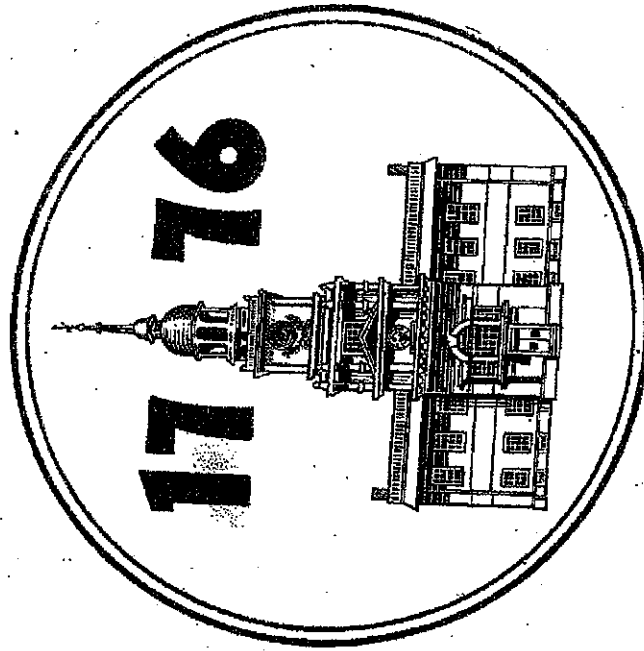
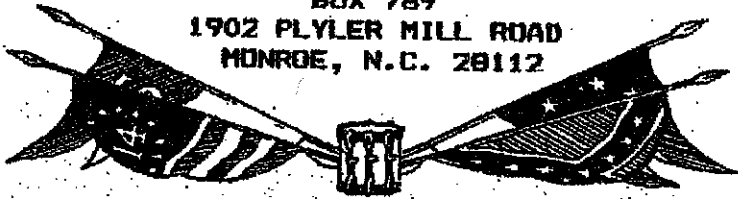


**Philadelphia**



**Trail of  
Freedom**

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



PHILADELPHIA BICENTENNIAL TRAIL OF FREEDOM  
ANSWER SHEET

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 51. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 29. \_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 30. \_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 31. \_\_\_\_\_ 56. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_
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23. \_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_

**HIKING RECORD**

Unit/Group \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Hike Taken \_\_\_\_\_

**HIKER REGISTRATION--PRINT**

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

I certify that the above named persons have successfully completed the **PHILADELPHIA BICENTENNIAL TRAIL OF FREEDOM** and that they have answered all of the questions pertaining to the hike.

Trail Leader \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Liberty Bell Trail patch @ \$2.25 each \_\_\_\_\_

Bicentennial Trail patch @ \$2.25 each \_\_\_\_\_

Trail medals @ \$12.50 each \_\_\_\_\_

Patch holders @ .50 cents \_\_\_\_\_

Subtotal \_\_\_\_\_

Pa residents add 6% sales tax, NC 7% \_\_\_\_\_

Postage and Handling fees \_\_\_\_\_

Up to \$10.00 add \$3.25 \$10.01 to 20.00 add \$4.25 \$20.01 to \$30.00 add \$4.75

\$30.01 to 50.00 add \$6.00 \$50.01 to \$100.00 add \$7.00 Over \$100.00 add \$8.00

Add Postage and Handling \_\_\_\_\_

**Total** \_\_\_\_\_

Please mail above order to:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Take or Send order to:  
Cradle of Liberty Council  
1485 Valley Forge Road  
Wayne, Pa 19087

or send to American Historical Trails, PO Box 769, Monroe, NC 28111-0769

**FORWARD TO THE TRAIL**

It is said that the real American Revolution started back in 1607, with the founding of the colony at Jamestown. For the people who migrated to the New World at that time were tough individualists, capable of taking care of their own affairs. The very nature of the wilderness they were attempting to tame demanded this characteristic.

As the colonies developed and prospered, the English Crown left them mostly to their own devices. Concerning itself mainly with the economics of trade. The results of this situation were to foster social and political values different from those in England.

By the 1790's, the colonies had experienced enough self-government to become properly aroused when Parliament started on its program of what was felt to be "taxation without representation." While some of the taxes were repealed, others were not, and the undercurrent of opposition to all taxes was kept alive. Then in 1770, a small group of British soldiers fired into a band of ruffians, killing several. The radical element immediately labeled this the "Boston Massacre." Pressure was mounting.

