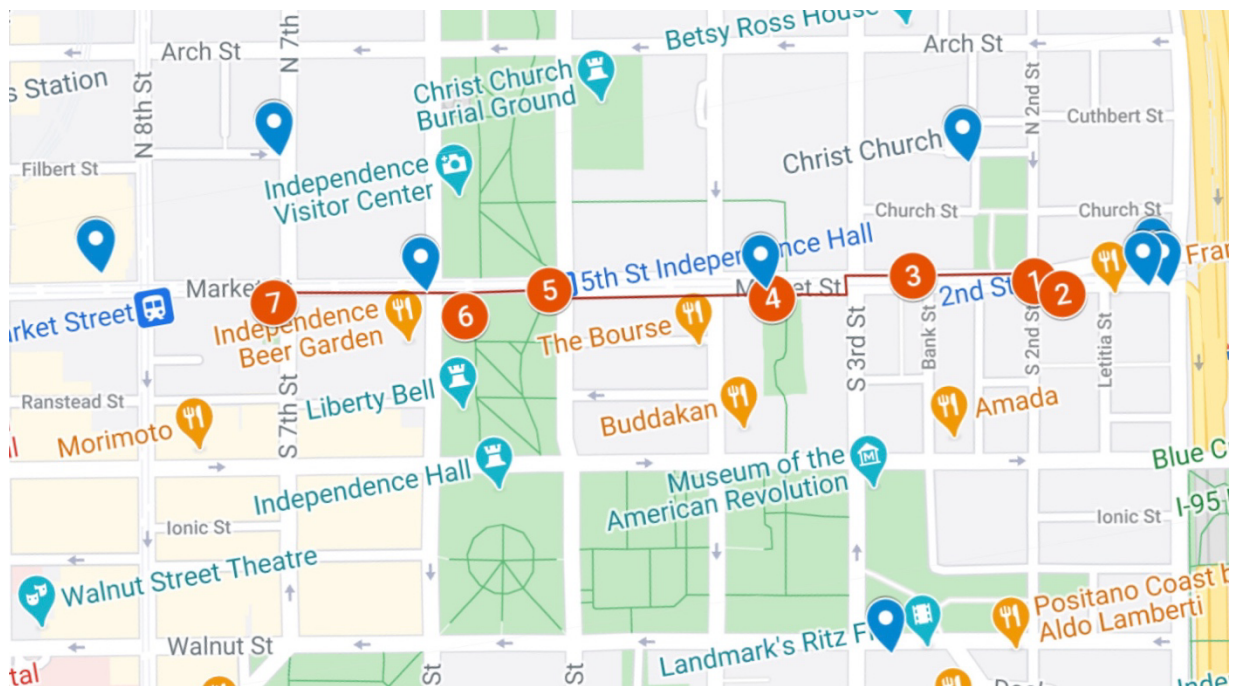


A REMARKABLE SELF-GUIDED TOUR: "AVENUE OF OUR FOUNDERS"

Covers from Front Street to 7th Street along Market Street in Philadelphia.

Claim to fame: This is the only street in the U.S. where **five Founding Fathers** of our country lived: **Ben Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams and James Madison.**

