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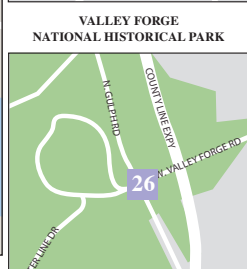
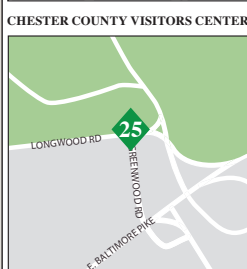
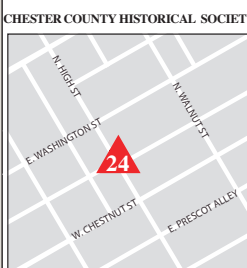
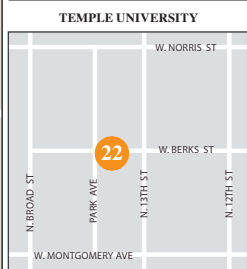
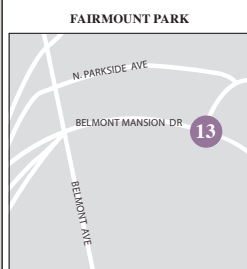
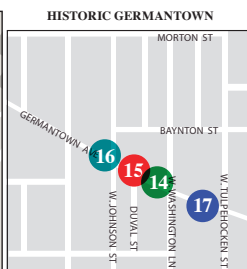
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Pennsylvania
Quest for Freedom: *Philadelphia*

GOPHILA.COM/QUESTFORFREEDOM

Philadelphia Quest for Freedom, led regionally by the Greater Philadelphia Tourism Marketing Corporation (GPTMC), is a heritage tourism initiative that promotes the region's rich African-American history and Underground Railroad story. We invite everyone to explore the Quest for Freedom trail. For more information on historic sites, exhibitions and events and for a complete listing of all Philadelphia Quest for Freedom partners throughout the region, visit gophila.com/questforfreedom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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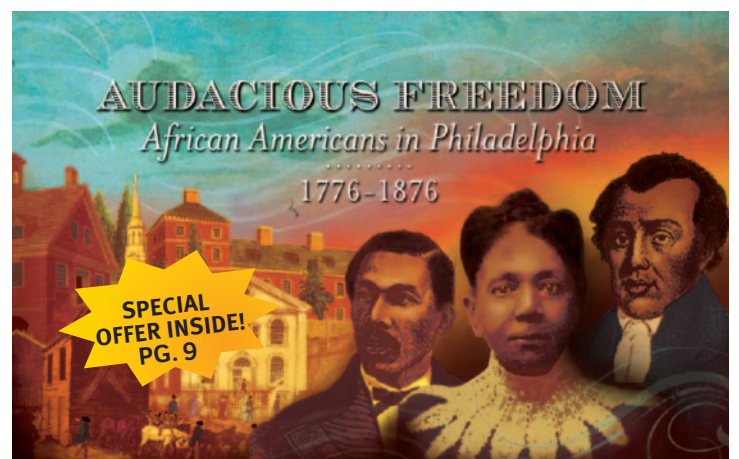
Photos by K. Ciappa, R. Kennedy, B. Krist and J. Smith for GPTMC; also courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia, Findings, The Field Museum and Sharne Algotsson



This project is part of a statewide initiative funded by the Department of Community & Economic Development / PA Tourism Office.

Pennsylvania
Quest for Freedom: *Philadelphia*

**AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE TRAIL
SPECIAL EDITION
AUDACIOUS FREEDOM: AFRICAN AMERICANS IN
PHILADELPHIA, 1776-1876**



GOPHILA.COM/QUESTFORFREEDOM

QUEST FOR FREEDOM – PHILADELPHIA TIMELINE

1688 – The first protest against slavery in America is written.

1794 – Mother Bethel A.M.E. and St. Thomas African Episcopal churches, the first independent black churches in America, are founded.

1787 – Richard Allen and Absalom Jones form the Free African Society, one of the first mutual aid societies in the country founded by blacks for blacks.

1800 – Judge Richard Peters charges the Pennsylvania Abolition Society with the task of ensuring that 134 Africans rescued from two slave ships by the USS *Ganges* become free people in Pennsylvania.

1831 – With financial support from Philadelphia free blacks, William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing *The Liberator*, the most famous anti-slavery newspaper.

1837 – Cheyney University is founded as the Institute for Colored Youth.

1855 – Jane Johnson and her two sons are assisted to freedom by William Still and white abolitionist Passmore Williamson, who is jailed for his actions.

1871 – Octavius V. Catto, a leader with Frederick Douglass in the National Equal Rights League, is assassinated on the street in Philadelphia during a contested election in which blacks regained the right to vote.

1835 – The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, an integrated group of black and white middle-class women, is formed.

