Take the To Bigotry No Sanction Walking Tour! Visit sites with connections to artifacts in NMAJH’s exhibition, all right here, in historic Philadelphia. Additional tours available at many of the sites: please check tour days and times with each institution. Sites can be visited in any order. The farthest sites on the map are about a 15-minute walk from the museum.

1. National Museum of American Jewish History
   Southeast corner of 5th and Market Streets

2. Statue of Religious Liberty
   On the Sidney and Caroline Kimmel Plaza outside the National Museum of American Jewish History

3. Historic St. George’s United Methodist Church
   Corner of 4th and New Streets

4. Kahal Kadosh Mikveh Israel (Historic site)
   North side of Cherry Street between 3rd and 4th Streets

5. Zion (Lutheran) Church (Historic site)
   Southeast corner of 4th and Cherry Streets

6. Congregation Mikveh Israel
   Between 4th and 5th streets, between Market and Arch Streets

7. Printing Office of Dunlap & Claypoole
   Southeast corner of 2nd and Market Streets

8. The President’s House
   Southeast corner of 6th and Market Streets

9. The Graff House
   Southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets

10. Independence Hall
    Chestnut Street, between 5th and 6th Streets

11. Carpenters’ Hall
    South side of Chestnut Street, between 4th and 3rd Streets

12. Gilbert Stuart House (Historic site)
    Southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Streets

13. Quaker Meeting House (Historic site)
    Entrance on 4th Street, south of Chestnut Street

14. St. Thomas’ African Episcopal Church (Historic site)
    Southwest side of 5th street, near St. James Court (between Walnut and Locust Streets)

15. Mikveh Israel Cemetery
    North side of Spruce Street, between 8th and 9th Streets

16. Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church
    Northeast corner of 6th and Lombard Streets

17. American Philosophical Society
    West side of 5th street, south of Chestnut Street

2. Religious Liberty – On Thanksgiving Day, 1876, Jewish artist Moses Ezekiel unveiled his sculpture Religious Liberty in honor of America’s centennial. Located in Philadelphia’s Fairmount Park, it remained there until the 1976, when the first home of the National Museum of American Jewish History opened. Religious Liberty moved to its present site when the new museum opened in 2010.

3. Historic St. George’s United Methodist Church – Francis Asbury, one of the co-authors of the letter to George Washington on behalf of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, served as a pastor at St. George’s.

4. Kahal Kadosh Mikveh Israel – From the synagogue erected here in 1782, congregant Manuel Josephson sent an address on behalf of the Jewish communities in Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, and Charleston to George Washington. A historical marker for the synagogue now marks the location.

5. Zion (Lutheran) Church – Zion (Lutheran) Church once stood here, just around the corner from Mikveh Israel. The church held an official memorial service for George Washington in 1799.


7. Printing Office of Dunlap & Claypoole – Here stood the printing office of John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole who published the first public printing of the U.S. Constitution, two days after it was presented to the Convention. This is on view in To Bigotry No Sanction.

8. The President’s House – Situated where Presidents George Washington and John Adams each lived during their administrations, the President’s House also pays tribute to Washington’s nine enslaved Africans who lived there with him.


10. Independence Hall – George Washington became commander in chief of the Continental Army in 1775 and the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, in the Assembly Room of this building. In the same room, the federal convention drafted the U.S. Constitution in 1787. A version of the Declaration printed one week after its signing, and the first public printing of the Constitution can be seen in To Bigotry No Sanction.

11. Carpenters’ Hall – Meeting place of the first Continental Congress, which began in 1774.

12. Gilbert Stuart House – Here once lived of one of America’s greatest portrait painters. A stunning Gilbert Stuart “Athenaeum-type” portrait of Washington, on loan from the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is included in To Bigotry No Sanction.

13. Quaker Meeting House – In 1789, the Quaker Yearly Meeting composed a letter to George Washington from the meeting house that stood here. A draft of that letter is on view in To Bigotry No Sanction alongside Washington’s reply.

14. St. Thomas’ African Episcopal Church – A historical marker stands on the original St. Thomas Church, erected in 1794 by and for persons of African descent. Reverend Absalom Jones became the first Episcopal priest of African descent in the U.S. and the first rector of St. Thomas’ Church. The congregation still exists today, and can be found on Lancaster Avenue in the city’s Overbrook neighborhood.

15. Mikveh Israel Cemetery – Here rest many of the founding members of Philadelphia’s Jewish community, among them Rachel and Manuel Josephson, whose portraits are on view in, To Bigotry No Sanction.

16. Mother Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church – Growing racial tensions at St. George’s Methodist Church led the congregation’s black population to separate and form their own congregation, Mother Bethel. Congregants worshiped in an old blacksmith shop at this site before building this church.

17. American Philosophical Society – William Penn’s 1701 Charter of Privileges for the colony of Pennsylvania, the first assertion of religious liberty in an American “constitutional” document, is on view here.