Oct. 1990	8 items	11	20
Musgrove letter	1902	5 items	11	21
New Building and securities	1979, 1981, 1988, 1995	16 items	12	1
News articles	1949-1991	128 items	12	2
News articles	1966-2005	16 items	12	3
News articles	1984-1994	17 items	12	4
New York Stock Exchange history	ca.2002	24 items	12	5
Proposal and memorabilia for a stock exchange history	1982-2005	9 items	12	6
<i>The Principal Stock Exchanges of the World: their operation, structure and development</i>	1964	4 items	12	7
Program commemorating opening of PHLX building with seating chart and one share of common stock	March 1913	4 items	Vol. 158	
<i>A Public Relations and Promotional Proposal Presented to the Board of Governors</i>	Nov. 1965	6 items	12	8
<i>Roster of principal organization active in the securities & investment business</i>	March 1983	5 items	12	9
<i>Souvenir History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange</i> c.1	1903		Vol.159	
<i>Souvenir History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange</i> c.2	1903		Vol.160	

<i>Souvenir History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange c.3</i>	1903		Vol.161	
<i>Souvenir History of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange c.4</i>	1903		Vol.162	
<i>The Story of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange</i> by Elkins Wetherill	1976	23 items	12	10
<i>Testimony of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, INC. before the Commodities Futures Trading Commission concerning the proposal of the Kansas City Board of Trade</i>	Oct. 1978	23 items	12	11
Volume inventory	1870-1983	14 items	12	12

Series 3. Administrative. c. History materials. iii. Timeline project

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Building research	1834-2002	78 items	12	13
Drafts	2002	35 items	12	14
June 19, 2002 meeting	2002	71 items	12	15
Research	1913-2002	88 items	12	16
Reference materials	1754-2002	50 items	12	17

Series 3. Administrative. d. Miscellaneous

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
Application for registration of a clerk for a floor member organization	1982	3 items	12	18
Enhanced specialist participation on certain parity trades	July 2004	2 items	12	19
Ephemera (buttons, ribbon and phone card)	c. 1990s	70 items	13	
Options committee meeting	Dec. 2004	32 items	12	20
Petition to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange	June 1989	8 items	12	21
Regulatory & legislative calendar	June 2004	45 items	12	22
"Trade for the Kids" day proclamation by Gov. Tom Ridge	April 1997	1 item	FF 1	

Series 4. Events and people. a. Photographs, slides and negatives

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Folder
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4:30 A.M. begin trading – Snowball fight	1989	9 items	Vol.174	
Australian Dollar Options start- up	1987	15 items	Vol.174	
Banquet	Oct. 1989	2 items	Vol.174	
Bicentennial celebration	April 1990	4 items	Vol.174	
Big Cap Index opening ceremony	May 1994	28 items	Vol.174	
Black Achievers Project	1988	1 item	Vol.174	
Board meeting	1982	8 items	Vol.174	
Board meeting – Annual report	1989	7 items	Vol.174	
Boardroom conversion to equities option floor	April 1975	1 item	Vol.174	
Cezanne Exhibit	July 1996	108 items	Vol.174	
Conference at the Imperial Hotel	Sept. 1990	102 items	Vol.174	
Construction of 1900 Market St.	n.d.	10 items	Vol.174	
Exchange floor	1982	61 items	Vol.174	
Exchange floor	1983	80 items	Vol.175	
Exchange floor	May 1991	4 items	Vol.175	
Exchange floor	n.d.	74 items	Vol.175	
FCO Symposium	1984	244 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1986	98 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1987	30 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1988	4 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1989	9 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1990	10 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1991	14 items	Vol.176	
FCO Symposium	1992	12 items	Vol.177	
FCO Symposium	1992	6 items	FF1	
FCO Symposium	1993	22 items	Vol.177	
FCO Symposium	1993	3 items	FF1	
FCO Symposium	1996	267 items	Vol.177	
FCO Symposium	n.d.	234 items	Vol.177	
FCO Symposium (speakers and panelists for press kits)	1990	9 items	Vol.177	
Foreign Currency Options trading crowds (Doug Mellar photos)	1983, 1986	58 items	Vol.177	
French Ambassador's visit	Oct. 1997	59 items	Vol.177	
Jon Fox's visit	n.d.	12 items	Vol.177	
Mark Garvin's photographs – paperwork	1995-1996	2 items	12	23
Nicholas Giordano's farewell party	Dec. 1997	187 items	Vol.177	
Habitat for Humanity	1995	19 items	Vol.178	