1851 – In response to the Fugitive Slave Law and the Christiana Riot trial, a new General Vigilance Committee is formed and led by William Still.

1791 – The founding of Haiti, the first independent black country in the Americas, begins. Philadelphia has many supporters of Toussaint L'Ouverture and an emerging community of blacks of Haitian descent.

1822 – Segregated public schools for blacks open in Philadelphia.

1837 – Philadelphia blacks organize the Vigilant Committee, an underground network founded by Robert Purvis and others to aid and assist fugitive slaves.

1854 – Lincoln University (Ashmun Institute) is chartered.

1775 – The Pennsylvania Abolition Society, the first anti-slavery society in the world, is founded.

1797 – Philadelphia free blacks initiate the first black petitions to Congress against slavery.

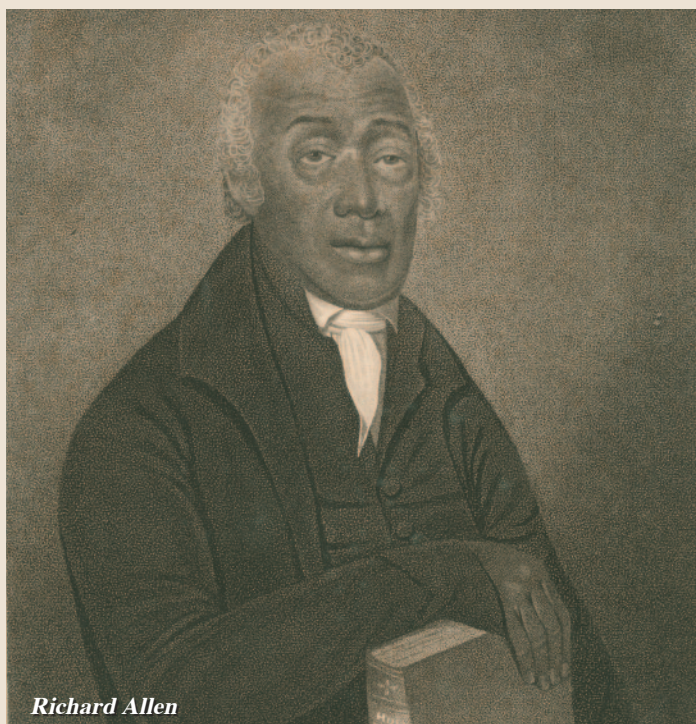
1833 – The American Anti-Slavery Society, led by William Lloyd Garrison, is organized in Philadelphia.

1849 – Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery and arrives in Philadelphia.

1863 – Camp William Penn is established as a major training ground for U.S. Colored Troops, authorized by Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation*.

Timeline courtesy of National History Day Philadelphia

QUEST FOR FREEDOM: PHILADELPHIA



Richard Allen

The time: before the Civil War. **The place:** Philadelphia. In one of the great paradoxes of history, the Founding Fathers shaped the documents that guaranteed our rights and freedoms in Philadelphia, but they did not address the issue of slavery.

Yet as the shadow of slavery hung over the nation, an influential free black community in Philadelphia, the largest in the North, established a resistance network that spread throughout the United States. Free men and women of African descent joined forces with Quakers and other sympathetic whites, forming successful anti-slavery organizations to provide assistance to enslaved Africans. Philadelphia, leading the world in anti-slavery activities, became a major passageway to freedom.

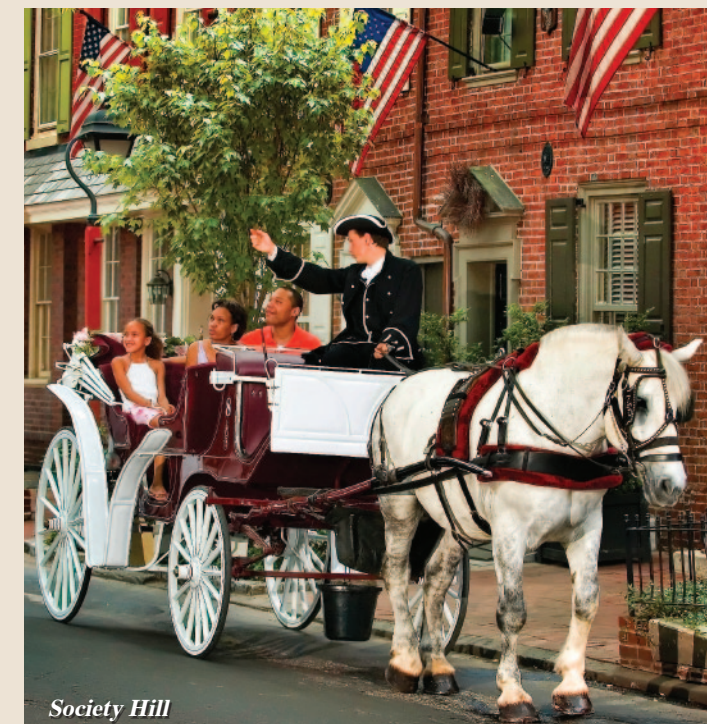


Philadelphia Quest for Freedom is an official designated program of Network to Freedom, a significant but distinct part of the National Park Service's National Underground Railroad Program. It comprises historic sites, facilities and programs that have a verifiable association to the Underground Railroad. For more information, visit nps.gov/ugrr.