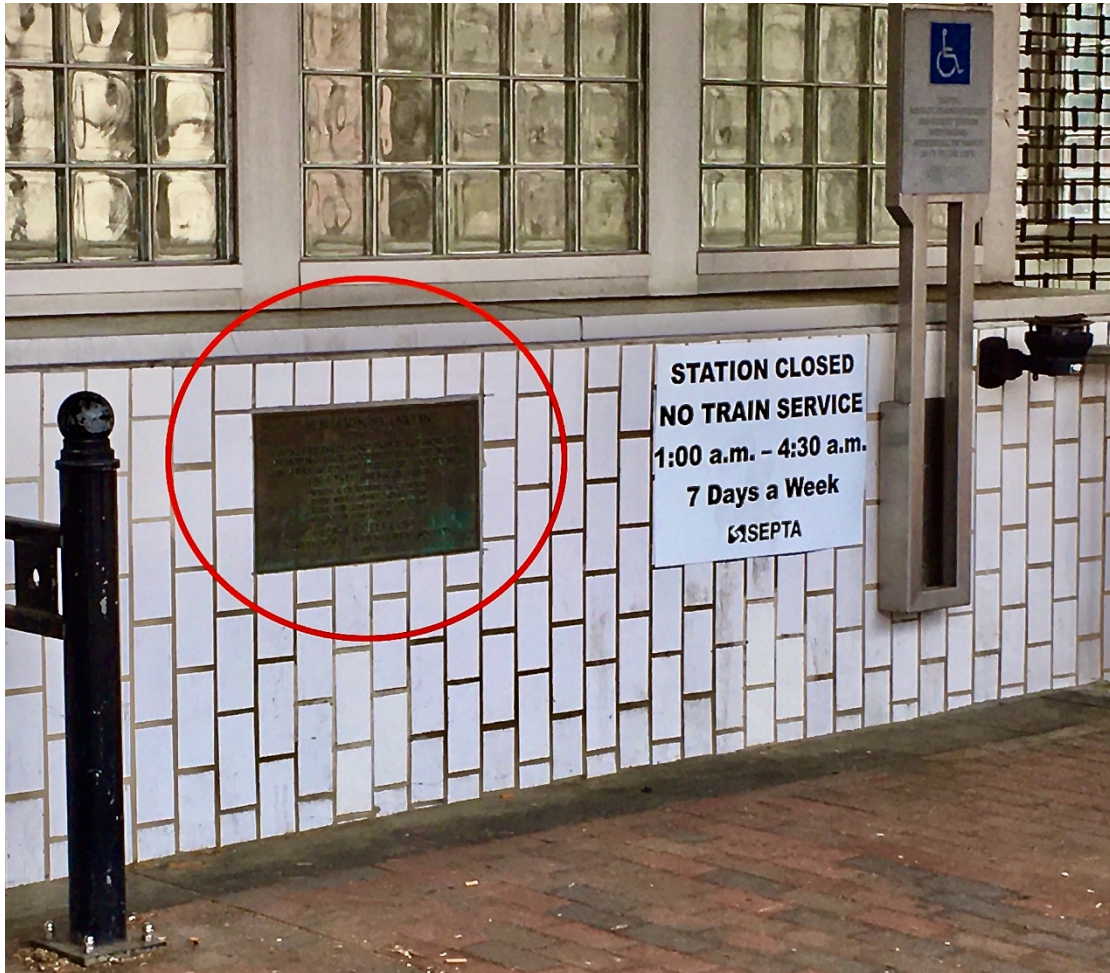
Take a stroll through American history and walk in our Founders' Footsteps. Along the way, *as well as on nearby streets*, you'll see numerous signs and markers about these and other Colonial leaders. Enjoy your walk!





** View of Market Street – as you look west toward City Hall. Originally named High Street by William Penn, early city residents nicknamed it Market Street, because Penn’s marvelous market ran so many blocks along it. Today from Front to Seventh Street, the street has a second name: Avenue of Our Founders.*

Stop # 1: Ben Franklin's first print shop



**Look for the dark Ben Franklin print shop marker near the subway entrance.*

Location: NE corner of Market Street at Second Street under the SEPTA station overhang.

Marker By: Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists, 1961. Unfortunately, It's very dark, very low and extremely hard to read.

Claim to Fame: Here on June 10, 1731, **Franklin stated his insistence on a free American press:** *"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public,"* he said. A free press is just as important today.

Notable Nearby Attraction:

-London Coffee House (Front and Market (High) Street): This was Philadelphia's primary business site in the mid-to-late 1700s; It's also where enslaved people were bought and sold ... and where jubilant townspeople of Philadelphia carried the royal crest of King George III on July 8, 1776 and burned it in a public bonfire.

-America's first Market Street (and shopping mall), at Front and Market Streets.



** The SEPTA bus stop at Front and Market resembles market stalls. Look for the bas-reliefs of food objects near the ceiling.*

