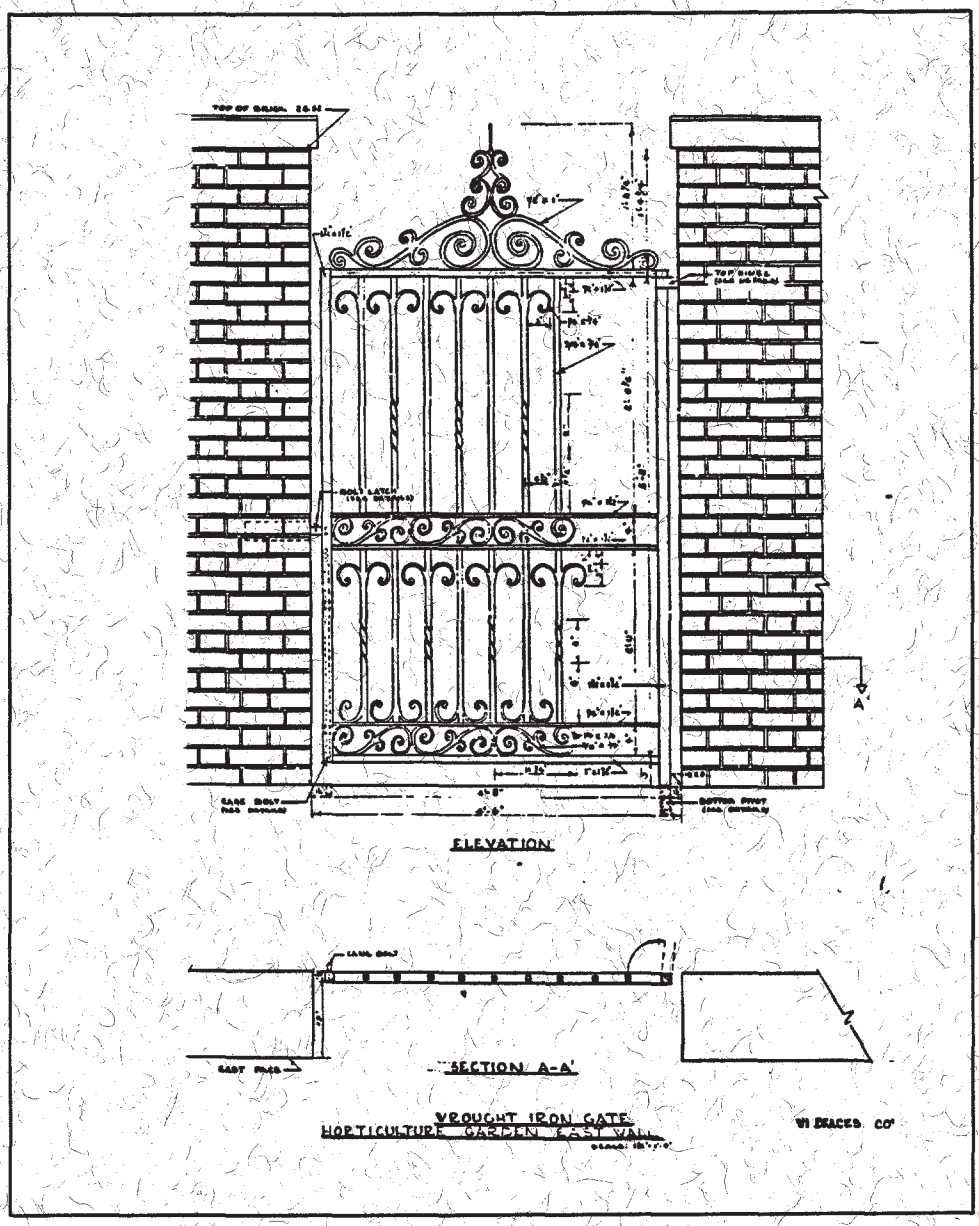
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Independence National Historical Park



Cultural Landscape Inventory, Phase 1

Final Draft June 1, 1994

B&W Scans
8/31/05

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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I. Administrative and Historical Data

Cultural Landscape Inventory Program Overview:

General Description:

Cultural landscapes are diverse historic resources that provide important information about how people have shaped the natural environment for both subsistence and pleasure. Cultural landscapes range from large agricultural tracts to small designed gardens. The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a new program in the National Park Service designed to identify and document national register listed or eligible cultural landscapes in the National Parks. It is being initiated in six of the ten regions, and was begun in the Mid-Atlantic Region in FY 92.

Inventory Levels:

Because this is the first inventory of cultural landscapes in the National Park Service, the project will proceed in three levels. The *Level 1* will identify and describe the cultural landscape of each park, and provide basic administrative and historical information. Building on the information collected in Level 1, the *Level 2* will provide a thorough site analysis and documentation of the character-defining features of the cultural landscape. The emphasis in this phase will be on documentation of the broader historical patterns that characterize the landscape as a whole. The National Register of Historic Places has recognizes character-defining features as a means of evaluating the cultural landscape. Those being used by the CLI are:

1) Spatial Organization
2) Circulation
3) Land Use
4) Response to Natural Features
5) Materials & Small Scale Elements
6) Views & Vistas
7) Vegetation
8) Cluster Arrangement
9) Structures & Gardens
10) Boundaries
11) Archeology
12) Cultural Traditions

The Cultural Landscape Inventory in Level 2 will base its analysis on these characteristics. Not all features apply to every landscape. This phase will also include a preliminary list of site elements to be documented in the third level. The *Level 3* will document individual landscape features such as a significant specimen tree, allee, or urn. Each element will be located on a site plan. This phase will also include management information and will cross reference elements documented in the LCS. This will occur last in the inventory process.

Historical Research:

Historical research to support the CLI will largely rely on park documents and secondary sources. Primary research will be completed only as time permits and if questions arise concerning the validity of documents previously completed or if information concerning a significant portion of the cultural landscape has not been addressed.

Benefits of the CLI:

In addition to identifying significant elements within the cultural landscape, the CLI will provide a thorough documentation of the cultural landscape as it appears as this time.

The CLI at Independence:

There is an immediate need for documentation regarding the cultural landscape to inform the General Management Plan as well as the site utilities project. Therefore, the CLI will initially focus on the core park spaces indicated on the accompanying site plan and will proceed in phases. Because Washington Square may become part of INDE, it will also be evaluated as part of this inventory.

Inventory Phases:

Phase 1: Inventory and documentation of core park spaces and Washington Square through Level 2. Included in this phase are: Washington Square, Independence Square, and Project Areas A, B, C, and F and the Declaration House.
Phase 2: Inventory and documentation of remaining park spaces through Level 2, including all church sites, Edgar Allen Poe National Historic Site, Thaddeus Koscuiszko National Memorial,and the Deshler-Morris House.
Phase 3: Documentation of all park cultural landscapes through Level 3.

Projected Schedule:

Phase 1:	First Draft, Winter 1994
	Final Draft, Spring, 1994
Phase 2:	Final Draft, Summer, 1994
Phase 3:	Final Draft, Fall, 1994

Phase 1 Inventory:

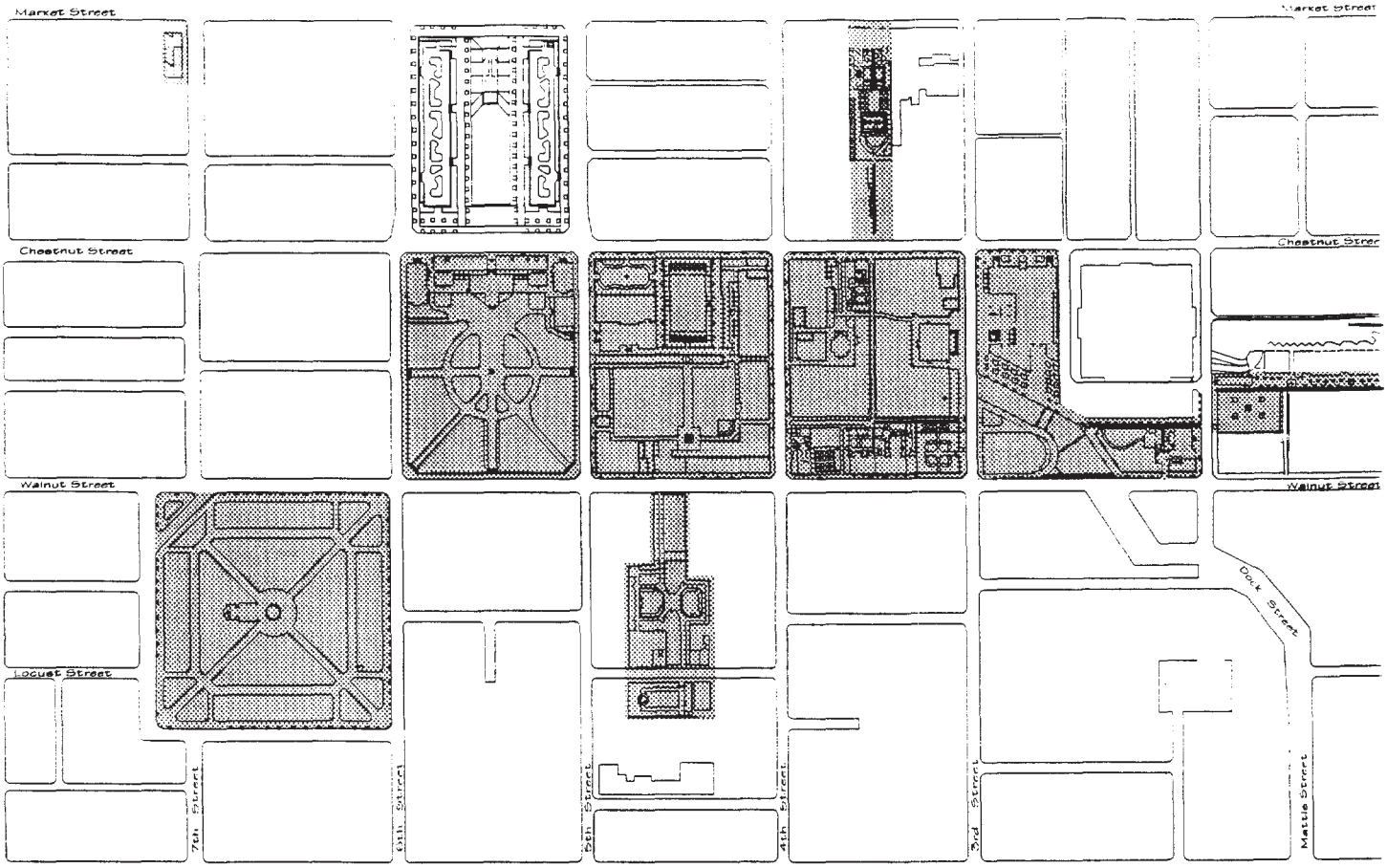
In addition to a broad overview of the character-defining features of the Park as a whole and Washington Square, six component landscapes have been identified and will be documented in further detail. When the Park was first conceived, it was divided into five project areas that were designed and constructed accordingly. In addition to Independence Square and Washington Square, each original Project Area will be considered a component landscape for the purposes of this inventory and evaluated in more detail (see attached plan for locations).

Inventory Format:

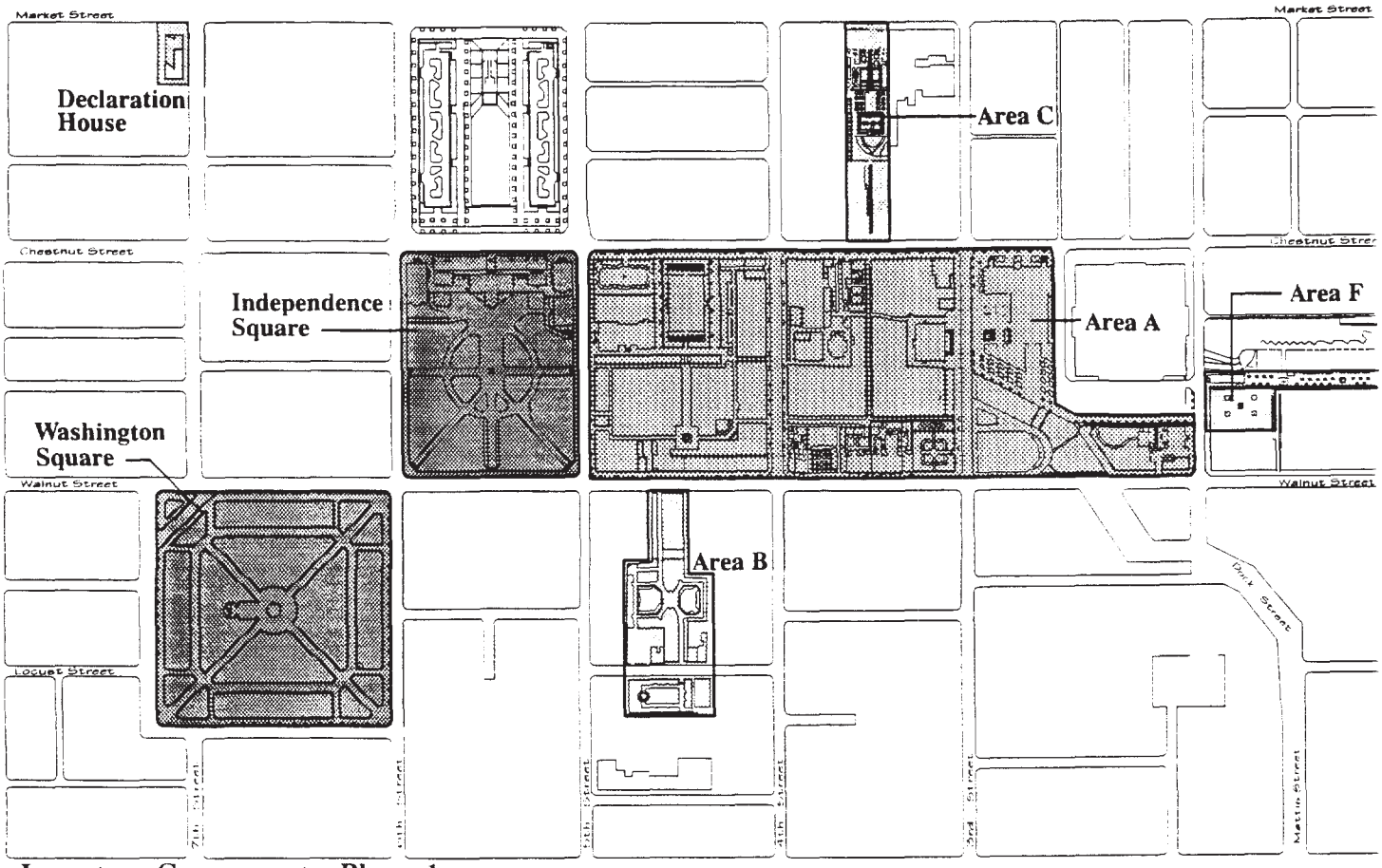
Because the inventory methodology is in its testing phases, the final uniform inventory format has not yet been established. Therefore, the information collected during these phases of the project will be compiled into a usable report format and identified as final draft. This information may be transferred to the official inventory format as appropriate. In addition, a numbering system for the CLI must be established and keyed into the inventory format.

Relationship of the CLI to Cultural Landscape Report(CLR)

The CLI is an evaluated inventory that provides general information on history of the landscape, but focusses on the identification, evaluation and documentation of character-defining features. The CLR is a more thorough document that provides a complete site history, a site analysis, and preservation planning and design recommendations. The CLR may incorporate information from the CLI. The CLI is not a substitute for a CLR.

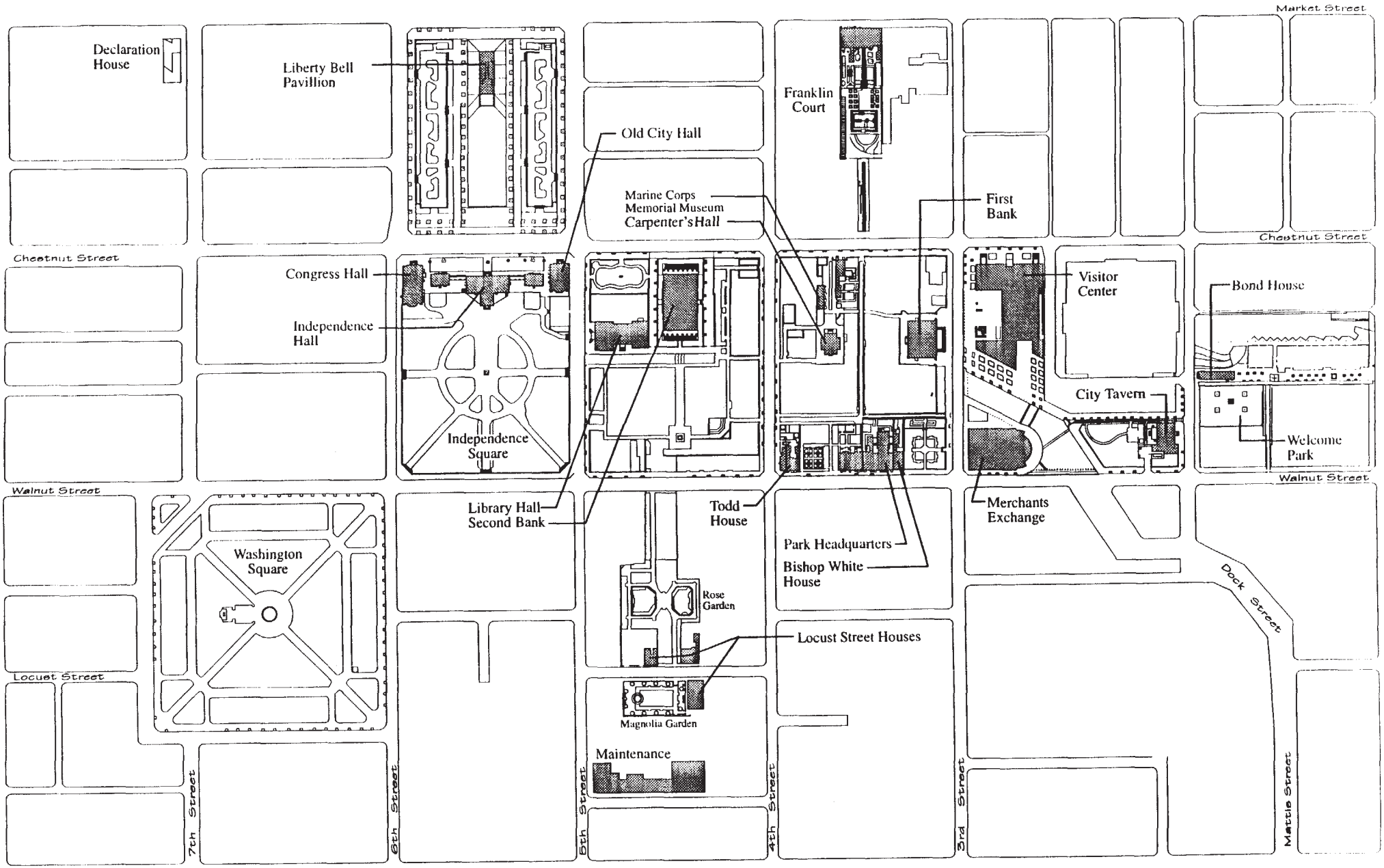


Inventory Boundaries : Phase 1



Inventory Components: Phase 1

COLLECTION



No scale

Existing Conditions

Cultural Landscape Inventory
Independence National Historical Park

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
391 / 20051 / DSC / May 94

General Administrative and Management Data

Site Name(s):

Historic: Various names, site was originally composed of individual lots
Current: Independence National Historical Park

Site Administrative Information:

Park Alpha Code: INDE

Region: Mid-Atlantic

State: Pennsylvania

County: Philadelphia

Org. Code: 4450

Management Agreements:

- □ Concessions Contract
- □ Cooperative Agreement
- ■ Memorandum of Agreement:
  - Independence Square Resources
  - Washington Square
  - Carpenters Hall
- □ Special Use Permit
- □ Historic Property Lease
- □ Interagency Agreement
- □ Other

NPS Legal Interest:

- ■ Fee
- ■ Less Than Fee:
  - Independence Square Resources
  - Carpenters Hall

Physical Access to Site:

- ■ Unrestricted
- □ With Permission
- □ Other Restrictions
- □ No Access Currently

Landscape Type(s):

■ Designed Landscape □ Vernacular Landscape ■ Historic Site □ Ethnographic

Land Use(s):

Historic: urban commercial,residential, institutional
Current: tourism, institutional

Landscape Boundaries:

The Park is set within the historic grid of Philadelphia. The cultural landscape identified in this study is bounded by Sixth and Front Streets, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, with spurs of land extending from Chestnut to Market Streets and Walnut to Locust Streets. Independence Mall was recently determined not eligible for the National Register and therefore is not included in the inventory boundary.

Component Landscape(s): ■ yes ☐ no List: Independence Square
Washington Square
Area A
Area B (Rose Garden Area)
Area C (Franklin Court)
Declaration House
Area F (Welcome Park)

General Site Issues:

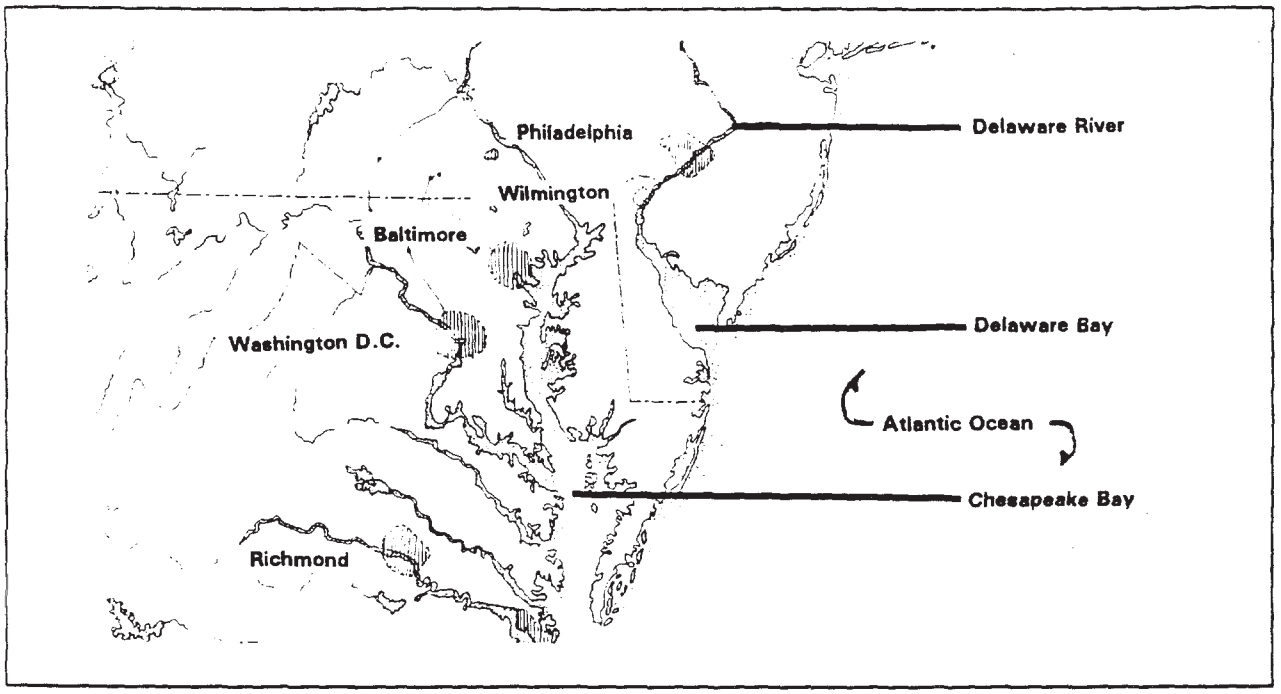
Cultural Landscape Description:

Independence National Historical Park is dedicated to the commemoration of our colonial, federal and revolutionary heritage set within the city of Philadelphia. The city was originally conceived by William Penn in the late 17th century who, through the Thomas Holmes survey of 1683, articulated a uniform grid of streets and blocks with five public squares located between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Philadelphia evolved with a close and dependant relationship first to the Delaware River, expanding west towards the Schuylkill River as the city grew. It is within this historic grid that the major park spaces exist. Although the park has parcels from Germantown to South Philadelphia, the primary core is set in central Philadelphia and includes the area bounded by Sixth and Second Streets, Chestnut and Walnut with spurs extending mid block from Walnut to the south side of Locust and Chestnut to Market St.