Defying danger and scrutiny from unsympathetic neighbors, the region's anti-slavery activists formed a freedom trail that provided food, shelter and places to hide along the way. With the constant threat of discovery and, after passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, the risk of being tried for treason always looming, Underground Railroad supporters disobeyed federal law and offered "safe" passage for those seeking freedom.

Throughout the Philadelphia region are sites that recount their stories—places where ordinary people with extraordinary determination changed our nation's history. Begin your journey with this brochure, which lists sites and experiences along the trail. You can also visit gophila.com/questforfreedom.

For information on statewide Quest for Freedom sites, visit paquestforfreedom.com. For more in-depth information about the Underground Railroad in Pennsylvania, visit explorepahistory.com and click on "Stories from PA History" and then "Underground Railroad."



Society Hill



HISTORIC SITES | HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA

The African American Museum in Philadelphia

701 Arch Street
(215) 574-0380 | aampmuseum.org

The African American Museum in Philadelphia is a perfect starting point for those exploring the Quest heritage trail. Founded in 1976 in celebration of the nation's Bicentennial, is the first institution funded and built by a major city to preserve, interpret and exhibit the heritage of African-Americans. Throughout its evolution, the museum has objectively interpreted and presented the achievements and aspirations of African-Americans from pre-Colonial times to the current day.

The museum's new permanent exhibition, *Audacious Freedom: African Americans in Philadelphia, 1776-1876*, provides the perfect orientation to Philadelphia's rich African-American history and culture.

For more information on *Audacious Freedom* and a special discount offer, see page 9.



The African American Museum in Philadelphia

President's House Commemorative Site

6th & Market Streets
ushistory.org/presidentshouse

Slated to debut in 2010 just steps away from the Liberty Bell Center, the President's House Commemorative Site will be a permanent outdoor installation honoring the memory of the nine enslaved Africans President George Washington kept here from 1790 to 1797. Until the site is erected, interpretive signs tell the compelling story.

Washington Square

6th & Walnut Streets
(800) 537-7676 | nps.gov/inde

During the city's early years, Africans congregated here, speaking in their native languages, cooking and dancing to the rhythms of their homeland. Interpretive signs scattered throughout reveal the square's history. Listen for the Djembe drum near the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Its beat carries the memories of the enslaved Africans who gathered here and named it Congo Square.

Liberty Bell Center

6th & Market Streets
(800) 537-7676 | nps.gov/inde

Abolitionists adopted the iconic Liberty Bell and its inscription from Leviticus—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"—as symbols of their movement to end the institution of slavery. William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery publication, *The Liberator*, reprinted a poem about the Liberty Bell, marking the first documented use of the name Liberty Bell. Previously, it was called the State House Bell. Inside the center, which boasts soaring glass walls and a powerful view of Independence Hall, visitors can view other larger-than-life historic documents, graphic images and a short History Channel film that explores the story of the Bell.



Liberty Bell Center



Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church

419 S. 6th Street (at Lombard Street)
(215) 925-0616 | motherbethel.org



NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM

To African-Americans, perhaps no site is more sacred than Mother Bethel. Here, Reverend Richard Allen, along with wealthy sailmaker James Forten and the Reverend Absalom Jones, founded the Free African Society, laying the groundwork for human and civil rights organizations to come. The church, which stands on the oldest parcel of African-American-owned land, was a major hub on the Underground Railroad, providing shelter, aid and a beacon of hope to freedom seekers. Well-known abolitionists such as Harriet Tubman spoke here. The church's activism made it a target for slave catchers, who raided the church several times looking for the formerly enslaved. The church and museum on the lower level are open Tuesday through Sunday.



Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church



National Constitution Center

National Constitution Center

525 Arch Street
(215) 409-6700 | constitutioncenter.org

The only museum dedicated to the *U.S. Constitution*, the National Constitution Center offers a multimedia presentation featuring a live actor, film and video that orients visitors to the major themes of the *Constitution* from 1787 to today. The center also includes hands-on exhibitions exploring the 13th and 14th amendments, the Dred Scott Decision and the *Emancipation Proclamation* and highlights the impact of Harriet Tubman and other African-Americans who helped shape the *Constitution*.

