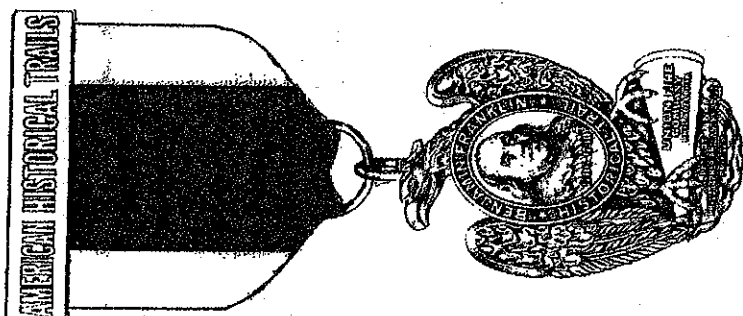


BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



Historical Trail



AMERICAN HISTORICAL TRAILS
BOX 769
1902 PLYLER HILL ROAD
MONROE, N.C. 28112

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HISTORICAL TRAIL

FORWARD TO THE TRAIL

Benjamin Franklin has been called "the apostle of modern times", and the "first civilized American." He was surely those things, and many, many more. His personal story is classic in the rags-to-riches tradition.

Benjamin was born on Milk Street, on January 17, 1706, in the colonial seaport of Boston, Massachusetts. He was the fifteenth of seventeen children born to his father, and the eighth of ten children born to his mother, Abiah. His ancestors were the Franklins of Ecton, Northamptonshire, England, who were farmers and blacksmiths. Of his parents, he was later to write that they were a good and stimulating influence on him.

Josiah Franklin was a maker of soap and candles, referred to as a tallow chandler. For some time Benjamin helped his father boil the terrible-smelling animal fats that were used to make candles, but he hated the job. He wanted to go to sea, as his older brother had, to escape the family business. So as not to lose another son to the sea, Josiah walked young Ben around Boston to observe craftsmen at work and to encourage him to enter a trade of his own choosing.

In 1717, Benjamin's older brother James had returned from London with a printing press, and was in business for himself. So, on the grounds of Ben's fondness for books, he became a cutter with his brother, and at age twelve, signed papers of indenture. During the next five years, Franklin learned all he could about the printing and publishing trade. But the defiant Benjamin chafed under his domineering brother, and at the age of seventeen, he ran away to Philadelphia. His ship was nearly wrecked off of Long Island, he had to walk fifty miles across New Jersey and he had to endure a ten-mile rowboat ride from Burlington, New Jersey to Philadelphia.

He arrived in Philadelphia as a jobless and penniless, but determined young man. In due time, Franklin married Deborah Reed and became the owner of a small printing business. His motto, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee", was to prove true. By working hard, Franklin was able to retire at an early age and enter in public service. The Benjamin Franklin Historical Trail will guide you around the city that he loved, and take you to many of his favorite haunts.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HISTORICAL TRAIL

Begin the Trail at the reconstructed Franklin Court, Benjamin Franklin's home in Philadelphia.

**BEN FRANKLIN HISTORICAL TRAIL
ANSWER SHEET**

2

Enter the original passageway through which Franklin walked many times to and from his house. Stroll in Dr. Franklin's garden and view the "ghost structure": steel silhouettes constructed to suggest the presence of his house and print shop. Read the historical markers on the side of the "Franklin Court Museum."

Enter the museum and pause in the entrance gallery to view the several Franklin exhibits, especially the portraits of Franklin's two sons. Proceed to the "Franklin Exchange," and use one of the many telephones to hear what one American (of your choice) or European personality had to say of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Watch and listen to the Sound and Light Show of "Franklin on the World Stage".

1. (Scene 1) Franklin was successful in persuading the House of Commons to repeal the Stamp Act at 2:00 p.m. on February 22, _____.
2. (Scene 2) Who spoke for Franklin in his last speech before the Constitutional Convention of 1787? _____.

Look over the various display cases containing important mementos of Franklin's life and accomplishments and answer the following questions.

CITIZEN, DIPLOMAT, STATESMAN. During the years that he was a printer's apprentice under his older brother James, Franklin suffered at this limited freedom. Perhaps from that experience, he was able to more fully appreciate the plight of the slave. Throughout most of his adult life, he worked for an end to all forms of bondage. In the last year of his life, he wrote out his creed, "I believe in one God, Creator of the Universe... That the most acceptable service we render Him is doing good to his other children...."