By 1774, the King's government had levied a very unpopular tax on tea, prompting the Boston Tea Party. Parliament followed with Coercive or Intolerable Acts and closed the port of Boston to all trade until the tea was paid for. England had tried to intimidate the colonists into submission, but had actually driven them together. The First Continental Congress was called, and it was not much later that Patrick Henry, speaking in St. John's Church in Richmond, called for independence with the words: "As for me, give me liberty or give me death."

**PHILADELPHIA  
BICENTENNIAL TRAIL OF FREEDOM**

**Begin the Trail** at the Visitor's Center at Fifth and Market Streets. View the film "Independence."

**1. (Film) Who nominated George Washington to command the Continental troops?**

Exit the Visitor Center on the Market Street side of the building, turn left and walk to 5th Street. Turn right and walk to Chestnut Street. Turn left on Chestnut Street and walk to 3rd Street. Cross 3rd Street and turn right. Walk down the street. Look on your right across the street for a large building with pillars. This is the First Bank of the United States building. To your

left is a brick courtyard. Look for a sign for:

**FIRST BANK** of the United States. In 1791, Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton set up a central bank that was modeled after the Bank of England. The Bank was chartered by Congress and moved into these quarters several years later. This is the oldest surviving bank building in the nation.

**2. (Sign) What year was the building completed?**

Walk a few paces to the right of the stone gateway and locate the:

**3. (Marker) Auditor's Office Site. What department of the United States Government does the auditor fall under?**

Enter the stone gateway and follow the brick pathway to:

**CARPENTERS HALL.** Enter this National Shrine that was built in 1770-1771 for the master builder's guild of Philadelphia. For seventeen years the Library Company, founded by Benjamin Franklin, was housed here. While the city served as the National Capital, several government offices used the hall.

**4. (Coat-of-arms) What words appear in the shield on the entrance way floor?**

**FIRST PRAYER.** Delegates to the First Congress came from Colonies that were vastly different, both in economic interests and in religious convictions. When Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts suggested that Congress be opened with prayer, the tension of sectionalism grew. But Samuel Adams, a Congregationalist and a superb politician, who has since become known as the "Father of the American Revolution," suggested that Mr. Duche of the Episcopal Church offer the prayer. Eyes opened wide, and the grateful delegates accepted the motion without objection.

**5. (Mantle) The First Continental Congress met here September 5th through \_\_\_\_\_.**

The first Congress was not yet ready to break relations with England, but it did succeed in jointly condemning the "Intolerable Acts" as unconstitutional. Perhaps its greatest accomplishment, however, was the "Continental Association," a nonimportation, nonexportation agreement; the Colonies were thereby threatening the British "economic jugular vein." Congress adjourned, but agreed to meet again in the spring if no relief from the Crown was received.

**OLIVE BRANCH.** After the King refused the "Olive Branch Petition" and declared the Colonies to be in a state of rebellion, the Second Continental Congress still resisted revolution. Then, Thomas Paine's Pamphlet, "Common Sense," with its ridicule of the

**TRAIL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS**

1. There is no time limit to finish the Trail.
2. Members of organized youth groups must conform to all normal requirements governing hiking activities.
3. Hikers are requested to wear appropriate uniforms or civilian clothing.
4. Each group will assume full responsibility and full liability for the members of its party.
5. Please cross streets at the designated crosswalks and with the lights.
6. Hikers should pay close attention to the hours of operation for each location that is to be visited.
7. Water and rest room facilities are available along the Trail at most locations that will be visited.
8. There is no overnight camping along the Trail.
9. Water and restrooms are available at the Visitor Center.
10. Cars should not follow hikers, but should meet them at the end of the Trail, according to the Plan they have selected.
11. In situations when large groups plan to hike the Trail, leaders may split the group in half, each hiking in opposite directions.
12. Please do not litter the Trail.
13. Hikers are reminded that many of the locations that will be visited are National Shrines.
14. Your comments and suggestions regarding the PHILADELPHIA BICENTENNIAL TRAIL OF FREEDOM are earnestly solicited. We hope you enjoy the Trail and come to more fully understand and appreciate the responsibility of the American Revolution.
15. Currently tickets are required to enter Independence Hall with a tour. These are obtained at the Visitor Center. You should be there early to get them as they are limited.