Martin Delany (May 6, 1812–January 24, 1885)

Considered "the chief superintendent" of Pennsylvania's Underground Railroad, Martin Delany served as "control tower" for a brilliant network of conductors and agents, connecting Pittsburgh (John B. Vashon), Harrisburg (Thomas Chester), York (William Goodridge), Columbia (William Whipper and Steven Smith) and Philadelphia (Robert Purvis and William Still). These leaders created a legendary human system of action that links 19th-century advocacy to 20th-century social change and the Civil War to civil rights.



Independence Hall & Congress Hall

Independence National Historical Park
Chestnut Street between 5th & 6th Streets
(800) 537-7676 | nps.gov/inde

A site of contradictions and controversy, Independence Hall was a philosophical battleground where both the *Declaration of Independence* and the *U.S. Constitution* were created, granting freedom for some, but not for all. At Congress Hall located nearby, visitors take a guided tour of the same rooms where Congress voted to enact the Fugitive Slave Law and where, in 1794, they passed the Slave Trade Act, banning American vessels from engaging in the slave trade. On Independence Square, behind Independence Hall where the federal trials took place, Philadelphians assembled outside in anticipation of verdicts in fugitive slave law cases involving Jane Johnson, the Christiana Resistance freedom seekers and others.

Independence Visitor Center

6th & Market Streets
(800) 537-7676, (215) 965-7676 | independencevisitorcenter.com

Tickets to Independence Hall, the National Constitution Center, tours and other attractions are available here. Visitors can also chat with Colonial re-enactors, plan their activities, get directions and grab a bite to eat at Café Independence or the Independence Al Fresco outdoor eatery.



Independence Visitor Center

The Union League of Philadelphia

140 S. Broad Street
(215) 563-6500
unionleague.org

The Union League of Philadelphia is a private club that is open for tours by appointment. Founded as a patriotic social society in December 1862, The Union League, with the encouragement of Frederick Douglass and Philadelphia's leading African-American citizens, was the first private institution in the United States to organize and recruit black soldiers for the Civil War and provided the first training camp for these soldiers at Camp William Penn. The league also supported and worked for the passage of the "Freedom Amendments"—the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the *U.S. Constitution*. In post-Civil War Philadelphia, the organization continued to support emancipation and civil rights through the work of Octavius V. Catto, the Freedmen's Bureau and the National Equal Rights League.



The Union League of Philadelphia

Arch Street Friends' Meeting House

4th & Arch Streets
(215) 627-2667 | archstreetfriends.org

Reflecting the pacifist and abolitionist views of many Quakers, the Friends voted to expel all members who refused to free their slaves in 1779. Monday through Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., docents lead tours of this historic site. Visitors are also welcome to attend services, but they should note that Quakers worship in silence.

FAIRMOUNT PARK

Belmont Mansion

2000 Belmont Mansion Drive
(215) 878-8844 | belmontmansion.org

This is the home of abolitionist Judge Richard Peters, Jr. In 1800, Judge Peters determined the fate of 134 enslaved Africans who were illegally transported on two American vessels, a violation of the 1794 Slave Trade Law. The ships were captured and their human cargo rescued by the *Ganges*, a U.S. Navy vessel. In a precedent-setting decision, Judge Peters turned the Africans over to the stewardship of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, enabling all to become free persons in Pennsylvania. Visitors can take a self-guided or docent-led tour of this Underground Railroad site and enjoy push-button narratives and historical artifacts, as well as one of the most stunning views of Philadelphia's skyline atop scenic Belmont Plateau in Fairmount Park.



Belmont Mansion

PORT RICHMOND

Lest We Forget – Black Holocaust Museum of Slavery

3650 Richmond Street
(888) 886-LEST (5378) | lestweforgetmuseumofslavery.com

Using Africa as the starting point, the museum presents the slavery experience and enduring spirit of Africans in America through hundreds of artifacts, paintings, illustrations and sculptures.

HISTORIC GERMANTOWN

HISTORIC GERMANTOWN IS ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST SIGNIFICANT NEIGHBORHOODS, PROVIDING A MODEL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN AMERICA FOR MORE THAN 300 YEARS.

Johnson House Historic Site

6306 Germantown Avenue
(215) 438-1768 | ushistory.org/germantown

A station stop along the Underground Railroad, the Johnson House was the home of a Quaker family who aided formerly enslaved Africans in their journey to freedom throughout the 1800s. Visitors can examine the nooks and crevices where escapees were tucked away, including an attic trap door, which archeologists recently discovered. Special events and exhibitions provide additional insight into the staunchly abolitionist views of the people of the Germantown section of Philadelphia.