3. (Panel) "Franklin took a chief role as President of the Pennsylvania Society from promoting the Abolition of _____.

THE PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER. The almanac, known as "Poor Richard Almanack," was first published by Franklin in 1732, and soon became a "best seller" in the colonies. In addition to the usual items of interest, such as the weather, he included witty sayings and proverbs, not all of which were original. Some of these were, "The sleeping fox catches no poultry," and "Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." Franklin's almanac was published for twenty-five years.

4. (Panel) What pen-name did Franklin use when writing the "Poor Richard Almanack?" _____.

CONGRESS VOTING INDEPENDENCE. At the age of 70, Franklin was the sage of the Congress when chosen one of the "Committee of Five" to draft the long-awaited Declaration of Independence. Note the color drawings of the members of the Committee of Five.

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37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____
42. _____

5. (Drawing) On what side of the drawing does Dr. Franklin appear?

FRANKLIN'S QUOTATIONS. Much wisdom can be found in the many quotations attributed to Benjamin Franklin and published in the Poor Richard Almanack. Display some of them on the T.V. screen at the Quotation Exhibit.

6. (Screen) What subject interested you the most?

THE ARMONICA. Invented by Franklin in 1762, it was, for some years, a relatively popular chamber musical instrument.

7. (Armonica) What two great composers wrote music for this instrument?

FRANKLIN REPORTS HIS INVENTION OF THE LIGHTNING ROD. Franklin's work with electricity made him the foremost expert in that area of this time. His important findings were the existence of positive and negative electricity, the fluidity of electrized particles and the identity of lightning and electricity. Franklin also invented and named the battery from his work with the Leyden jar. He seemed to possess that rare quality of being able to invent the things that he needed, such as the lightning rod. In recognition of his scientific work, he was elected to the English Royal Academy of Science in 1756.

8. (Paragraph) How high over the house did Franklin recommend the lightning rod be?

Now enter the "Franklin Court Theatre" and watch the film on Franklin's life.

9. (Film) Dr. Franklin's son, William served as the Royal Governor of what colony?

Leave the Museum and walk back through the Court to the "Print Shop and Bindery," and listen to the Park Service attendant explain the printing process generally employed by Franklin.

10. (Question) Why did they print on moist paper?

Walk next door to the "B. Franklin" Post Office and walk upstairs to the Post Office Museum and view the valuable collection of stamps and Postal Service artifacts that are on revolving display.

Ask the guard how the "free franking privilege" originated. Also ask him what was unique about the first stamps that were used by the American public.

11. How many issues of American stamps with Franklin's likeness are there on Display in the museum at this time?

HIKING RECORD

Unit/Group _____

Date Hike Taken _____

HIKER REGISTRATION - PRINT

No.	Last Name	Patch	Medal
1	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____
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13	_____	_____	_____
14	_____	_____	_____
15	_____	_____	_____
16	_____	_____	_____
17	_____	_____	_____
18	_____	_____	_____

I certify that the above named persons have successfully completed the Benjamin Franklin Trail and that they have answered all of the questions pertaining to the hike.

Trail Leader _____

Trail Patches	@ \$2.25 each	\$ _____
Trail Medals	@ \$12.50 each	\$ _____
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TRAIL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

1. Franklin Court is found on the south side of Market Street between 3rd and 4th Streets in Philadelphia.
2. There is no time limit to finish the Trail.
3. Members of organized youth groups must conform to all normal requirements governing hiking activities.
4. Hikers are requested to wear appropriate uniforms or civilian clothing.
5. Each group will assume full responsibility and full liability for the members of its party.
6. Please cross streets at the designated crosswalks and with the lights.
7. Hikers should pay close attention to the hours of operation for each location that is to be visited.
8. Water and restroom facilities are available along the Trail at most locations that will be visited.
9. There is no overnight camping along the Trail.
10. Cars should not follow hikers, but should meet them at the end of the Trail, according to the plan they have selected.
11. Please do not litter the Trail.
12. Hikers are reminded that many of the locations that will be visited are National Shrines.
13. Your comments and suggestions regarding the BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HISTORICAL TRAIL are earnestly solicited. We hope you enjoy the Trail and come to a greater understanding and appreciation of the man that Lord North called "The Great Fomenter of Opposition in America."

Exit the court by the entrance way and turn left on Market Street and walk to 6th Street. Turn left on 6th Street and walk to the southwest corner of Chestnut Street.