**Trail Plans**

Plan A 5.25 miles questions 1 to 42 St. Mary's Church  
 Plan B 7 miles questions 1 to 56 Philadelphia Exchange  
 Plan C 7.75 miles questions 1 to end Surgeon's Hall Site

Follow the brick path to the right of the monument to the sign for:

**SURGEONS HALL SITE.** Just to the left of this site, the Navy Department was located. One of the first actions of the Continental Navy involved the construction of oaken-hulled gondolas by General Benedict Arnold on Lake Champlain. Built by Yankee shipwrights, the most famous gondola, the "Philadelphia", still survives. The squadron of gondolas successfully delayed General Carleton's intended assault on Fort Mifflin, although the squadron was annihilated.

**63. (Marker) In what year was the Surgeons School located on this site by the University of Pennsylvania?**

Exit the park by Walnut Street and walk east to 4th Street. Turn left and walk to the Visitor Center.

You have now completed the Philadelphia Bicentennial Trail of Freedom. We hope you have enjoyed the hike while learning some of the early history of our country.

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old concept of the divine right of kings and its cry of "His time to part," kindled the flames of separation. And in this atmosphere, Richard Henry Lee offered his resolution, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States..." John Adams eagerly seconded the motion. The resolution for independence hung over the delegates "like a bomb with a lighted fuse."

**6. (Mentle) In what year was the Carpenter's Company incorporated?**

**CONNECTICUT COMPROMISE.** Roger Sherman was the only "Founding Father" to sign all four of America's first State Papers: the Declaration of Independence; the Non-Trade Pact; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation; and the Constitution. Sherman's greatest service was the "Connecticut Compromise" during the 1787 Constitutional Convention, which prevented a deadlock between the large and small states by establishing a two-house legislature.

**7. (Portrait) Whose portrait is mounted over the doorway?**

Leave Carpenter's Hall and walk straight ahead to the Military Museum at New Hall. If open, enter and look at the exhibits and answer the following questions.

**REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS.** The revolutionary army was made up of men of many nationalities and races who had immigrated to the colonies; English, German, French, Swiss and some free blacks.

**8. How many African Americans fought in the Revolutionary War?**

**FRENCH MUSKET EXHIBIT.** In addition to that intangible "Spirit of 'Seventy-Six" and the many British military blunders, the arms furnished by France proved to be one of the decisive factors in the ultimate American victory.

**9. (Case) Displayed is the French Medal \_\_\_\_\_ musket.**

**RECRUITING MARINES IN THE REVOLUTION.** On November 10, 1775, Congress adopted a resolution ordering the organization of two battalions of Marines to serve on the ships of the Continental Navy. Major Samuel Nicholas was appointed as their commander.

**10. (Exhibit) How many uniformed Marines are shown in this exhibit?**

After leaving New Hall, turn left and exit through the gate. Turn left on Chestnut Street and walk to the corner of 5th Street. Cross to the northwest corner. Look for the entrance to the Liberty Bell and proceed through security.

**LIBERTY BELL.** The famous "Liberty Bell" is one of the symbols of law, justice, and the sovereign rights of the American people. It was cast in England to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Williams Penn's "Charter of Privileges," thus the reason for the Old Testament inscription on it. After cracking the first time, it was recast by local workmen in Philadelphia. Tradition relates that it cracked next while tolling the death of John Marshall, who did perhaps more than any man to preserve the Constitution of the United States.

**11. (Bell) In what year did Pass & Stow complete the final recast of the "Liberty Bell"?**

Return to Chestnut Street and look for the:

**GEORGE WASHINGTON STATUE.** This statue of the Father of Our Country depicts Washington as he must have looked as he presided over the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and then as President of the new United States.

**12. (Statue) Washington is resting his right hand on a \_\_\_\_\_.**

If you take the tour of Independence Hall, answer the following questions. If not, proceed to the directions after question number seventeen.

Inspect the outside of the famous buildings that make up this part of the Independence National Historical Park, and then answer the following questions.