Deshler-Morris House

The Germantown White House
5442 Germantown Avenue
(215) 597-7130 | nps.gov/inde

President George Washington rented this elegant house as a refuge during the Yellow Fever Epidemic in fall 1793 and returned in summer 1794 for a country retreat. He brought his family and a large staff that included four enslaved Africans. Two of the enslaved, Oney Judge and Hercules, seized their freedom while they worked in Philadelphia. The exhibitions in the newly renovated house bring to life the stories of all its residents—free, enslaved and indentured. Reopening late June 2009. Call for hours.

Concord School House and Upper Burying Ground

6309 Germantown Avenue
(215) 844-1683 | ushistory.org/germantown

The Concord School House, the first English-language school in Germantown, was built in 1775 on a corner of the Upper Burying Ground at Washington Lane and Germantown Avenue and served as a school room until 1892. In the 1850s, the site was rented by African-Americans for classroom instruction and abolitionist meetings. On guided tours, booked by appointment, visitors can step back in time and sit in original desks, view students' penmanship books and gain a greater understanding of the progressive attitudes on race that permeated this community. Special events include a Juneteenth celebration and the annual Fourth of July school bell ringing.

Cliveden of the National Trust

6401 Germantown Avenue
(215) 848-1777 | cliveden.org



Home to the wealthy and influential Chew family and the scene of the 1777 Battle of Germantown, Cliveden had an importance in the Revolutionary War that is matched by its dark place in the struggle for freedom in America. Thursday through Sunday from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m., visitors can take guided tours of this historic site to learn more about Benjamin Chew, who was one of the largest owners of enslaved Africans in the mid-Atlantic region. New research into Chew's papers reveals much about the daily life on Northern plantations and the efforts by individuals to resist and escape enslavement, as well as the climate of violence and legal maneuvering to run a plantation in abolitionist Philadelphia.



Cliveden of the National Trust

The Germantown Protest of 1688 Historical Marker

5109 Germantown Avenue

The first written protest against slavery was drafted here by four men, Quakers and Mennonites who participated in the Germantown Monthly Meeting. The document described the trafficking of humans as an offense to God and nature and argued that the spread of slavery posed a threat to future generations. Today an historical marker commemorates the local protest.

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBS

Chester County Historical Society

225 N. High Street, West Chester
(610) 692-4800 | cchs-pa.org



Programs, special events and exhibitions draw from the extensive collection of artifacts, art and documents that recount the lives and culture of local African-Americans, as well as the region's role in the Underground Railroad.

Chester County Visitors Center

300 Greenwood Road, Kennett Square
(610) 388-2900 | brandywinevalley.com



Chester County Visitors Center

This visitor center, located in the former Longwood Progressive Friends Meeting House, contains an interpretive exhibition of photographs, biographies, maps and context narratives exploring the county's significant role in the Underground Railroad.

Valley Forge National Historical Park

Route 23 & N. Gulph Road, Valley Forge
(610) 783-1077 | nps.gov/vafo



Valley Forge National Historical Park

Visitors to the rolling hills of this 3,600-acre national park can view the Monument to Patriots of African Descent, soldiers' log huts, rows of cannons, the National Memorial Arch, Washington's Headquarters and the Washington Memorial Chapel. Visitors can also search for ancestors who served by viewing computerized Continental Army muster rolls at the Welcome Center.

Camp William Penn

1616 Willow Avenue, La Mott

Nearly 11,000 troops trained at the first U.S. training camp for African-American soldiers during the Civil War. An historical marker commemorates the camp today.

Abolition Hall Venue

Germantown & Butler Pikes, Plymouth Meeting

Abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison and Lucretia Mott, spoke at this gathering place where an historical marker now stands.

LIBRARIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

1300 Locust Street
(215) 732-6200 | hsp.org



The collection here includes expansive documentation of the area's ethnic communities. Visitors can sort through 18th-century penmanship primers from African-American students and read the handwritten records of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society and the people of color it helped.

Library Company of Philadelphia

1314 Locust Street
(215) 546-3181 | librarycompany.org

The Afro-American collection of this independent research library, founded by Benjamin Franklin, includes more than 13,000 books, periodicals and graphics documenting slavery and abolitionism in the U.S. The collection also features examples of race in fiction and drama (Phillis Wheatley's poems, Frederick Douglass' narratives) and the printed materials of African-American leaders and organizations (portraits of Richard Allen, engravings of Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church).

The National Archives Mid Atlantic Region

900 Market Street (Entrance on Chestnut Street between 9th & 10th Streets)
(215) 606-0100 | archives.gov/midatlantic



With interactive kiosks, access to the nation's records and a knowledgeable staff, delving into history turns into a fun and rewarding endeavor. Visitors can conduct genealogy research by examining naturalization records, ship passenger lists and military service records. Special programs and workshops address challenges unique to African-American research, including military records, slave and non-population schedules, records of the Freedmen's Bureau, courtroom transcripts of abolition cases and more.

