

# - 1 -

The Academy of Music at 240 S Broad St (intersection of Locust St) is a historic concert hall and opera house. The building embodies the architectural elegance of the Italian Renaissance and the strict rationalism of the German "round-arch" style (Rundbogenstil).

The auditorium boasts a majestic domed ceiling, exquisite chandeliers, and near-perfect acoustics, making it a marvel of engineering



## - 2 -



Shane Confectionery (110 Market St) claims the title of the oldest candy store in America, with a history dating back to 1863. The shop has preserved not only its vintage recipes but also its original architectural details. Even today, staff dressed in period costumes ring up purchases on antique cash registers—just as they did in days gone by.

Be sure to walk to the very back of the store to the Chocolate Cafe, where you can enjoy hot chocolate infused with cinnamon, orange zest, jasmine petals, or even chili pepper. If that's still not enough, stop by the neighboring establishment—Franklin Ice Cream Bar—to try the Keystone Bar, a dessert dipped in chocolate from Shane Confectionery.



# - 3 -

The Winged Ox Monument. 1020 Walnut St, Scott Memorial Library at Thomas Jefferson University.



The symbol of Luke the Evangelist, borrowed from the prophecy of Ezekiel, is a winged ox holding the Gospel.

On the column of the sculpture, you will also find the names of famous healers and physicians, ranging from Hippocrates to the prominent medical figures known as the "Jeffersonians."

## - 4 -

The building that now houses the National Liberty Museum at 321 Chestnut St was built in 1902. It was once part of what was known as Bankers' Row. The building formerly served as a bank—E.W. Clark Bank—and was later used as the Maritime Museum.

The building was purchased by Irvin J. Borowsky in 1995, and on January 12, 2000, the museum opened to the public. The National Liberty Museum is designed as a space that fosters an understanding of liberty, responsibility, and citizenship, with a special focus on ordinary people who protect freedom every day.

The museum is renowned for its glass art collection, where glass serves as a symbol of liberty—fragile yet strong. The centerpiece, the Flame of Liberty, consists of hundreds of glass elements and reflects the many voices of society. The museum's core idea is that freedom is not just a right, but a choice that a person makes every day.



## - 5 -

This water pump is located near 2 Bladens Ct in the Elfreth's Alley area.

Elfreth's Alley is the oldest continuously inhabited residential street in America. It dates back to 1703, when this passage between Front Street and Second Street began to be used by local artisans and merchants working near the port. Today, the street is famous for its preserved colonial houses, cobblestone path, and Old Philadelphia atmosphere; it is one of the city's most recognizable historical landmarks.

## - 6 -

The Philadelphia Contributionship, the oldest insurance company, is located in the building at 210 South 4th Street.



The society was founded in 1752 by Benjamin Franklin and his associates as America's first mutual fire insurance organization. Its goal was for homeowners to pool their funds for collective protection against fire losses—a classic example of "contributing by many hands for a common purpose." The organization chose a symbol of four interlocking hands as its logo.

Initially, the company's directors met in taverns and other public places, while larger organizational meetings were held in the courthouse. In 1835, the leadership commissioned architect Thomas U. Walter to design a building that would combine the company office, a meeting hall, and a residence for the treasurer. Built in the Greek Revival style, it was completed in 1836 and has served as the organization's headquarters ever since.

In the 20th century, the entire building was converted into offices, yet these modern spaces retain an atmosphere of historical elegance. The boardrooms on the second floor are still used for monthly meetings and are furnished with examples of Philadelphia furniture from the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries.

A small museum room is located on the first floor, displaying the company's key documents, including the original 1752 Deed of Settlement drafted on parchment. The centerpiece of the exhibit is a clerk's desk with brass lighting, along with a collection of fire marks and artifacts from Philadelphia's volunteer fire companies.

The museum and upper floors are open to visitors by appointment only.

# - 7 -

The toy "Slinky" was invented by Richard T. James. He was a naval engineer at the shipyards in the Port Richmond area (where The Pebble Beach is now located) and worked with springs.

One day, he dropped one and, watching it bounce, came up with the idea to create a toy based on that principle. Richard and his wife Betty bought a machine, made the first batch of toys, and placed them in the Gimbels department store at 9th and Market (the intersection mentioned in the riddle) for Christmas 1945.



The toy had no success while it sat in the display case, but after Richard demonstrated it in action, the entire first batch was sold out in an hour and a half. The invention brought its creators a substantial income.

