



Ben Franklin Parkway and Independence Mall Patch Programs

Independence Mall Patch Program Introduction – Philadelphia’s History

William Penn, a wealthy Quaker from London earned most of his income from land he owned in England and Ireland. He rented the land for use as farmland even though he could have made much more money renting it for commercial purposes. He considered the rent he collected from the farms to be less corrupt than commercial wealth. He wanted to build such a city made up of farmland in Pennsylvania. As soon as William Penn received charter for Pennsylvania, Penn began to work on his dream by advertising that he would establish, “ A large Towne or City” on the Delaware River. Remembering the bubonic plague in London (1665) and the disastrous fire of 1666, Penn wanted, “ A Greene county Towne, which would never be burnt, and always be wholesome.”

In 1681, William Penn announced he would layout a “Large Towne or City in the most convenient place upon the river for health and navigation.” Penn set aside 10,000 acres of land for the Greene townie on the Delaware and he stretched the town to reach the Schuylkill so that the city would face both rivers. He acquired one mile of river frontage on the Schuylkill parallel to those on the Delaware. Thus Philadelphia became a rectangle 1200 acres, stretching 2 miles in the length from east to west between the 3 rivers and 1 mile in the width North and South.

William Penn hoped to create a peaceful city. When he arrived in 1682, he made a Great Treaty of Friendship with the Lenni Lenape Indians on the Delaware. The Lenape Indians were living in the area where Philadelphia is now. The area where the treaty was signed is now known as Penn Treaty Park. Penn refused to put up any city walls so the Indians could travel freely in and out of Philadelphia.

Independence Mall Patch Program Introduction – Philadelphia’s History

Everyone wondered where he got his inspiration for Philadelphia. His plan followed the fad of the era. During this time period designers were trying to open up overcrowded cities. They strived to create a more spacious arrangement of broad, straight, avenues, regulated facades, monumental vistas, and dramatic open spaces. The five public squares were designed to provide open space and still remain today. The top left corner one was Logan square. Today it has been changed to a circle simply to ease the traffic flow. The lower left corner is Ritten House Square, the center is City Hall or center square, the top right corner is Franklin square and the lower right corner is Washington square.

Philadelphia grew rapidly in population. In 1682 there were only a few hundred people but by 1700 it is believed to have grown to 2000. These numbers are educated guesses taken from tax records, which indicated that in 1696 there were 419 taxpayers. Demographers calculate only 1 in 4 persons were taxable in colonial America.

By 1690, occupations in the Greene country townie were diverse. There were 22 shopkeepers and 119 craftsmen. Of the craftsmen, they were divided as follows:

- 34 building industry- carpenters, sawyers, brickmakers, bricklayers, and plasters;
- 26 clothing industry – weavers, dyers, tailors and shoemakers;
- 14 food processors – bakers, butchers, brewers, and malsters;
- 22 manufactured household articles – peters, braziers, coopers, chandlers, patters, clockmakers, and cabinetmakers;
- 4 shipbuilding industry – carpenters and ropemakers; &
- 19 service trades – barbers, physicians, tavern keepers, and carters.

In 1701, William Penn left Philadelphia for the last time. His vision for a “Greene country townie” was no longer as there were 2500 people living here. Penn also realized that he was losing his city to the people who now crowded the streets. Although William Penn never returned again to Philadelphia, his influence on the small city still remains.

Independence Mall Patch Program Specific Tips for Girl Scouts Leaders

1. The film “Independence” is approximately 28 minutes long and is shown continually in the Visitor Center located at 6th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19106, and you may also visit their website, www.independencevisitorcenter.com
2. Restroom facilities are available at the Visitor Center.
3. Historic Philadelphia is easily accessible by public transportation SEPTA. If coming by bus, parking is available for a fee on 2nd street south of Chestnut Street, east of the Visitor Center. If coming by car, on street and off street parking are available.
4. Avoid bringing your troop on a Thursday or Friday during April, May or June due to the larger crowds on these days.
5. Independence National Historic Park does not maintain any eating facilities for lunch. However picnicking is allowed on park grounds and there are many establishments located in this area.
6. Independence National Historic Park asks that everyone make preservation his or her responsibility. To help they ask you to obey the following rules:
No food, drinks, smoking, or chewing gum in any park building.
8. Maps for Independence National Historic Park are available at the Visitors Center. Make sure to stop and get one either before or after watching the film. To receive a map in advance through the mail, call the Visitors Center at (800) 537-7676

Independence Mall Patch Program Girl Scout Brownie Requirement

Complete at least five of these requirements including the two starred.