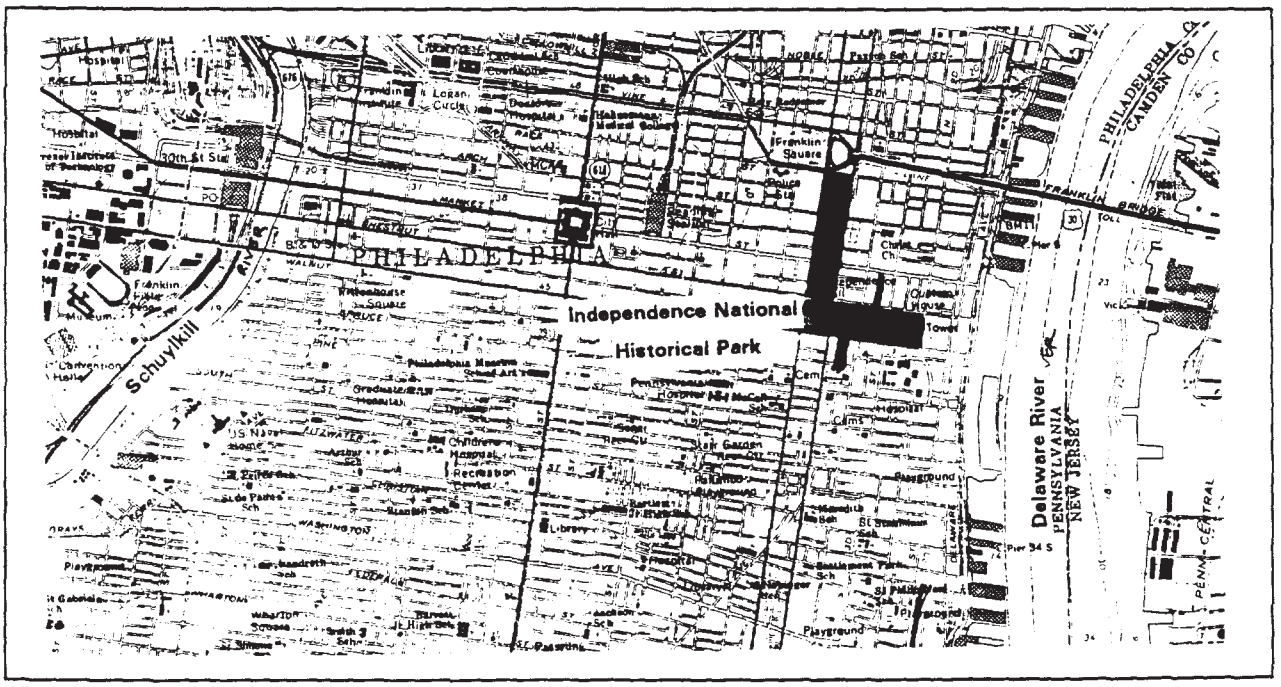
The construction of Independence National Historical Park, which spanned from 1948 to 1984, comprised two major objectives: 1) the preservation of structures of historical significance related to the nations colonial and federal heritage, and 2) the revitalization of the deteriorating urban core surrounding the shrine of Independence Hall. Numerous politicians, local landscape architects, architects, city officials and planners, and National Park Service professionals contributed to the design of Independence NHP. It became the compromise of several visions, and was the generator of continuous controversy. The result was a design that cleared many structures that post-dated the prescribed period of significance of 1774 to 1800, all in good faith that the shrines of our nation would be adequately protected and elevated. Within this spirit of preservation and protection, an evocative new landscape, although one bearing little resemblance to 18th century Philadelphia, emerged. Large open spaces were created, highlighting the historic structures as individual monuments on green lawns. Materials and furnishings thought to have been in use during the historic period were applied in a modern context to recall the memory of 18th century Philadelphia. The new park spaces constructed in the 1960s provided an extension to the historic squares of Independence and Washington. While different in character, use of similar materials helped unify the spaces visually.

Evaluation of the Cultural Landscape:

Independence NHP is a combination of historic and modern spaces. It is from this perspective that the cultural landscape of the Park must be evaluated. While Independence Square is listed as a World Heritage Site and Washington Square with the National Register of Historic Places, the question of whether the park as a whole is a significant cultural landscape in its own right is not at issue here. The new park spaces are not yet 50 years old, a criteria that necessitates evaluation under current preservation standards. There are, however, landscape patterns, relationships, and elements that contribute to the National Register District in a similar commemorative way as Welcome Park, Franklin Court, and the interior streets that are interpreted in an 18th century typology. It is the goal of this project to identify these elements and provide a description of their characteristics.



Regional Context



City Context

General Site History:

Chronology Brief

Creation of the National Park:

c1915:	Early interest expressed in an expanded setting for Independence Hall.
1935:	Interest and ideas generated by George Nitchze for creation of a national park,
1942:	Independence Hall Association created.
1945:	State passes legislation to fund a park north of Independence Hall.
1946:	National Shrines Commission formed, make creation of national park to east of Independence Hall a priority.
1947:	National Shrines Commission recommendations to Congress.
1948:	Independence National Historical Park authorized by Act of Congress, June 28, 1948.

Land Acquisition and Master Planning

1950:	Early NPS offices established, land acquisition moves forward.
1951:	NPS takes over management of Independence Square from the city
1952-58:	Park master plan develops with controversy.
1952:	Conrad Wirth becomes director of NPS, early seeds of Mission 66.
1954:	Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) formed and located in Philadelphia. Takes lead on Independence NHP masterplan development.

Design and Construction

1957-64:	Design development and construction - Area A (west and central portions)
1957-64:	Design development and construction - Area B
1970-75:	Design development and construction - Area C (Franklin Court)
1970-75:	Design development and construction - Visitors Center (Area A)
1975-80:	Design development and construction - City Tavern and Moravian Street
1980-83:	Design development and construction - Area F
1984:	Design and construction, Moravian Street and City Tavern Garden
1991:	Memorandum of Understanding with city, Washington Square

Historical Narrative

Independence National Historical Park has its origins in a complex political environment. Like Independence Mall whose history is well documented in the 1993 Cultural Landscape Report (Gibson, Deirdre and others, "Draft Cultural Landscape Report: Independence Mall,"National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, 1993), the idea for the park spaces east of Independence Hall began in the 1930s as part of a larger plan to establish a national park that would provide a protected and fitting setting for a collection of Americas richest architectural treasures relating to the birth of the nation. Among these buildings are Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Philosophical Hall, the First Bank of the United States, the Second Bank of the United States, Carpenters Hall, as well as several residential structures of 18th century origin. Fueled by the urban revitalization efforts that swept this country from the turn of the century as well as the later historic preservation movement, schemes for a Park

that centered around the shrine of Independence Hall were articulated as early as 1915; the first plans suggested formal open space to the north of Independence Hall. Driven by strong desires to preserve 18th century fabric while creating renewed vitality in the city center, the vision for a National Park grew to include the economically and physically deteriorating area roughly encompassed by Vine and Pine, Front and Sixth Streets. It was not, however, until 1945 that Philadelphia saw part of this vision satisfied when the state of Pennsylvania passed legislation authorizing the creation of a three block mall north of Independence Hall. The next year a National Shrines Commission was created to study the possibility of a National Park incorporating the spaces to the east of Independence Hall. In 1948, Congress authorized the creation of a national park based on recommendations set forth in the National Shrines Park Commission, "Final Report To Congress of the United States," December 29, 1947. The Commission recommended a site plan and strategy to develop the Park by Project Areas A through E, designations that remained largely in place throughout the construction of the park. In addition, the commission suggested that the NPS take over management of Independence Square from the city of Philadelphia.

The proposed site plan, which was generated by the Commission's architect appears to have set the general approach for the Park with its broad sweeping lawns that set off the remaining historically significant buildings. This scheme centered around the demolition of many 19th and 20th century structures and reconstruction of several demolished buildings of the era. This approach evoked much controversy not only from within the Park Service, but also from interested citizens and the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects who recognized the potential threat to some extremely valuable Victorian architecture as well as the consistency of the urban fabric. Although ultimately these buildings were demolished and the open space concept prevailed, designers within the Park Service encouraged a recognition of common historic patterns such as restoring the lines of the historic street patterns and reestablishing the contour of Dock Creek. Although the emphasis for the park was to be placed on the years between 1776 and 1800, two structures that post-dated that period posed a challenge to that idea. They are The Second Bank of the United States(1835) and the Merchants Exchange(1835).

Efforts began almost immediately for land acquisition as well as historical research projects and master planning. The master planning effort would undergo much evolution over five years, but the basic tenets would remain intact. Numerous historical research projects were undertaken that would ultimately influence the approach for the landscape. For example, historical research was completed to provide information on typical elements used during the historic period such as curbs, lampposts, paving, watchboxes, walls and copings. These documents (see bibliography) appear to have guided the design of the Park. A historical basemap, first developed by the Shrines Commission then refined by the Park Service, provided the information for reconstructing some, but not all, small cartways, alleys, and streets known to have existed during the historic period. In addition, this map provided the basis for marking demolished 18th century structures, and possibly reconstructing other elements.

Funding for the national park was slow to come and woefully inadequate to match the scope of the evolving park plan. In addition to restoration and reconstruction of many structures, the concept for the landscape was to include costly materials and labor. In 1952, Conrad Wirth became director of the National Park Service and with his tenure two changes occurred that would greatly affect the future of the park. First was the reorganization of the Washington-based design and construction office into an eastern and western office. The Eastern Office of Design and Construction was to be based in Philadelphia and would take over design and construction responsibility for the fledgling national park. The second major

influence was the generation of Mission 66, a program that would infuse millions of dollars into the deteriorating infrastructure of the post-war National Park system. It was largely this funding source that enabled the master-planning and ultimately the design and construction of the park to move forward. Construction of Project Areas A and B occurred largely between 1957 and 1964, with smaller projects in both areas completed at later dates. The conceptual development of the National Park coincided with the broader revitalization efforts of the Philadelphia planning commission for Old City and Society Hill as well as the development of Independence Mall. In response to the Shrines report of 1947, the planning commission expressed interest in linking access between the Park and the proposed pathway system throughout Society Hill linking various "points of interest". Area B, now known as the Rose Garden, is an example of one of those linkages.

The Bicentennial in Philadelphia spurred a surge of design and construction activities in anticipation of a large influx of visitors. Projects included a visitors center completed in 1974 at the corner of third and Chestnut, the long awaited Franklin Court, and the City Tavern reconstruction. The last parcels to be completed in the central park core include the parking garage and Welcome Park in Area F, and Moravian Street and the City Tavern Garden in Area A.

Although overall construction of the Park occurred in stages, with contracts awarded over many years and to many different companies, the use of a consistent design vocabulary assisted in tying the disparate parts together. Many local Philadelphia firms were involved in the construction of the park, from iron forges like Samuel Yellin to landscape nurseries like Heyser Landscaping. Although the design of the park spaces appears to be the work of the EODC and later the Denver Service Center, some landscape architects and architects like Arnold Associates, George Patton , Venturi Rauch, and Mitchell Guirgola played a role in its creation. In addition, the park development over the years provides an interesting view into evolving preservation philosophies.

Today, the Park is destination to thousands of visitors per year. In addition, it is a welcome open green space that beacons local residents who walk its paths on route to other city destinations or who stop to enjoy a secluded retreat in one of the many walled gardens. The Park also has cooperating associations and support groups who provide valuable contributions to the Park from fund-raising to volunteer efforts. These groups include The Friends of Independence National Historical Park, Independence Hall Association, Eastern National Park and Monument Association, and the Independence Hall Preservation Fund.

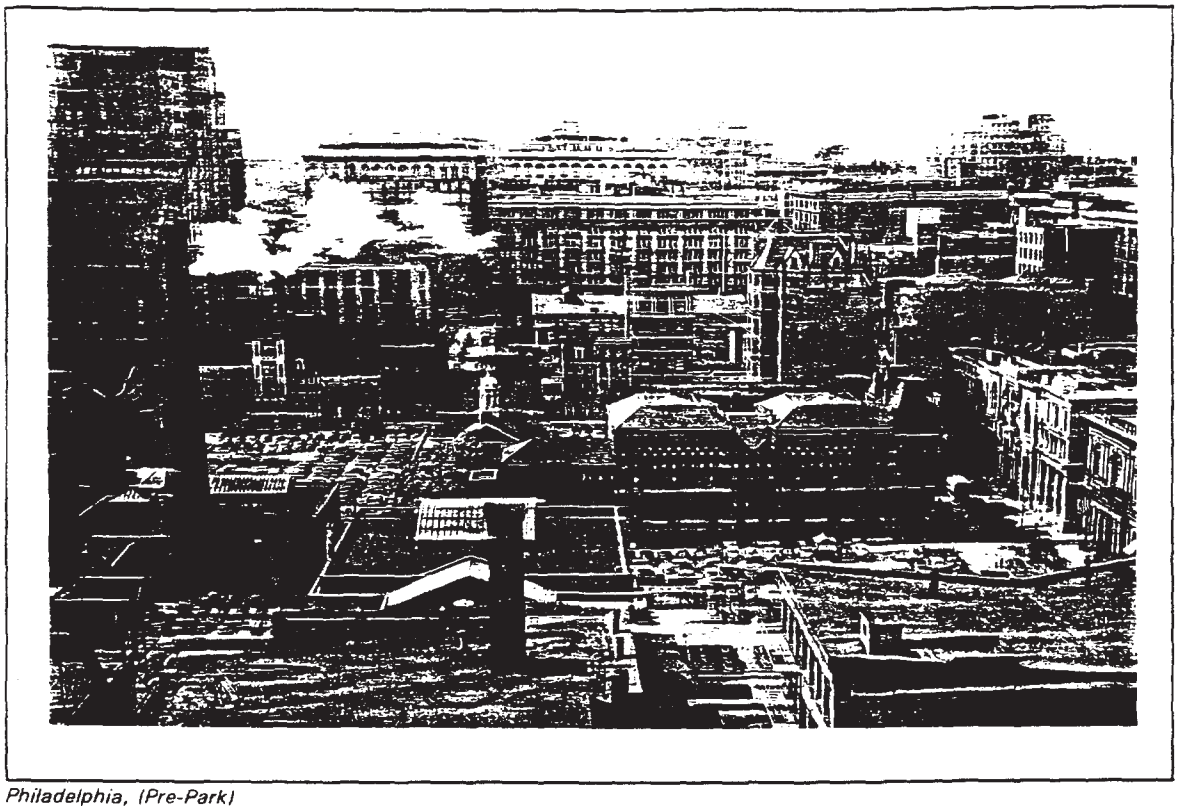
Sources Consulted:

Gibson, Deirdre and others, "Draft Cultural Landscape Report: Independence Mall," National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, 1993.

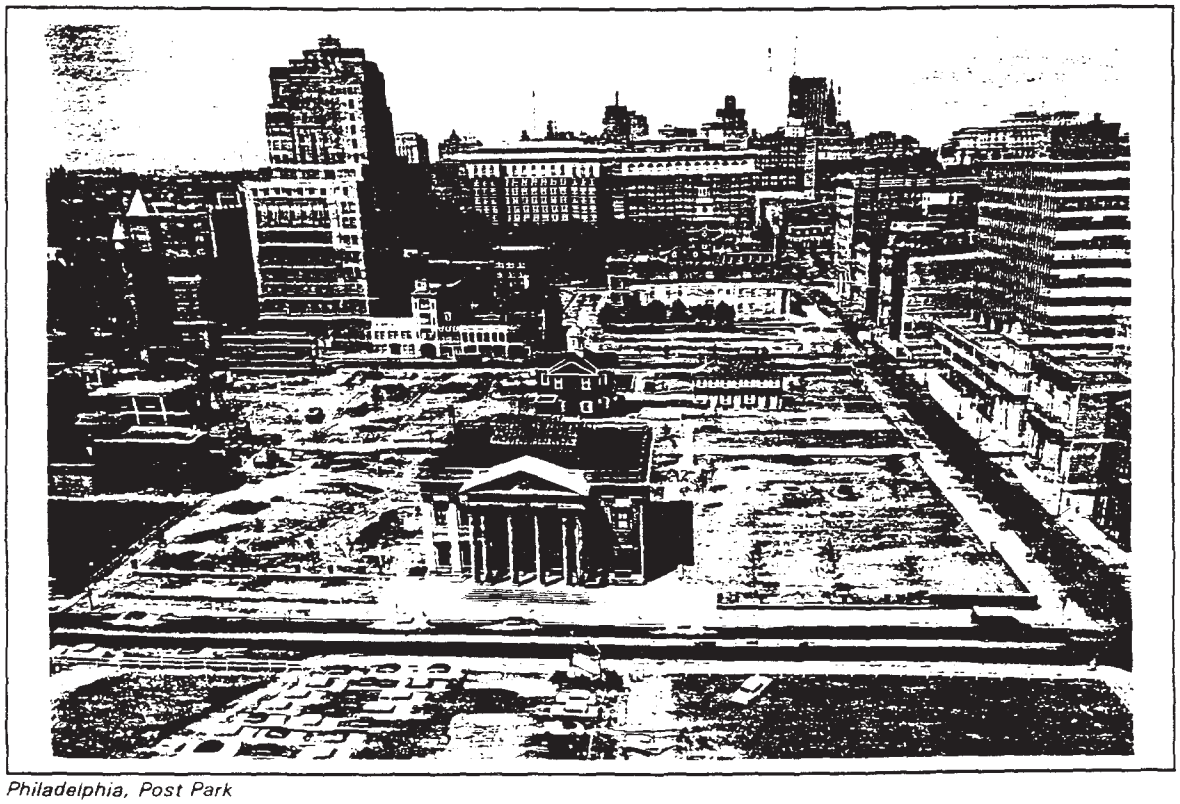
Greiff, Constance M, Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987

National Park Service, "Draft Statement for Management:Independence National Historical Park,"1993

Toogood, Anna Coxe, "National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Independence National Historical Park," National Park Service, 1988.



Philadelphia, (Pre-Park)



Philadelphia, Post Park

National Register Status:

National Register Data:

■ Listed & Documented □ Not Listed □ Determined Eligible □ Determined Ineligible

Entered: 21 January 1988 **Boundaries:** Independence NHP

National Register Criteria:

□A □B □C □D

Classification:

□ Site
■ District
□ Multiple Property

Significance:

■ International
■ National
□ State
□ Local

■ World Heritage Site(s)
List:
Independence Hall
(boundary is Independence Square)

■ National Historic Landmark(s):
List:
Carpenters Hall
Christ Church
First Bank of the United States*
Second Bank of the United States*
American Philosophical Society*
Old City Hall
(*building perimeters equal boundaries)

Identified Contexts:

The Founding and Growth of the U.S., 1774-1800
Philadelphia and the Capital City, 1774-1800
Benjamin Franklin
Architectural Significance

Additional Information:

Associated National Register Properties:

Washington Square

Historic Districts Overlapping with Independence NHP:

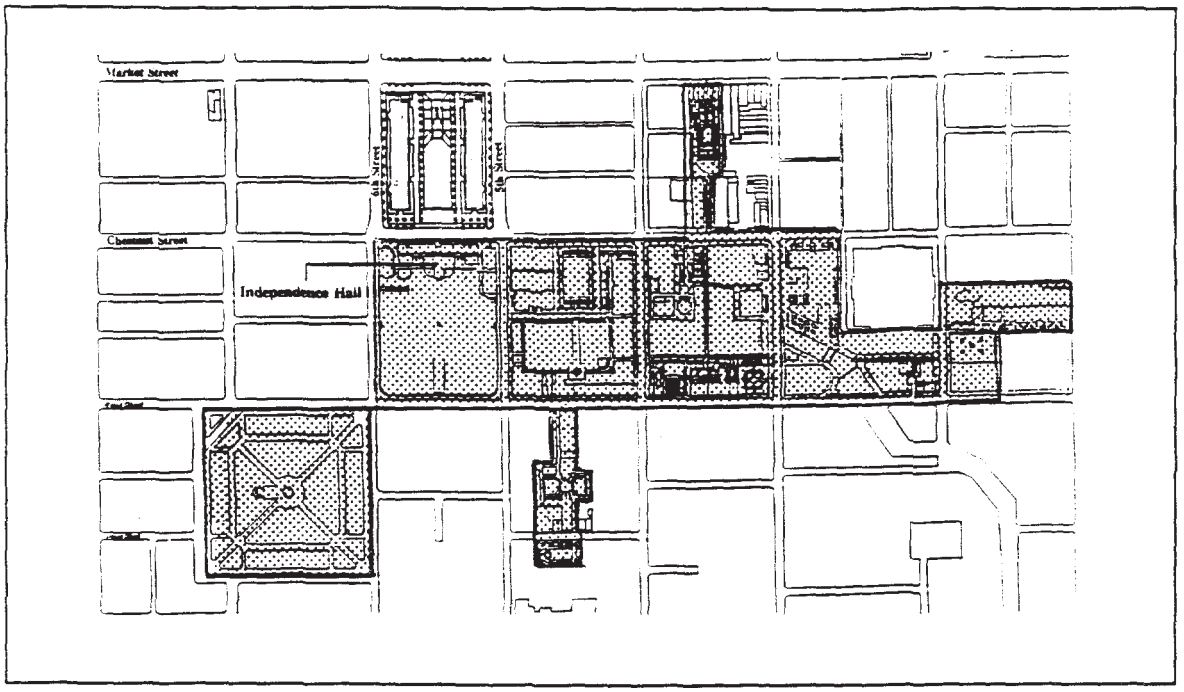
Old City National Historic District
Society Hill National Historic District

Form Review for Cultural Landscape Coverage:

Typical of the National Register process, the landscape was addressed not as a whole but as pieces that are either contributing or non-contributing. Elements that recall or are contemporary memorials to the founding of the nation are identified as contributing (Franklin Court, Welcome Park) and those items bearing no apparent connection are identified as non-contributing (Magnolia Garden, Rose Garden).
However, as a park developed with the primary notion of providing a fitting setting for the nations treasures associated with Independence, other landscape relationships and elements not specifically described in the nomination may be contributing elements to the national register district. In addition, this park is the product of major national trends, such as the Historic Preservation Movement, Urban Renewal and Mission 66. The park may ultimately be considered for its significance within these contexts.

II Site Analysis

Landscape as a Whole: Core Park Spaces and Washington Square



Overview:

The central core of Independence National Historical Park is a mix of historic and modern landscapes. Although Independence and Washington Squares, with a mature canopy of trees and a patina of age, contrast with the adjacent modern spaces, there are elements, patterns, and relationships that occur throughout the area as a whole that describe fundamental qualities of the cultural landscape. Therefore, it is important as a first step in the inventory to identify those common elements. Once this context is established, each component landscape will be evaluated for its unique character-defining features.

Character-defining Features Identified and Evaluated:

- ■ Spatial Organization
- ■ Response To Natural Features
- ■ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ■ Vegetation
- ■ Structures and Gardens
- ■ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- □ Cluster Arrangement
- □ Boundaries
- ■ Archeology
- □ Potential Ethnographic Value

Acreage: (See each component landscape)

Landscape Significance: (see each component landscape)

- ☐ International
- ☐ National
- ☐ State
- ☐ Local
- ☐ Contributing
- ☐ Non-contributing

List:(See component landscape)

Management Category:
(See each component landscape)

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ☐ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

(See each component landscape)

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ☐ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

(See each component landscape)

- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ☐ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map

UTM Reference:

Sources Consulted:

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Grossman, Charles S. and Hagan, Mary Ann, "Grounds Report on Landscape Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia," Independence National Historical Park, 1958.

USDI, National Park Service, "Draft Statement for Management: Independence National Historical Park," 1993.

Weigley, Russell F, ed. Philadelphia, A Three Hundred Year History. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1982.

Notes:

Archeology is a significant aspect of the cultural landscape throughout Independence NHP. It will be addressed in this inventory at the Level 3 stage.

Spatial Organization and Land-Use Patterns:

The overall organization of the park is most visibly defined by the the unique relationship that all park spaces share with the historic grid of the city of Philadelphia, a quality that is reinforced by walking the city streets and catching the many glimpses of the surrounding urban fabric afforded throughout the park. A system of open green spaces, enclosed gardens, courtyards and interior passageways set within the context of this grid established the overall character of the new spaces to the east of Independence Hall. The shape and size of many of the smaller spaces were apparently in part determined by the 18th century plan of the city. While hundreds of post 18th century structures were demolished to make way for the open setting, there was an attempt throughout the park to establish the feel and memory of 18th century Philadelphia. This was accomplished by using materials and small scale elements that were typical of the period. In addition, demolished 18th and early 19th century elements were marked in a contemporary way; many structures were restored or reconstructed, establishing the basis for the organization of the landscape.

Character-defining Features:

-Open green space within city grid
-Hierarchy of park space from open public spaces to enclosed gardens to courtyards and passageways
-Restored 18th and 19th century structures and streets
-Reconstructed 18th and 19th century structures
-Interpretive markings of 18th and 19th century elements

General Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:

One of the key characterisics of the park - that it exists within several city blocks - also causes difficulties with pedestrian movement. Many park paths lead visitors to cross the street mid-block which raises certain issues of public safety.