Unfortunately, Richard later joined a religious cult. In 1960, he moved to Bolivia, leaving behind his wife and six children, and eventually passed away there.

## - 8 -

The photograph was taken in front of the Wells Fargo building at 151 Broad Street; this is what the location looks like today.

Notice the arch and colonnade in the old photo. This was a temporary composition consisting of a triumphal arch and a "white city" of columns. They were erected in honor of the National Export Exposition and the visit of President William McKinley. Such temporary arches were very popular in America during those years and were frequently built for various events.



## - 9 -

Commodore Uriah P. Levy Monument, 121 N Independence Mall E

Uriah Phillips Levy (1792–1862) was the first Jewish commodore in the U.S. Navy. Born in Philadelphia to a Sephardic Jewish family, Levy was an experienced officer who repeatedly clashed with leadership in the 1830s and 1840s due to his temperament and defense of his rights. During a court-martial based on false charges of insubordination, he openly declared: "I am an American, a sailor, and a Jew." This was a bold challenge to stereotypes, emphasizing his full loyalty to the United States without hiding his Jewish identity.

At that time, Catholics and Jews in the military were often viewed as "outsiders," and religious freedom was not guaranteed. Levy's phrase became a manifesto: patriotism and faith could coexist. President Lincoln later pardoned him, acknowledging the injustice of the trials, and Levy went on to successfully campaign for the abolition of flogging in the Navy (1862).

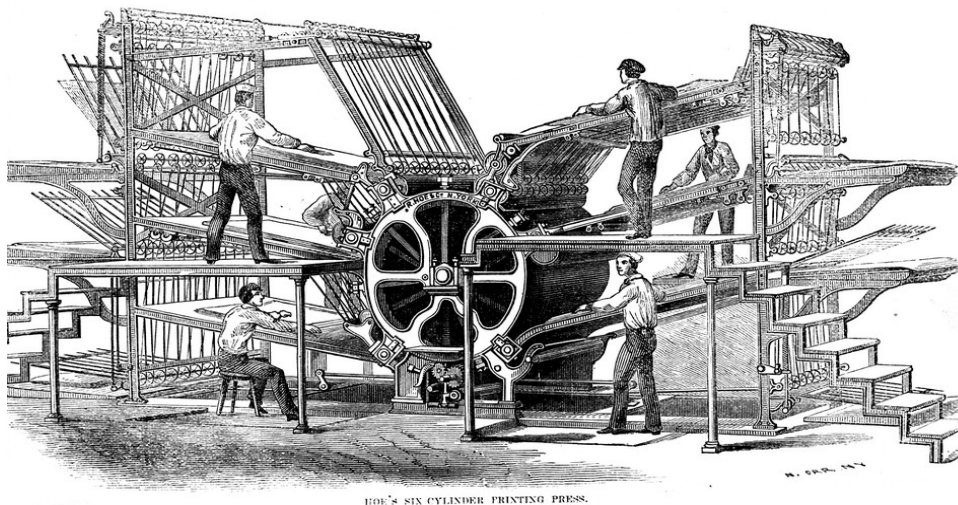
This story continues to inspire today as an example of the struggle for equality in the U.S. Armed Forces. Levy remains a symbol of religious freedom and patriotism.

## - 10 -

Public Ledger Building, 101 S 6th Street The "Public Ledger" was a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, published from March 25, 1836, to January 1942. Its motto was "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

It was the first newspaper in Philadelphia that could be purchased for a penny. Most newspapers were sold for five cents (approximately \$1.47 today) or more, which deterred many readers.

The "Public Ledger" was also a technological innovator. It became the first daily newspaper to utilize a horse-drawn mail service and was one of the first newspapers to adopt the electromagnetic telegraph. Starting in 1846, it was printed on the first rotary printing press.



HOE'S SIX CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS.

### 310 Market St, Riggs & Brother, Navigator Statue

Riggs & Brother was a Philadelphia firm that sold nautical instruments, clocks, and navigational equipment. This is a rare example of 19th-century advertising sculpture that served as both a sign and a facade decoration. For a firm connected to the port and maritime trade, the image of a navigator was particularly fitting, as it was associated with precision, the sea, and professional trust.

The sculpture was carved by woodworker Samuel Sailer in 1875. It was likely first placed at Dock and Walnut Streets before being moved along with the firm to 310 Market Street in 1896.