1. * Take a trip to Independence National Historic park by starting at the Visitor Center [6th and Market Streets, Philadelphia] and watching the film “Independence”. Visit at least 2 additional sites from the list below: [for additional information please call the visitor’s center at (800) 537-7676 or visit their website at independencevisitorcenter.com]

**Liberty Bell
United States Mint
Franklin Court**

**Betsy Ross House
Independence Hall**

2. Complete Philadelphia Word search.
3. Draw a picture of something you saw while visiting Philadelphia and be able to tell two things that make it special.
4. Make a permanent record of your visits by preparing an individual or troop booklet. Include photos, drawings, brochures, highlights of your visit, etc.
5. *Talk about how someone in colonial Philadelphia lived. What are some of your daily activities and how would these things be different if you lived in colonial Philadelphia? Example: no electricity-use candles, no indoor plumbing, and no cars-horse and buggy)
6. Draw a picture of the original flag legend says Betsy Ross made. (Hint: 13 stars and stripes) talk about why the flag looks different today. What happened?
7. Celebrate Philadelphia with a party. Include some of Philadelphia’s famous foods like soft pretzels, steak sandwiches, peanut chews, hoagies, Tasty cakes, Philadelphia cream cheese, and Bassett’s ice cream.
7. Visit the Mummer’s Museum to see one of Philadelphia’s traditions. (2nd and Washington Ave, Philadelphia, PA.; <http://www.mummers.com>)

Independence Mall Patch Program Girl Scout Junior Requirements

Complete at least of five of these requirements including the one starred.

1. * Take a trip to Independence National Park by starting at the Visitor Center and watching the film “Independence”. Visit at least 4 additional sites from the list below: [for information on these sites, please call the visitor’s center at (800) 537-7676 or visit their website at independencevisitorcenter.com]

Liberty Bell

Carpenters Hall

Washington Square

Edgar Allen Poe House

United States Mint

Franklin Court

Todd House

Independence Hall

Betsy Ross House

Bishop White House

Second Bank of U.S.

2. Complete Philadelphia word search and matching activity.
3. Think of how Philadelphia contributed to the society we now live in. Make a list of 10 inventions, famous people or historic events that occurred in Philadelphia.
4. Write a letter to a friend or imaginary pen pal who has never been to Philadelphia. Tell her what you think is special about Philadelphia.
5. Make a permanent record of your visit by preparing an individual or troop booklet. Include photos, drawings, brochures and highlights of your visit, etc.
6. Celebrate Philadelphia with a party. Include some of Philadelphia’s famous foods like soft pretzels, steak sandwiches, peanut chews, hoagies, Tasty cakes, Philadelphia cream cheese, and Bassett’s ice cream.
7. Visit the Mummer’s Museum to see one of Philadelphia’s famous traditions.

Independence Mall Patch Program Girl Scout Cadette/Senior/Ambassador Requirements

Complete at least five requirements including the one starred.

- 1.* Take a trip to the Independence National Historic Park by starting at the Visitor Center and watching the film “Independence”. Visit least five additional sites from the list below:

**Liberty Bell
Betsy Ross House
Carpenter’s Hall
Washington Square
Edgar Allen Poe
Independence Hall**

**United States Mint
Franklin Court
Bishop White House
Todd House
2nd Bank of the U.S.**

2. Develop a tour of historic Philadelphia to be given to a sister troop; either Brownie or Junior Girl Scouts and help them earn the Independence Mall Patch. Call the Visitors Center at (800) 537-7676 or visit their website at independencevisitorcenter.com or the Pennsylvania Convention Center and Visitors Bureau (215) 418-4700 or visit their website at www.paconvention.com; for maps of the area and information.
3. Write a letter to a friend or imaginary pen pal that has never been to Historic Philadelphia. Tell her what you think is special about it.