Market Street

Chestnut Street

Chestnut Street

Walnut Street

Walnut Street

Locust Street

7th Street

6th Street

5th Street

4th Street

3rd Street

Dock Street

Mattle St.

0 100' 200' 300'

No Scale

City Streets and Sidewalks

Open Public Space

Courtyard / Interior Passageway

Enclosed Garden Space

Spatial Organization

Cultural Landscape Inventory
Independence National Historical Park

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
391 / 20048 / DSC / March 94

Market Street

Chestnut Street

Walnut Street

Locust Street

7th Street

6th Street

5th Street

4th Street

3rd Street

Dock Street

Mattis St.

Restored

0 100' 200' 300'

Restored 18th & 19th Century Structures

Reconstructed 18th & 19th Century Structures

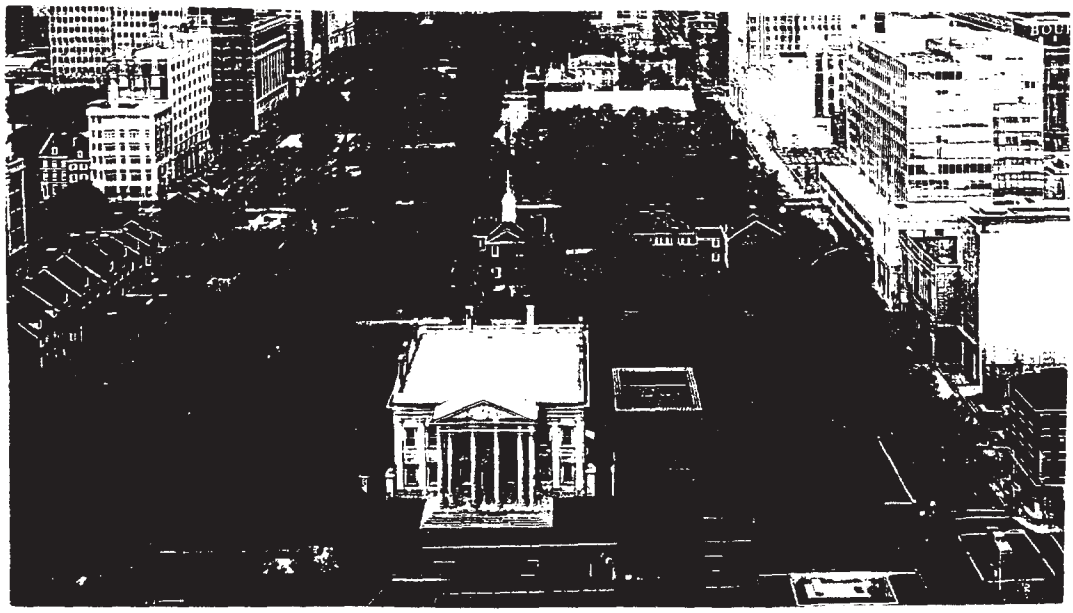
18th Century Sites
Marked with modern techniques

Recreated 18th & 19th Century Streets

Recreated Dock Creek

Restored & Reconstructed Site Features

Cultural Landscape Inventory
Independence National Historical Park
United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service
391 / 20049 / DSC / March 94



Oblique aerial looking west



Signers Garden, one of many enclosed gardens found throughout park

Materials and Small Scale Elements

Description:

A family of landscape materials and elements based on typologies thought to have been in use in 18th and early 19th century Philadelphia, provide a strong spatial and visual link throughout the park. Since many of these materials had been used historically in the squares, their application in the modern spaces provide a visual extension from the old to the new spaces. The palette of new materials was based on research reports conducted by park planners and historians in the 1950s and was used continuously in all of the newly constructed spaces. Sidewalks appear to have been broadly based on 18th century patterning, with brick herringbone paving, stone curbs, and street trees. On the city streets, the paving pattern alternates between herringbone and modified herringbone, in a rhythm that corresponds to the locations of standing and demolished 18th and 19th century structures. Cobblestone and bluestone patterning was implemented on all interior alleys, also based on typical paving of the period. Many elements, such as light standards and brick walls, have been used also used in Washington Square.

Character-defining Features:

-Consistent use of materials typically known to have been in use in the 18th century: brick, bluestone, granite, soapstone, cobblestones
-Brick walls with stone copings defining street lines and surrounding each space.
-Wrought iron fencing in varying patterns
-Site furnishings, bollards, and watchboxes based on researched 18th century typologies
-Piers and stone finials marking wall openings
-Design of city sidewalks and interior alleys based on 18th & 19th century typologies

Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes: Brick and bluestone paving south of the Second Bank has been replaced with stamped concrete in some places (See diagram-"Materials"). In addition, modern stock light standards have been installed along some paths in this area as well.

Market Street

Chestnut Street

Walnut Street

Locust Street

7th Street

6th Street

5th Street

4th Street

3rd Street

Dock Street

Mattle St.

0 100' 200' 300'

Brick Paving

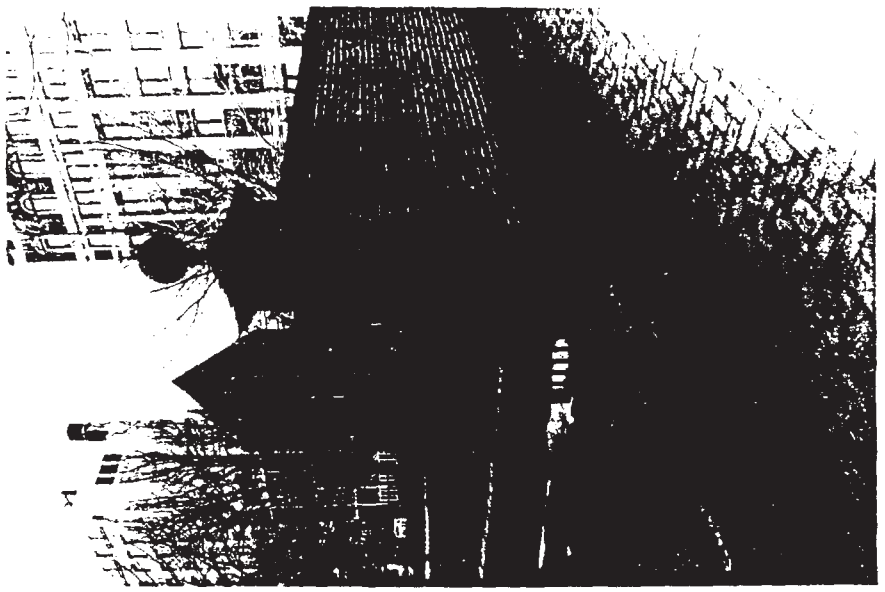
Bluestone Paving

Cobblestone Paving

Exposed Aggregate or Stamped Concrete

Materials

Cultural Landscape Inventory
Independence National Historical Park
United States Department of the Interior / National Park Servic
391 / 20050 / DSC / May 94



Brick walls, paving, stone finials-typical Park materials



Light standard based on 18th century typology

Circulation & Views and Vistas

Description:

Pedestrian circulation for the park was determined by NPS planners early in the development of the master plan. A route was established that was to begin at a parking garage or a visitors center and culminate at Independence Hall. A hierarchy of circulation routes that range from the most public to the most private characterize the park experience. This includes the city streets and sidewalks, the interior park walks, and garden paths. Within this system, there are walks that follow historic routes, such as the city sidewalks and interior alleys. An integral component of the circulation sequence throughout the park is the views and vistas afforded to the historic structures within the park and to the city beyond. The views become more diffuse in summer when the foliage is on the trees. The walls that define the edges of all park spaces are low or have transparent fencing allowing clear views between the city streets and the interior of the park.

Character-defining features:

Circulation:

-hierarchy of circulation routes: city streets and sidewalks,interior park paths, garden paths

-location of circulation routes: historic streets and interior alleys.

Views and Vistas

-views and vistas tied to circulation route

-consistent visual links between interior park spaces, city streets and sidewalks

General Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:



View east from Independence Square



Path along historic line of Harmony Street

Vegetation:

Description:

Although Washington and Independence Squares with their mature canopies anchor the Park, all parks spaces are linked visually through vegetation. Early concepts for the new park spaces identified the approach to planting. All vegetation introduced was to be of 18th and early 19th century origin, with American native species figuring prominently. This idea appeared to be applied in the early years with substitutions that departed from the original concept occurring later. Early master plans indicate that planting was used to guide visitors along the circulation route. This approach resulted in a combination of formal and informal plantings that include street trees, formal and informal plantings of the interior spaces, gardens plantings, and lawns. The mix of formal and informal planting masses within the interior park spaces outside of Washington and Independence Squares, represent the struggles of the park master plan as it evolved from the rigidly formal scheme of Shrines Commission to the realized plan of the EODC. Although technically much of the planting is not directly related to the themes of the park, close attention should be paid to the role of the plantings in guiding the visitor experience. Uniform rows of deciduous canopy trees lining circulation routes and plantings that provide a setting for park sculpture are especially noteworthy. Moreover, many canopy trees in the modern park spaces have attained a maturity that is a valued feature in such an urban setting. Over the years there has been a continuing tradition of donations of memorial or commemorative plantings, many of which relate directly to the themes of the park.

Character-defining Features

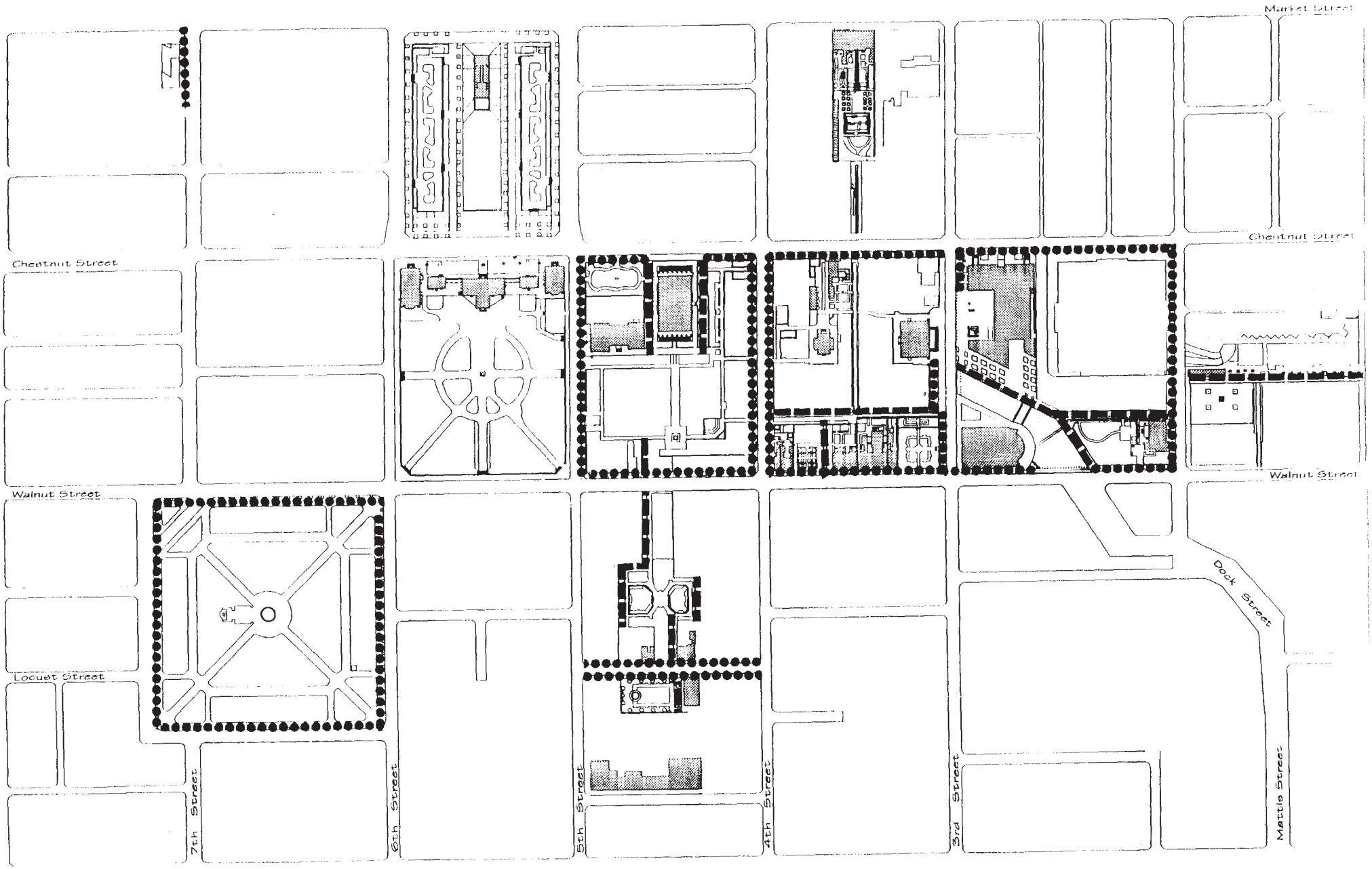
-Use of species available during 18th & early 19th century
-Use of American native species
-Street trees
-Prominent tree rows that line interior paths and guide circulation
-Plantings as settings for sculpture
-Lawns as settings for historic buildings
-Memorial and commemorative trees and shrubs

Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes: As in many urban settings, the plantings at Independence NHP are subject to many stressful conditions that are not present in parks with more rural settings. This has guided many of the management decisions regarding species selection.

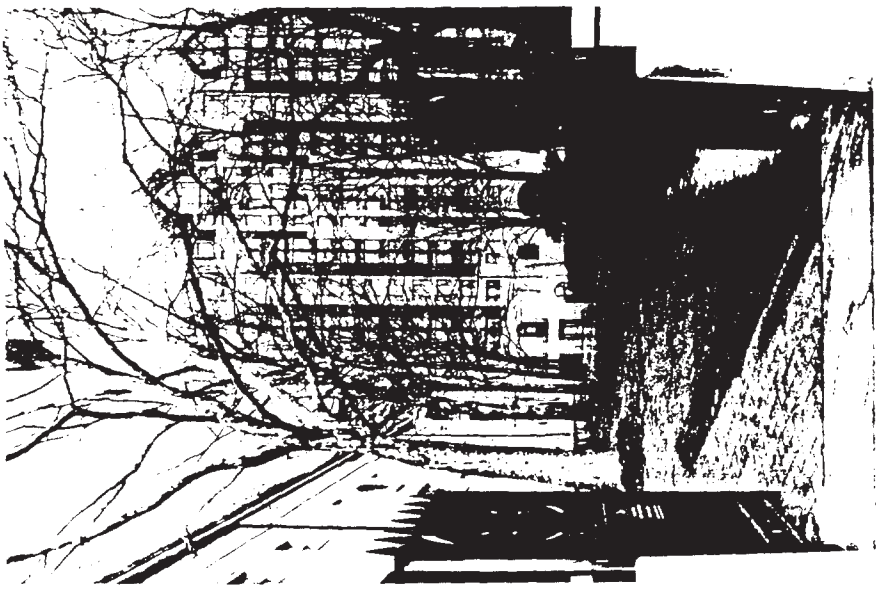
Some plantings may be described in further in each component landscape. In addition, significant plantings may be documented as features in Level 3 of this inventory.


Market Street
Chestnut Street
Chestnut Street
Walnut Street
Walnut Street
Locust Street
7th Street
6th Street
5th Street
4th Street
3rd Street
Dock Street
Mattie Street
Street Trees
Formal Tree Rows (park interior)
No scale

Vegetation

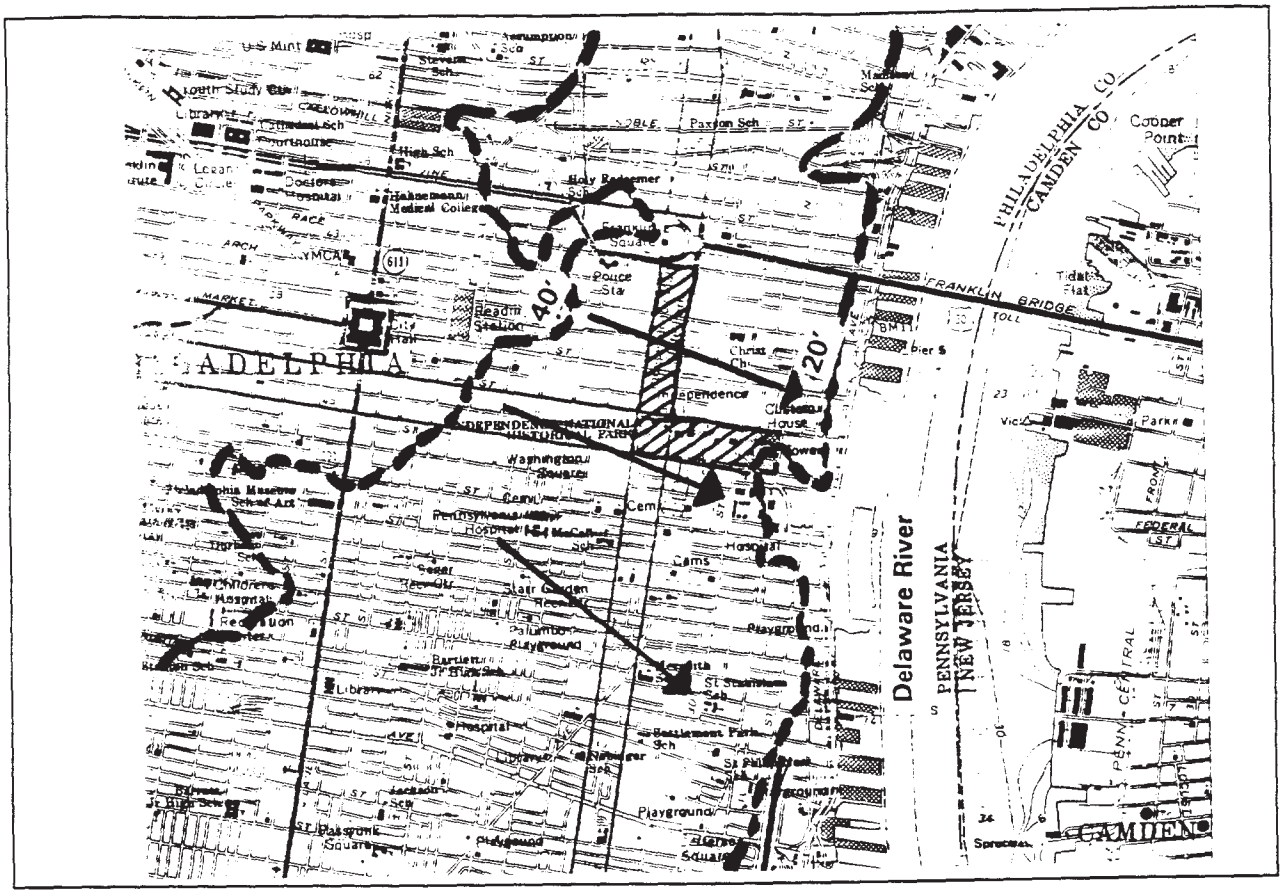


Street Trees along Walnut Street



Formal planting along path at Second Bank

Response to Natural Features: Topography



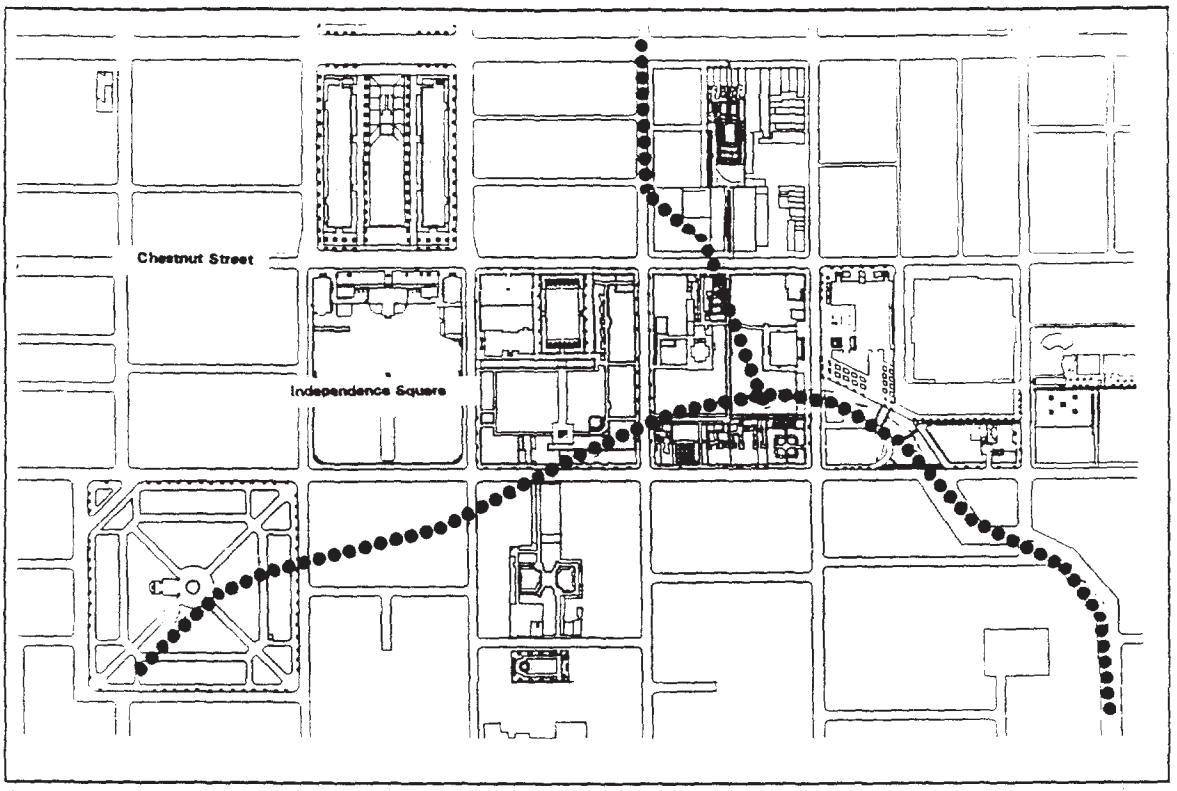
Description:

Although early settlers apparently chose the narrowest location between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers to site the new city of Philadelphia, topography also played an integral role. Early commissionser of William Penn purchased land for his new city north of Wicaco that was high and firm in contrast to the swampy meadows south. This legacy remains evident by the visible tendency of the land to slope southeast. On a local level, topography remains a vivid reminder that this area was once bissected by streams and creeks. Dock Creek was the most significant of these in the area. Although long paved over, the clear slopes in the city streets lay witness to the historic condition (*see diagrams, next page*)

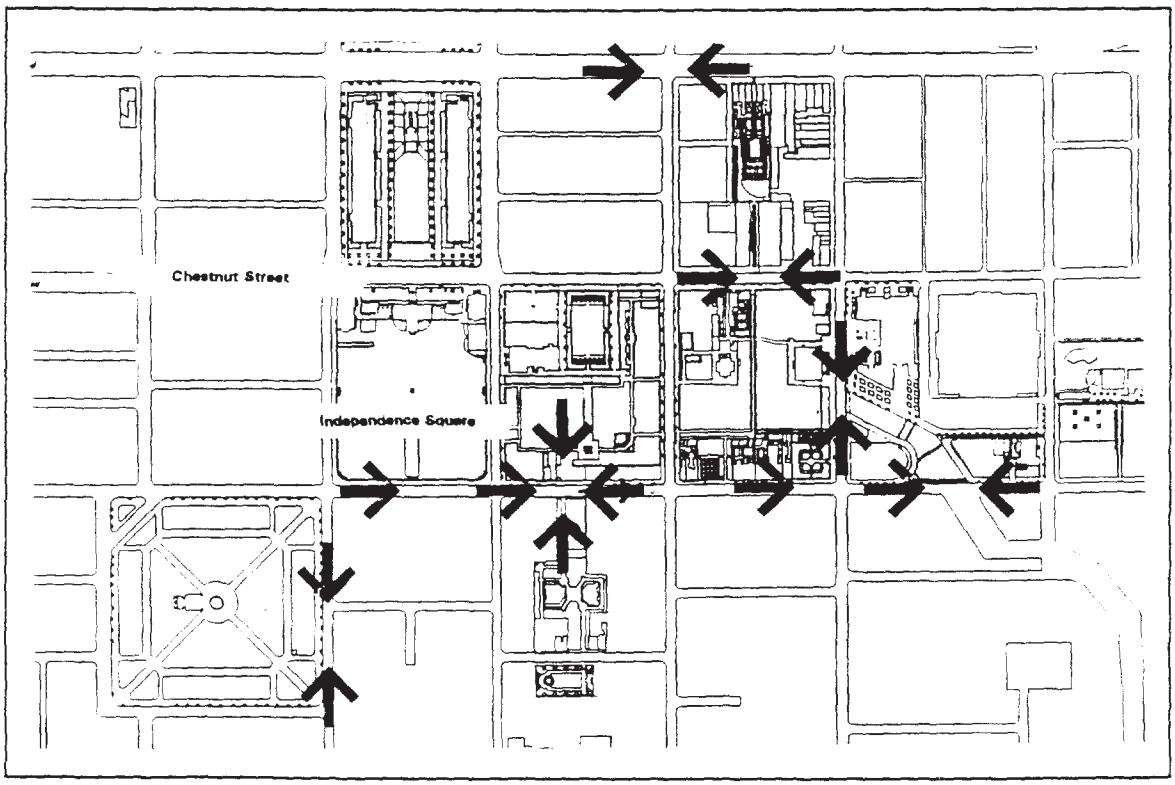
Character-defining Features:

-Natural slope of land to the southeast towards river.
-Local slope of land towards Dock Creek.