As you walk, read the following:

DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. In 1763, Franklin first helped to organize the defenses of Philadelphia against an armed threat. At that time, the Paxton Boys, frontiersmen organized to protect settlers, were up in arms against the Quaker Assembly for being too lenient with the Indians. A cool Franklin dissuaded them from marching on the city. Thirteen years later, in 1776, Franklin was again preparing for the city's safety, when he commented that "Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."

At the corner, look for a plaque for:

PUBLIC LEDGER BUILDING. Franklin chose the printing trade as his intended vocation when only 12 years of age, and apprenticed himself to his half-brother James, who published the "New England Courant." By age 16, he had learned to compose at the press and humorously began a literary career with his letters from "Silence Dogood." In them, he poked fun at poetry, courtship, the clergy and the politicians. By working diligently on his press, he could produce about 240 printed sheets an hour, one every fifteen seconds.

12. (Plaque) "...Hoe's invention immediately _____ the printing rate of the flatbed press....."

Return to Market Street and visit the displays in the Visitor Center. You may also want to view one of the movies on old Philadelphia. If you have not already obtained one, you might want to get a map of the area. Now proceed through security and walk to the southeast corner of 6th Street and Chestnut St. and enter:

CONGRESS HALL. Enter Congress Hall and listen to the talk given by the National Park Service guide. In December of 1790, the Congress of the United States settled into this building, until the new "Federal City" could be built on the Potomac River. Dr. Franklin had just passed away, so out of respect, the House of Representatives, under Speaker Frederick A. Muhlenberg, dedicated this chamber to the memory of Philadelphia's Greatest Man. From that time, a bust of Franklin has been displayed here.

13. (Bust) Where is the bust of Franklin located?

FRANKLIN HOUSE. Much of Franklin's greatness lies in his attitude of service to his fellow man. In words to Joseph Huey: "For my own Part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring Favours, but as Paying Debts. In my Travels, and since my Settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return...I can therefore only return on their Fellow Men...."

himself: "The Body of B. Franklin, Printer, Like the Cover of an old Book, Its Contents torn out, and script of its lettering and Gilding, Lies here, Food for Worms. But the Work shall not be wholly lost; For it will, as he believed, appear once more, In a new and more perfect Edition Corrected and amended by the Author. He was born Jan. 6, 1706."

42. (Plaque) ".....He tore from the skies the lightning and from the tyrants the

Franklin never claimed a patent for any of his inventions. He would even go to lengths to make his devices available to others. His Pennsylvania Fireplace, later known as the Franklin Stove, revolutionized the heating of houses, and also greatly reduced the chances of fire from sparks. The stove was widely used, but Franklin never collected a cent from his idea; his profit was satisfaction.

14. (Franklin Stove) How many Franklin stoves are on display in this room?

If time permits, visit Independence Hall. Franklin spent many years of his life in this building in various capacities. He served 15 years as the clerk of the Assembly, and then later as a delegate. As a member of the Second Continental Congress, he helped direct the way to independence; and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention here, he helped to cement the final union.

Locate the table at which he sat and notice the chair that George Washington used in 1787 as he presided over the Constitutional Convention. It is called the "rising sun" chair. At the signing of the final documents of union, Franklin commented that finally he was certain that the figure on the chair symbolized for America as rising, not a setting sun.

In 1785, Franklin was chosen President of Pennsylvania. On the second floor of this building is the office of the President of the Supreme Executive Committee, which Franklin occupied while he served in that position. On display are some of his many inventions.

Walk to the front of Independence Hall next to Congress Hall and walk through the entranceway to the courtyard and turn left. In the northeast corner of the park, you will find:

PHILOSOPHICAL HALL. Under Franklins' leadership, a number of "Leather-apron" men joined together in a club "for mutual improvement," called The Junto. They met and attempted to "improve the common stock of knowledge." Franklin served as its first president. His greater hope for his society and mankind in general, is best reflected in his own words, "God grant that not only the love of liberty but a thorough knowledge of the rights of man pervade all the nations of the earth, so that a philosopher may set his foot anywhere on its surgence and say: 'This is my country.'"