Independence Mall Patch Program
Girl Scout Cadette/Senior/Ambassador Requirements continued

4. Who's who in Philadelphia history. Choose 1 name from below and find out how they contributed to Philadelphia. Share your information with your troop:

Benjamin Franklin
Abigail Adams
George Washington
Jacob Graff
Robert Morris
Robert Smith
John Stamper
Lucrecia Mott

John Bartram
Mary Cassatt
Sarah C. F. Hallowell
Elizabeth Griscom Ross
Susan B. Anthony
Samuel Powell
Alexander Hamilton
Cecelia Beaux

Make a permanent record of your visit by preparing an individual or troop booklet. Include photos, drawings, brochures, highlights of each visit, etc.

5. Celebrate Philadelphia with a party. Include some of Philadelphia's famous foods: soft pretzels, steaks sandwiches, peanut chews, hoagies, Tastykakes, Philadelphia cream cheese, Basset's ice cream, etc.
6. Visit the Mummers Museum to see one of Philadelphia's famous traditions (2nd and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia or www.mummers.com).
7. Discuss what role Philadelphia played in history. Make a list of 20 famous people, inventions, historic events or famous forest that are connected to Philadelphia.

Independence Mall Patch Program

Resources

Independence Visitor's Center

6th and Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
(800) 537-7676
www.independencevisitorcenter.com

Philadelphia Events Hotline

(215) 337-7777 ext. 2540
For what's happening today on
Philadelphia

Mummer's Museum

2nd & Washington Avenue
215-336-3050
www.mummers.com

Philadelphia Weather

(215) 936-1212

INDEPENDENCE MALL

PHILADELPHIA MATCHING GAME

Directions: Match the facts with the correct answer. There are more answers than facts.
Good Luck!!

- ___ 1. Discovered Electricity
- ___ 2. First President of United States
- ___ 3. Founder of Philadelphia
- ___ 4. Author of the Declaration of Independence
- ___ 5. Temporary capitol of the United States in 1790
- ___ 6. International symbol of freedom
- ___ 7. Maker of first flag
- ___ 8. Site of Benjamin Franklin's home; includes an underground museum
- ___ 9. House in which the original rough draft of the constitution was written.
- ___ 10. The oldest continuously occupied residential street in the nation.
- ___ 11. Philadelphia's original name
- ___ 12. Largest urban park in United States

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (A) George Washington | (J) Jacob Graff |
| (B) Thomas Jefferson | (K) Franklin Court |
| (C) Market Street | (L) William Penn |
| (D) Fairmount Park | (M) Betsy Ross |
| (E) Benjamin Lay | (N) Robert Smith |
| (F) Benjamin Franklin | (O) Greene Country Towne |
| (G) Liberty Bell | (P) Philadelphia |
| (H) Yellowstone Park | (Q) Elfreth's Alley |
| (I) Washington, D.C. | (R) Independence National Historic Park |

**INDEPENDENCE MALL PATCH PROGRAM
PHILADELPHIA WORD SEARCH**

DIRECTIONS: All of the words listed below can be found in the liberty bell. The words are all going from left to right or from top to bottom. Good Luck!!

H G I R L S C O U T S Y
 T B E T S Y R O S S I T
 W I L L I A M P E N N O
 F U V K N G E O R B G U C K
 L S C N P E T R C Y Q R I I
 A M S T O Y D I S S T T
 G I R R K F T R Y E
 U N F G L A Y I I N
 E T B D I E I I O N S B T H
 W R E R W B R F D C E G W
 W O L S A E M B E H N I Q
 I M W A T S R O R P U F R U L
 Q U I N W C H T U O E Y R L K I M
 J H A I A A I Y N T N L A S T R I
 B R O E R P N B T H D K N C C I T
 T W K U E I G E P E E I K I I L O
 Y E R Y H T T L A R N L L P H I L
 R T Y G Y I O O L R L C L I R B H U L
 Y D W E R T W L N J K Y E B N W T P E N N
 K T I C R P H I L A D E L P H I A E T G R E A
 N I C E F R F R E E D O M O K Y H L P H I G O O D
 U P E R C R U I C I T Y T A V E R N G I R L S W E R E
 A A E I O U T
 G I R H W