Condition:
□Good □Fair □Poor
Notes:



Approximate 18th century alignment: Dock Creek



Current sloping conditions visible in city streets

Structures



Independence Hall: north facade

Description:

The core part of the Park is primarily known for the historic buildings associated with the founding of Nation and provided the basis for the entire park development. These include the Independence Square Structures, Second Bank, Carpenters Hall, First Bank, Merchants Exchange, The Market Street Houses, The Walnut Street Houses, and the Locust Street Houses. In addition, several reconstructions that occurred during the creation of the Park played a key role in recapturing certain 18th and 19th century relationships that had been lost. These include Library Hall, New Hall, and the City Tavern.

There are other structures that contribute to the character of the Park such as monuments, placques, and sculpture. These enhance the circulation experience by providing focal points and contribute information about key people and events in American history.

Character-defining Features:

-Historic and Reconstructed Structures related to the founding of the Nation.

-Monuments, plaques and sculpture related to the themes of the Park.

General Condition:

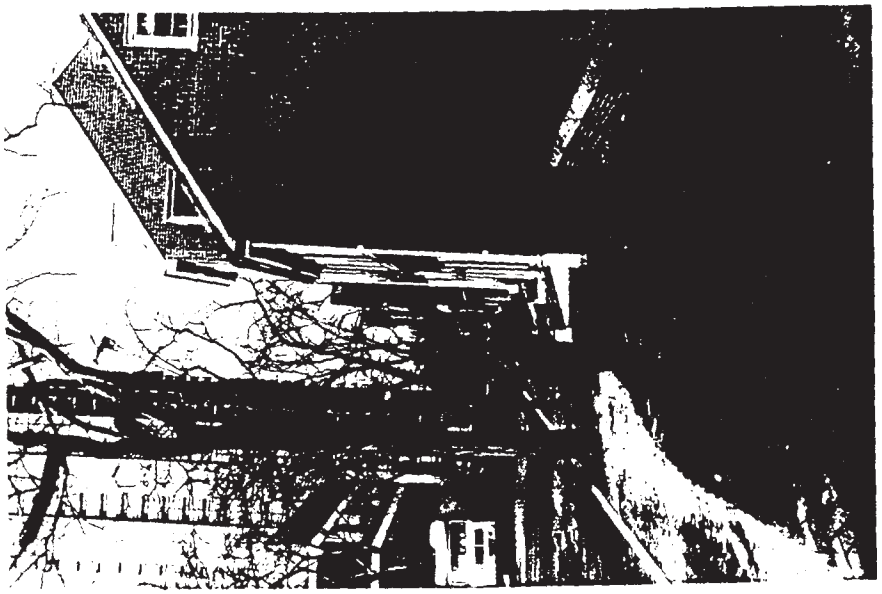
□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:

Each structure as it contributes to the cultural landscape will be discussed further in each identified component landscape.



Dock Street and First Bank



Locust Street houses

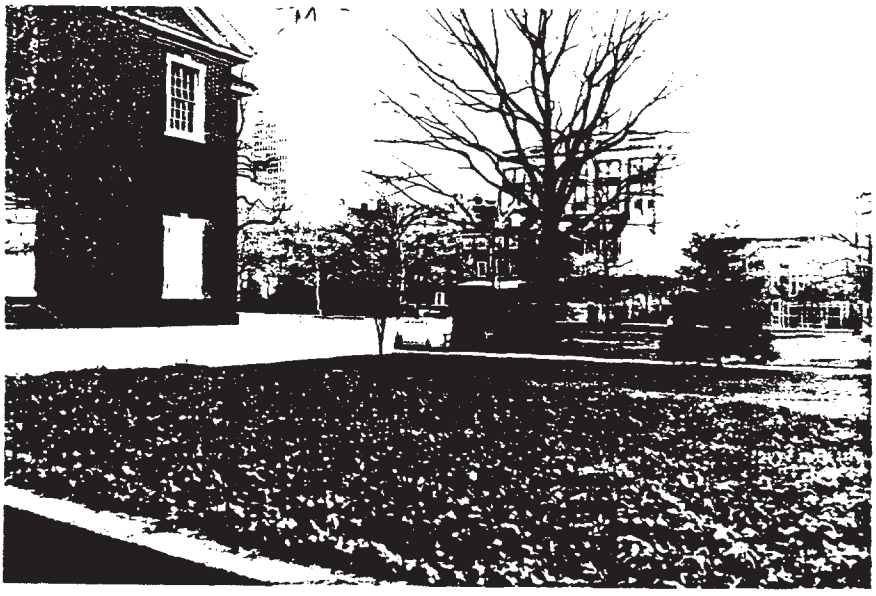


Second Bank

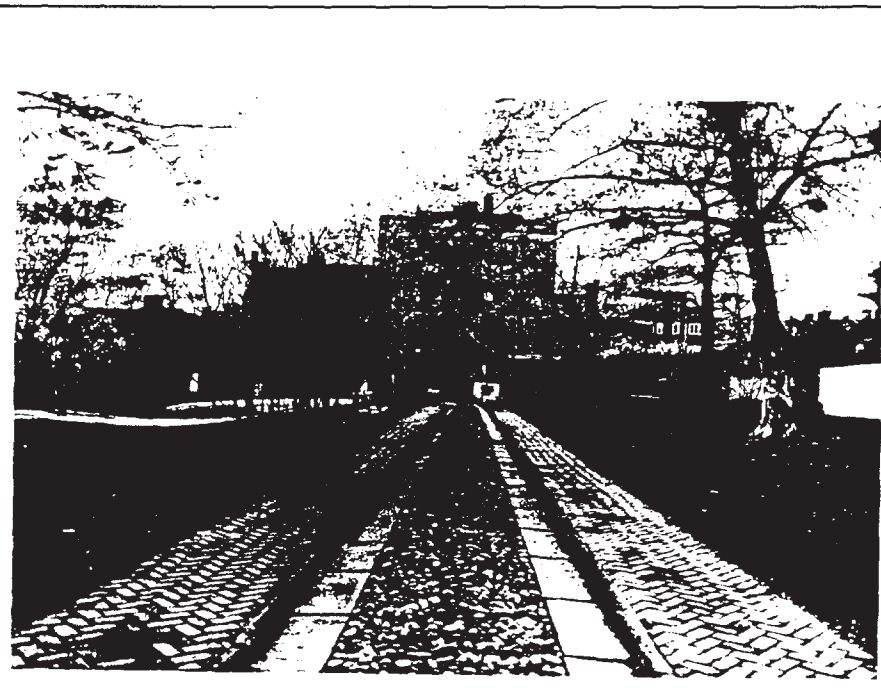


Robert Morris statue, one of many in the Park

Additional Photographic Documentation: Landscape As A Whole



18th century sites marked with modern treatment.



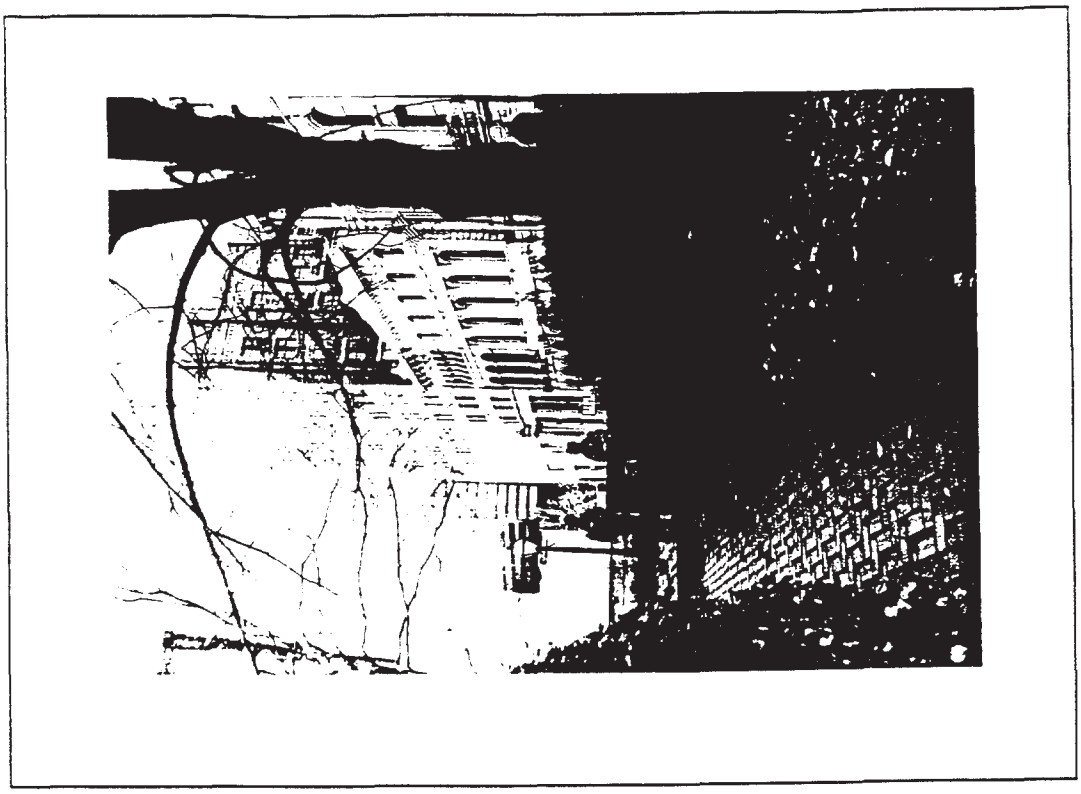
18th century alley reconstructed based on 18th century Philadelphia typologies.



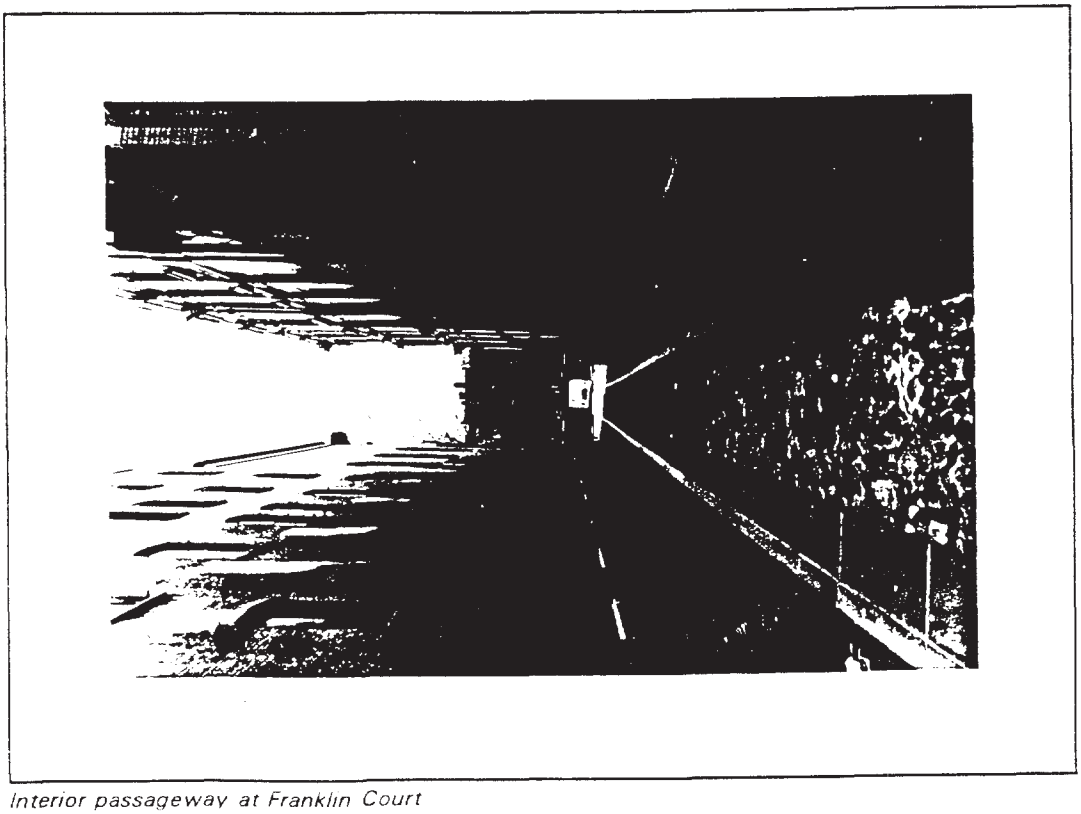
Brick sidewalks, stone curbs, street lighting



Interior park path adjacent to Second Bank



Interior park path, views to city.



Interior passageway at Franklin Court



Typical palette of materials: Bluestone, cobblestone, brick



Watchbox on Independence Square

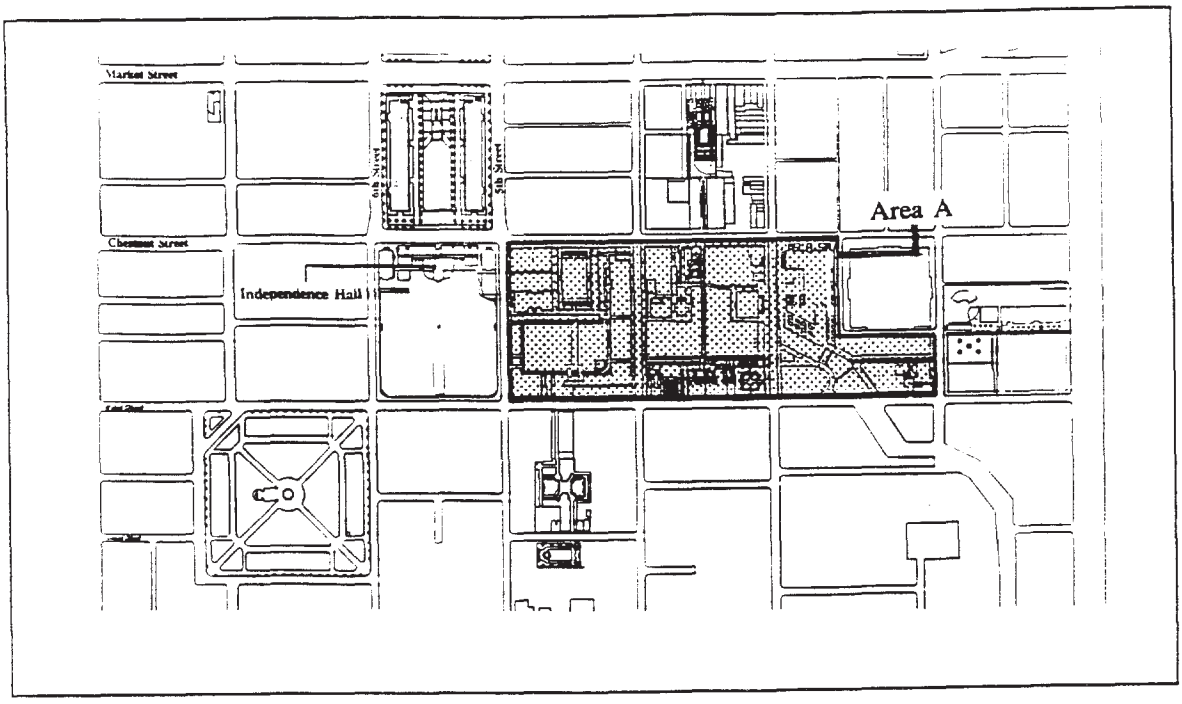


Brick walls and fencing, typical



Open green space looking east towards Third Street

Project Area A:

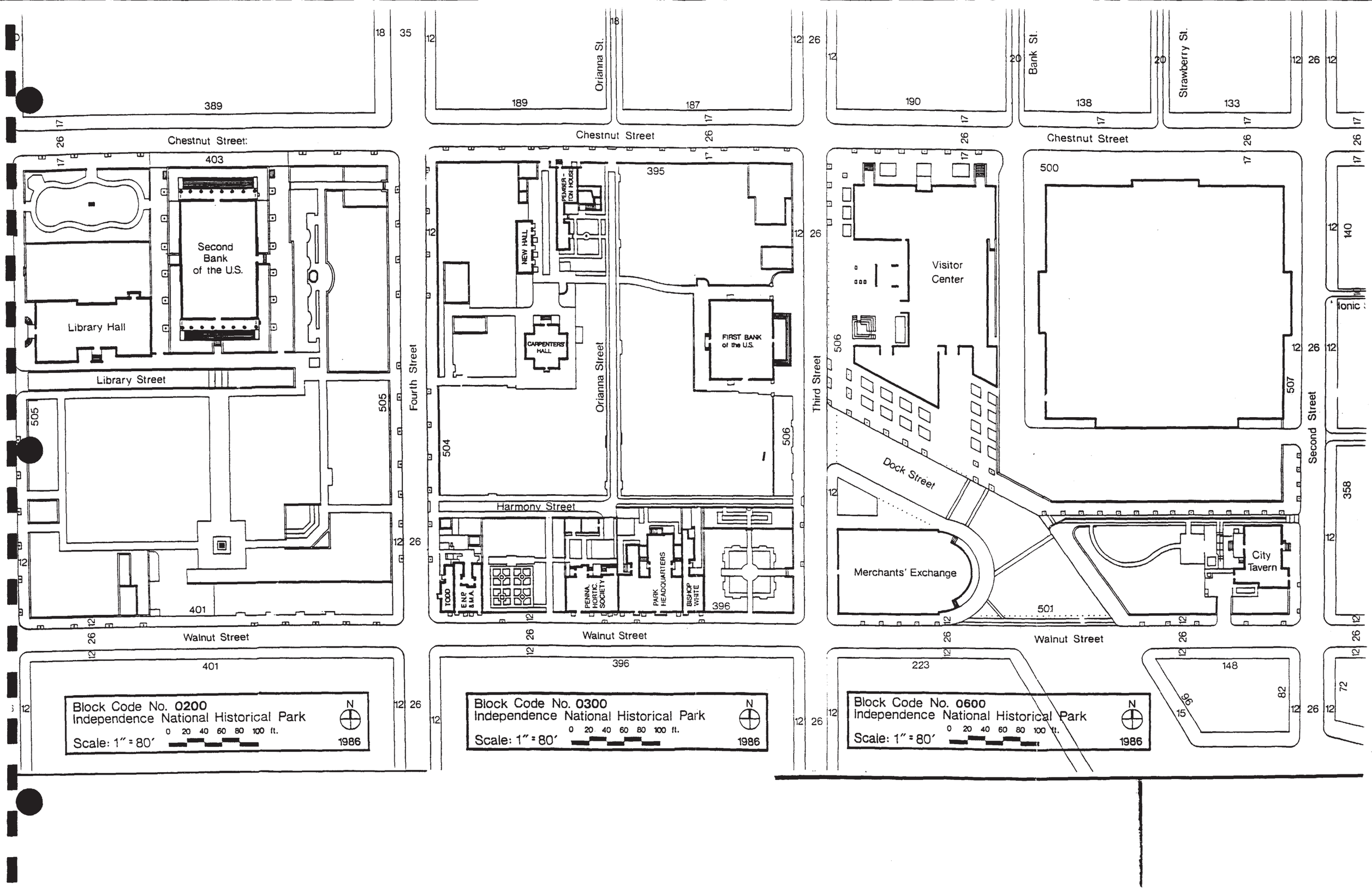


Historical Overview

Area A has been considered the "core" of Independence NHP. It consists of the three blocks east of Independence Hall and is similarly bordered by Chestnut Street to the north, Walnut Street to the south, and Second Street to the east. The major portions of Area A were constructed from 1960 through 1964 and were contracted in several phases. This area provided a setting for structures considered of great historic importance, albeit second to Independence Hall, including the First and Second Banks, Carpenter's Hall, Merchant's Exchange and the Bishop White and Todd Houses. Area A was also the selected location of the Visitors Center which, after much deliberation, developed as a new structure on the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets. The cultural landscape in the area is largely commemorative and highlights the treasured buildings associated with the early history of the nation.

Character-defining Features Identified and Evaluated:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ■ Response To Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ☐ Vegetation
- ■ Structures and Gardens
- ☐ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ☐ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions


Chestnut Street:
Chestnut Street
Chestnut Street
403
395
500
Second Bank of the U.S.
Library Hall
Library Street
Fourth Street
Orianna Street
Orianna St.
Bank St.
Strawberry St.
Third Street
Second Street
NEW HALL
PEMBERTON HOUSE
CARPENTERS' HALL
FIRST BANK of the U.S.
Visitor Center
Harmony Street
Dock Street
Merchants' Exchange
City Tavern
TODD
ENP & HA
PENNA. HORTIC. SOCIETY
PARK HEADQUARTERS
BISHOP WHITE
Walnut Street
Walnut Street
Walnut Street
389
189
187
190
138
133
140
358
401
396
223
148
82
72
99
15
504
505
506
507
501
Block Code No. 0200
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.
1986
Block Code No. 0300
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.
1986
Block Code No. 0600
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.
1986
N

Significance Level:

☐ International	☐ National	☐ State
☐ Local	■ Contributing	■ Non-contributing: Visitors' Center(structure and landscape)

Designer(s): EODC, NPS; Carol Johnson, Cambridge Seven (Visitors Center)

Acreage: 12.43 acres

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ■ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ☐ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:

Sources Consulted:

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Kiryakakis, James, "Report on Grounds Surrounding Second Bank of the United States with Emphasis on Conditions During Period From 1819-1836," Independence National Historical Park, 1955.

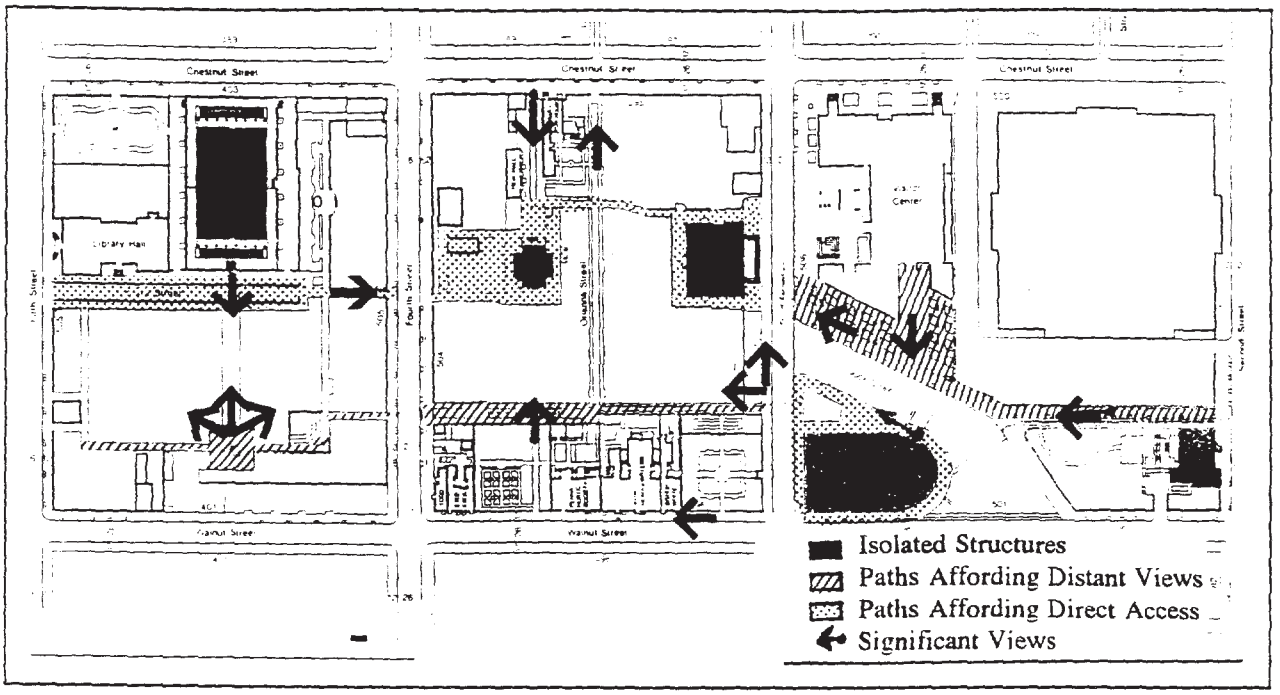
USDI National Park Service, "Mission 66 Prospectus, Independence National Historical Park," 1955.
USDI National Park Service, "Masterplan, Independence National Historical Park" 1952.