15. (Plaque) " ... The American Philosophical Society... was an outgrowth of The Junto of _____"

Leave the park by the southwest corner. Walk west on Walnut Street to the northwest corner of 7th Street where you will find:

BIBLE SOCIETY BUILDING. If Josiah Franklin had been able to educate his son properly, Ben might have been a minister in the Episcopal Church. But times were difficult, and the young Franklin was given only lessons in godliness and good works. Yet, he thought deeply about religion, and in about 1768, he wrote his "New Version of the Lord's Prayer: Heavenly

upstairs, or to view the happenings of the Alley in both directions. Another unique item of a bygone period is the Fire Mark that is displayed on many homes.

Between No. 115 and No. 117 is an opening called Bladen's Court. Abraham Carlile and Thomas Maub created the court between 1749 and 1753. Carlile later had the unfortunate distinction of being one of the two loyalist Quakers hung in 1778 for cooperation with the British during their 1777 occupation of the city.

40. (Plaque) Elfreths Alley dates back to _____

Return to 2nd Street and turn right. Walk to Fireman's Hall.

FIREMAN'S HALL. The most devastating natural disaster that could befall early colonists was fire. So, to combat that force and to bring order to the confusion wrought by fire, Franklin organized the Union Fire Company. It was Philadelphia's original brigade of volunteer firemen. The company's first equipment consisted wholly of leather buckets, but soon hand-pumpers were in use by the firemen. Walk upstairs and locate the exhibit of American Fire Marks, c. 1800-1855.

GREEN TREE FIRE MARK. Eventually, the fire insurance companies maintained the fire fighting apparatus in the city, and they only extinguished fires in the homes of their subscribers. In addition, the fire insurance companies began to develop standards to which their subscribers had to adhere, in order to be protected. The Mutual Assurance Company was organized by individuals refusing to cut down trees near their homes that Franklin and the directors of the Philadelphia Contributionship thought were potential lightning hazards.

41. (Fire Marks) In what year was the Mutual Assurance Company organized?

Return to the street and turn left. Walk back to Arch Street and turn right. Walk almost to the corner of 5th and Arch Streets. Look for:

FRANKLIN'S GRAVE. In his last days, Franklin received a letter from George Washington, which read in part: "Would to God, my dear sire, that...your existence might close with as much ease to yourself as its continuance has been beneficial to our country, and useful to mankind...If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired to talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be loved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain...."

Upon hearing of Franklin's death, the House of Representatives unanimously passed James Madison's motion that its members wear the badge of mourning for one month. The President of the French National Assembly wrote to Congress: "The name of Benjamin Franklin will be immortal in the records of freedom and philosophy...."

Tradition says that no other town burying its great man ever buried more of itself, than Philadelphia with Franklin. The most fitting epitaph to Franklin was the one that he composed

Father, May all reverse thee. And become thy dutiful Children and faithful Subjects. May thy Laws be obeyed on Earth as perfectly as they are in Heaven. Provide for us this Day as thou has hitherto daily done. Forgive us our Trespases, and enable us likewise to forgive those that offend us. Keep us out of Temptation, and deliver us from Evil."

16. (Plaque) "In 1782... _____ issued the first Bible printed in English here in America."

Continue down Walnut Street to 8th Street and turn left. Walk south on 8th Street to Spruce Street. Turn right and look for:

MIKVEH ISRAEL CEMETERY. William Penn's refuge for religious dissenters attracted many Jews that were persecuted in so many European countries. Free to practice their religious beliefs in Pennsylvania, the Jewish community eventually built the Mikveh Israel Temple, helped by contributions from Benjamin Franklin, among many others. During the 1777 occupation of Philadelphia, the British shot army deserters against the walls of this cemetery.

17. (Street Marker) "...Notables buried here include _____ whose ship brought the Liberty Bell...."

Continue on Spruce Street to 9th Street and turn left. Walk to Pine Street and turn left.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. Social welfare has been of prime importance to Philadelphia ever since the Great Law of 1682 provided for the needy. In that spirit, the Quakers opened an almshouse for the needy in 1729. Later, Dr. Thomas Bond "conceived the idea of establishing a hospital," and asked Franklin for his support. The great philanthropist later wrote, "...I endeavored to prepare the minds of the people by writing on the subject in the newspapers, which was my usual custom in these cases...The subscriptions afterward were more free and generous...." The original cornerstone was personally inscribed by Dr. Franklin.

18. (Street Marker) "...First building erected in (the year) _____ is still used..."