LIBERTY BELL
 FIRST CAPITOL
 WILLIAM PENN
 CITY TAVERN
 BETSY ROSS
 DELAWARE
 TOURS

FREEDOM
 BROWNIE
 INDEPENDENCE
 KITE
 FLAG
 SCHUYLKILL
 CITY

CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE
 PHILADELPHIA
 BEN FRANKLIN
 GEORGE WASHINGTON
 U S MINT
 FAIRMOUNT PARK
 GIRL SCOUTS

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

As early as the 1880's, people in Philadelphia started to envision a highway that connected the park to the city. In 1884, people saw "a convenient approach to the park as a necessity." But when the idea was officially suggested and petition was drawn in 1891, there was strong opposition. Citizens claimed that the City of Philadelphia was trying to be too fancy while ordinary people would be financing this. The citizens also were afraid that only the rich would be able to use such a highway. The momentum was lost until City Hall was completed in 1904, and once again a "dramatic gateway to the park" was needed.

The architecture firm hired for the job based their design on the Champs Elysees of Paris. In 1915, after the citizens of Philadelphia voted 9 million dollars to the project, which eventually doubled in total, by the end, construction began. In 1918 the Benjamin Franklin Parkway was opened to traffic.

Today, flags from different countries line the parkway as a welcome mat to visitors to help them feel more at home here in Philadelphia.

SPECIFIC TIPS FOR GIRL SCOUT LEADERS

1. Leader tips for discussion at each site along the tour are provided for use at your discretion. Try to get the girls interested in what you are saying by relating it to them.
2. Some ways to make your trip longer include:
 - Visiting the Waterworks located behind the Art Museum.
 - Taking a walk down Kelly Drive.
 - Visiting a museum along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.
3. There are no restrooms located along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. However, the Free Library of Philadelphia located at 19th and the Parkway does have bathrooms one can use. Incorporate this into your tour and plan to spend some time there and you can also accomplish a requirement.
4. Included in this packet is a detailed tour of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway with a corresponding map for you to use for your tour. Pick the stops along the tour that seem to interest your troop the most.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM
GIRL SCOUT BROWNIE REQUIREMENTS**

Complete at least five requirements including the two starred.

- ___ *1. Take a trip to the Benjamin Franklin Parkway and visit Logan Circle and any 3 additional sites along the tour.

- ___ *2. Visit any museum along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. (Academy of Natural Sciences, The Franklin Institute, or The Philadelphia Museum of Art.)

- ___ 3. Draw a picture of something you saw while visiting the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

- ___ 4. Make a permanent record of your visits by preparing an individual or troop scrapbook. Include photos, drawings, brochures, highlights of your visit, etc.

- ___ 5. Have girls create the American Flag or a Girl Scout Flag. Discuss how they would feel if they visited a strange place and saw their flag there.

- ___ 6. Discuss the original purpose of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway being a gateway to the park. Have the girls design their own gateway to a park.

- ___ 7. Visit the Free Library of Philadelphia located at 19th and the Parkway. Spend time in the different sections that interest your troop. Have the girls apply for a library card if they do not already have one.

- ___ 8. Visit Smith Memorial Playground located in East Fairmount Park. Call (215) 765-4325 for directions.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM
GIRL SCOUT JUNIOR REQUIREMENTS**

Complete at least five requirements including the two starred.

- ___ *1. Take a trip to the Benjamin Franklin Parkway and visit Logan Circle. Then visit any 6 additional sites along the tour.

- ___ 2. Have girls create their own sculpture out of clay. Each girl should tell the history of her creation, where she got her idea from, and what it represents.