Staff, "Historic Grounds Report for First Bank of the United States in Independence National Historical Park," Independence National Historical Park, 1959.

Staff, "Historic Grounds Report for Carpenters Hall and Court,"Independence National Historical Park, 1958.

Staff, "Historic Grounds Report for Philadelphia Merchants Exchange," Independence National Historical Park, 1959.

Circulation and Views & Vistas



Description:

The creation of the area established a new way of viewing the historic buildings. The demolition of numerous surrounding structures left the remaining buildings standing in isolation and able to be viewed from all sides, rather than as part of a dense urban fabric that existed in this area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (see Appendix, 18th Century Base Maps). At Carpenters Hall and Second Bank, these views are further enhanced by deliberate axial relationships that focus directly on the structures. The major circulation sequence of Area A, which travels along both historic and contemporary paths (*see diagram, Restored and Reconstructed Site Features)* enhances the experience of viewing the structures by allowing both direct access and distant views.

Character-defining Features:

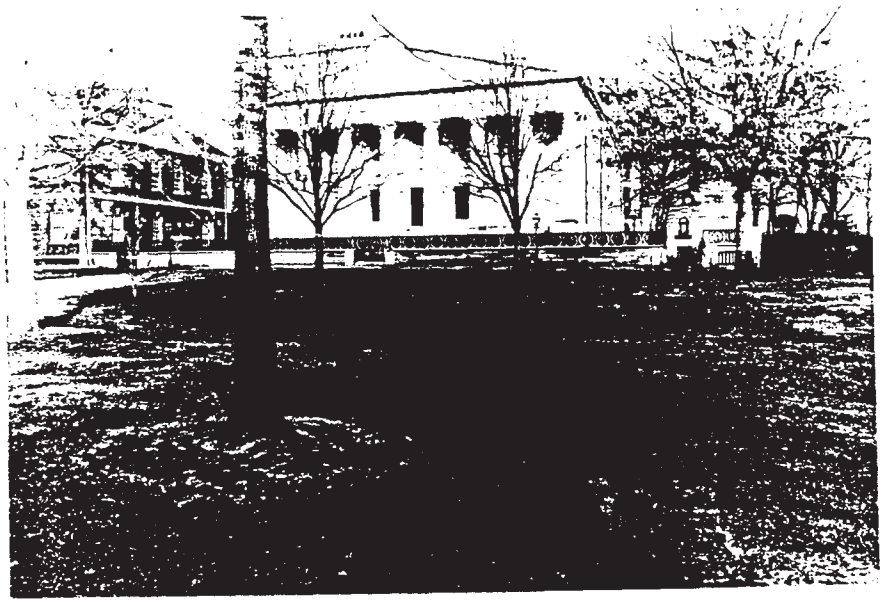
Circulation
-hierarchy of circulation routes: (dual experience) northern route-direct access to historic buildings, southern route-long views to historic buildings.

Views and Vistas
-Axial views to historic buildings.
-Distant views to historic buildings.

Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

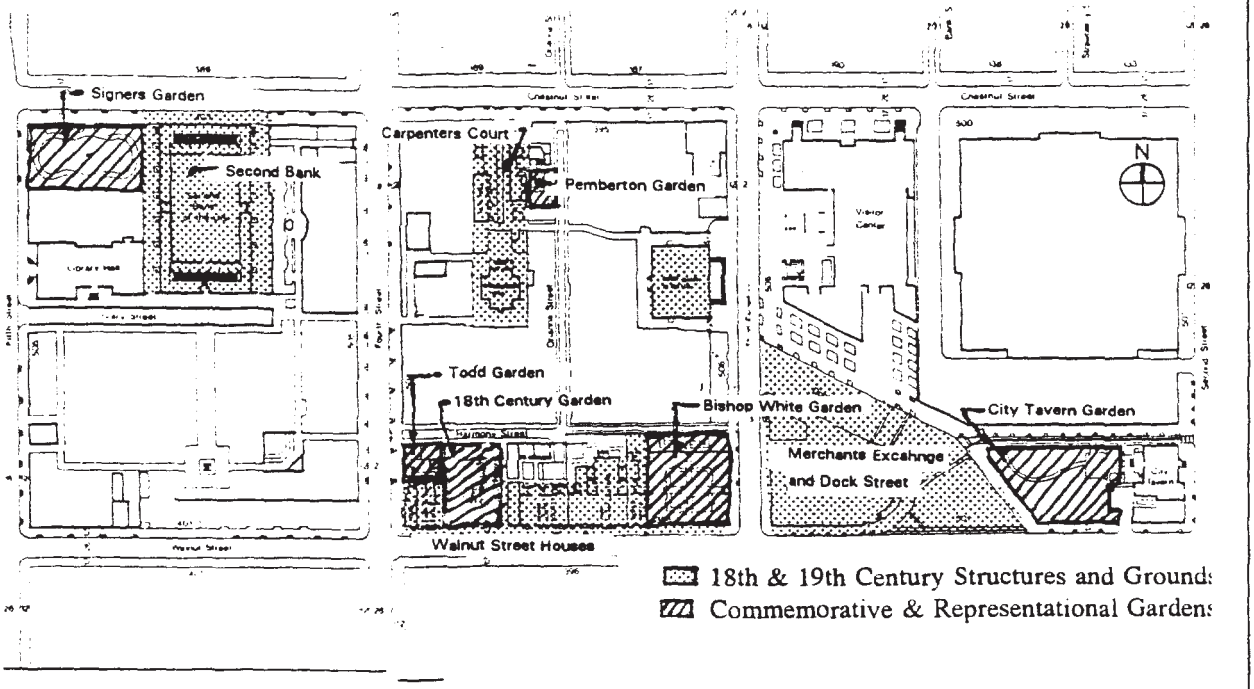
Notes:



Distant view to Second Bank from southern path



Direct view from Library Street



Description:

The predecessor of the cultural landscape report was the historic grounds report, a document that usually considered the landscape immediately around an individual structure, but rarely viewed the landscape in a comprehensive way, an approach that is expected today. Historic grounds reports were completed for Second Bank, Carpenters Court, Merchants Exchange and First Bank and appear to have provided the approach for the reconstruction of the immediate landscape around each structure. In addition, an extensive landscape section of a historic structures report for the Todd House was completed, which appears to have guided the construction of its garden. The Historic Grounds Report for Merchants Exchange indicates the philosophical struggles encountered by park historians in dealing with a strcutre and corresponding landscape that was significant to a period later than 1775-1800.

The restoration and reconstruction of other 18th and 19th century townhouses along Walnut Street in addition to the Todd and White houses was a conscious effort to recreate the historic street relationship. There is a with The structures as they relate to Dock Creek form a skeletal picture of historic Philadelphia, but without the continuous historic fabric, they are commemorative elements of the cultural landscape. This approach, however, is an example of historic preservation of the time.

The gardens in this area , such as Bishop White Garden, the Pemberton Garden, and the Signers' Garden, and City Tavern garden appear to evoke the texture and variety of landuse patterns that occurred in the late 18th century, although the gardens are merely representational in character and did not necessarily exist in those locations. Nor are they

necessarily expressive of the typical garden types that would have existed in Philadelphia. The City Tavern garden was donated in memory, Stephen Girard, an individual related to the early history of Philadelphia. The Signers' Garden is a setting for the memorial sculpture of "The Signer".

The 18th Century Garden, however, was an attempt at a purer representation of a typical formal garden of the period. According to 18th century basemaps, there was a garden in this location in the 18th century. In addition, the gardens for the Todd, McIlvaine and Morgan house was created based on a knowledge of communal use of space and a tight organization of outbuildings, garden areas, and paths.

Character-defining Features:

Structures:

-Various reconstructed landscape relationships relating to the buildings including:

-Reconstructed courtyard at Carpenters Court
-Restored street details at Merchants Exchange
-Restored side paths at Second Bank
-Reconstructed streetscape of Locust St and Harmony St relating to Walnut Street houses.
-Reconstructed City Tavern

Gardens:

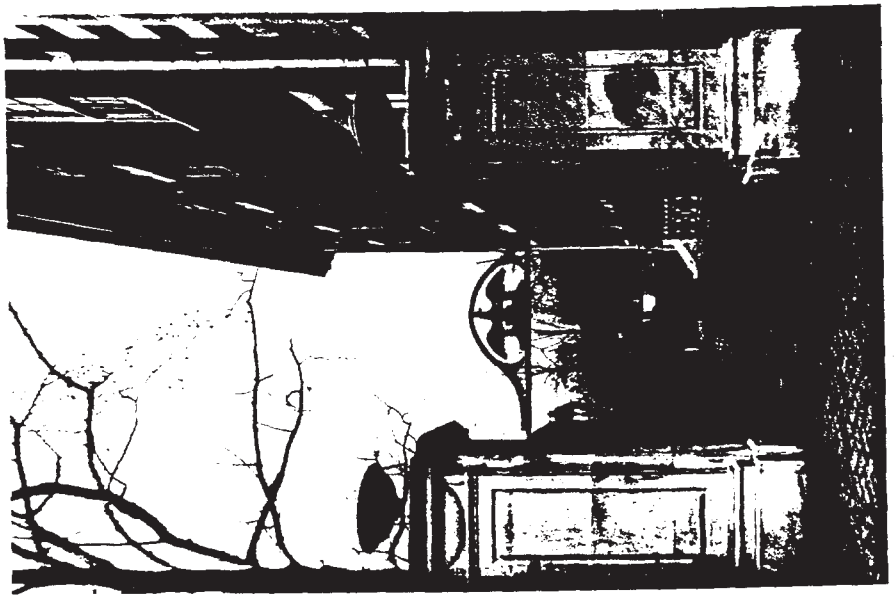
-Gardens as an interpretation of early Philadelphia domestic land use patterns
-18th century garden as characteristic prototype of formal garden
-Todd Garden as characteristic example of middle-class utilitarian garden

UTM References:

General Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:



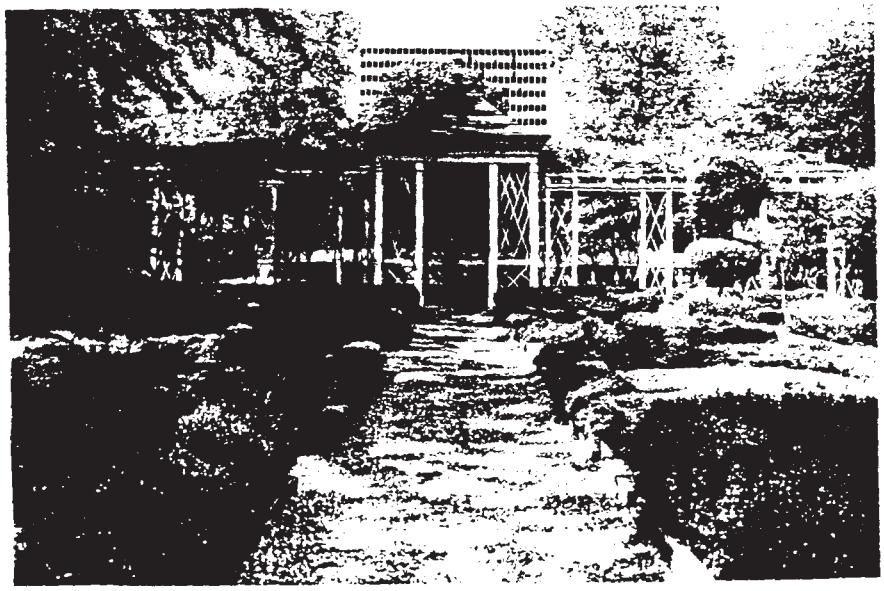
Reconstructed gates at First Bank



Dock Street & Merchants Exchange, view to First Bank

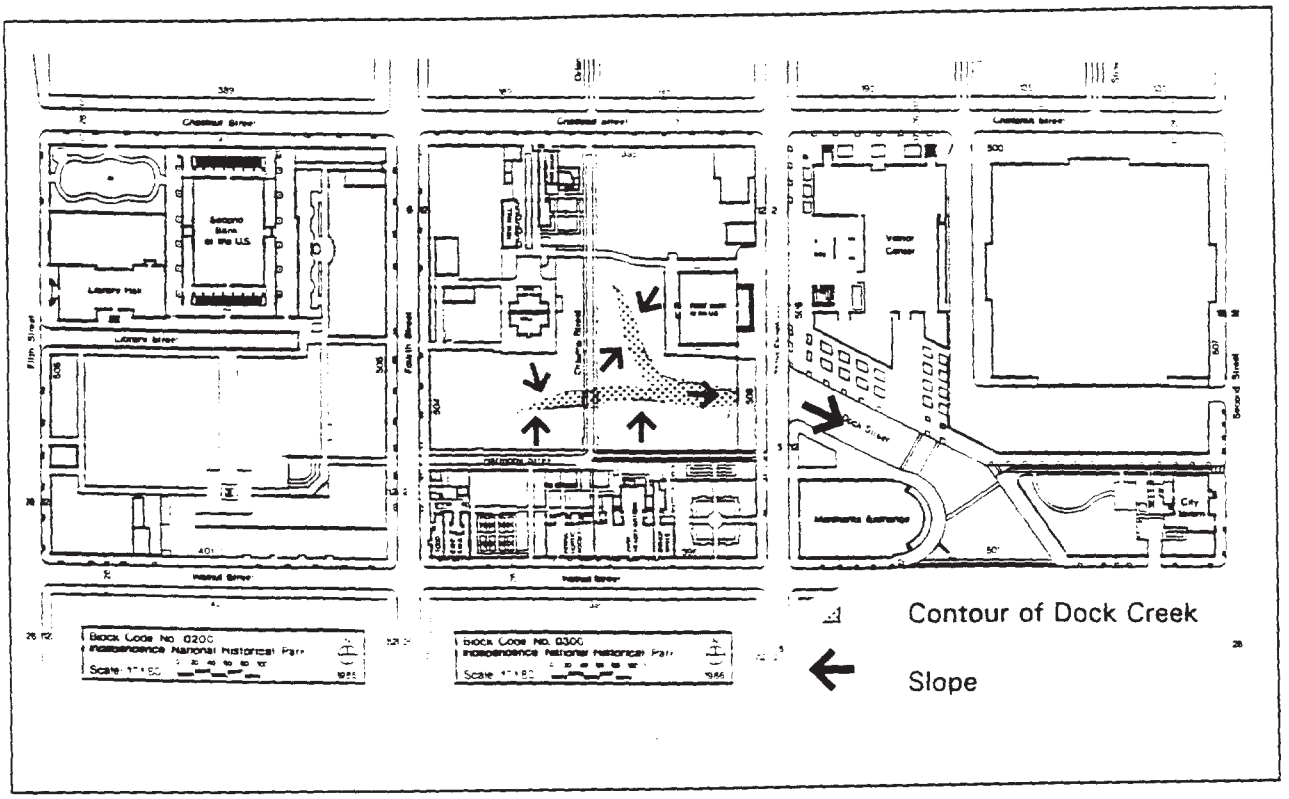


Carpenters Court looking south



18th Century Garden looking north towards pergola

Response to Natural Features: Topography



Description:

Topography recalls the historic function and relationship of Dock Street(Creek) first as a waterway then a paved link to the Delaware River; further manipulation of the ground to the west of Third Street continues the line of that historically significant creek. The creek had long been covered over, but NPS landscape architects in the 1950s encouraged recalling its course by creating a swale. The location upland of the surrounding buildings suggests it historic function as a natural drainage and manmade sewer

Character-defining Features:
-Slope of Dock Street towards the river
-Manipulation of the landform to suggest the former path of Dock Creek



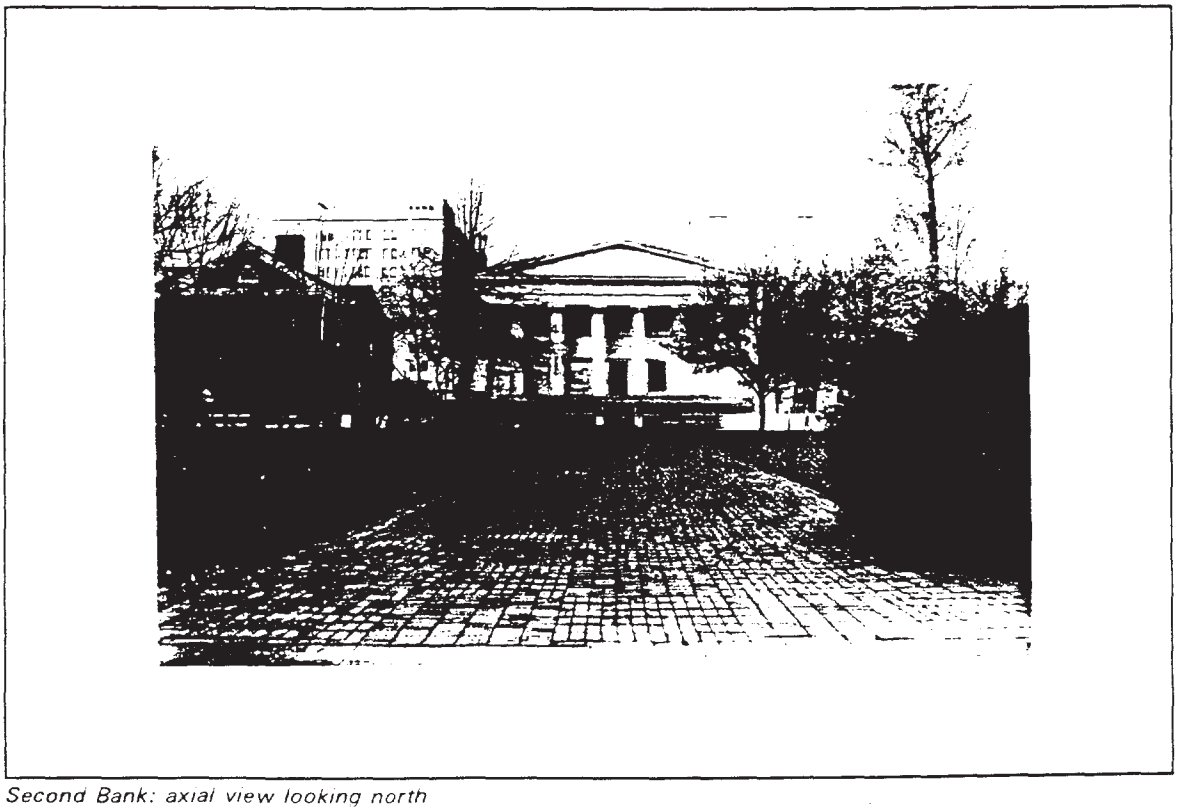
Dock Street sloping southeast towards Delaware River



Contour of Dock Creek west of 3rd Street



Carpenters Hall: axial view looking north



Second Bank: axial view looking north



Chestnut Street looking west.



Hawthorn allee adjacent to 18th Century Garden



Todd Garden from Walnut Street



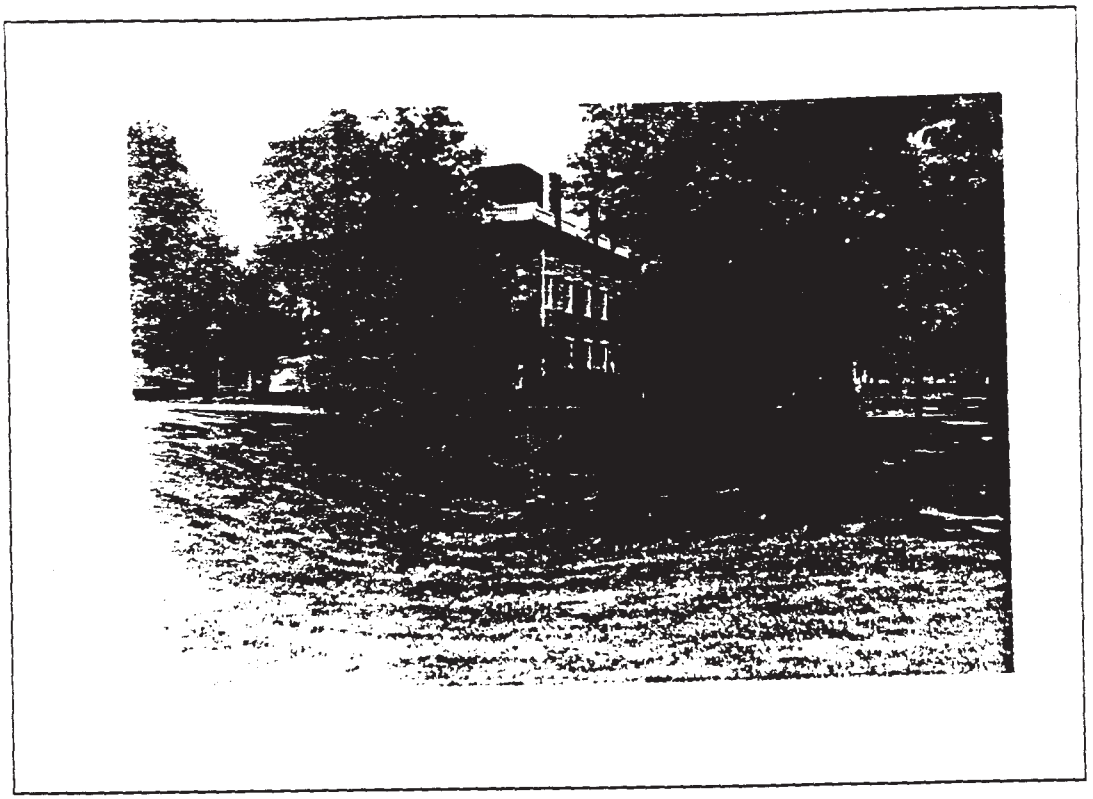
Third Street at Todd Garden lokking north