Charles L. Blockson Afro-American Collection at Temple University

Sullivan Hall, 1330 W. Berks Street, 1st Floor
(215) 204-6632 | library.temple.edu/collections/blockson

The private collection of Charles Blockson, one of the preeminent experts on the Underground Railroad, is stunning in its scope and breadth. First-edition works of Phillis Wheatley and W.E.B. Du Bois, narratives by Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass, correspondence of Haitian revolutionaries, Paul Robeson's sheet music and other treasures fill the important collection. Visitors can view exhibitions in the large reading room and enjoy regular public programs.

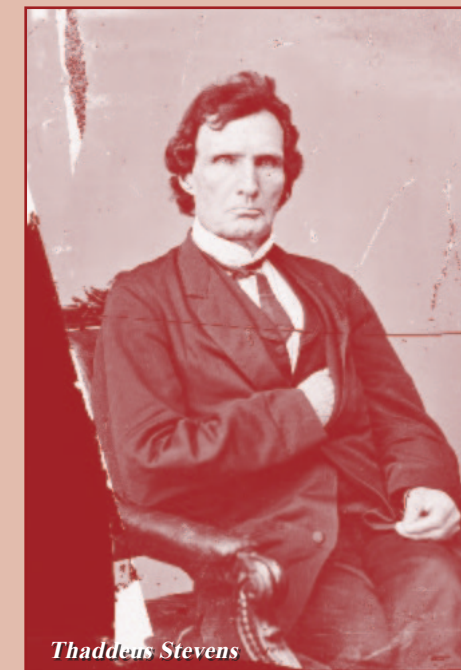
Philadelphia City Archives

3101 Market Street, 1st Floor
(215) 685-9401 | phila.gov/records



Among research materials at the archives are the citizen, government and police responses to the 1838 burning of Pennsylvania Hall, a building that provided a forum for discussing the evils of slavery and the importance of liberty and equality. Also among its holdings is the ledger for the Lazaretto Hospital indexing the passengers of two illegal U.S. slave ships, schooners *Phebe* and *Prudent*, captured by the USS *Ganges* in adherence to the Slave Trade Act of 1794.

CHRISTIANA RESISTANCE



Thaddeus Stevens

Many historians consider the *Christiana Resistance to be the first battle of the Civil War.* Edward Gorsuch, a wealthy landowner from Baltimore County, Maryland, discovered four of his enslaved Africans missing from his farm. With a federal warrant and marshal accompanying him, Gorsuch made his way outside of the town of Christiana,

Pennsylvania to the home of William Parker, who had already been alerted by blacks in Philadelphia. A battle erupted. By the end of the encounter, Edward Gorsuch was killed, and his son was seriously wounded. Federal troops were called in for the ensuing investigation. Thirty-eight men, most indiscriminately rounded up, were arrested and charged with treason because of their defiance of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law. The trial, held in Philadelphia, was attended by abolitionists from around the world. The Philadelphia black community and others gathered in front of Independence Hall in support of the defendants. Famed anti-slavery activist and Pennsylvania Congressman Thaddeus Stevens played an integral part on the defense team, and the women of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society attended to the incarcerated defendants. All of the accused were acquitted. The incident and verdict signified that renewed efforts were needed to help freedom seekers. Thus, William Still's General Vigilance Committee was formed in December 1852 in Philadelphia.

LIVE THE LEGACY

HISTORY PROGRAMS & TOURS

The Underground Railroad in Philadelphia Walking Tour

Independence National Historical Park | 6th & Market Streets
(800) 537-7676 | nps.gov/inde
FREE

The National Park Service offers a walking tour in July and August and an illustrated program on Saturdays in April, May, September and October. For times and dates, stop into the Independence Visitor Center.



Underground Railroad Heritage Tours

May 31, June 28, July 26 and August 30, 2009 at 1:00 and 2:30 p.m.
Chester County Visitors Center | 300 Greenwood Road, Kennett Square
(610) 347-2237
\$10 adults, \$5 children

Visitors can take a guided hour-and-a-half bus tour that explores the history of the Underground Railroad in Chester County. Reservations required. Tours may be arranged for groups at other times by appointment.

Sarah's Story

Through September 2009 on Thursdays at 1:00 p.m.
Christ Church | 2nd Street below Market Street
(215) 922-1695, ext. 32 | christchurchphila.org
FREE (donations accepted)

This presentation features a costumed interpreter, "Sarah," who relates daily life as an enslaved person in Philadelphia through authentic stories. A guide provides perspective and historical overview of the connection between Christ Church and slavery. Private evening performances are available for groups throughout the year. Call for more information.