- ___ 3. Visit any museum along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. (Academy of Natural Sciences, The Franklin Institute, or the Philadelphia Museum of Art.)

- ___ 4. Have each Junior Girl Scout read the description for one stop along the Parkway tour. Use the information included.

- ___ *5. Visit the Free Library of Philadelphia located at 19th and the Parkway. Spend time in the different sections that interest your troop. Have the girls apply for a library card if they do not already have one.

- ___ 6. Make a permanent record of your visits by preparing an individual or troop scrapbook. Include photos, drawings, brochures, highlights of your visit, etc.

- ___ 7. Have girls create the American Flag or a Girl Scout Flag. Discuss how they would feel if they visited a strange place and saw their flag there.

- ___ 8. Have an international festival. Plan to have foods and music from as many different countries as possible.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM
GIRL SCOUT CADETTE/SENIOR/AMBASSADOR REQUIREMENTS**

Complete at least five requirements including the two starred.

- ___ *1. Take a trip to the Benjamin Franklin Parkway and visit Logan Circle. Then visit any 9 additional sites along the tour.

- ___ 2. Have the girls plan the tour using the information in this packet or by doing further research.

- ___ 3. Visit any museum along the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. (Academy of Natural Science, The Franklin Institute, or the Philadelphia Museum of Art.)

- ___ 4. Visit the Free Library of Philadelphia located at 19th and the Parkway. Spend time in any sections that interest your troop. Have girls apply for a library card if they do not already have one.

- ___ 5. Help a sister troop, either Brownie or Junior age level, earn the Benjamin Franklin Parkway patch.

- ___ 6. Have girls create their own sculpture using clay. Each girl should tell the history of her creation, where she got her idea from, and what it represents.

- ___ *7. Select a flag that aligns the Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Learn something about the country that the flag represents and create a replica of the flag using paper or fabric. Have girls share the information with the troop and decorate your meeting place with the flags.

- ___ 8. Plan an international festival. Try to have foods and music from as many countries as possible.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM RESOURCES

Visitors' Center

6th & Market Sts
(215) 965-7676
1-800-537-7676
www.independencevisitorcenter.com

for maps, general information & special brochures:

1. African-American Historical & Cultural Guide
2. Family Friendly Philadelphia
3. Selected Works of Public Art
4. The Sports & Adventure Guide
5. The Un "adult" erated Guide to 20 Hip Happenings
things for under \$20 (for teens) And more!

Waterworks

(215) 581-5111
A National Historic Engineering Landmark.
In the 19th century, machinery pumped water from the Schuylkill River to a reservoir where the Art Museum currently stands, to provide clean water for city residents.

Smith Memorial Playground

East Fairmount Park
(215) 765-4325
www.smithplayhouse.org
Features a sliding board wide enough for 10 children, a nursery, outdoor swimming pool, and gardens.

The Academy Of Natural Sciences

(215) 299-1000
www.acnatsci.org
Mondays - Fridays 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
Weekends and Holidays 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

Features exhibits on the sciences. "Outside In" is a hands-on nature centers, and "What On Earth?" explores geology and gems. Handicapped access.

The Franklin Institute Science Museum

222 North 20th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
(215) 448-1200
www.fi.edu

Science Museum
9:30 am - 5:00 pm Sunday through Saturday

The Tuttleman Imax Theater
9:30 am – 5:00 pm Sunday through Saturday
Extended hours Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 9:30 am – 9:00 pm

Science exploration through hands-on experience.
Handicapped access.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

(215) 763- 8100
www.philamuseum.org
10:00 am – 5:00 pm Tuesday through Sunday
Extended hours Friday 10:00 am – 8:45pm
Closed Monday and major holidays.
Please note: hours are subject to change

Founded over 125 years ago, and today exhibiting over 225,000 works of art for a public of all ages.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM TOUR INFORMATION

(1) WILLIAM PENN (City Hall) ALEXANDER MILNE CALDER

William Penn was brought here in 1892 from Europe in 47 pieces and was placed in a nearby field. Tacony Metal Works made the statue here in Philadelphia. It took over 6 months for all the pieces to be hauled by horse to City Hall Courtyard. Here they were assembled and remained on display for one year. After which, it was separated into 14 sections and hoisted up the tower to be reassembled.

