

HISTORIC PHILLY

CITIZENS BANK PRESENTS

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WALKING

TOURS OF PHILADELPHIA

OVERVIEW:

This tour follows the footsteps of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, all of whom lived in Philadelphia when they were laying the groundwork for a new nation. But you will see more than Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. This tour also visits 18th century churches, 19th century factories that became 20th century apartments and art galleries, and the hippest restaurants in the city.

WHY YOU SHOULD RETURN:

Philadelphia is the birthplace of America! The first Continental Congress, Second Continental Congress, Declaration of Independence and the Constitution took place here. Society Hill boasts the finest 18th century neighborhood in America. Old City hosts First Fridays, when the galleries stay open late and the streets are packed. And if you want to try the best new restaurants in the city, they are all here – within a two block radius!

Take the Blue Line to 2nd St. and Market St. to start your tour.

1.) Market Street East

Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets

Here is Christ Church, the gorgeous colonial church where Ben Franklin and George Washington worshipped. Since they could not be Anglicans after the Revolutionary War, this church formed the first Episcopalian church in the world. Today it is surrounded by some of the hottest restaurants and arts venues in the city. Tucked away at 318 Market Street is Franklin Court, where the remains of Franklin's house are marked by architect Robert Venturi's *Ghost Structure*. Here you'll also see the Print Shop, U.S. Postal Service Museum, and other charming shops and restaurants.

2.) Art Galleries along 2nd and 3rd Streets

Many of the old 19th century factories have been converted into loft apartments and art galleries. Think of this as the SoHo of Philly, and on the first Friday of every month, all of the galleries stay open late, restaurants have specials and you can often find music in the streets. The *Real World* Philadelphia House, the former Seamen's Church Institute, is located at the corner of 3rd and Arch.

3.) Arch St. Friends Meeting House

4th and Arch Streets

This meeting house is over 200 years old and is one of the largest in the country. William Penn was a Quaker, and he established Philadelphia as a model of tolerance by allowing people of all faiths and ethnicities to settle here. The simplicity of the building mirrors that of Quaker worship services: there is no minister, no altar, no liturgy. Quakers are still active around the world, especially in the U.S. and Kenya. They helped found Greenpeace, the NAACP and Amnesty International.

4.) Betsy Ross House

239 Arch Street

You know her as Betsy Ross, and you know that she sewed the U.S. flag, but her full name was Elizabeth Griscom Ross Ashburn Claypoole and her life was far more fascinating than you may think. She was born a Quaker, but was excommunicated for marrying outside her denomination. She lost two husbands to the American Revolutionary War, had seven daughters, and lived through nine amazing decades.

5.) Elfreth's Alley

2nd between Race and Arch Streets

This is the nation's oldest continuously residential street. There are 33 houses here, many of which were built before the Revolutionary War.

6.) Welcome Park

2nd between Chestnut and Walnut Streets

This small park is actually the map of Philadelphia laid out by William Penn in 1682. The four trees represent the four squares: Washington, Franklin, Logan and Rittenhouse. On the wall is a timeline of Penn's life, and the 18th century house on the square is now a bed & breakfast. And for cinema buffs, note the **Ritz East** movie theater nearby. There are three Ritz theaters within five blocks of each other showing art, independent, and foreign films; all first-rate and worth the trip downtown.

7.) Man Full of Trouble Tavern

2nd and Spruce Streets

This is the oldest standing tavern in Philly, dating back to 1759. By the Revolutionary War there were over 120 taverns in Philly. Because there were no hotels in the 18th century, people stayed in taverns such as this. It was donated to Penn in recent years.

8.) 2nd Street Market Shed

2nd and Pine Streets

This market shed is over 250 years old, and once was the center of this neighborhood. It is surrounded by Society Hill, the finest 18th century neighborhood in the country, best observed from 2nd and Delancey streets.

9.) Washington Square

6th and Walnut Streets

This is one of the original five public squares laid out by William Penn. It was originally a potter's field which means you're actually standing on over 2,000 colonists' graves. An eternal flame flickers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War.

10.) Independence National Historical Park

Between Walnut and Chestnut Streets and between 2nd and 6th Streets

Carpenters' Hall: This is where the first Continental Congress was held in 1774. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison came here to discuss the problem with England, namely taxes. The first bank of the U.S. is right behind Carpenters' Hall.

Independence Hall: This is where it all happened, right in this building. The Declaration of Independence was written and signed in 1776, and in 1787 the Founding Fathers returned to write the Constitution. All of this happened in Philadelphia because in 1774 the city became the de facto capital and was the official capital of the U.S. from 1790-1800.