**13. (Old City Hall Plaque) The original Chief Justices of the Supreme Court were John Jay, \_\_\_\_\_, and Oliver Ellsworth.**

**14. (Independence Hall Plaque) "Here, on \_\_\_\_\_, the Constitution of the United States of America was adopted and signed."**

**15. (West Wing Walkway Plaque) "This tablet is... a memorial to the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ who suffered in this building as prisoners of war...."**

**16. (Congress Hall Plaque) Here, on \_\_\_\_\_, John Adams was inaugurated the Second President of the United States.**

Enter the Courtyard on the opposite side of Independence Hall from Chestnut Street. Find:

**57. (Sign) He was a "true son" of what?**

Continue on Walnut Street to:

**ROW HOUSES IN CAPITAL CITY** As you will note, there are many row houses in Philadelphia built since its founding.

**58. What centuries were these houses built in?**

Walk to 309 Walnut Street.

**BISHOP WHITE HOUSE.** Bishop White, rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church, was the first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania. Later he was instrumental in forming the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S. and served as the first Presiding Bishop.

**59. Bishop White served as "Chaplain to the \_\_\_\_\_ and to the U.S. Senate."**

Walk to 341 Walnut Street.

**TODD-MOYAN HOUSE.** Built in 1775, this house was occupied by John Todd, Jr. and his wife from 1791 to 1799.

**60. (Plaque) Dolley Payne eventually became the wife of architect \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States Constitution.**

Turn right on 4th Street and walk to the brick gate on your left. Go through the gate and walk to the plaque for:

**SECOND U.S. BANK.** Congress chartered a Second Bank of the United States in 1816, and because Philadelphia was still the financial capital of the country, it was headquartered here.

**61. (Plaque) This building served as the Second Bank of the U.S. from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.**

Turn around and you will see the:

**ROBERT MORRIS STATUE.** Robert Morris has been called the "financier of the American Revolution." From 1776-1778, he arranged for financing the purchases of supplies for Washington's armies. In 1782, he founded the Bank of North America. Later he served as a U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania. Ruined by speculation in western lands, he was confined in Pennsylvania's debtor prison. He died a nearly forgotten man.

**62. (Statue) "Patriot-Statesman-\_\_\_\_\_"**

Cross over 3rd again to the west side and walk up the alley and enter the courtyard of:

OLD ST. JOSEPH'S. St. Joseph's was established in Philadelphia in 1733 at a time when Roman Catholic worship was forbidden by law in England and in her possessions. It was William Penn's unique Charter, guaranteeing religious liberty, that attracted colonists of many different faiths to his city.

53. (Plaque) "In 1734, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Pennsylvania...withstood the demand of the Governor of the Province that this church be outlawed...."

Return to 3rd Street and turn left. Look for a plaque at the corner of 3rd and Walnut streets.

FORT WILSON SITE. James Wilson was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1789 and served until 1798. In "Chisolm v. Georgia" (1793), he upheld the national authority against the states' authority.

54. (Plaque) James Wilson incurred the wrath of patriotic groups for having represented certain \_\_\_\_\_ accused of treason.

Cross Third Street and walk to 226 Walnut Street.

HAMILTON HOUSE SITE. Alexander Hamilton was an aide-de-camp to Washington in the Revolution, and a member of his cabinet later. His contributions to "The Federalist" helped secure the adoption of the Constitution. Hamilton differed with Jefferson over policy, and he led the move to what has become the two-party system; but he supported Jefferson over Burr in the tied election of 1800.

55. (Plaque) Hamilton lived here in \_\_\_\_\_ while he served as the Secretary of the Treasury.

Return to 3rd Street and turn right. Walk to the front of the stone building on the corner which is:

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. Built in 1832-1834, the Merchant's Exchange is considered to be an architectural gem of the old city. It is now used as the administrative offices of the National Historical Park.

56. (Columns) How many columns support the rounded portico of the Exchange?

Cross 3rd Street to the:

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH SITE.

INDEPENDENCE [SQUARE MARKER. After the "first reading," the King's coat of arms that had hung in the Supreme Court Chamber of the State House, was taken to the "Commons" and thrown upon a huge bonfire. Similar celebrations followed in the other colonies as news of the Declaration reached them.

17. (Marker) what was the date of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence?

Return to Chestnut Street and walk towards 2nd Street and turn left. Walk to historic Christ Church. Questions 25-28 are found outside on the church grounds.