Ed Heath	Oct. 1987	1 item	Vol.178
Senator John Heinz	1986, 1988	8 items	Vol.178
Hopper Soliday branch reception	May 1994	80 items	Vol.178
International Currency Options Symposium: PHLX and Hong Kong Futures Exchange	1996	742 items	Vol.178
ICO Currency Options Symposium, cont.	1996		Vol.179
ITS	n.d.	80 items	Vol.179
Kenya	n.d.	28 items	Vol.179
Mary Kay 860-7593	May 14	24 items	Vol.179
Maurice Quentin de la Tour	n.d.	3 items	Vol.179
Miscellaneous		121 items	Vol.179
Mummers – H. Kissinger	n.d.	72 items	Vol.180
A New Currency Pair: PHLX and Hong Kong Futures Exchange	n.d.	36 items	Vol.180
PACE	n.d.	40 items	Vol.180
Joseph Rizzello's farewell party	1998	23 items	Vol.180
Gov. Tom Ridge's visit, Take Our Daughters to Work day, Trade for the Kids	June 1997	79 items	Vol.180
Edward Rendell	March 1994	1 items	Vol.180
President Robinson	March 1994	1 items	Vol.180
Helmut Schmidt	Oct. 1988	1 item	Vol.180
Senator Rick Santorum's visit	July 1996	18 items	Vol.180
S.L. Reed growth slides, Hope Wohl with visitor	n.d.	16 items	Vol.180
St. Jude's benefit	1996	31 items	Vol.180
Trade for the Kids	Feb. 1995	14 items	Vol.180
Trade for the Kids	Feb. 1996	121 items	Vol.180
Trade for the Kids	April 1996	4 items	Vol.180
Trade for the Kids	1997	91 items	Vol.181
Trade for the Kids	May 1999	31 items	Vol.181
Various listing ceremonies	n.d.	51 items	Vol.181
Morris Waber's 95 th birthday party	Jan. 1995	47 items	Vol.181
James Wright, Speaker of the House	1987	2 items	Vol.181
James Wright, Speaker of the House and Senator Hawkins	1987	7 items	Vol.181

Series 4. Events and people. b. Audio cassettes

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Item
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Opening side 1; Opening & first session cont. side 2	Oct. 27, 1986	1 item	14	1
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Duane Hilton, Alan Hicks side 3; Gunter Wudy, Hans B. Hunsch side 5	Oct. 27, 1986	1 item	14	2
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Jacques Bellurr, Diorrfancesco Cacco side 4; Leo Melamed side 6	Oct. 27, 1986	1 item	14	3
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Leo Malamed Q & Q, Rizello-Sommer side 7	Oct. 27, 1986	1 item	14	4
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Thomas Russo side 8; Thomas Russo conclusion side 9a	Oct. 1986	1 item	14	5
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Gunter Wudy, Grahm Spears side 9b; Robert Seebach, Paol Hendrick side 11	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	6
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – G. Spears, Gerry Mapletaft side 10; morning session, Q & A, Jerry Thurston etc side 12	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	7
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Morning Q & A cont. side 13; Dr. Sprinkel side 14	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	8
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Dr. Sprinkel cont. side 15	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	9
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Alexander Nicoll side 16	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	10
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Alexander Nicoll cont. side 17	Oct. 28, 1986	1 item	14	11
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Prime Minister Heath sides 1 & 2	1987	1 item	14	12

Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 3	1987	1 item	14	13
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 4	1987	1 item	14	14
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Nadler side 5	1987	1 item	14	15
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Nadler side 6	1987	1 item	14	16
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 7, side 1	1987	1 item	14	17
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 8, side 2	1987	1 item	14	18
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 9, side 12	1987	1 item	14	19
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 10, side 13	1987	1 item	14	20
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – side 11	1987	1 item	14	21
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Welcome opening remarks tape 1	1988	1 item	15	1
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Views of the markets part 1 tape 2	1988	1 item	15	2
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Views of the market part 2 tape 3	1988	1 item	15	3
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Views of the market part 3 tape 4	1988	1 item	15	4
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Dr. Arthur Laffer part 1 tape 5	1988	1 item	15	5
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Dr. Arthur Laffer part 2 tape 6	1988	1 item	15	6
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Keynote address: Helmut Schmidt	1988	1 item	15	7
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Bank involvement on the PHILX floor sides 1 & 2	1989	1 item	15	8
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Breakout session: Fund managers sides 1 & 2	1989	1 item	15	9

Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Breakout session: Fund managers sides 3 & 4	1989	1 item	15	10
Foreign Currency Options Symposium - FX forecasting sides 1 & 2	1989	1 item	15	11
Foreign Currency Options Symposium - FX forecasting side 3	1989	1 item	15	12
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Debating 1992: Boom or boomerang side 1 & 2	1989	1 item	15	13
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – Key note luncheon speaker, Robert J.R. Owen: Hong Kong securities & futures comm. side 1 & 2	1989	1 item	15	14
Foreign Currency Options Symposium - Key note speaker- black tie dinner-pier 19: Sir Ninian Stephen former governor-general Australia side 1	1989	1 item	15	15
Foreign Currency Options Symposium: Views of the market side 2	1989	1 item	15	16
Foreign Currency Options Symposium - Welcome and opening remarks: Views of the market side 1	1989	1 item	15	17
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – The academic theories on pricing foreign currency “Washington I & II”	n.d.	1 item	15	18
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – The academic theories on pricing foreign currency “Washington III”	n.d.	1 item	15	19
Foreign Currency Options Symposium – OCC “Adams, Paul Adair moderator”	n.d.	1 item	15	20
John Kenneth Galbraith speech	Oct. 1986	1 item	15	21
Bob Gordon of 21 st Securities (Interview)	n.d.	1 item	16	1
Joseph Keslar	Oct. 29, 2003	1 item	16	2

KMNY <i>Money Radio</i> : Investor's Club of the Air with Buz Schwarts – Nicholas Giordano, guest	July 18, 1988	1 item	16	3
<i>Money Report</i> WMCA AM, N. Geradio-Pres. Philadelphia Stock Exchange	n.d.	1 item	16	4
Philadelphia Stock Exchange script demo	July 13, 1989	1 item	16	5
Radio broadcast of stock quotes from the options floor of PHLX	n.d.	1 item	16	6
Weiser Group, WCBS 9:00am	Jan. 20, 1989	1 item	16	7

Series 4. Events and people. c. 7.5" x 4" VHS video cassettes

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Item
Bicentennial interviews with Mr. Brylawski, Snyder, Newburger, Mr. Waber and Bob Guaruary duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 1986	1 item	17	1
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Brylawski edited duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	17	2
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Brylawski unedited <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	17	3
Bicentennial interview with Bob Guaruary edited duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	17	4
Bicentennial interview with Bob Guaruary unedited <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	17	5
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Newburger edited duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	17	6
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Newburger unedited <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	17	7

Bicentennial interview with Mr. Snyder edited duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	17	8
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Snyder unedited <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	17	9
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Waber edited duplication master <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	17	10
Bicentennial interview with Mr. Waber unedited <i>see also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	18	1
Butcher & Singer "Economics is Fun!!"	1987	1 item	18	2
"Clarity through Visual Communication"	June 1987	1 item	18	3
FCO (Foreign Currency Options) - Heath Speech, Q & A and laser	Oct. 11, 1987	1 item	18	4
FCO (Foreign Currency Options) Symposium – Helmut Schmidt	Oct. 10, 1988	1 item	18	5
George F. Will, journalist, speaking at the PHLX	n.d.	1 item	18	6
Globex, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, A Short Course	n.d.	1 item	18	7
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 1: opening remarks	Sept. 24	1 item	18	8
International Foreign Currency Option Symposium tape 2: "Causes & effects of volatility in the foreign currency market: What the evidence shows"	Sept. 24	1 item	18	9
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 3: "Hedging strategies for foreign currency options writers"	Sept. 24	1 item	18	10
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 4: "Options and the currency trader – Parts I & II"	Sept. 24	1 item	19	1

International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 5: "Options and the currency trader – Part II cont'd."	Sept. 24	1 item	19	2
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 7: "How the PHLX market works" (Live from PHLX floor)	Sept. 25	1 item	19	3
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 8: "How the PHLX market works" (Four season's video)	Sept. 25	1 item	19	4
International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 9: Panel Discussion – The Academic View	Sept. 25	1 item	19	5
Meyer "Sandy" Frucher Interviews Bloomberg & CNBC	April 2005	1 item	19	6
Meyer "Sandy" Frucher Interviews Bloomberg & CNBC-summary	April 2005	1 item	12	27
"Nicholas Giordano-Philadelphia Stock Exchange" <i>Moneywheel</i> CNBS-TV/Network	July 12, 1989	1 item	19	7
Phila. Stock Exchange begin AM trading	n.d.	1 item	19	8
Phila. Stock Exchange Phila. Get to Know Us	Jan. 23, 1987	1 item	19	9
Philadelphia the International City – English	n.d.	1 item	19	10
Philadelphia the International City – French	n.d.	1 item	20	1
Philadelphia the International City – Japanese	n.d.	1 item	20	2
Philadelphia Stock Exchange – Extended hours TV reports	Sept. 1990	1 item	20	3
Philadelphia Stock Exchange floor footage	n.d.	1 item	20	4
Philadelphia Stock Exchange launches 24 hour trading	Sept. 17, 1990	1 item	20	5
Philadelphia Stock Exchange opening ceremonies	March 23, 1982	1 item	20	6
Philadelphia: Vision of the 90's	n.d.	1 item	20	7
PHILEX foreign currency floor trade deficit figures	May 17, 1988	1 item	20	8