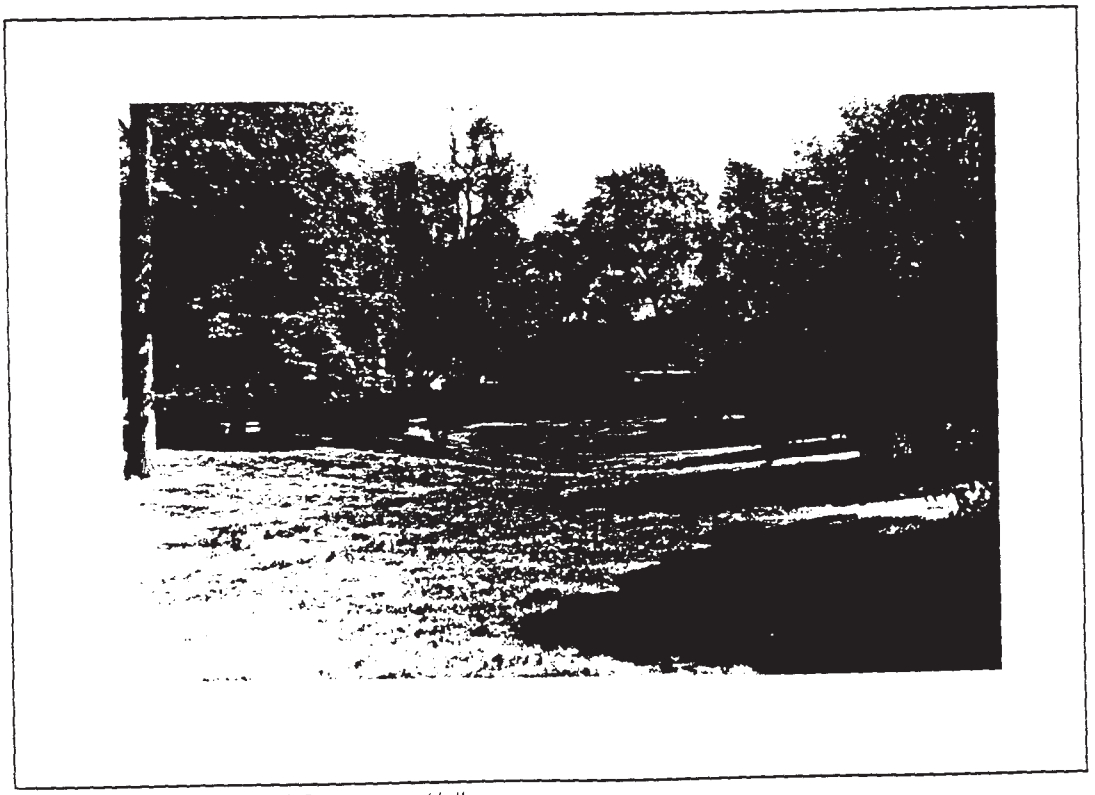
Harmony Street looking east



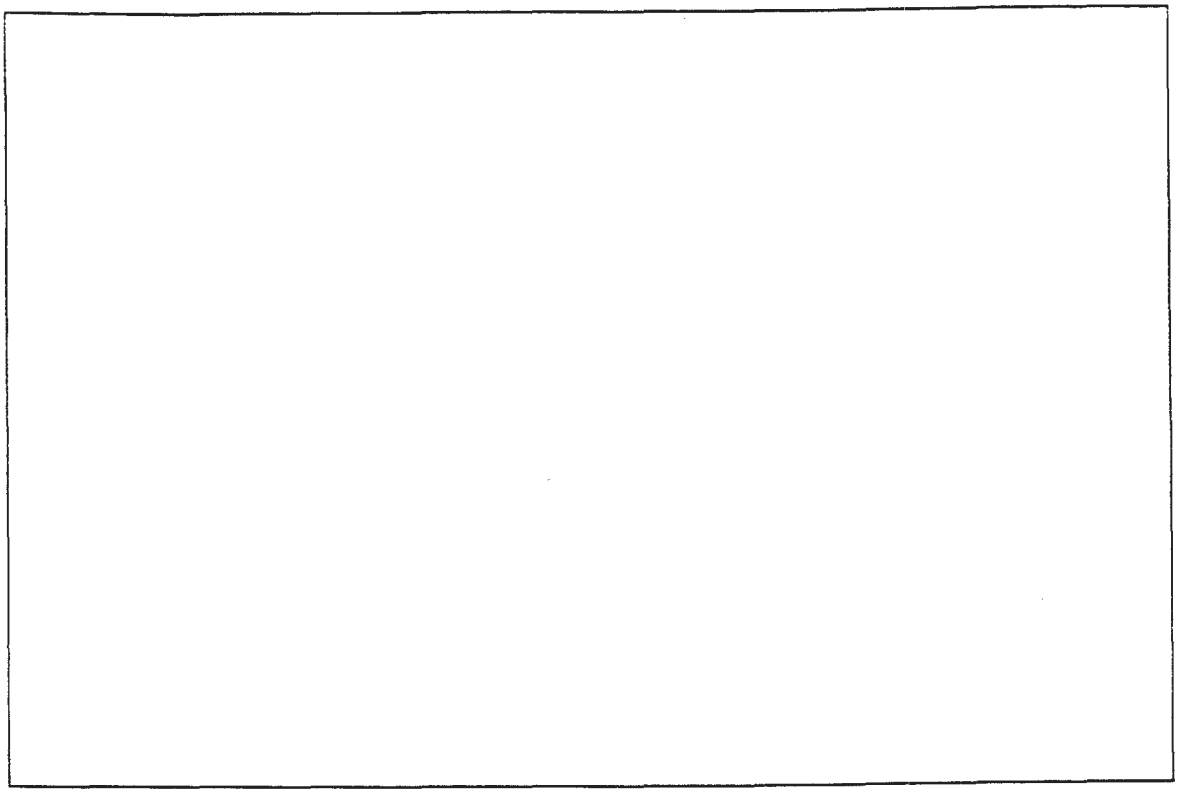
Pemberton Garden

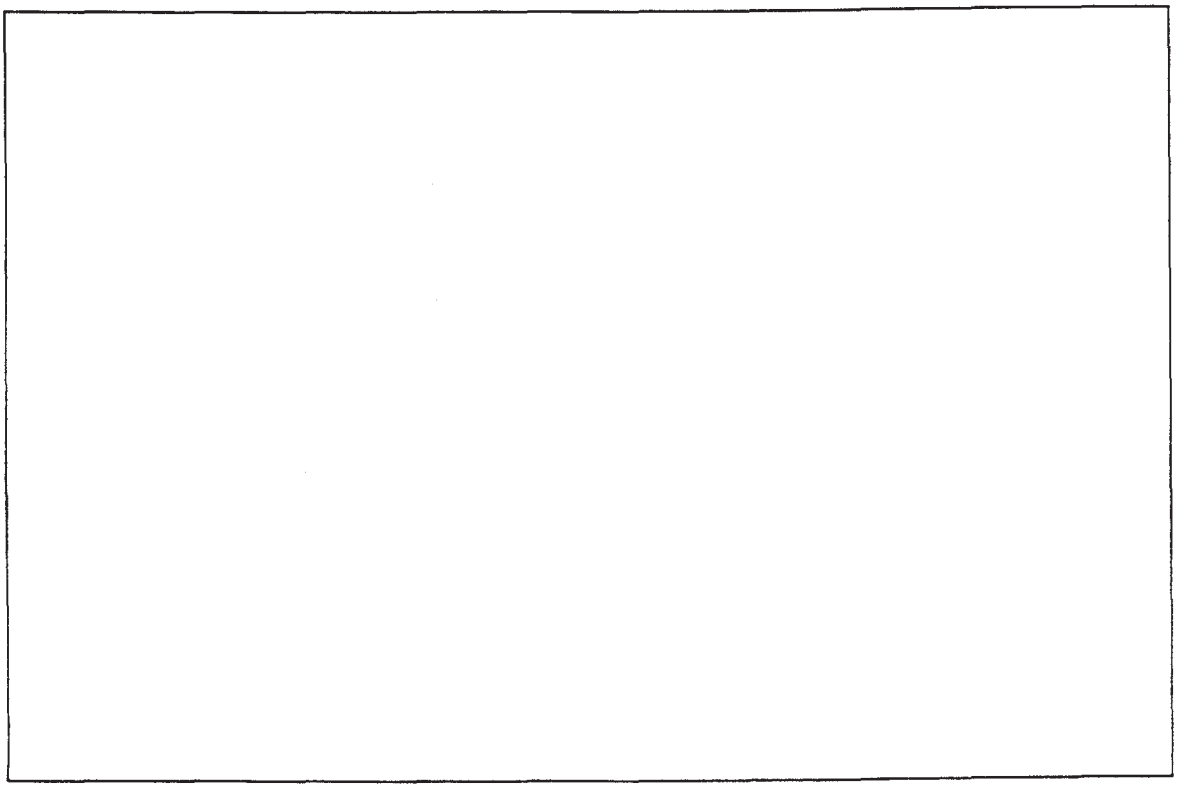


Contour of Dock Creek and brick bridge

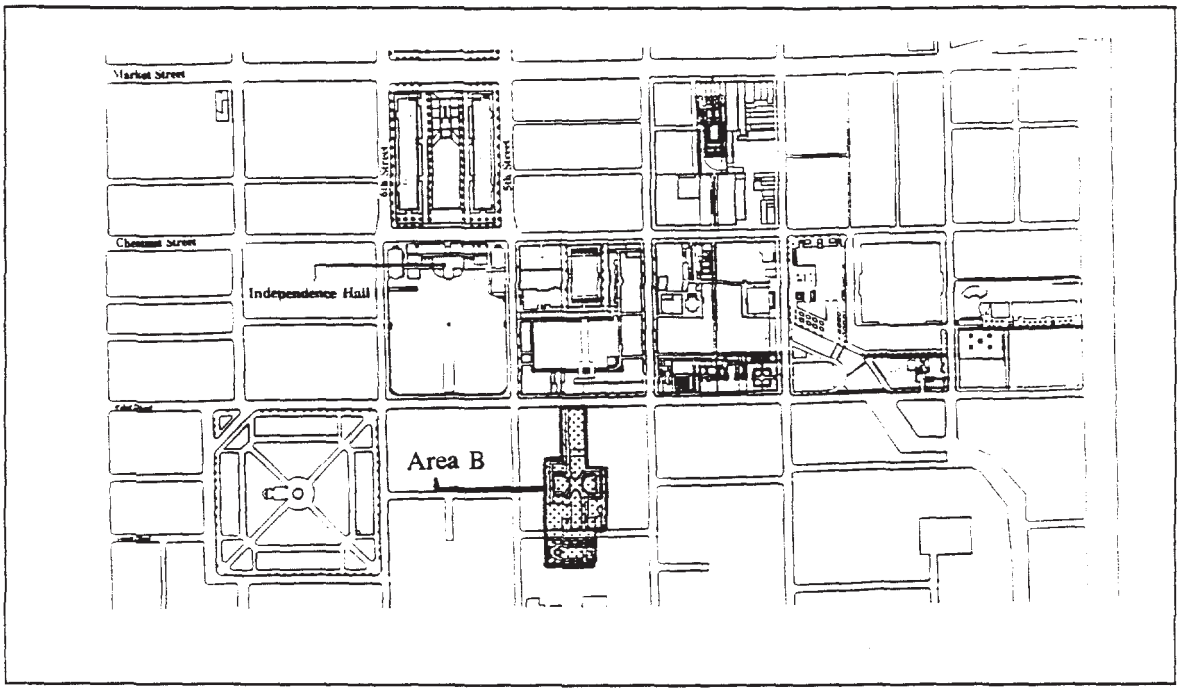


Open green lawn east of Carpenters Hall





Project Area B:



Historical Overview

Area B was first conceived as a pedestrian mall extending mid-block from Walnut Street to Pine Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. It was to link St. Mary's Churchyard and other points of historic interest in the redeveloping neighborhood (now known as Society Hill) to the south of the park. This extension, first described by the Shrines Commission Report, was an attempt to integrate the Park's circulation paths with those being established by the Philadelphia City Planning Commission throughout the neighborhood. Today, it links the core park spaces with a restored portion of Locust Street and the Magnolia Garden. There are implied connections to other neighborhood streets and interior courts of Society Hill. The original connections to the St Marys courtyard no longer function. The Rose Garden, which is located along the linear path north of Locust Street, was donated in 1971 by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Further south, the Magnolia Tribute Garden was donated by the Garden Club of America as a memorial to the thirteen original colonies. Completed in the Spring of 1959, two noted members of the Garden Club of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles Platt and Mrs. Frederick Rosengarten, contributed to its design. As with Area A, the creation of Area B necessitated the demolition of numerous structures as it was literally carved out of existing urban fabric.

Character-defining Features Identified and Evaluated:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Response To Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ■ Vegetation
- ☐ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ■ Structures and Gardens
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ■ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions

Designers: EODC, NPS
Garden Club of America

Acreage: 2.27 acres

Significance Level:

- ☐ International
- ☐ National
- ☐ State
- ☐ Local
- ■ Contributing
- ■ Non-contributing

List:
Magnolia Garden
Rose Garden

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Not Determined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ■ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ☐ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:

Sources Consulted:

Bodine, Mrs. James. Telephone interview with Amy Freitag, December, 1993.

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

USDI National Park Service, "Draft Statement for Management: Independence National Historical Park," 1993.

USDI National Park Service, Project Completion Reports, 1958-1962: Independence National Historical Park.

Circulation & Views and Vistas

Description:

A predominant characteristic of this area is a linear walkway that shifts in the center, leading visitors along a commemorative path through a rose garden and to Locust Street and the Garden Club of America Magnolia Garden. Part of this path appears to follow the line of a former interior street, although no indication has been found through this inventory that the this was intentional. The path makes the transition from the public center of the park to the typical neighborhood. The linkeage with other city interior passageways remains apparent: at the end of Locust Street to the east begins a walkway that extends through the Society Hill neighborhood and to the west is a connection to Washington Square. Views are an important characteristic of the area and again are intimately linked to the circulation sequence. Views to Locust St and to the Second Bank occur along the primary path and establish a visual connection between the historic heart of the city and to the historic neighborhood to the south. The vista west along Locust Street extends to Washington Square and highlights the relationship of the public square to the neighborhood. This area of the park a remnant of an original interior alley paved in pebblestone.

Character-defining Features:

Circulation:

-Linear path to Locust Street and neighborhood of Society Hill.
-Path through enclosed space in interior of block.
-Connections to other city paths in Society Hill and to Washington Square.
-Historic alley remnant

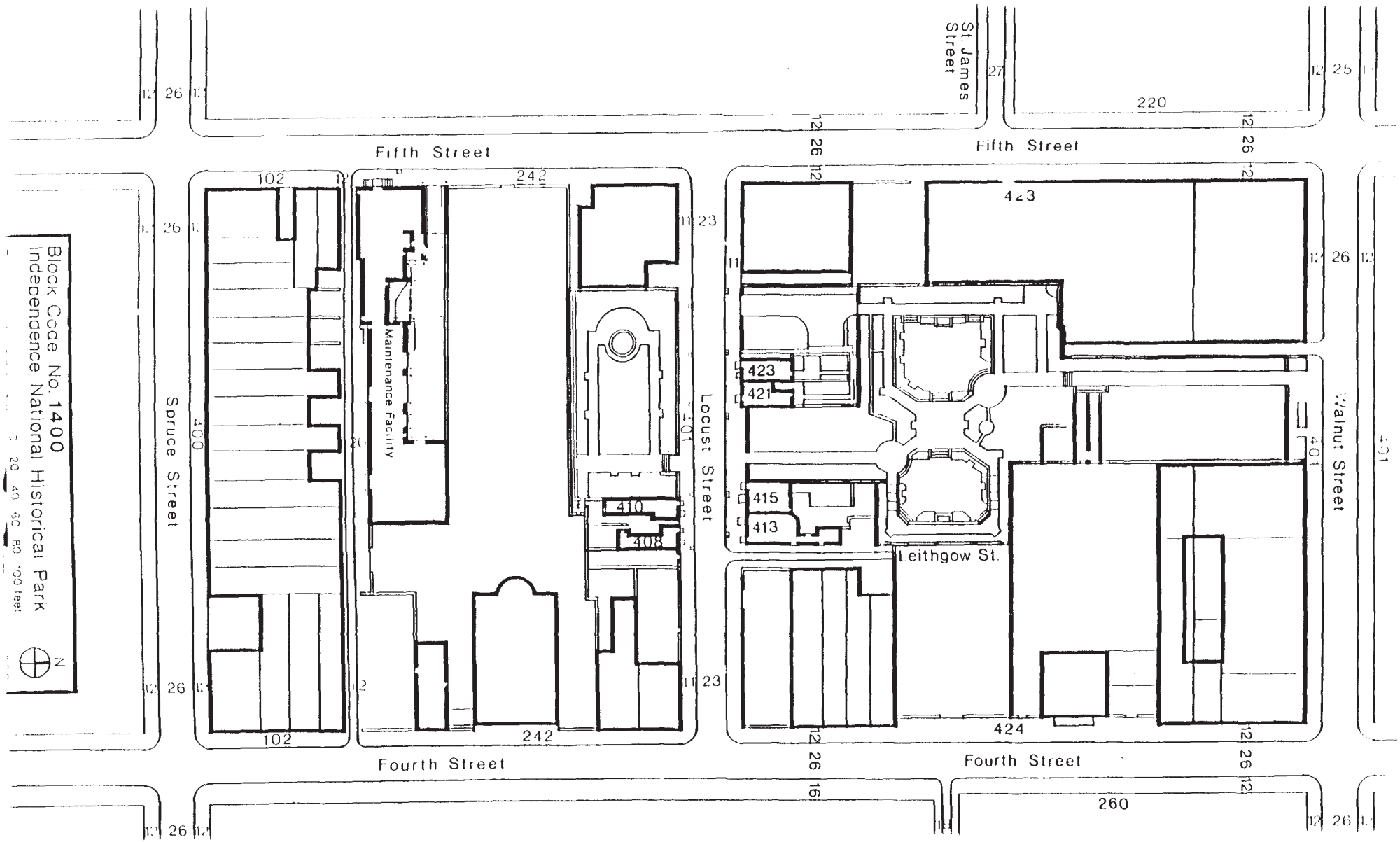
Views and Vistas:

-Views to the Second Bank
-Views to Locust Street and Magnolia Garden
-Views along Locust Street to Washington Square and Society Hill

Condition:

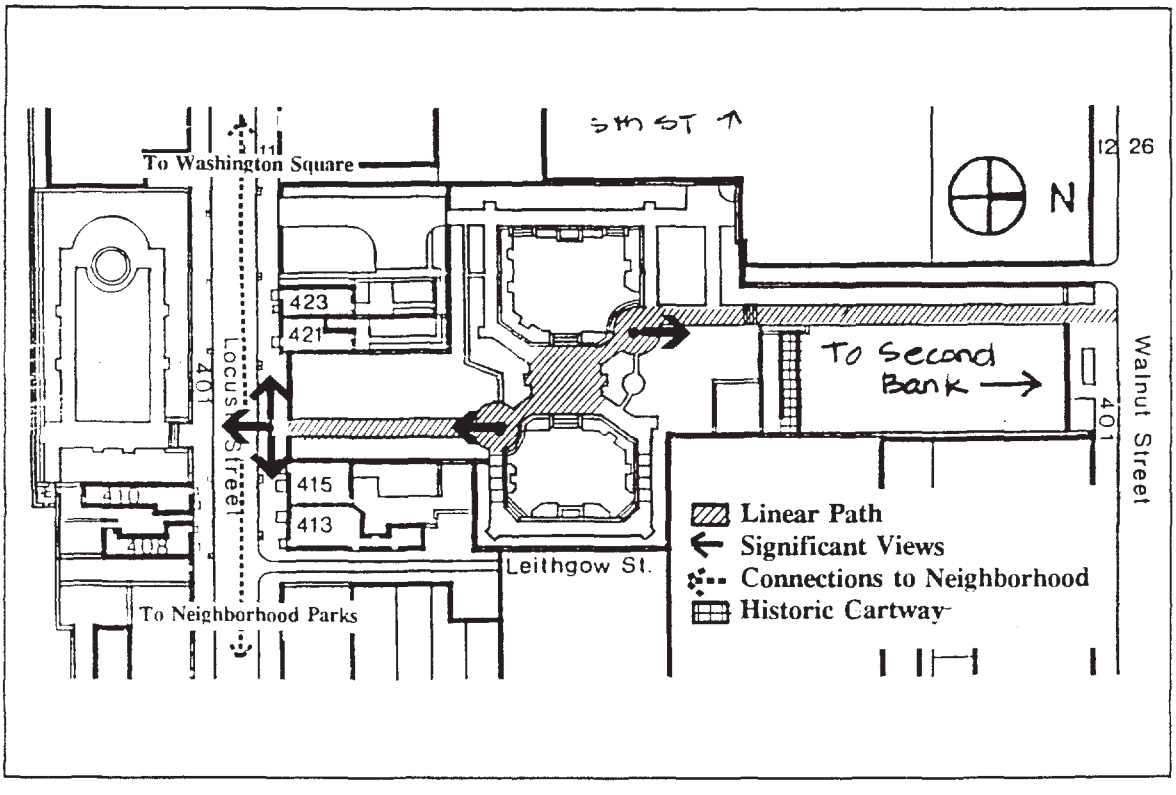
□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:

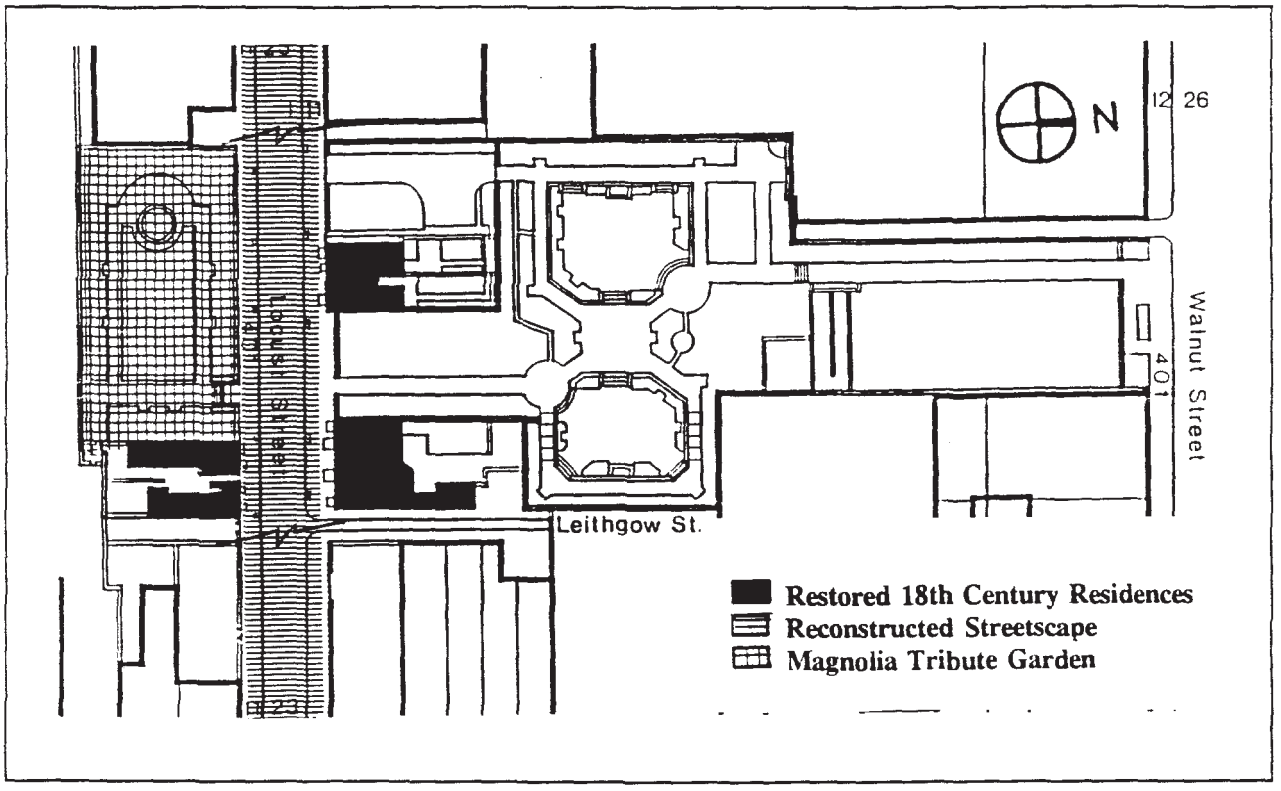

Block Code No. 1400
Independence National Historical Park
St. James Street
Fifth Street
Fifth Street
220
Spruce Street
Maintenance Facility
Locust Street
Walnut Street
Leithgow St.
Fourth Street
Fourth Street
260
102
242
423
421
415
413
410
408
424
400
401
26
23
12
11



View north to Second Bank



Structures and Gardens:



Description:

Locust Street Houses, restored by the National Park Service in the late 1950s as part of Project Area B creates a street scene representative in scale and form of 18th century Philadelphia. The Magnolia Garden, donated and designed by the Garden Club of America, is a quiet vest pocket park providing a serene termination to the linear mid-block path. The Magnolias surround a rectangular green with a circular fountain at the far end detailed in soapstone and surrounded by bluestone paving.

Character-defining Features:

-Scale, form, and character of residential street.
-Locust Street houses
-Garden Club of America Magnolia Tribute Garden

Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:
Although the Magnolia Garden has been identified as non-contributing, it commemorates the thirteen colonies and therefore it is related to the historic themes of the park. This space also may be important as an example of a design of the Garden Club of America, an organization responsible for projects in American cities across the nation for over 75 years.