Walk east on Pine Street to 6th Street and turn right. Walk to:

MOTHER BETHEL CHURCH. One year after Franklin's death in 1790, the newly formed African Methodist Episcopal church raised their first house of worship on this spot. The Reverend Richard Allen had headed the fund raising committee that received contributions from such men as Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, who then served as the president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

19. (Plaque) "....The first church on this site was an abandoned _____ shop...."

37. (Bust) How many pennies were contained in this bust?

Walk east on Arch Street to Second Street. Turn right and walk to:

CHRIST CHURCH. Enter the church and inspect the many treasures that have been safe-guarded for generations of Americans to come. Please remember that this is an active Protestant Episcopal parish; you are reminded to act accordingly. The first question relates to a plaque just inside of the door to the church.

POOR RICHARD PLAQUE. Franklin has been called America's foremost inventor, the philosopher of dissent, and the colonies most educated man. Institutions of higher learning recognized the extent of Franklin's dedication to education, and in 1756, the College of William and Mary awarded him an honorary Master of Arts degree. On his later travels to Scotland in 1759, he received an honorary doctorate from the University of St. Andrews; thereafter, his friends would call him "Doctor Franklin." Finally, England's prestigious Oxford University bestowed their honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree upon him in 1762.

38. (Plaque) "To honor Benjamin Franklin who lighted a _____ toward liberty, science..."

FRANKLIN PEW. If Franklin had died 20 years before the American Revolution, history would still have recorded him as a great man. His rise from rags to riches challenged the then conventional belief that family and rank determined ones destiny. Franklin believed deeply in his Protestant faith, and supported his church in many ways. In addition to his personal generosity, he managed lotteries to help finance the church steeple and its chimes.

39. (Plaque) What is the Latin inscription on Franklin's family coat-of-arms?

Exit the church grounds and turn left. Walk north on 2nd Street to Elfreths Alley. Turn right.

ELFRETTH'S ALLEY. Elfreth's Alley has a unique place in the history of Philadelphia, as it is considered the oldest continuously habited residential street in the United States. The Alley was opened between 1702 and 1704, when Arthur Wells and John Gilbert each donated several feet of land for the thoroughway. From its beginning, Alley residents were said to reflect, in miniature, the pattern of everyday life in the city. Through the years more than 500 families have lived here.

The oldest surviving dwellings are No. 120 and No. 122. Benjamin Franklin was certainly a frequent visitor to No. 122, as his old friend William Maugridge, the tenant there from 1728 to 1731, was one of the original members of the Junto.

There was once a mirrored appendage that was attached to the second floor window of No. 132. This is known as a "Busybody," and enables the resident to identify a visitor from

Return to Pine Street and turn right. Walk to 4th Street and turn left and walk to:

THOMAS NEVAL HOUSE (338 4th St.) From its beginning in 1731, Franklin's Library Company of Philadelphia grew steadily. The first collection was located in a back room in Mr. Homer's iron mongery store on Jones's Alley. In 1740, it was moved into the new west wing of the State House, now known as Independence Hall. After 34 years at that location, the Library was again forced to seek more spacious quarters. The second floor of the new Carpenter's Hall provided just the right atmosphere and space. The timing of the move was excellent, as it offered the delegates meeting on the ground floor in the First Continental Congress the use of its books.

20. (Sign) "..... (From) 1770-1783 (Neval) designed and continually worked on Carpenter's Hall and _____ rooms...."

Cross 4th Street to the:

HILL-PHYSICK-KEITH HOUSE. In 1749, Franklin helped to create an academy to educate the youth of Philadelphia. The school grew into a college, and in 1779, into what is now the University of Pennsylvania. It was the first college in North America to establish a school of medicine. For his lifelong interest in medicine and health, Franklin was elected to the Royal Medical Society of Paris in 1787; he was also awarded honorary membership in the Medical Society of London.

21. (Plaque) Philip Syng Physick is known as the "Father of American _____"

Walk north on 4th Street to Spruce Street and turn right and walk to 338 Spruce Street.

HOPKINSON HOUSE. Hopkinson was a Federalist, and wrote the song, "Hail Columbia," as a patriotic reaction to the French demand for a bribe in the famous "XYZ Affair." President John Adams refused the demand, and there followed an undeclared naval war with France. The song was set to the music of the "President March," written by Phillip Roth for Washington's inauguration.

22. (Plaque) Joseph Hopkinson completed the song, "Hail Columbia," here on _____

Return to 4th Street and turn right. Walk toward Locust Street. You will see many Franklin Lamps on the street as you walk.