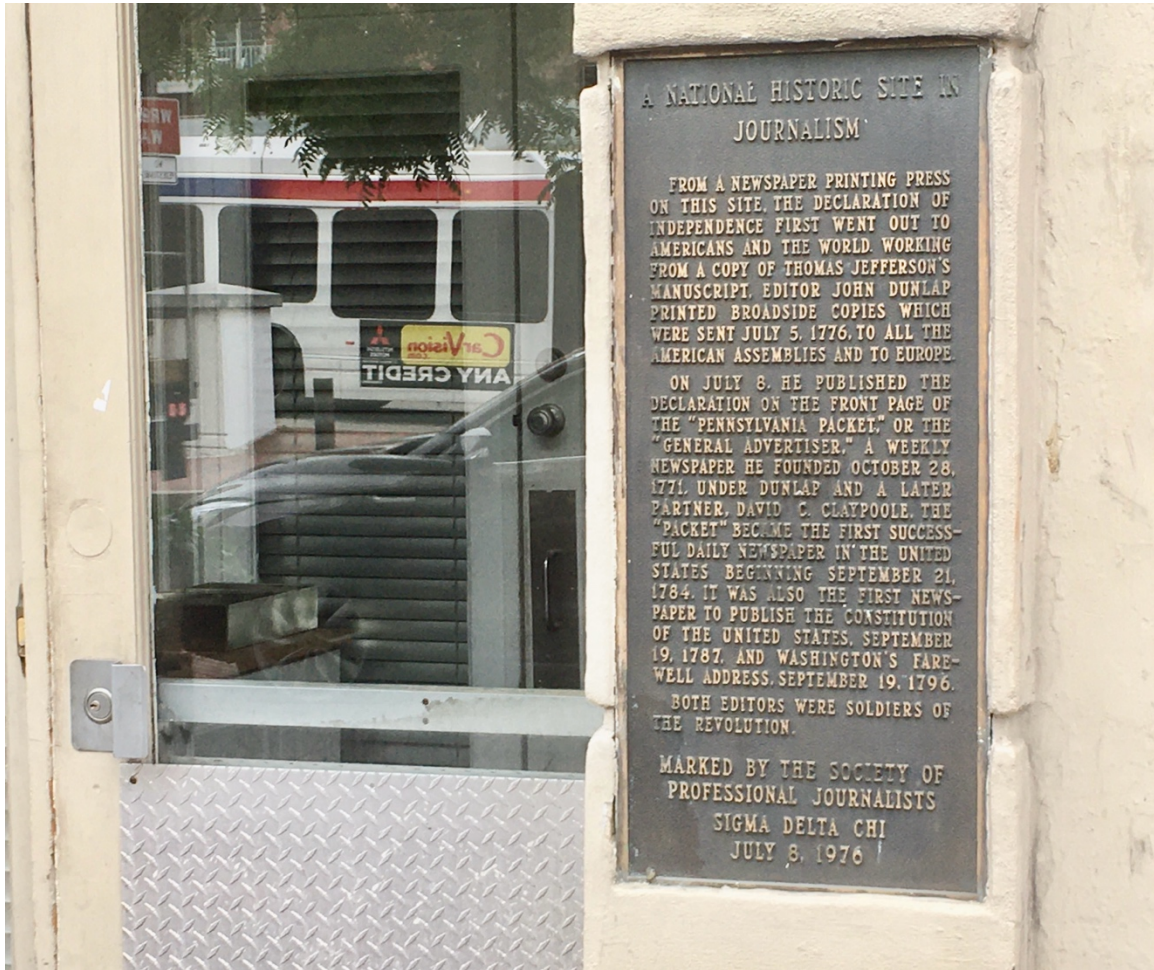
Even the SEPTA Bus Shelter here resembles market stalls or market sheds. Because of the wonderful two-day-a-week market that ran for many blocks along this road, early Philadelphians called it Market Street instead of High Street, its official name.

And the nickname eventually stuck. The city officially renamed the road Market Street in 1858, a year before the market stalls were ordered removed. Known as the largest market in the Colonies, Philadelphia's market compared favorably to those of London and Paris.

David McCullough gushed about this market in his book, "John Adams." McCullough said, "Swarms of people moved up and down the sidewalks and spilled into the streets. At no point on the American continent could so many human beings be seen in such close proximity or in such variety."

William Penn even sent out rules for his public market one year before he reached Philadelphia in 1682. Obviously, he considered the market essential to his new city's progress.

Stop #2: The location where the first printing of Thomas Jefferson's copy of the Declaration of Independence (known as the Dunlap Broadsheet) took place



**The Society of Professional Journalists honored the printing of the Dunlap Broadside with this marker in 1976.*

Location: 134 Market St.

Marker By: Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists, July 8, 1976

Claim to Fame: Using Thomas Jefferson's manuscript, John Dunlap, editor of the "Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser," printed the first broadside copies of the "Declaration of Independence" on July 5, 1776 and sent them to "all the American assemblies and to Europe."

On July 8, 1776, Colonel John Nixon used his copy for the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence directly behind what today is known as Independence Hall. In 1787, Dunlap also printed the first copy of the U.S. Constitution.

Notable Nearby Attractions:

-Market Street between Front and Second Street: See the marker honoring Robert Aitken's print shop. Aitken published the first complete English Language Bible in the United States in 1782. His Bible even received an endorsement from Congress.