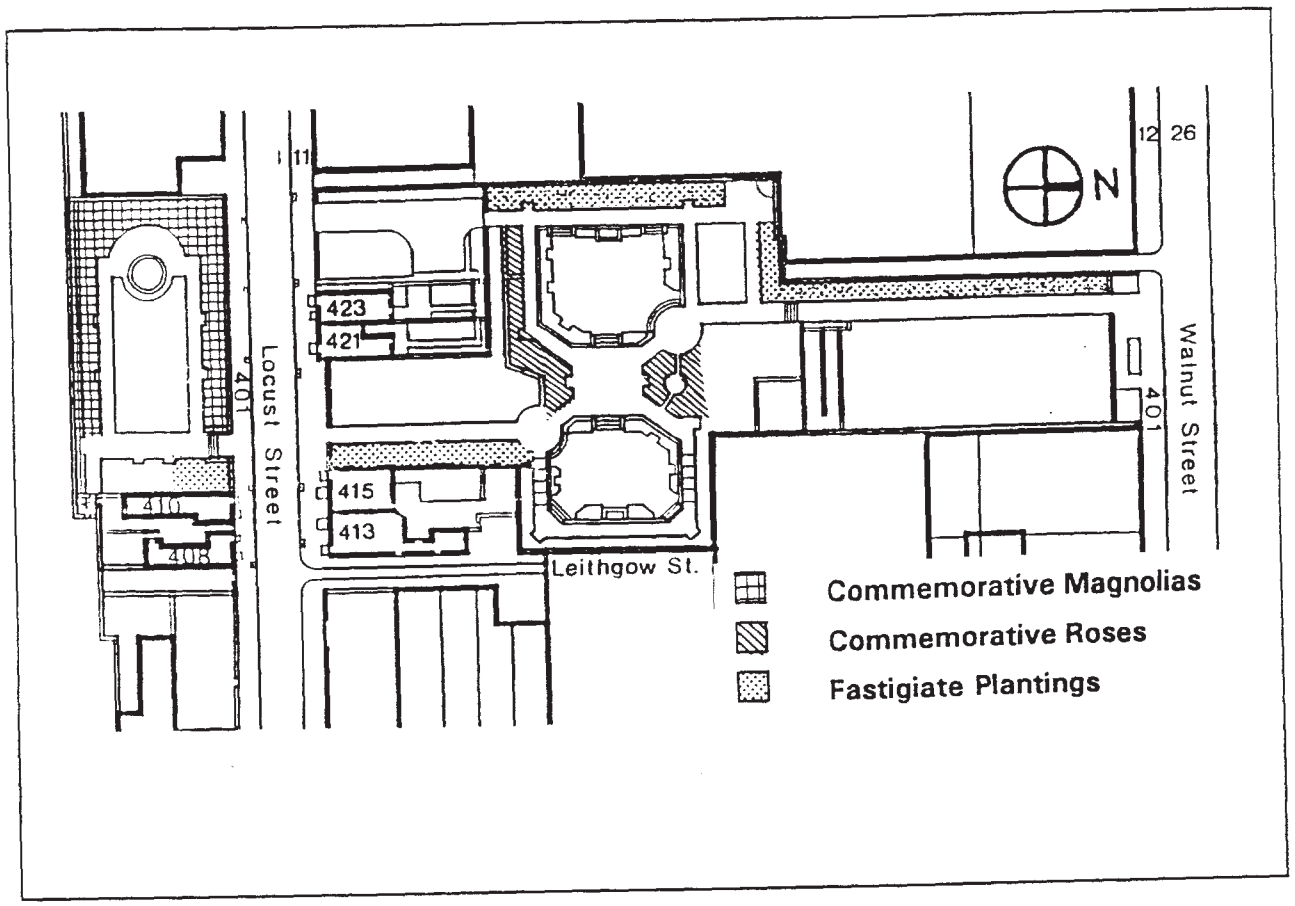


Locust Street houses looking west



Magnolia Garden looking west

Vegetation:



Description:

A predominant characteristic of vegetation of this area is the fastigiate plantings that line the linear path, a sequence that begins north of Walnut Street and terminates at the Magnolia Garden *(See also diagram-Vegetation)*. In addition, there are two types of commemorative plantings. The Daughters of the American Revolution donated 56 Roses, all of 18th century origin, one for each signer of the Declaration of Independence. The thirteen Saucer Magnolias located in the Magnolia Garden represent each colony. and were donated by branch garden clubs from those states.

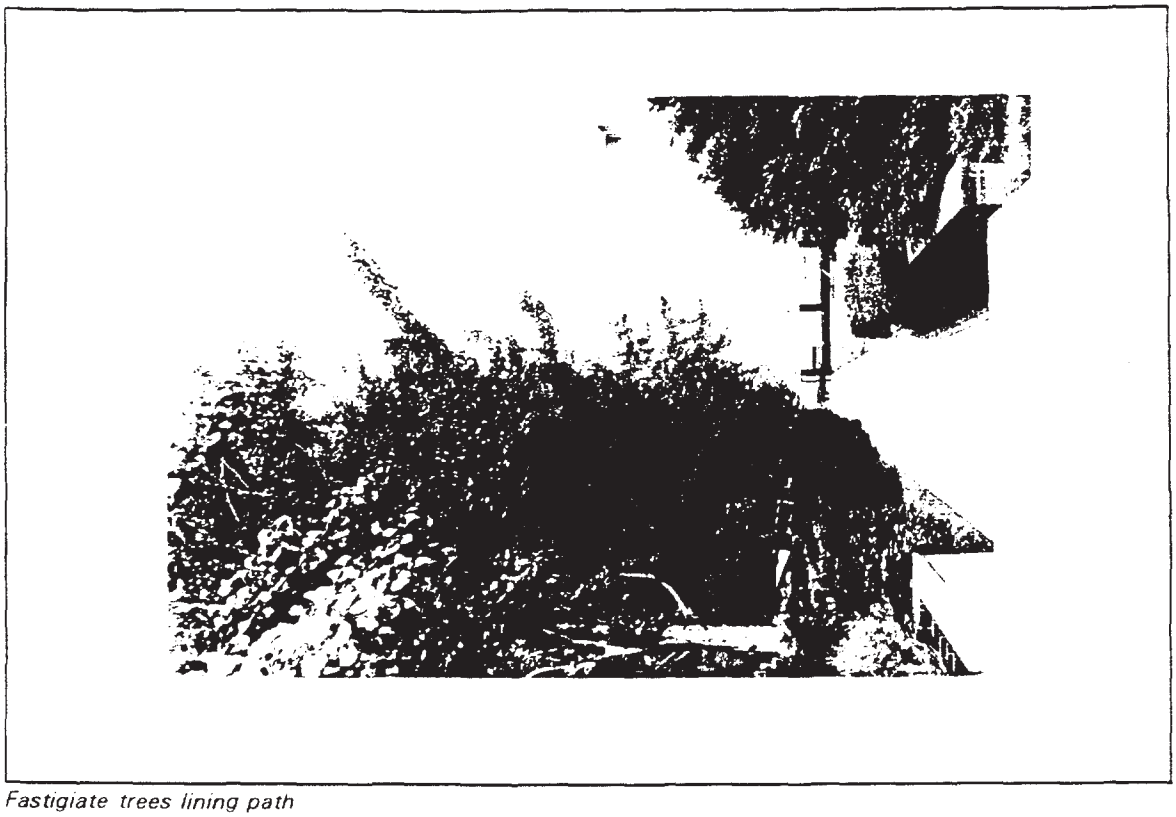
Character-defining features:

-Linear paths reinforced by fastigiate species
-Commemorative plantings: Magnolia soulangeana and 18th century Roses

Condition:

□Good □Fair □Poor

Notes:



Fastigiate trees lining path

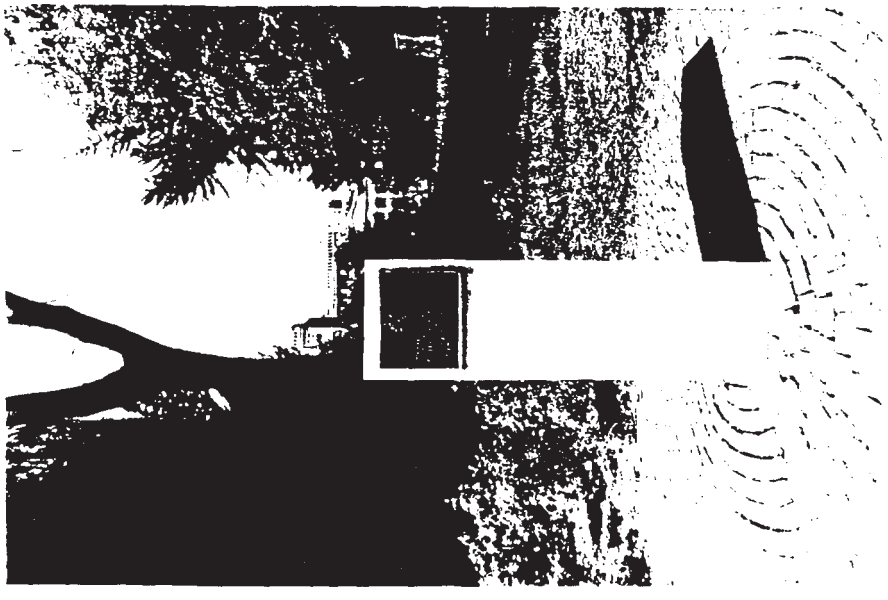


Commemorative Roses in Rose Garden

Additional Photo Documentation: Area B



Rose Garden looking northeast



Sundial marker in Rose Garden



Linear path looking south to Locust Street



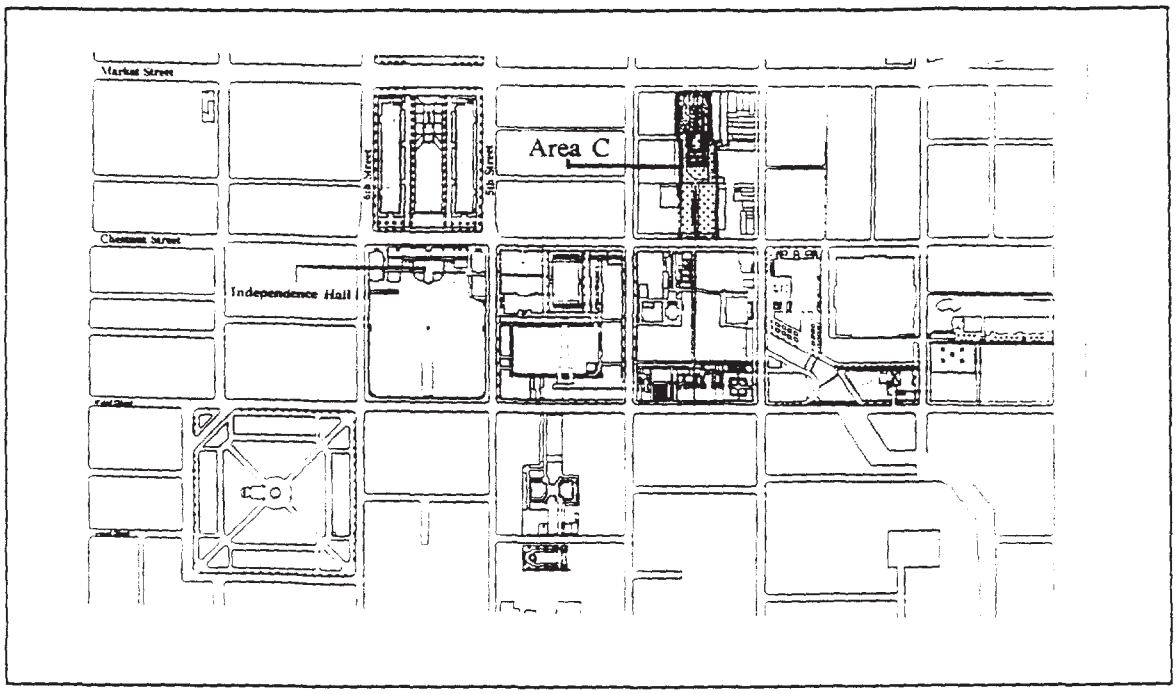
Historic alley remnant



Central space in Rose Garden



Project Area C (Franklin Court):



Historical Overview

Project Area C, or Franklin Court, celebrates Benjamin Franklin and his life in Philadelphia. It is bounded by Market Street to the north, Chestnut Street to the south, and is enclose by buildings between 3rd Street and 4th Street. Similar to the rest of the park, Franklin Court has been carved out of urban fabric that post-dated the early 19th century. It is physically linked to Project Area A by a long, narrow alley, providing a strong visual axis from Market Street into the heart of the Park

After building his house in the center of the court between 1764 and 1765, Franklin capitalized on Market Street frontage by constructing several Market Street buildings that he used as shops and rental properties. Because Benjamin Franklin's house was razed in 1812 and substantial alterations had rendered the Market Street houses indistinguishable, the interpretation of this site provided a challenge to Park planners. That challenge made Franklin Court a low priority. In the late 60's a three part theme master plan was adopted. One of the themes, "Franklin, Man of Ideas," catalyzed Park planning at Franklin Court.

During the 1950's and 60's, archaeology was conducted on the site of the house as well as on the sites of the Market Street Houses. Nineteenth century construction on the Franklin House site destroyed most of the archaeological evidence of the house itself although significant evidence was found under Orianna Street and its sidewalks including a privy, floor patterns and foundation remnants. Despite some documentary and archaeological evidence, the Park Service did not have sufficient evidence to reconstruct Franklin's house. In the mid 1970's an interpretive solution was first suggested by Park Historical Architect, Penny Batchelar and further articulated by the Philadelphia architecture firm, Venturi & Rauch. Venturi suggested a marking of the Franklin House with white architectural framing and viewing shelters over archaeological remains. The Market Street houses received full exterior restoration in order to provide a setting and signpost on the Market Street entrance to the

Park. The Franklin garden is an abstraction of formal eighteenth century typologies that uses modern references to evoke images of the past. Historian Constance M. Greiff commented: "The result as a small but complex landscape, filled with references to the past, but also very much a product of its own time." The abstract approach to marking historic features at Franklin Court is an example of the evolving attitude towards historic preservation illustrated at Independence NHP.

Character-defining Features Identified and Evaluated:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Response To Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ■ Vegetation
- ■ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ■ Structures and Gardens
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ■ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions

Designer(s): Ben Franklin - 1764-
Venturi Rauch - 1974

Acreage:

Significance Level:

- ☐ International
- ☐ National
- ☐ State
- ☐ Local
- ■ Contributing
- ■ Non-contributing: Museum

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

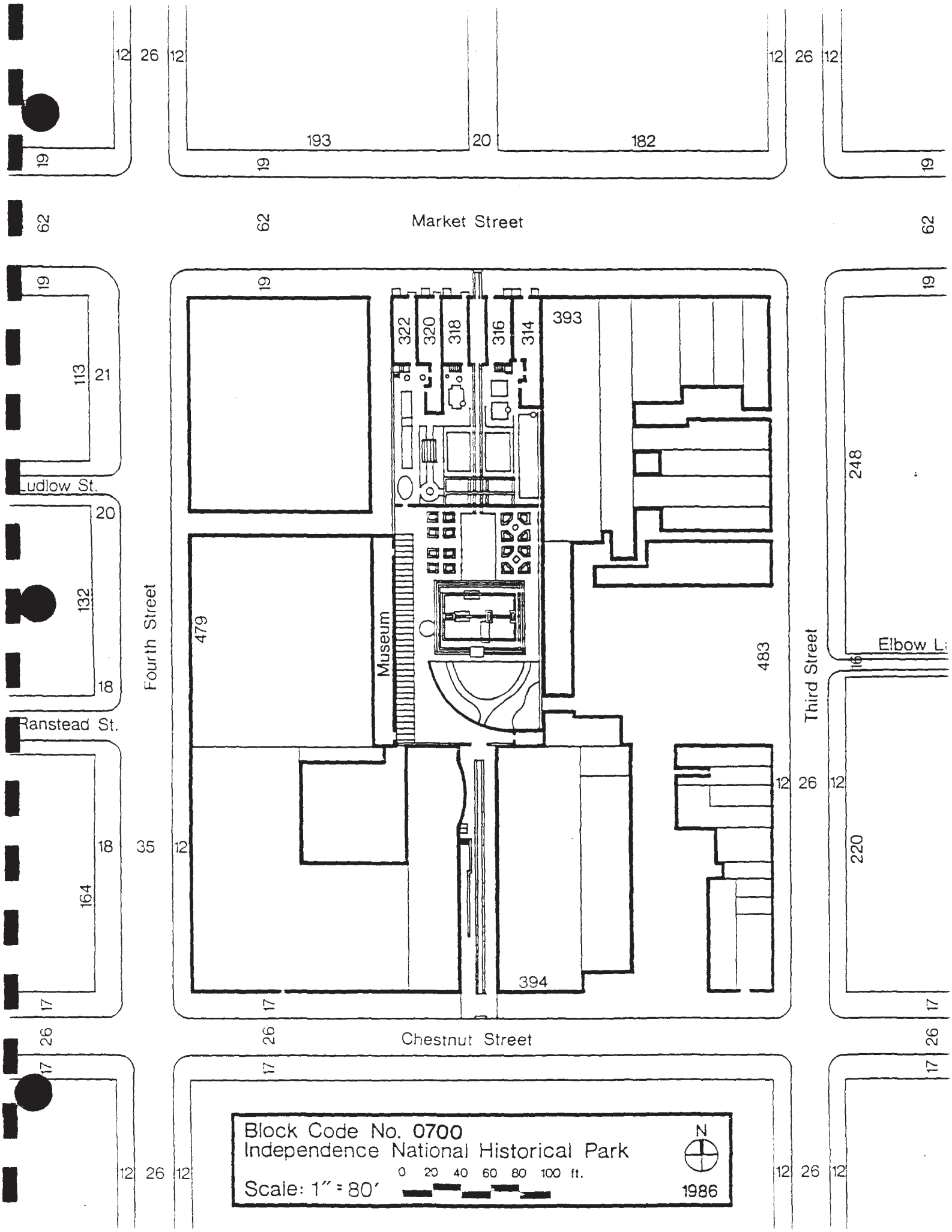
Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ■ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ☐ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:


Market Street
Fourth Street
Third Street
Chestnut Street
Ludlow St.
Ranstead St.
Elbow L
Museum
322
320
318
316
314
393
479
483
394
193
182
113
132
164
248
220
Block Code No. 0700
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.
N
1986

Sources Consulted:

Batchelar, Penelope H.,"An Architecural Summary of Franklin Court and Benjamin Franklin's House," Independence National Historical Park, September, 1969.

Cutler, Rev. Mannasah

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Notes:

Information from an interview with Venturi Rauch project manager David Vaughn will be incorporated into final inventory.

Circulation & Views and Vistas

Description:

The circulation sequence from the north into an enclosed interior court reinforces the historic relationship of Franklins house and the surrounding city context. The court during Franklins era was enclosed by a wall on the south side (see Appendix, Historical Base Map, Franklin Court); access from this point does not accurately portray the circulation pattern of that time period, however, its visual link to both the interior court and the historic heart of park is a critical aspect. Views are also intimately associated with the circulation patterns. Axial views to the center of the courtyard from both Market Street as well as Chestnut street provide a strong link to this space. In addition, views from the interior of the courtyard out provide an important orientation within the city. Inside the court, a unique way of viewing the archeological remains of Franklin's house was established. Three concrete strucutures with a glass viewing areas were built over the site, allowing direct views into the ground.

Character-defining Features:

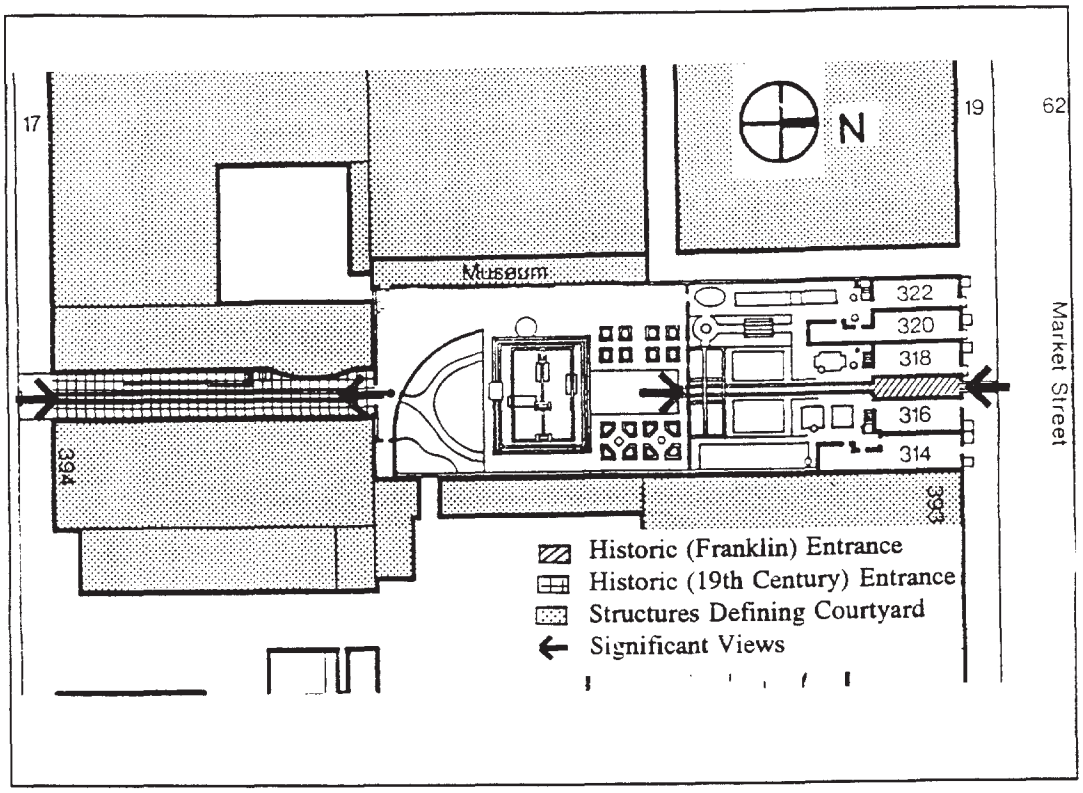
Circulation:

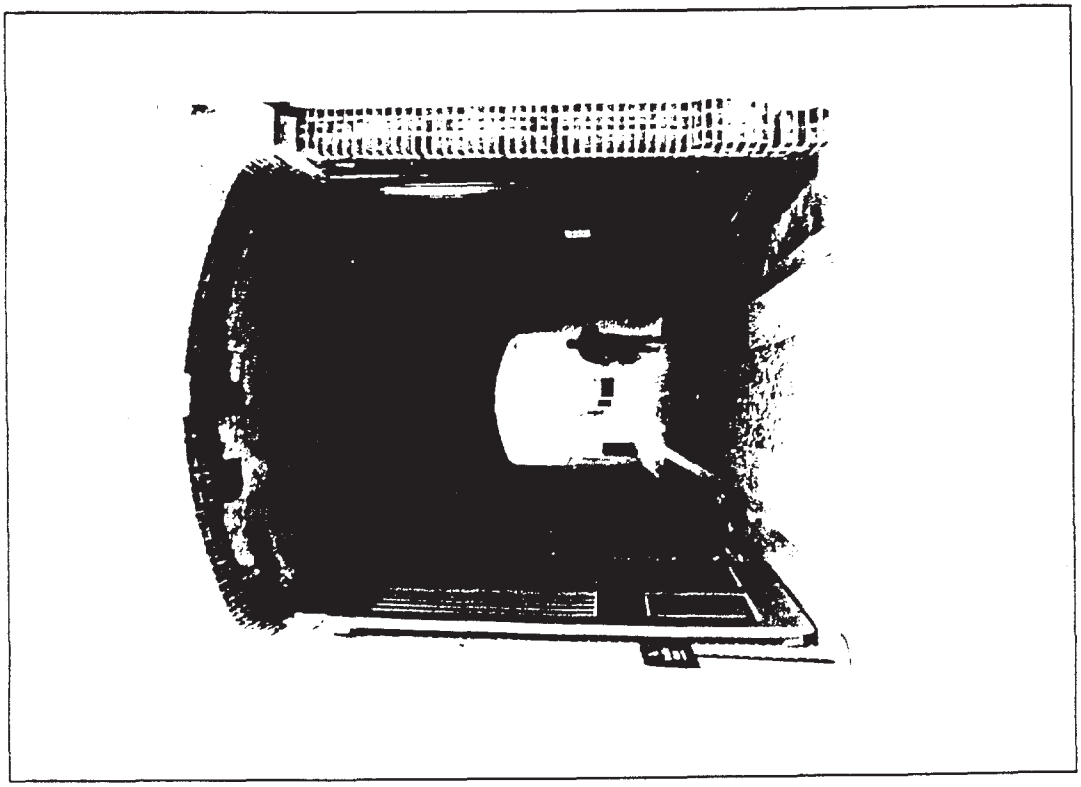
-Access through northern narrow passage along the lines of historic circulation route off Market Street (Franklin Entrance).
-Access through southern narrow passage (Orianna Street).