Founded in 1695, the present building was erected in 1727. The church tower and spire were added in 1754, financed by a lottery of which Benjamin Franklin was one of the managers. The English font is the original one in which William Penn was baptized in England. Christ Church has been designated a National Shrine by a Special Act of Congress.

JAMES WILSON. Wilson was born in Scotland and came to the United States in 1765. He practiced law and was the author of a pamphlet in which he denied to Parliament the least authority over the colonies and anticipated a British commonwealth.

18. (Tombstone) James Wilson served as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ at its creation.

GENERAL CHARLES LEE. In 1778, General Clinton's troops evacuated Philadelphia and Washington sought to engage them in general battle in New Jersey. Generals Lafayette and Charles Lee were dispatched to this task. After a successful engagement, Lee failed to hold his ground and retreated. However, Washington arrived in time to check the retreat and rally Lee's troops.

19. (Tomb) "Knight \_\_\_\_\_ of Liberty."

CHURCH BELLS. The ring of eight bells (later increased to eleven) was cast in England and brought to Philadelphia by Captain Richard Budden in his brig, Myrtilla. During the Revolution the bells were removed and hidden so that they would not be melted down for bullets.

20. (Plaque) "The original eight bells in this Church, brought from England in \_\_\_\_\_, proclaimed our Independence on July 4, 1776."

PIERCE BUTLER. Butler was one of several delegates to the historic events that occurred in Philadelphia before, during and after the Revolutionary War that took sick and died here before completing their mission.

21. (Tomb Plaque) Butler was a signer of the Constitution from \_\_\_\_\_ of the State of \_\_\_\_\_.

Enter the Church and inspect the many treasures that have been safeguarded for generations of Americans to come. Please remember that this is an active Protestant Episcopal parish; you are reminded to act accordingly. One person should enter each pew to get the answers.

22. (Pew #65 Marker) Hopkinson served as \_\_\_\_\_ of the Continental Congress.

23. (Pew #56-58 Marker) "The Washingtons used this pew during the years \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_."

24. (Pew #56-58 Marker) "The pew was voted by the vestry in \_\_\_\_\_ to the use of John Adams...."

25. (Pew #12 Marker) What is mounted in this pew as a remembrance to Betsy Ross?

Exit the church grounds and turn left. Walk to Arch Street and cross to the north side and walk west to the Betsy Ross House. You do not need to take the tour. Her tomb is to the left of the courtyard.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE. As our nation took form gradually, sectional thinking developed into national unity. As Patrick Henry so eloquently said, "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." This new concept of American unity was finally reflected in the desire to devise one flag that would symbolize all thirteen colonies.

26. (Tomb) What was Betsy Ross' full name?

Walk to 3rd Street and cross to the south side of Arch Street. Walk to:

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE. The Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, began in the middle of the 17th century in England. Pennsylvania is Latin for "Penn's Woodland" and was named by King Charles II in honor of William Penn's father, to whom he owed a large debt. Penn established the colony as a refuge for the English Quakers and granted them a "Charter of Privileges" that he called a "Holy Experiment." If time allows, visit the displays inside of the Meeting House.

27. (Marker) "...The ground was first used for burial purposes under patent issued by William Penn in \_\_\_\_\_."

Continue walking on Arch Street to the corner of Arch and 5th

old "Society Hill" section of Philadelphia.

47. (Plaque) "...Colonel \_\_\_\_\_ was in charge of Delaware River defenses of Philadelphia during (the) Revolution...."

Walk across 2nd Street to the homes on the northwest corner where you will find:

ABERCROMBIE HOUSE. Now an antique toy museum, this house was typical of the 18th century structures that once filled this area near the waterfront.

48. (Plaque) In what year was this house built?

Continue up the hill on 2nd Street. Turn left at the next street. Walk to the corner of Locust and 3rd Streets. Cross 3rd Street to the west side. Turn right and walk to:

POWEL HOUSE. Built in 1765, Samuel Powel purchased this town house in 1768. Powel is often called the "patriot mayor," because of his service both under the crown and the State of Pennsylvania. Both Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette were frequent visitors here.

49. (Plaque) "Mayor of Philadelphia from 1775 to 1776 and after the Revolution from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_." Walk to the next house.