Here is a photo featuring the company sign:



# - 1 2 -

Forrest Theater — 1114 Walnut Street

Edwin Forrest was one of America's first great tragic actors and a Philadelphia native whose name became a symbol of the early 19th-century national stage. He rose to fame through powerful, emotionally charged roles in Shakespeare's plays, particularly as Lear, Othello, and Macbeth. His acting was bold, passionate, and physically expressive—qualities that helped define a recognizable "American" style of tragic theater.

Forrest was so popular that his tours drew capacity crowds across the country, and his name became a part of U.S. theatrical history during his own lifetime. In 1853, the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia was named in his honor. It became one of the city's premier dramatic theaters of the 19th century and a hub for the classical stage, where serious drama and Shakespearean repertoire dominated.

However, by the beginning of the 20th century, the old building had become outdated, and the theater was moved to a new, more modern space while retaining its name and theatrical mission.



# - 13 -

The bronze statue The Signer is located in Signer's Garden at the corner of 5th & Chestnut St (434-498 Chestnut St).



EvAngelos Frudakis works on "The Signer," his sculpture near Independence Hall.  
Courtesy of Zenos Frudakis (custom credit)

The sculptor EvAngelos Frudakis was inspired by the image of George Clymer—one of the Founding Fathers of the United States (a Philadelphia merchant, politician, and patriot of the American Revolution era). George Clymer went down in history as one of only six people to sign both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. The statue depicts him with a raised hand and a document in the other—a symbolic gesture of victory and freedom.

Clymer was an active participant in the resistance against British taxes and restrictions even before the Revolutionary War, including in Philadelphia. During the Revolution, he served in the Continental Congress and helped organize the finances and supplies of the new country. After the war, he participated in the development of the new federal government system and supported a strong union of states.

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The photographs were taken at Philly AIDS Thrift, a second-hand store located at 710 S 5th St. It is not just a thrift shop, but an important part of Philadelphia's cultural and social life.

You can find literally everything here—from vintage clothing and rare vinyl to antique furniture, home decor, books, and even old gaming consoles. The space is organized creatively and a bit chaotically, making the process of hunting for "treasures" a true adventure. Each department has its own unique character.

By shopping here, you directly support charitable initiatives. Since opening in 2005, the store has raised millions of dollars for the fight against AIDS.



## - 15 -

The "Kangaroo" sculpture by Harold Kimmelman is a featured piece. It was installed at Lawrence Court as part of the "Percent for Art" program.



Harold Kimmelman (1923–2013) was a prolific Philadelphia sculptor and artist whose works became an integral part of Philadelphia's urban landscape during the 1960s and 1970s.

The essence of the program is that a developer who constructs a building on land purchased from the city is required to allocate 1% of the construction cost toward the creation of original works of art. These objects must be accessible to the public.

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The featured location is the John Vallance House at 521 Spruce St.

John Vallance (1770–1823) was a prominent American engraver and cartographer of Scottish descent who became the "visual chronicler" of the early American republic. His role extended far beyond book illustration; he was a key master who translated the ambitious ideas of the young nation into the language of precise blueprints and maps.

Vallance laid the foundation of American cartography by creating some of the first detailed plans of Washington, D.C., and other strategic U.S. territories. As a co-founder of the Association of Artists in America in Philadelphia, he professionalized the art of engraving, transforming it from a craft into a scientific tool. His work in the fields of medicine, engineering, and natural science provided the United States with intellectual independence from Europe, establishing the visual standards by which the first generations of American engineers and scientists were trained and built.

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The photograph shows the Deed of Conveyance dated July 15, 1682, for the lands between the Delaware River and Neshaminy Creek, granted by the chiefs of the Lenape tribe to William Penn. It is preserved at 1300 Locust St. within the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This institution houses millions of historical items, including rare books, scholarly monographs, family chronicles, maps, newspaper articles, and various materials spanning nearly 300 years of history.

Among its numerous treasures are a printer's proof of the Declaration of Independence, Martha Washington's cookbook, Union Army muster rolls, and General George Meade's report on the Battle of Gettysburg.

All materials are also accessible via the society's website.

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Mikveh Israel Cemetery 825 Spruce St., between Eighth and Ninth St.

Mikveh Israel Cemetery is the oldest Jewish cemetery in Philadelphia and one of the oldest in the United States. Nathan Levy, one of Philadelphia's first Jewish residents, established the cemetery as a family burial ground. Many early representatives of America's Jewish community and patriots of the American Revolution are buried here.

Haym Salomon lies in one of the unidentified graves. He worked with financier Robert Morris, helped fund the Revolution, and secured loans for the new government. In 1956, Congress declared the cemetery a national shrine in his honor.