Stop # 3: The first true volunteer fire company in the U.S. was founded here by Ben Franklin



**William Penn and Ben Franklin were Philadelphia's two superstars. William Penn founded the city in 1682 and Ben Franklin improved just about everything he touched. They missed meeting each other by about 20*

years. The list of things that Ben Franklin invented or made better is simply mind-boggling.

Location: 223 Market (at Grindstone Alley)

Claim to Fame: Ben Franklin co-founded The Union Fire Company, the first formally organized all-volunteer fire company in the Colonies. The company stored its tools here in Grindstone Alley. Franklin, who helped purchase equipment for the company, also created what became the nation's oldest successful property insurance company, says the Benjamin Franklin Historical Society.

Markers by: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission and National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. The second marker is not visible from Market Street. If the gate is unlocked, you can step into the alley to view it.

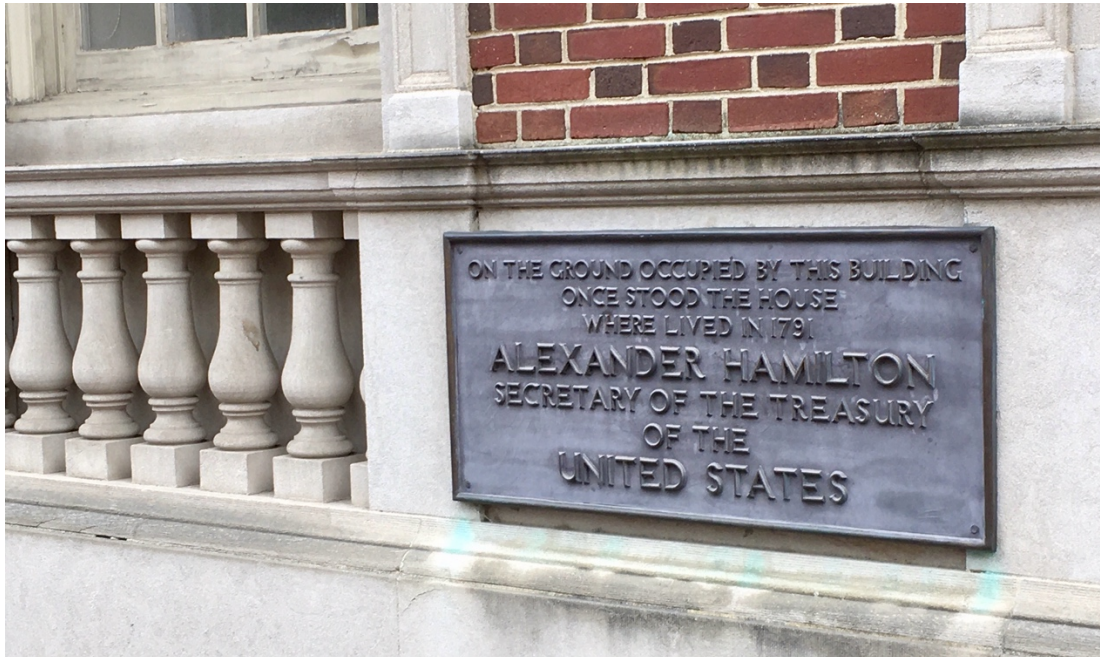
Notable Nearby Attractions:

-Christ Church, 20 N. American Street: Look north from Market Street and you'll see this marvelous example of Georgian architecture, where many of the country's Founding Fathers worshipped. Christ Church's steeple was also the tallest structure in the U.S. from 1754 to 1810.



**Historic Christ Church is well worth a visit. Among interesting items inside is William Penn's baptismal font – thought to date back to about 1450.*

-Alexander Hamilton Marker: 226 Walnut Street. On this ground stood a house where Alexander Hamilton, U.S Secretary of the Treasury, lived in 1791.



** Hamilton Fans' Alert*

Stop # 4: Franklin Court, where Franklin lived



**Franklin Court is a popular visiting spot in Philadelphia. Besides Franklin's home, there is a wonderful museum here that charges admission. At no charge, however, you can visit the Franklin Court Printing Office and large "ghost" structures depicting Franklin's house and his grandson's printing business.*

Location: 322 Market St.

Marker by: Independence National Historical Park.

Claim to Fame: Franklin, printer, author, inventor, diplomat, philanthropist, statesman and scientist, built a house here in 1763, and lived the last five year of his life in this location. There are six museums on this site. You can view the outdoor "Ghost" areas at no charge. There is a fee to enter the Ben Franklin Museum, which is run by Independence National Historical Park. Notice the Franklin street lights outside Franklin Court on Market Street. They're just another of Ben's many improvements.