Historic Philadelphia and Once Upon A Nation

Memorial Day Weekend through Labor Day
Various sites throughout Historic Philadelphia
(215) 629-4026 | historicphiladelphia.org
FREE

Some stories are unfamiliar, some are old favorites, but when recounted by Once Upon A Nation's professional storytellers, the lives and deeds of African-Americans become spellbinding adventures. In Historic Philadelphia, 13 marked storytelling benches provide visitors with more than just a place to rest—modern-day storytellers share the tales of history's famous, infamous and not-so-famous folks. One story tells how abolitionist, businessman and author William Still was reunited with his brother Peter, one of the countless enslaved Africans who purchased their own freedom.

Bench-hoppers can hear the storytellers' brand-new series entitled *Stories from the Underground Railroad*. Starting at Signers' Garden (5th & Chestnut Streets), visitors can ask for a special password and hit all 13 "stops" on the Underground Railroad story route.



An Evening with Harriet Tubman

June 14 and July 2, 2009 at 5:00 p.m.
Free Quaker Meeting House | 5th & Arch Streets
(215) 629-4026 | historicphiladelphia.org
Recommended for children 10 and older
\$12 adults, \$10 students/seniors/military, \$9 children

New this year, Harriet Tubman joins the distinguished lineup of the *Evenings with Historical Heroes* series, which also includes evenings with Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The famous "conductor" of the Underground Railroad keeps participants riveted with her story of her daring escape from slavery and her quest to bring enslaved Africans to freedom.

EXHIBITIONS

RACE: Are We So Different?

May 23-September 7, 2009
The Franklin Institute Science Museum | 222 N. 20th Street
(215) 448-1200 | fi.edu

Using video images and audio material, this exhibition draws from biological, cultural, historical and contemporary points of views to challenge visitors to rethink their notions about race and racism in the United States.



The Roots of the Underground Railroad in Philadelphia

July 2009-September 2010
Independence Visitor Center | 6th & Market Streets
(800) 537-7676 | nps.gov/inde

In six colorful panels, visitors are introduced to the important role that Philadelphia's large free black population played in the Underground Railroad. They discover how William Still, James Forten and many other Philadelphians helped enslaved Africans seize their freedom and learn about the irony of the fugitive slave trials taking place in Independence Hall, where the words "All men are created equal" were written.

This exhibition is funded by a grant from the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

AUDACIOUS FREEDOM: AFRICAN AMERICANS IN PHILADELPHIA, 1776-1876, PRESENTED BY PECO



Opens Juneteenth (June 19) 2009
The African American Museum in Philadelphia | 701 Arch Street
(215) 574-0380 | aampmuseum.org

SPECIAL OFFER – Present your *Quest for Freedom* brochure for \$2 off admission to the museum!

The African-American experience in early Philadelphia is one of national importance, especially given the city's role in the founding of the new nation and the birth of American democracy. *Audacious Freedom* gives visitors a face-to-face encounter with the bold and fearless people who dared to challenge conventional attitudes and celebrates their firm belief that African-Americans had the right to be free. Museum-goers discover the work, beliefs and aspirations of these courageous Philadelphians.

An interactive timeline, video projections and touch screens deliver the stories of famous and not-so-famous Philadelphians and explore topics like entrepreneurship, education, religion and family traditions. A special children's display allows kids to see what their daily lives would be like in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Public and educational programming accompany the new permanent exhibition that celebrates the rich history of people of African descent, as well as Philadelphia's role as a center of economic, social and cultural development.



George Washington Carver

November 21, 2009-February 28, 2010

The Academy of Natural Sciences | 1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway
(215) 299-1000 | ansp.org/carver

Born into slavery, George Washington Carver devoted his life to science, education and humanitarian efforts. The exhibition features more than 150 artifacts, videos, interactive displays and recreated scenes that trace Carver's journey from his modest beginnings to his world-renowned status. Visitors can also explore a life-size reproduction of the Jesup Wagon, Carter's "movable school" that carried teaching tools like soil samples, farm equipment, recipes and plats.



Replica of George Washington Carver's "Movable School"

CONTINUE THE EXPERIENCE WITH FOOD, ART & SHOPPING

RESTAURANTS

SOUL FOOD & SOUTHERN CUISINE

Delilah's

Reading Terminal Market | 12th & Arch Streets
(215) 574-0929 | delilahwinder.com



Oprah Winfrey declared that this Southern cuisine eatery has the best macaroni and cheese in the country.

Ms. Tootsie's Soul Food Café

1314 South Street
(215) 731-9045 | kevenparker.net

This bring-your-own-bottle (BYOB) favorite puts a modern spin on down-home dining and was named "Best Soul Food" by *Black Enterprise Magazine*.

Ms. Tootsie's Restaurant Bar Lounge

1312 South Street
(215) 985-9001 | kevenparker.net

Destination dining at its best, this late-night spot features authentic soul food in an upscale environment. Private custom lounges are available.