The Philly Exchange – <i>Business Morning</i> , CNN-TV	March 18	1 item	20	9
PHLX dedication	March 23, 1982	1 item	20	10
“PHLX: Foreign currency insurance”	n.d.	1 item	21	1
PHLX International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 1: Roger Kubarych & Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	21	2
PHLX International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 2: Roger Kubarych & Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	21	3
PHLX International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 1: Dr. Ian Cooper & Banking Panel	n.d.	1 item	21	4
PHLX International Foreign Currency Options Symposium tape 2: Dr. Ian Cooper & Banking Panel	n.d.	1 item	21	5
PHLX International Foreign Currency Options Symposium: The academic panel	n.d.	1 item	21	6
PHLX Night Trading Adds – British pound and Swiss Franc, CNN	March 30, 1988	1 item	21	7
“PSERS: Working for your future” An introduction to the Public School Retirement System	1987	1 item	21	8
“PSERS: Working for your future” introduction letter	1988	1 item	12	24
Tokyo Stock Exchange its activities and roles	n.d.	1 item	21	9
Welser Minkus Walek – Philadelphia Stock Exchange Anniversary	n.d.	1 item	21	10
Welser Minkus Walek – Philadelphia Stock Exchange – <i>Moneyline</i> CNN-TV	April 2, 1990	1 item	22	1
World Business – Joseph Rizzello	n.d.	1 item	22	2

Series 4. Events and people. d. Video cassette masters

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Item
Arnie's copywork – photos	n.d.	1 item	23	1
Arnold Staloff's roast notes	n.d.	7 items	12	25
Arnold Staloff's slides tape 1	Jan. 1988	1 item	23	2
Arnold Staloff's slides tape 2	Jan. 1988	1 item	23	3
Bicentennial interview- Guaruarny- camera 2 tape 1	June 24, 1986	1 item	23	4
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Waber- camera 2 tape 2 <i>see also</i> <i>series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	23	5
Bicentennial interview - camera 2 tape 3 <i>see also series III part c</i> <i>section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	23	6
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Brylawski- camera 2 tape 4 <i>see</i> <i>also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	23	7
Bicentennial interview- Mr. Brylawski - camera 2 tape 5 <i>see</i> <i>also series III part c section i</i>	June 24, 1986	1 item	23	8
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Newburger- camera 2 tape 1 <i>see</i> <i>also series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	23	9
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Snyder- camera 2 tape 2 <i>see also</i> <i>series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	23	10
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Snyder- camera 2 tape 3 <i>see also</i> <i>series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	23	11
Bicentennial interview-Mr. Snyder- camera 2 tape 4 <i>see also</i> <i>series III part c section i</i>	June 25, 1986	1 item	23	12
Walter Davis live at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange	n.d.	1 item	23	13
Lazer show	Oct. 27, 1986	1 item	23	14
Lazer show finale with mummies	n.d.	1 item	23	15
“Phila Promos, Phila Anthem”	May 20, 1986	1 item	24	1
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 1: O'Connell & Piper Associates	n.d.	1 item	24	2
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 2: O'Connell & Piper Associates	n.d.	1 item	24	3

PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 3: O'Connell & Piper continued	n.d.	1 item	24	4
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 4: O'Connell & Piper continued	n.d.	1 item	24	5
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 5: Roger Kubarych & the Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	6
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 6: Kubarych & the Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	7
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 7: Kubarych & the Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	8
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 8: Kubarych & the Corporate Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	9
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 9: R. Ian Cooper & the Banking Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	10
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 10: Dr. Ian Cooper & the Banking Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	11
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 11: Dr. Ian Cooper & the Banking Panel	n.d.	1 item	24	12
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 12: The Academic Panel	n.d.	1 item	25	1
PHLX Foreign Currency Symposium tape 13: The Academic Panel continued	n.d.	1 item	25	2
Staloff Quartet	n.d.	1 time	25	3

Series 4. Events and people. e. 16mm open reel film

Folder title	Date	Extent	Box	Item
"30295-2 Trading Currency and Future by Chicago Mercantile Exchange"	n.d.	1 item	25	4

“PHLX-Combo”-PHLX options film with out Brewer & Belman with animated transition to close	March 1986	1 item	25	5
“PHLX-Update”	May 1, 1984	1 item	25	6
“PHLX-UpDate”-A & B Color Print (Regular) c.1	May 8, 1984	1 item	25	7
“PHLX-UpDate”-A & B Color Print (Regular) c.2	May 8, 1984	1 item	25	8
Untitled (7 in. diameter)	n.d.	1 item	25	9
Untitled (10.5 in. diameter)	n.d.	1 item	25	10