Some interesting facts:

- * Brim of William Penn's hat is 23 feet around
- * Nose is 13 inches long
- * Coat cuffs are 3 feet long
- * William Penn was placed so that his finger/hand is pointing towards Penn Treaty Park where in 1682 William Penn signed the treaty with the Lenni Lenape Indians to acquire what is now Philadelphia.

*Leader Tips: If coming to Philadelphia Monday-Friday, plan to visit City Hall Tower. Take an elevator up to the base of William Penn. Free Tour of City Hall: Monday - Friday 12:30 PM only Rm. 201. City Hall Tower - Monday - Friday 10 AM - Noon Groups of 10 or more; Noon - 3PM general public

Groups over 10 need to call for a reservation at (215) 686-9074. If under 10 people, tours leave every 15 minutes.

(2) THE CLOTHESPIN CLAES OLDENBURG

Claes Oldenburg, the sculptor, liked wooden clothespins. He was playing with one while flying over Chicago and made a fascinating comparison between the buildings below and the clothespin. He thought that the skyscrapers below looked the same size as the clothespin he was holding in the airplane. This inspired him to make a clothespin the size of buildings so everyone could relate to art.

Interesting facts: * Weighs 10 tons * Made of steel

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM

(3) PHILADELPHIA LOVE ROBERT INDIANA

Robert Indiana originally loaned this sculpture to the City of Philadelphia for its Bicentennial. After 2 years of unsuccessful negotiations for its purchase, where city officials refused to pay its price of \$45,000, it was removed one day by the artist's gallery. This caused an uproar within the city, which made officials try to get LOVE back. Finally, a businessman and chairman of the Philadelphia Art Commission, F. Eugene Dixon, Jr. offered to buy it back for the city.

Interesting Fact: * LOVE is believed to be the most plagiarized piece of artwork in the country

*Leader Tips: Discuss what the word plagiarize means. See if anyone remembers seeing this symbol anywhere else.

(4) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY

See information in the introduction.

(5) KOPERNIK DUDLEY TALCOTT

Mikolaj Kopernik was better known by his Latin name Nicolaus Copernicus, who was the Polish astronomer who discovered that the earth revolved around the sun. After the Polish Heritage Society of Philadelphia proposed the idea for a monument, a nationwide search was conducted for an artist. Dudley Talcott was chosen for his abstract model of Kopernik's heliocentric system which was a stainless steel ring, 16 feet in diameter, symbolizing the orbit of the earth, and a sun in the center with infinite rays extending out.

Interesting fact: * Sculpture cost \$60,000 and was dedicated on the 500th Anniversary of Kopernik's birth.

*Leader Tip: Discuss what an astronomer does.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARKWAY PATCH PROGRAM

(6) 3 FLAGS

These three flags represent a treaty between Florence, Tel-Aviv, and Philadelphia forming what are known as the sister cities. The inscriptions reads, "May the friendship among the sister cities live forever."

(7) LOGAN CIRCLE

Logan Circle is one of the original squares created by William Penn in the original plan of his Greene Country Towne to allow for open space in the city. In the 19th century, Northwest square was renamed in honor of Penn's secretary, James Logan, and in 1852 the area was enclosed with an iron fence. During the Civil War, the property was taken over by the United States Sanitary Commission's Fair which covered 19-20th Streets between Race and Vine and was held to raise money to aid sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. With the introduction of automobiles after World War 1, the square became a circle to ease the traffic flow and now is referred to as Logan Circle.

(8) SWANN FOUNTAIN

ALEXANDER STIRLING CALDER

The Swann Fountain is a representation of the 3 rivers/waterways in Philadelphia as portrayed by the 3 figures:

The Delaware River: male figure

Schuylkill River: Larger woman holding the swan's neck

Wissahickon Creek: Young woman leaning against the swan.