A plaque inside the arch says Ben Franklin regularly walked the path where you are now standing. There is also a Pennsylvania Historical and

Museum Commission marker at the end of this site on Chestnut Street.

Notable Nearby Attractions:

-Matthew Carey Marker, 324 Market Street: Carey was a prominent printer, publisher, writer and leader who helped found the Hibernian Society to assist Irish immigrants. However, he also was criticized for fleeing the city during part of the city's yellow fever epidemic of 1793. Then he accused African Americans – who stayed and helped transport many of Philadelphia's 4,000 yellow fever victims – of profiteering. Absalom Jones and Richard Allen responded with a powerful printed defense.

Stop # 5: Mrs. House's Boarding House – Where James Madison roomed for 13 years

Name: Mary House's Boarding House

Location: SW Corner of 5th and Market Street. The building was later replaced by a public bathroom and then by the SEPTA elevator there now. Until 2003, the National Park Service maintained a marker here identifying Madison's residency.

Claim to Fame: James Madison, our fourth President, often called the "Father of the Constitution," roomed here from 1780 to 1793. Thomas Jefferson also boarded at Mrs. House's three different times. And George Washington dined here. Madison developed much of the Virginia Plan in this house. Rather than just reform the Articles of Confederation, the plan changed the government completely.

Stop # 6: The President's House



**Both George Washington and John Adams lived in this location while serving as President of the United States. Oney “Ona” Judge escaped from George Washington here in 1796.*

Location: 6th and Market Sts.

Claim to Fame: This is the recreated site where Presidents George Washington and John Adams lived – when Philadelphia served as the nation's temporary capital from 1790 to 1800. During Washington's terms in Philadelphia, nine slaves lived with him. As a result, the National Park Services uses the site to document “The House and the People who lived and worked in it.”

One enslaved person, Oney “Ona” Judge, escaped from here, **and you can see tiny footsteps on this site symbolizing her escape to freedom.**

Washington's chef, Hercules, escaped from Mt. Vernon on Washington's birthday in 1797. Washington actually signed the notorious Fugitive Slave Act in this house, which today is just steps away from the Liberty Bell Pavilion.

With no guidance to follow in this new democracy, Washington set many national precedents. Among them: not using a formal title. He simply chose to be addressed as "Mr. President." The bow window he designed in this house may also be a precursor to today's Oval Office at the White House.

Notable Nearby Attractions:

-Avenue of Freedom: Sixth Street from Race Street to below Lombard Street: Walk here to see the extraordinary heroism exhibited by Philadelphia African Americans on their long way to attaining freedom.

Stop # 7: The Graff House or Declaration House – where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence



**The Graff House, recreated by the National Park Service, is the spot where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, one of the world's most important documents.*

Location: SW Corner of 7th & Market Sts. (This building, recreated by the National Park Service for the Bicentennial in 1976, is an exact replica of the original house. In-season, it is staffed by a Park Ranger.)

Claim to Fame: Tasked with writing the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson, a marvelous writer, produced that extraordinary document at these quarters in less than three weeks.

Background: Jefferson rented two rooms here from Jacob Graff Jr. to avoid "the excessive heat of the city." This location, with fields and a stable (plus irritating horseflies) nearby, was quieter and on the

outskirts of town. While writing the Declaration, Jefferson often traveled to City Tavern on 2nd Street for sustenance.

During this time, Robert Hemings, Jefferson's enslaved valet, attended to his needs.

Notable Nearby Attractions:

-First Mint, 7th and Filbert Street: The first public building authorized by the U.S. Government in 1791, this was also a key part of Alexander Hamilton's financial system.

-801 Market Street (north side of Market Street just west of 8th St.): The location of Jefferson's office when he was Secretary of State from 1790-93. Strawbridge & Clothier, a famous Philadelphia department store that's now defunct, paid tribute to him with a window display highlighting some of Jefferson's amazing and multiple talents.



**Location of Thomas Jefferson's Offices*

We hope you enjoyed your trip on the Avenue of Our Founders. Please tell your family and friends to visit Philadelphia. There's something here for everyone.

For more travel ideas, stop by the Independence Visitor Center, 6th and Market Sts.

Prepared by: Association of Philadelphia Tour Guides Jim Murphy, Charlie Krueger and Judy Shulman.

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