11.) Liberty Bell and National Constitution Center

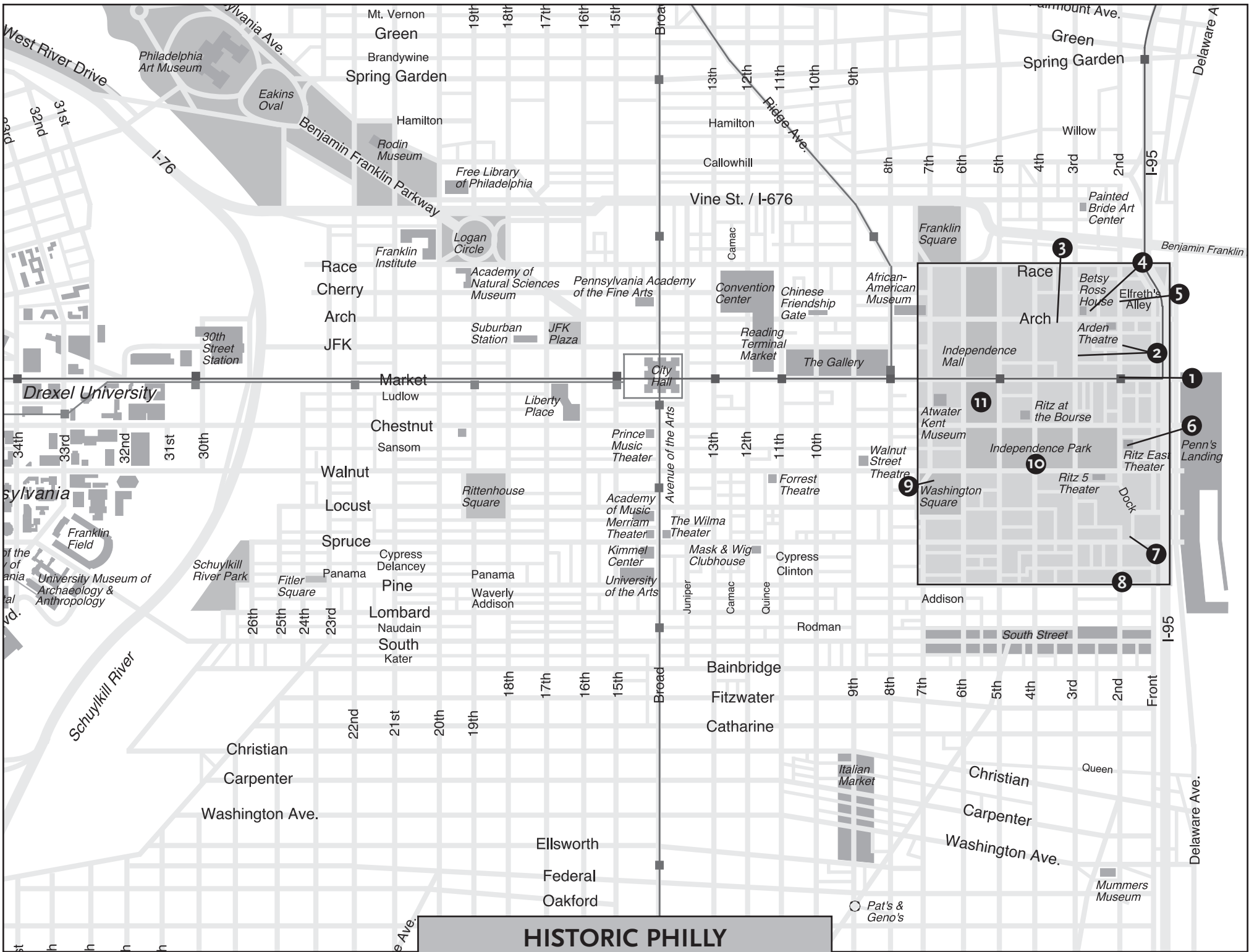
Between Market and Arch Streets and between 5th & 6th Streets

The bell was designed in 1751 to commemorate William Penn and his Charter of Rights and Privileges which gave the colonists religious freedom. The quote on the bell, which is a verse from the Book of Leviticus, says, "Proclaim Liberty to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." The bell became a national symbol in the 1830's when the abolitionists who were fighting against slavery thought it was a perfect emblem for their cause. At 5th and Arch streets, make sure you take part in a Philadelphia tradition, and drop a lucky penny on Franklin's grave, visible through the fence.

The National Constitution Center has more than 100 interactive and multimedia exhibits, photographs, sculpture, text, film and artifacts.

To get back to Penn, take the Blue Line back to 34th Street.

Tour developed by Poor Richard's Walking Tours



HISTORIC PHILLY

○ Pat's & Geno's

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