FRANKLIN LAMP POST. In 1757, Franklin presented a bill to the Assembly in which he proposed to have the streets of Philadelphia paved. The bill eventually passed after Franklin had left for England, and it included a provision for lighting the streets. The globe lamp invented by John Clifton was first used, but found to be ineffective and fragile. Franklin later wrote: "... I

education became his lifelong avocation. Soon after Franklin originated the Junto, they began the Library Company, patterned after the English Library. But their library was unique, in that members were able to take the books to their homes to read; this was the beginning of the modern American circulating library. In 1790, Franklin dedicated the first permanent Library Company building to "The Philadelphia Youth." The front of this building is a replica of the original library.

34. (Franklin Statue) The statue of Franklin is resting his arm on a stack of how many books?

Walk north on 5th Street to the southwest corner of Market and 5th Streets.

JOHN KINSEY HOUSE SITE. Medical care was relatively scarce and expensive in colonial days. For many families, sickness nearly always led them to the local "poorhouse" for care. Recognizing yet another need in his city, Franklin assisted in founding the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was his idea to pressure the Assembly into donating a like amount of money already pledged by the original subscribers; that was the beginning of the idea of "matching funds."

35. (Plaque) "...The ministrations of the Pennsylvania Hospital began on this site in _____"

Walk east on Market Street to 4th Street and turn left. Look for the plaque for:

CHARITY SCHOOL SITE. In 1749, Franklin published his pamphlet on education, "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." Inspired by Franklin's words, 24 citizens of Philadelphia joined together and founded an academy, with Franklin as first president of the trustees. He proposed a plan of curriculum, faculty and even the physical plant. In 1755, the school became the "College, Academy and Charitable School of Pennsylvania." Eventually, the college became the University of Pennsylvania.

36. (Plaque) "...The 'New Building' erected (here) in _____ eventually became part of the University of Pennsylvania..."

Continue on 4th Street to Arch Street. Cross the street to the northeast corner and walk east on Arch Street to the plaque for:

FRANKLIN PENNY BUST. Industry and frugality were two key words in Franklin's life. He cared for wealth only as a means to secure leisure for his scientific experiments and his public service. He wrote, "Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it."

As part of Father Abraham's Speech on the way to wealth, in the 1758 issue of the Poor Richard Almanack, he wrote, "...Father.... How shall we be ever to pay (these taxes)? ...Friends... We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our Folly... However, let us harken... God helps them that help themselves."

therefore suggested the composing them offlat panes, with a long funnel above to draw up the smoke, and crevices admitting air below to facilitate the ascent of the smoke...."

23. (Lamp) How many glass panes are there in the Franklin Light?

Walk to the southwest corner of 4th and Locust Streets and locate the:

WISTAR HOUSE. The American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, rapidly grew to include the learned men from all of the colonies. Their goal was to "produce discoveries to the advantage of ...mankind in general." This same organization continues today, and has a world-wide membership limited to 500. It includes the world's leading scientists, scholars and statesmen.

24. (Plaque) "Dr. Wistar succeeded _____ as President of the American Philosophical Society."

Walk to 212 4th Street.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP. The Philadelphia Contributionship is America's oldest, surviving fire insurance company. The four interlocked hands on the fire mark identified policy holder's homes.

25. (Street Marker) "....Founded in _____ by Benjamin Franklin and his friends...."

Walk to 4th and Walnut Streets. Turn right and walk to the southwest corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets.

JUDGE WILLIAM LEWIS HOME SITE. Many distinguished Philadelphians worked long and hard for the end to slavery as an institution. Four years after Judge Lewis' resolution, slavery was outlawed in the City of Brotherly Love. As the president of the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, Benjamin Franklin wrote a paper calling for the discouragement of the slave trade in America.

26. (Plaque) in _____ Judge Lewis was the author of the first "Act for Abolition of Slavery."

Continue east on Walnut Street to 2nd Street and turn left to:

CITY TAVERN. On Monday, September 5, 1774, forty-four delegates from most of the American colonies met at the City Tavern. At precisely ten o'clock in the morning they walked from here to inspect the quarters in Carpenter's Hall that they would use while meeting in the First Continental Congress. Meanwhile, in England, Benjamin Franklin was preparing letters of introduction for Thomas Paine, an occasional writer, to use in America. Paine eventually became the editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine, and an ardent Revolutionary. Out of

conversations later with Franklin, came the suggestion that Paine publish his ideas in a pamphlet called "Common Sense." Thus Paine became the chief propagandist for the new nation with his cry of "Tis time to part."