JOHN PENN HOUSE SITE. John Penn, grandson of William Penn, founder of the Colony of Pennsylvania, lived in a house on this site. Read the historic plaques attached to the front of this house and answer the following questions.

50. (Plaque) John Penn was the last \_\_\_\_\_ of Pennsylvania.

51. (Plaque) Benjamin Chew was the last Colonial \_\_\_\_\_ of Pennsylvania.

Cross 3rd Street to the east side of the street and turn left. Walk to:

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Built in 1762, St. Paul's church yard is the final resting place for many of the early Philadelphia patriots.

52. (Plaque) General Proctor was the High Sheriff during the \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.



Exit St. Mary's church grounds and turn right. Walk to Pine Street. Turn right and walk to:

**PINE STREET CHURCH.** The old Pine Street Presbyterian Church has been preserved from the Colonial period. The first services were held here in 1769. During the Revolution, the church was used by the British as a hospital.

**43. (Sign) What year did the church drop its prayers for King George III?**

Return to Pine Street and 4th St. Cross the street and turn right. Walk to the entrance of St. Peter's Church Cemetery and enter the church grounds. Look for a monument on your right.

**ST. PETER'S CHURCH.** Situated on Society Hill, the church, which was built in 1761, is in its third century of Christian worship. The church yard is the final resting place for such men as Benjamin Chew and William Shippen; Nicholas Biddle, president of the U.S. Bank, and George Dallas, a Vice President of the United States.

**44. (Stephen Decatur Grave Monument) "Our Right or Wrong."**

Exit the cemetery by the gate on the north side of the church. Turn right and walk to the next corner which is 3rd and Pine Streets. Cross Pine to the northwest corner where you will find:

**KOSCIUSZKO HOUSE.** Enter the house and view the slide show shown on the second floor.

**45. (Movie) Kosciuszko was praised by Washington for his construction of the fortresses at \_\_\_\_\_**

Return to the other side of Pine Street and walk to Head House Square.

**HEAD HOUSE.** Created in 1745, this open-air shopping center was originally called "New Market." The Head House, at the far end, was built as a firehouse in 1804. (An excellent ice cream parlor is located nearby).

**46. (House) What is located on the front of Head House?**

Walk up the cobblestone street (2nd Street) in front of Head House and walk to the Tavern located on the northeast corner of Spruce Street and 2nd Street.

**A MAN FULL OF TROUBLE TAVERN.** This colorfully named tavern is the last of the colonial hospitality houses to survive in the

Street. Turn left and walk part way down 5th Street to the sign for:

**CHRIST CHURCH BURIAL GROUND.** This land was purchased from James Steel in August of 1719 so that the church would have a burial ground "located in the suburbs." It is doubtful if any other cemetery in the country contains such a large number of Colonial and Revolutionary leaders.

**28. (Marker) "...Other signers of the Declaration of Independence buried here are: Francis Hopkinson, Dr. Benjamin Rush, \_\_\_\_\_, and George Ross."**

Continue walking west on Arch Street to:

**FREE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE.** This Meeting House was built by a group of Friends after they had been disowned by older Meetings. They were supporting the Revolution and were serving with General Washington in the Continental Army. The date stone (at the top) of the Meeting House reflects the uncertainty and confusion about the form of government that would evolve after the separation from England.

**29. (Block) "Erected in the Year of Our Lord 1783, of the \_\_\_\_\_ 8."**

Walk to the end of the brick wall and turn into the mall area. Walk to Market Street and turn right. Walk to the Graff House on the southwest corner of Market and 7th Streets.

**GRAFF HOUSE (Declaration House).** Enter the reconstructed Graff House, where Thomas Jefferson lived while he wrote the Declaration of Independence. View the exhibits and then watch the film, "The Extraordinary Creation." Other members of the Committee of Five were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Eventually, the Declaration was presented to Congress where it "laid on the table" until the resolution was finally and dramatically decided.

**30. (Exhibits) "Signers' names were kept secret for a time, for fear of enemy \_\_\_\_\_"**

**31. (Film) What was the content of the only paragraph stricken by Congress from Jefferson's finished draft?**

Return to 7th and Market Streets and walk east on Market to the southeast corner of 6th and Market Streets.

**SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.** At the time of the first Continental Congress, Joseph Calloway was the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly and a leader of the moderate party that did