Ms. Tootsie's Restaurant Bar Lounge



Relish

7152 Ogontz Avenue
(215) 276-0170 | relishphiladelphia.com

With dishes like cornmeal-crusting fried green tomato salad and all-night-braised beef short ribs along with live jazz every weekend, this stylish restaurant welcomes visitors to the heart of West Oak Lane.

Warmdaddy's

1400 S. Columbus Boulevard
(215) 462-2000 | warmdaddys.com

The live jazz and blues music and Southern-influenced cuisine, including catfish, shrimp, grits and sweet potato cheesecake, keep people coming back to this Philly hotspot.

CARIBBEAN & WORLD FUSION

Geechee Girl Rice Café

6825 Germantown Avenue
(215) 843-8113 | geecheegirlricecafe.com

Traditional Southern rice delicacies mixed with Chinese, Thai and other international influences emphasize a fusion of cultures.



Geechee Girl Rice Café

Jamaican Jerk Hut

1436 South Street
(215) 545-8644 | jamaicanjerkhut.com

This popular restaurant features dishes with rich island spices and generous servings. In the summer, the veranda opens for alfresco dining, music and other events.



Jamaican Jerk Hut

AFRICAN

Dahlak

4708 Baltimore Avenue
(215) 726-6464
5547 Germantown Avenue
(215) 849-0788
dahlakrestaurant.com

Exotic Ethiopian- and Eritrean-inspired cuisine is served in communal dishes, and diners are encouraged to eat with their fingers.



Dahlak



Fatou + Fama

4002 Chestnut Street
(215) 386-0700 | fatouandfama.com

This University City spot serves up authentic and tasty Senegalese and Caribbean dishes, including peanut butter and vegetable stew or curry and chebujen, the Senegalese national dish.

Marrakesh

517 S. Leithgow Street between 4th & 5th Streets
(215) 925-5929

Heralded as the first Moroccan restaurant on the East Coast, the 30-year-old Marrakesh serves an amazing seven-course feast.

SHOPS

Amazulu at the Market

Reading Terminal Market | 12th & Arch Streets
(215) 627-8667

Handcrafted silver jewelry, hand-painted batik clothing and hand-carved decorative items, art and sculpture make great gifts for family, friends or, best of all, yourself.

Bold Urge

6365 Germantown Avenue
(215) 848-2112 | boldurge.net

Full-figured women find great Afro-centric and American clothing and accessories here.

Coeur

132 S. 17th Street
(215) 972-0373 | coeurlingerie.com

This elegant boutique carries intimate apparel and stylish brands from around the world.

Duafe Holistic Hair Care

2947 W. Girard Avenue
(215) 232-6850 | dua-fe.com

This natural hair care salon provides exceptional service and a variety of offerings—locing, braids, men’s haircuts—in a warm atmosphere. Owner Syreeta Scott tends to the tresses of some of Philadelphia’s most famous faces, including Jill Scott, Questlove of The Roots and Kindred.

Findings

246 Race Street
(215) 923-0988

Shoppers can spend hours browsing the tribal African and Asian art and antique furnishings.



Jahaya’s Natural Bath and Skincare

8012 Germantown Avenue
(215) 247-8226 | jahayas.com

Shoppers can pick up all-natural bath, hair and skincare products made from shea butter, almond oil, oatmeal, avocado oil and more for their at-home spa day.

Pearl of Africa Gates of Zion

624 South Street
(215) 413-8995

This is a one-stop shop for African and Caribbean crafts, clothing, jewelry and music.



Twist

1134 Pine Street
(215) 925-1242

New and vintage furniture, home accessories, gifts and unique objects from around the world all live under one roof at Twist.



Ursula’s About PHace

1700 Sansom Street, Suite 201
(215) 557-1562 | aboutphace201.com

Exceptional service, real-life makeup knowledge and natural ingredients are the hallmark of Ursula Augustine’s distinctive salon, located in Rittenhouse Square.

ART

ArtJaz Gallery

53 N. 2nd Street
(215) 922-4800 | artjaz.com

This venue showcases contemporary fine art by new and up-and-coming artists of African descent.



Brandywine Workshop

730 S. Broad Street
(215) 546-3675 | brandywineworkshop.com

This arts organization promotes printmaking as a fine art and creates opportunities for racially diverse groups to take part in the fine visual arts.

Lucien Crump Art Gallery

6380 Germantown Avenue
(215) 843-8788

This gallery has exhibited art by local, national and international artists for more than 20 years.

October Gallery

701 Market Street
(215) 629-3939 | octobergallery.com
Appointments recommended

From Andrew Turner originals to Annie Lee prints, this gallery provides an art experience that fits anyone’s taste and budget. It also hosts the annual *Philadelphia International Art Expo*, the nation’s largest African-American art expo.

Sande Webster Gallery

2006 Walnut Street
(215) 636-9003 | sandewebstergallery.com

The edgy atmosphere at this gallery is a perfect background for exhibitions with social and political implications.