27. (Cornerstone) In what year was the City Tavern first built?

Cross the street to the northeast corner of Walnut and 2nd Street.

JOHN DRINKER HOUSE SITE. William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania in 1681 and established his "Holy Experiment" for those experiencing religious persecution. In 1701, Penn forced the adoption of his Frame of Government, called the "Charter," upon the Assembly. It was later to become the Pennsylvania Constitution and provided for religious freedom and complete separation of church and state.

28. (Stone Plaque) "... William Penn granted the _____ in the slate roof house adjoining..."

Walk north on 2nd Street to Chestnut Street and turn left. Cross 3rd Street and turn left. Walk to the stone gates on the right. Enter the park and walk to Carpenter's Hall. If your schedule permits, visit Carpenter's Hall, site of the First Continental Congress. It also served for seventeen years as the home for Franklin's Library Company. In later years, it housed the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

Then continue to:

29. Quaker School Site. Who was educated here?

Continue walking to 4th Street. Turn right and walk to Chestnut Street. Turn left and walk to the Second United States Bank.

30. (Plaque) This building was used from 1845 to 1934 as _____

SECOND BANK OF THE U.S. Enter the Portrait Gallery and look for the following items. Please be quiet so as not to bother the other patrons. There is a charge to get into this building. You may skip the questions or send a couple of persons in to get the answers.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION & PERPETUAL UNION. The year 1774 was memorable as a low point in Franklin's life. In England, he pleaded one last time for moderation in the Crown's dealings with the colonies, when he appeared before the House of Lords' Committee on Plantation Affairs. He was subsequently dismissed as Royal Deputy Postmaster General of North America, and later that same year, Deborah, his wife of forty years, died. In America, the flames of revolution were growing. The "Coercive Acts," designed to punish the colonists for the burning of the Gaspee and the Boston Tea Party, were passed by Parliament. Boston's port was closed, Massachusetts lost its charter, and the Quartering Act was imposed.

Franklin's newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, reported growing sentiment to convene what eventually became the First Continental Congress.

31. (Glass Case) The Second Draft of the articles, printed in Philadelphia in August, 1776, was annotated by Elbridge Gerry and finally approved in what year?

Proceed to the Military Gallery.

VON STEUBEN PORTRAIT. Perhaps the most severe test faced by the Continental army was the bitter winter they endured at Valley Forge. The army had won several victories over the superior tactics and discipline of the British soldiers, but the colonists sorely lacked organization.

The American ambassador in France, Franklin, was keenly aware of the needs of the Continental army. And when it came to the attention of the American commission in France that a professional soldier from the operational staff of Prussia's Frederick the Great was interested in the American cause, Franklin took interest. Together with Silas Deane, his co-ambassador, Franklin realized that Von Steuben must be "sold to the American Congress." Accordingly, Franklin wrote letters of introduction for him to Washington, "The Gentlemen who will have the honor of waiting upon you with this letter is Baron Steuben, Leut. Gen. in the King of Prussia's Service..." The letter was full of white lies, but Von Steuben's contribution to the success of the American revolution would seem to vindicate the duplicity of Franklin in this matter.

32. (Portrait) Von Steuben arrived at Valley Forge in the year _____

JOHN PAUL JONES PORTRAIT. Franklin was instrumental in having a 42-gun commerce raider presented to John Jones by the King of France. The ship was renamed, "Bonhomme Richard," after Franklin's famous almanac. After Jones' famous victory, Franklin wrote to him saying, "I have received the Account of your Cruise and Engagement with the Serapis... scarce any thing was talked of at Paris and Versailles, but your cool conduct and persevering bravery during that terrible conflict...." King Louis XVI was also impressed; he made Jones a chevalier and sent him a golden sword.

Proceed to the Gallery of Foreign Dignitaries.

33. (Portrait) As Captain of the Bonhomme Richard, he defeated the British frigate Serapis on _____

Exit the Second U.S. Bank and turn left on Chestnut Street. Walk to 5th street. Turn left and walk to the next building on your left.

LIBRARY HALL. As a child, Franklin read all of the classic books in his father's library. He was later to write, "I do not remember when I could not read." At age eight, he entered Boston's grammar school for his two years of formal education. After that, self-