It is believed that Calder designed the Swann fountains as a pun since the fountain was built in 1920 with funds left from Dr. Wilson Cary Swann. He was formerly in charge of the Philadelphia Fountain Society.

*Leader Tip: Have girls identify the different statues.

(9) TWIN BUILDINGS

The Free Library of Philadelphia and Family Court are referred to as the twin buildings because from a distance they appear to be exact. If one looks a little closer though, she would realize that they are actually very different. They were designed as replicas of two buildings from France.

Ben Franklin Parkway Patch Program

(10) SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL

ALEXANDER STIRLING CALDER

The two figures found here represent total opposites from Shakespeare's work. One represents tragedy as Hamlet and the other depicts comedy as Touchstone, the fool. This is considered one of the finest memorials to Shakespeare in the United States.

This monument also reflects the controversy of the spelling of his name. In order not to offend anyone, it has been spelled both ways.

*Leader Tip: Discuss the different spelling of Shakespeare's name. Why do you think this? occurred?

(11) CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL

HERMON ATKINS MACNEIL

ALL WARS MEMORIAL TO COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

J. OTTO SCHWEIZER

These monuments were designed to honor soldiers, sailors, and marines who fought during war. The works involved sculptors, an architect, and several stone carvers.

(12) THE THINKER

AUGUSTE RODIN

Probably one of Rodin's most popular works, the Thinker. Although one cannot see him thinking, it is clearly depicted in his stance, protruding muscles of his arms, back, and legs, his knotted brow, and his tensed fist and toes.

*Leader Tip: Have girls role play what it looks like when they think.

(13) EAKINS OVAL

Eakins Oval was named for Thomas Eakins, a Philadelphia born artist. Eakins was born in 1844 and died in 1916. He attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and later went to Jefferson Medical College to study anatomy. He taught anatomy and painting at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. During the time of the Parkway's construction, Eakins was considered a controversial artist because of his style of realism.

Ben Franklin Parkway Patch Program

(14) THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, RUDOLF SIEMERING

A visit by Lafayette in 1824 spurred the idea that a statue dedicated to George Washington was needed when city officials became embarrassed that there were no memorials already dedicated to him. Here George Washington is shown on horseback dressed in the Revolutionary Army uniform. This is in the center of 4 fountains, which symbolize four American rivers, which were the Delaware, the Potamac, the Hudson, and the Mississippi. To guard each river are buffalo, elk, and moose, which are typical American animals. On each of the four sides of the pedestal are 13 steps leading up which represent the 13 original states. There is a fountain on each side of the Washington Monument, which are identical. Even though they have different names and significance, Horance Trumbauer, Charles E. Borie, Jr. and Alfred Zantzinger completed them both.

(15) CAPTAIN JOHN ERICSON FOUNTAIN

John Ericson was an inventor and an engineer. Many of his inventions were used during battles and lead the respective parties to victories. He invented such things as the Caloric Engine and the Screw Propeller. He also was the first to invent ships with submarine cannons. He also discovered new ways to power his inventions and was the first to discover solar energy with the "sun-motor" which ran on the power of sunlight.

(16) ELI KIRK PRICE, JR. FOUNTAIN

Eli Kirk Price, Jr. was a lawyer but was better known for his dedication to the development of the Benjamin Franklin Parkway and the Philadelphia Museum of Art. He struggled with the public to accept such projects as much needed things here in Philadelphia. For this he received much ridicule.

Interesting fact: * Eli Kirk Price, Jr.'s Grandfather was one of the original founders of Fairmount Park.

(17) THE PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART

The third largest art museum in America, The Philadelphia Museum of Art has over 300,000 pieces of art. Artworks include paintings, prints, sculpture, decorative arts, drawings, period rooms and Oriental art. The Philadelphia Museum of Art, originally named the Pennsylvania Museum, was founded in 1876 and opened its doors on May 10, 1877 as a permanent museum.

Interesting fact: * The Museum gained celebrity status when Sylvester Stalone's movie character, Rocky Balboa, ran up the museum's front steps as he trained for his boxing tournament.