Views:
-Views from Market Street to center courtyard
-Views from Chestnut Street to center courtyard
-Views from center courtyard to Market street and to Chestnut Street and the Park.
-Views into ground at archeological site

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

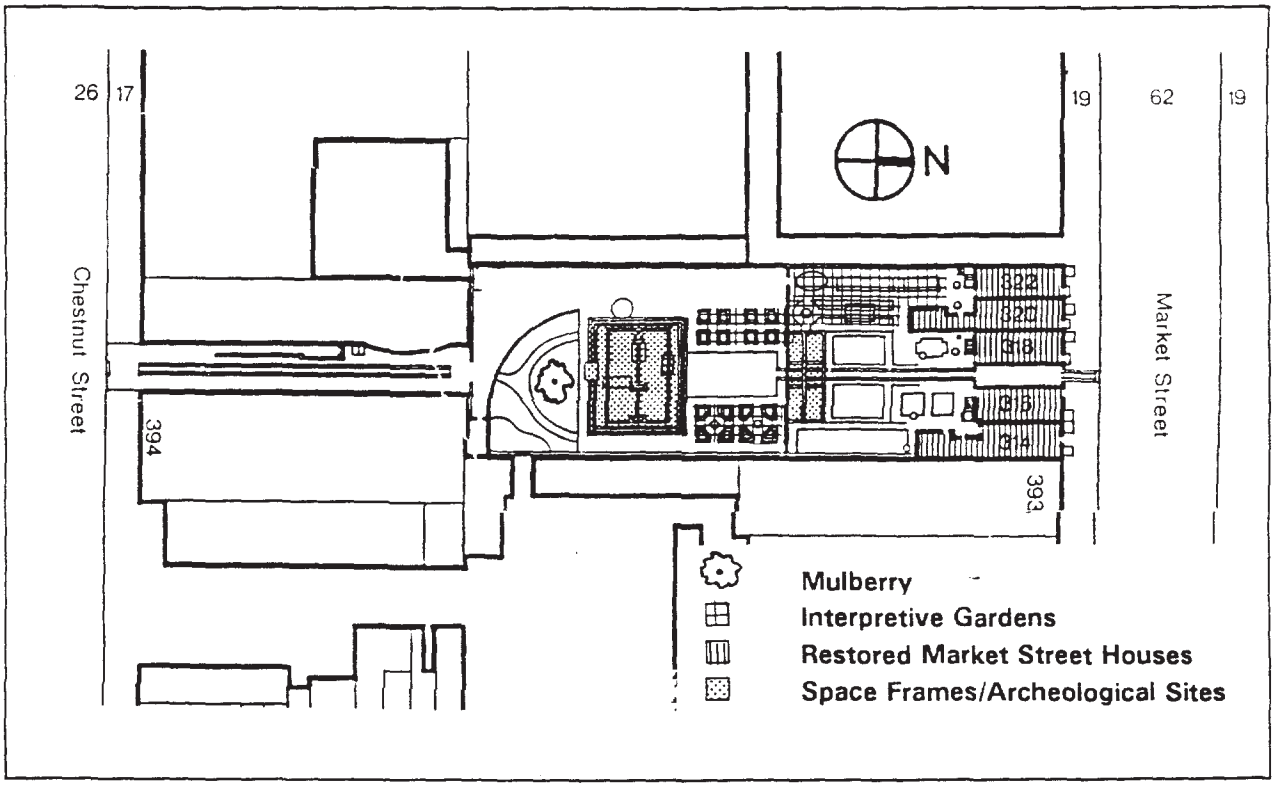
Notes:





Access through Market Street arch

Structures and Gardens:



Description:

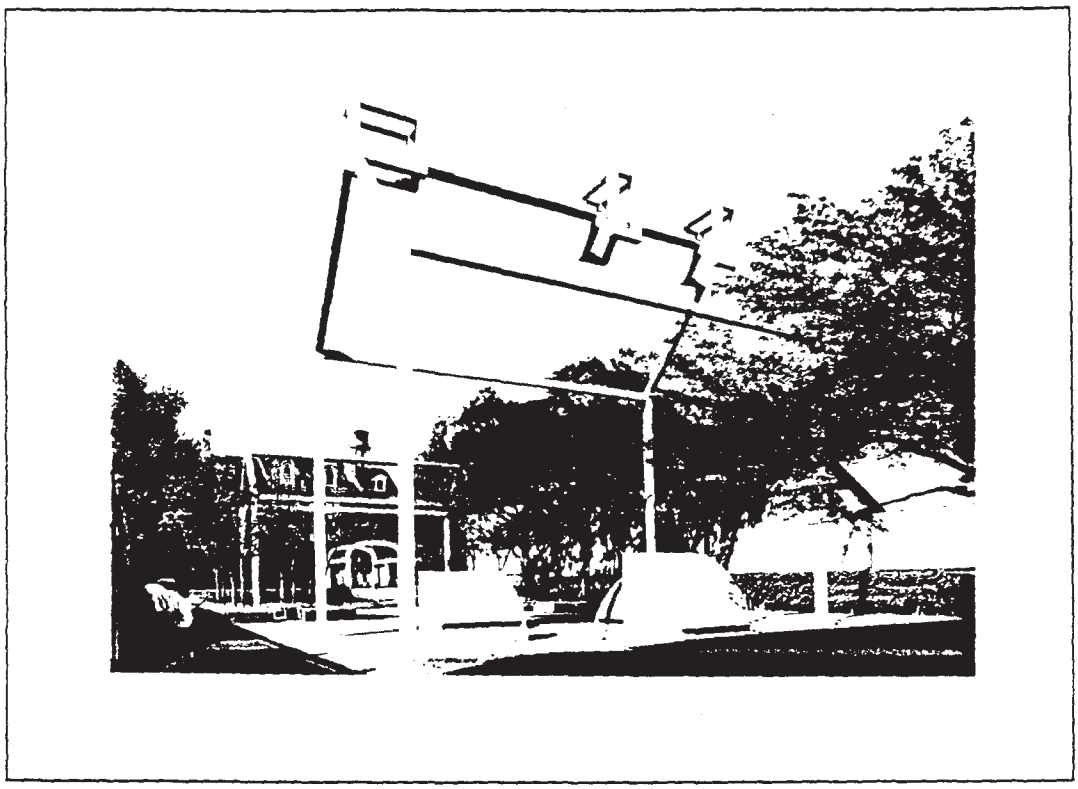
The space frame and small gardens begin to suggest the typical juxtapositions of dwelling to garden during the historic period. Both are interpretive, but suggest the texture and pattern of domestic land use of the era in Franklin's Court. The gardens in Franklin Court are a much more modern expression of 18th century gardens than those in other parts of the park. Surrounding structures, some of which are modern, define the space of courtyard, enhancing the historic quality of Franklin's house as occupying the block interior. The houses fronting market street were restored by the park service and the arched entrance is thought to be original and built by Franklin.

Character-defining features:

-Interior courtyard enclosed by buildings
-Interpretive gardens in relation to structures and space frame.
-Market Street houses and archway entrance.

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Notes:



Space frame



Interpretive Garden adjacent to dwelling

Vegetation

Description:

Use of plant material appears to have deliberate references to not only the 18th century but to Franklin as well. The mulberry is thought to have existed in the courtyard, based on the writings of the Rev. Mannaseh Cutler upon a visit with Franklin. A mulberry is currently sited near the south entrance to the court and is visible upon the approach to the court from this direction. In this location it may be a symbolic gesture; there is no known evidence that it was in that location during Franklin's time.

Character-defining Features:

-Mulberry Tree
-Use of 18th century species and types (espaliered fruit trees).

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor



Mulberry



Espaliered fruit trees, left side of photo

Materials

Description:

Materials in Franklin Court draw from the typical palette used elsewhere in the Park but, like the gardens, are combined in a contemporary expression. This is especially evident in the slate paving, located beneath the space frames, which is etched with quotes from Benjamin Franklin. Wooden fencing and garden furnishings painted in bright colors are other examples of materials used in a modern way.

Character-defining Features:

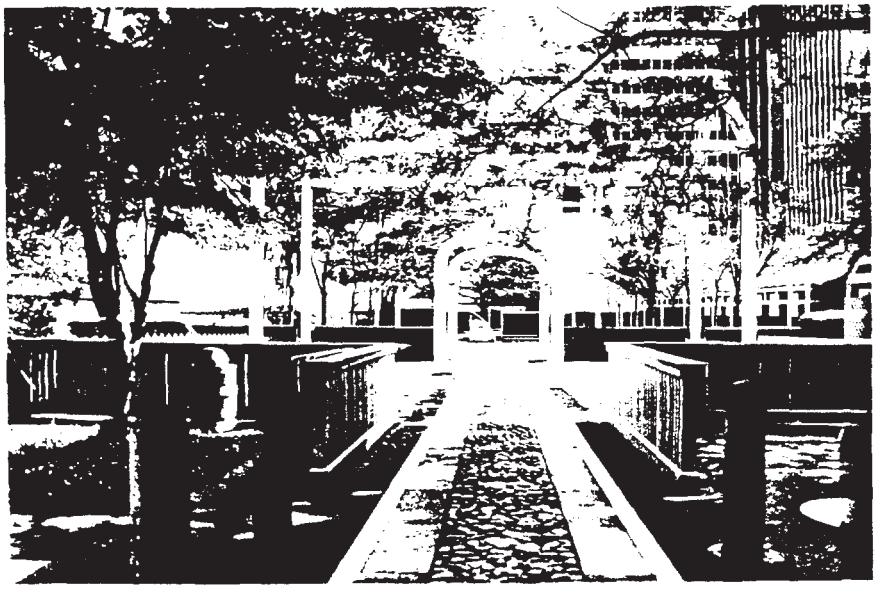
-Slate paving etched with Franklin quotes.
-Wooden fencing and furnishings painted.

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Notes:



Engraved slate beneath space frame



Interpretive fencing and bollards

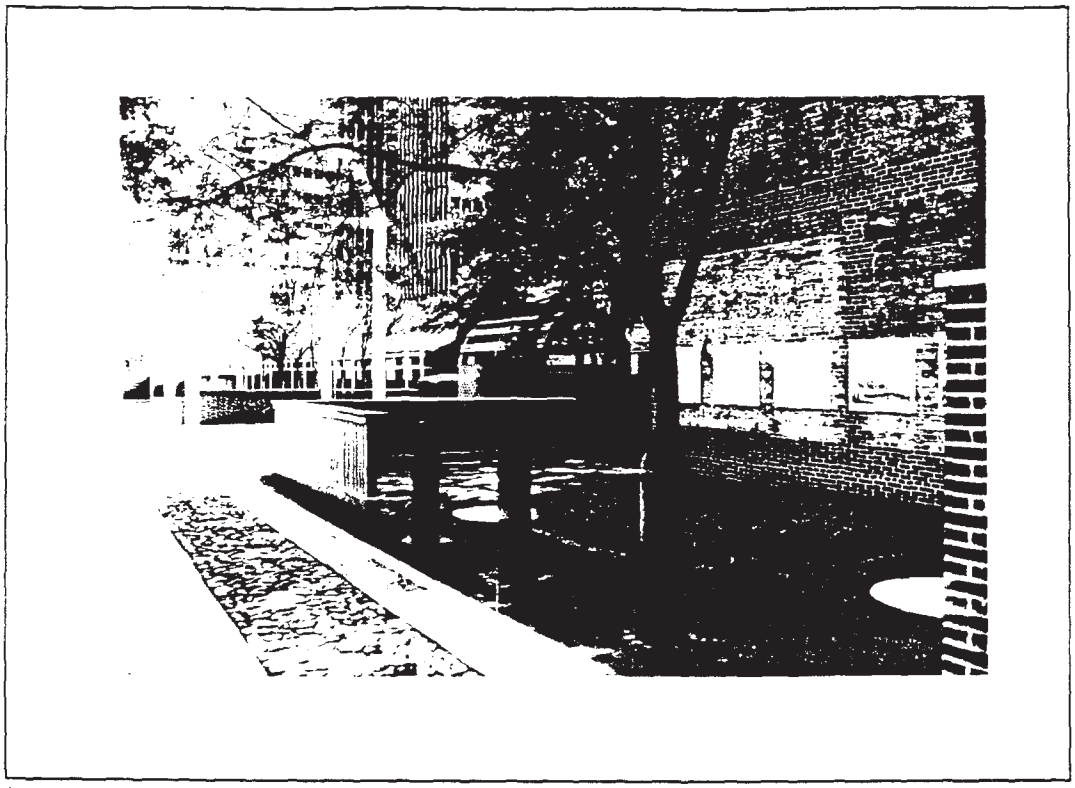
Additional Photographic Documentation: Area C



Space frame: Print shop looking north



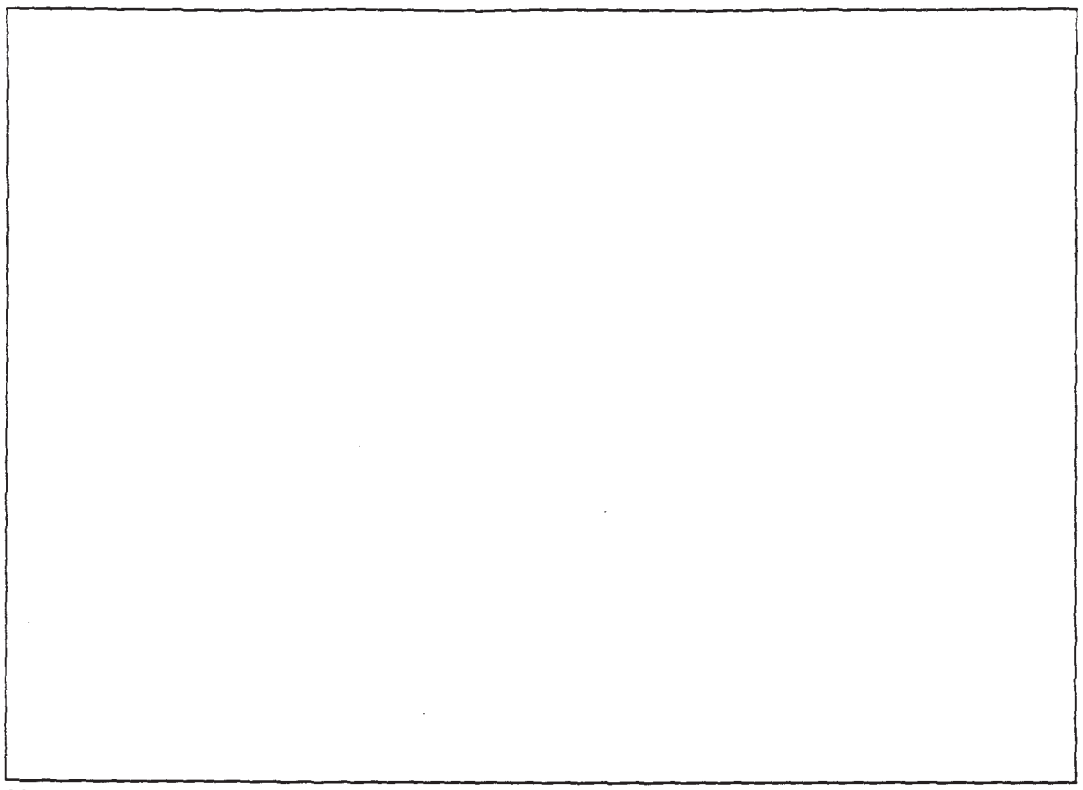
Space frame: Franklin's house w/ archeological exhibits



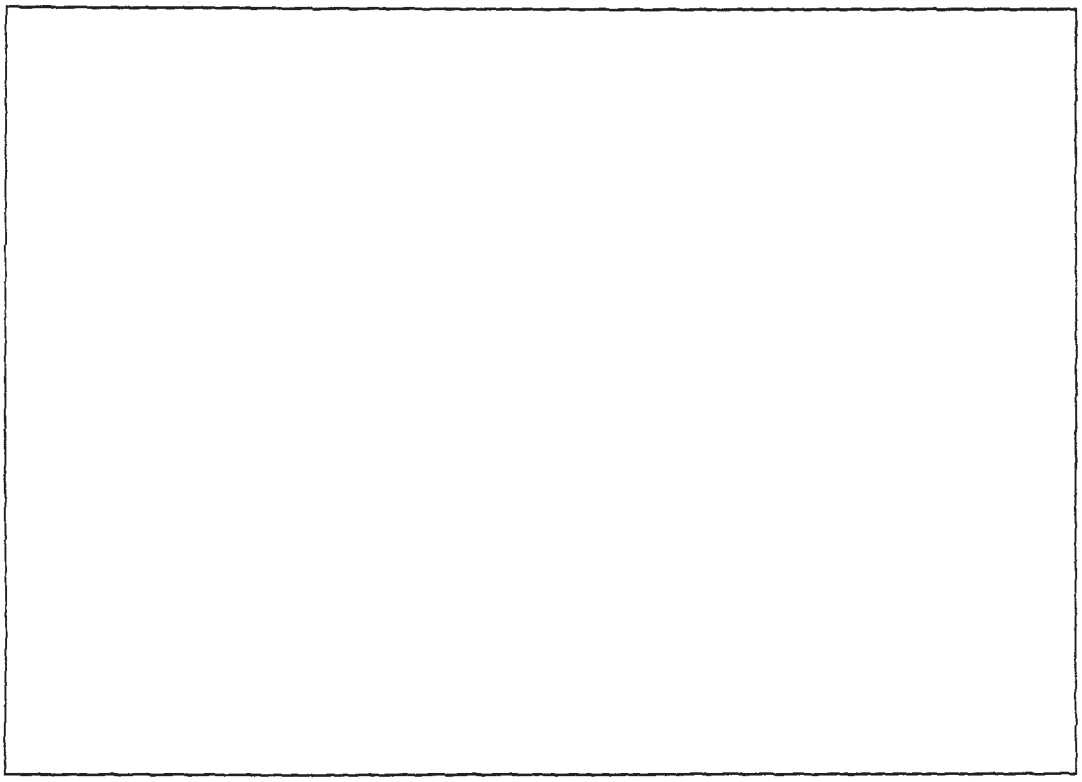
Interpretive garden adjacent to Market Street Houses.



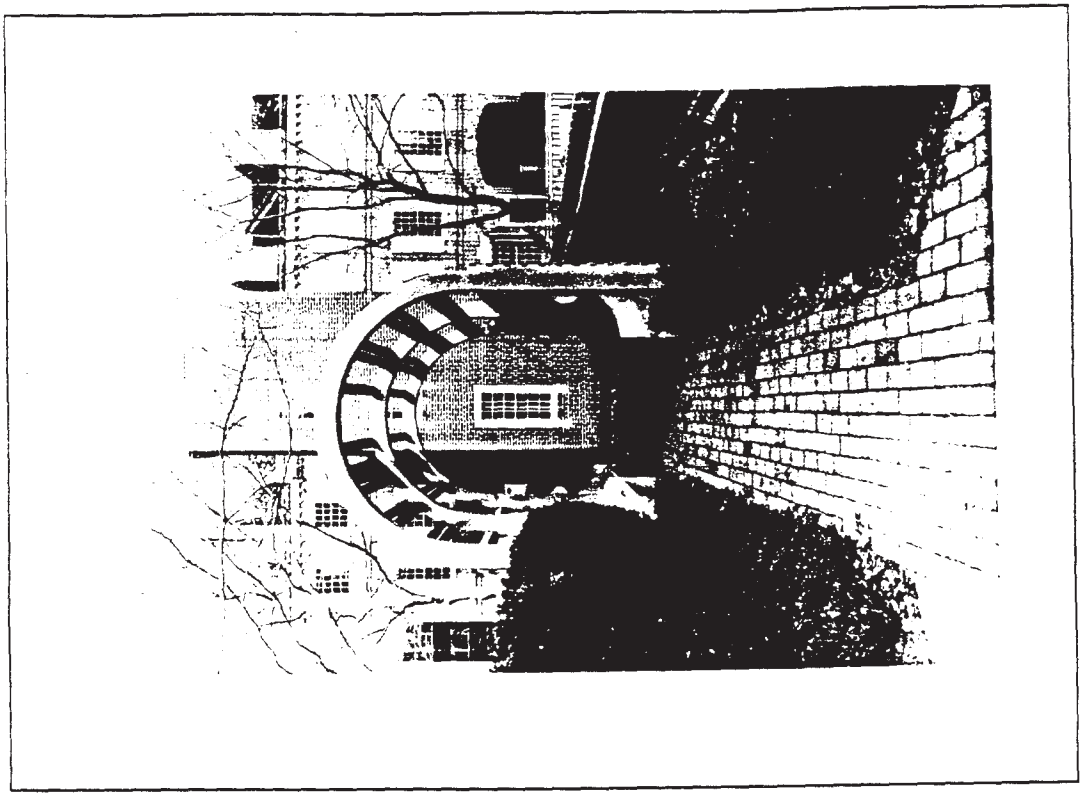
Market Street looking east.

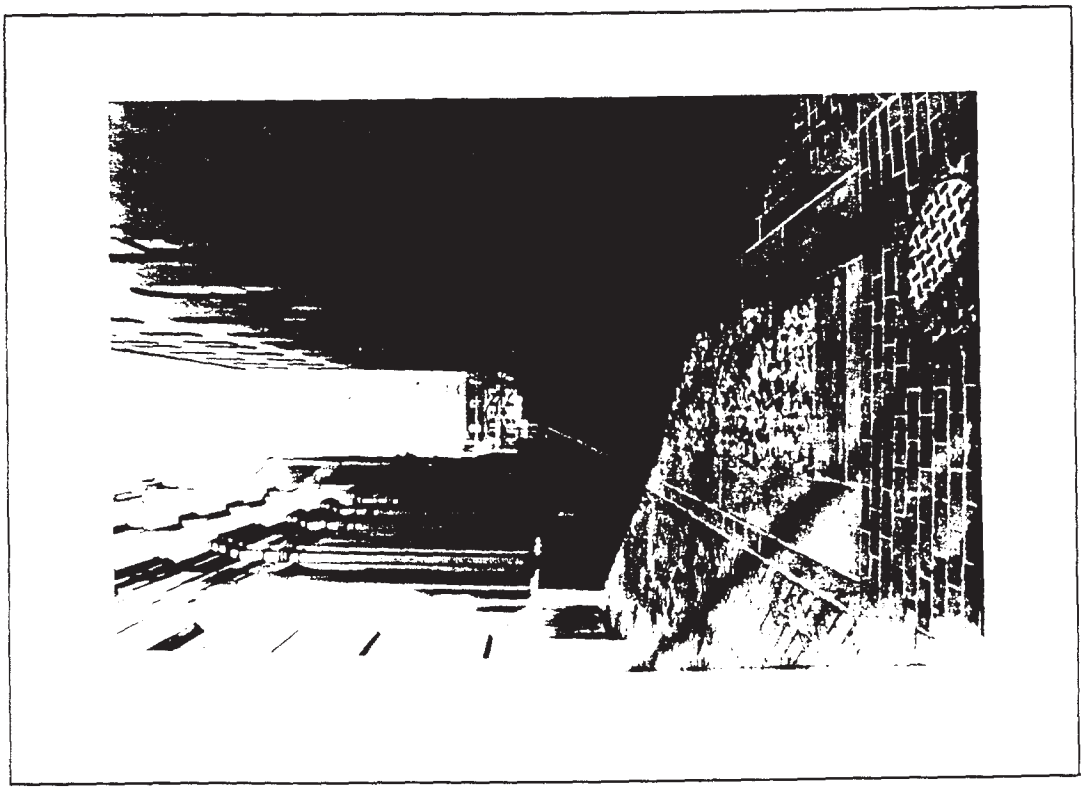


Market Street looking west.

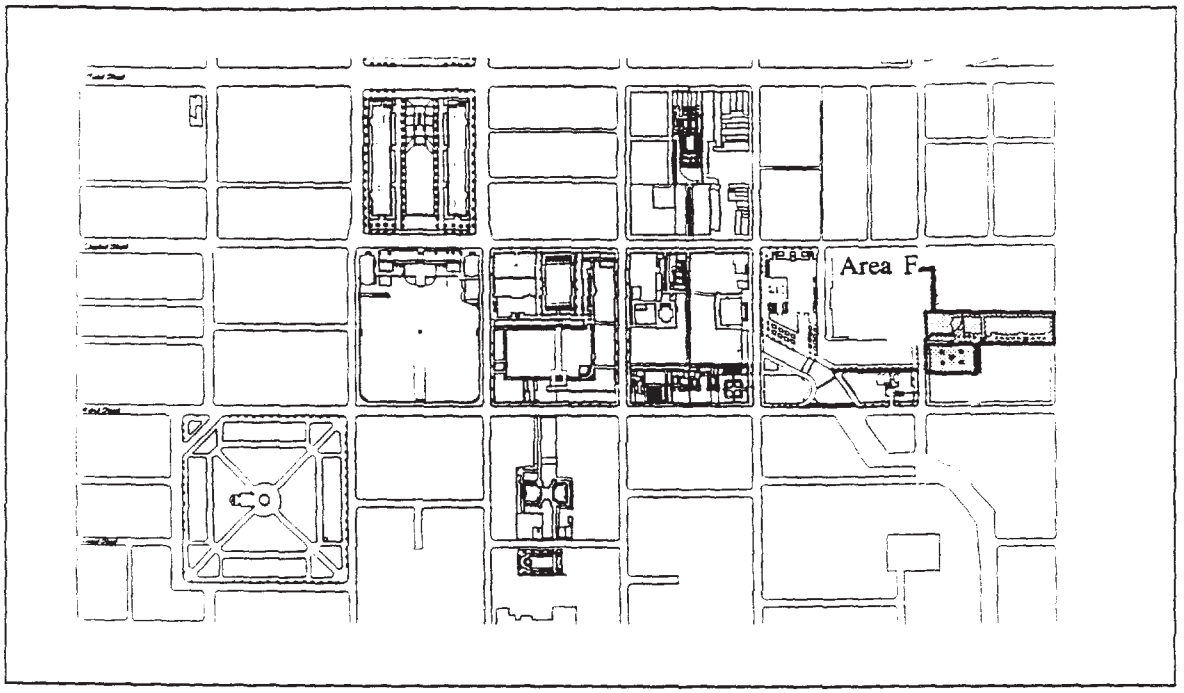


Market Street houses: north facades.





Project Area F (Welcome Park):



Historical Overview:

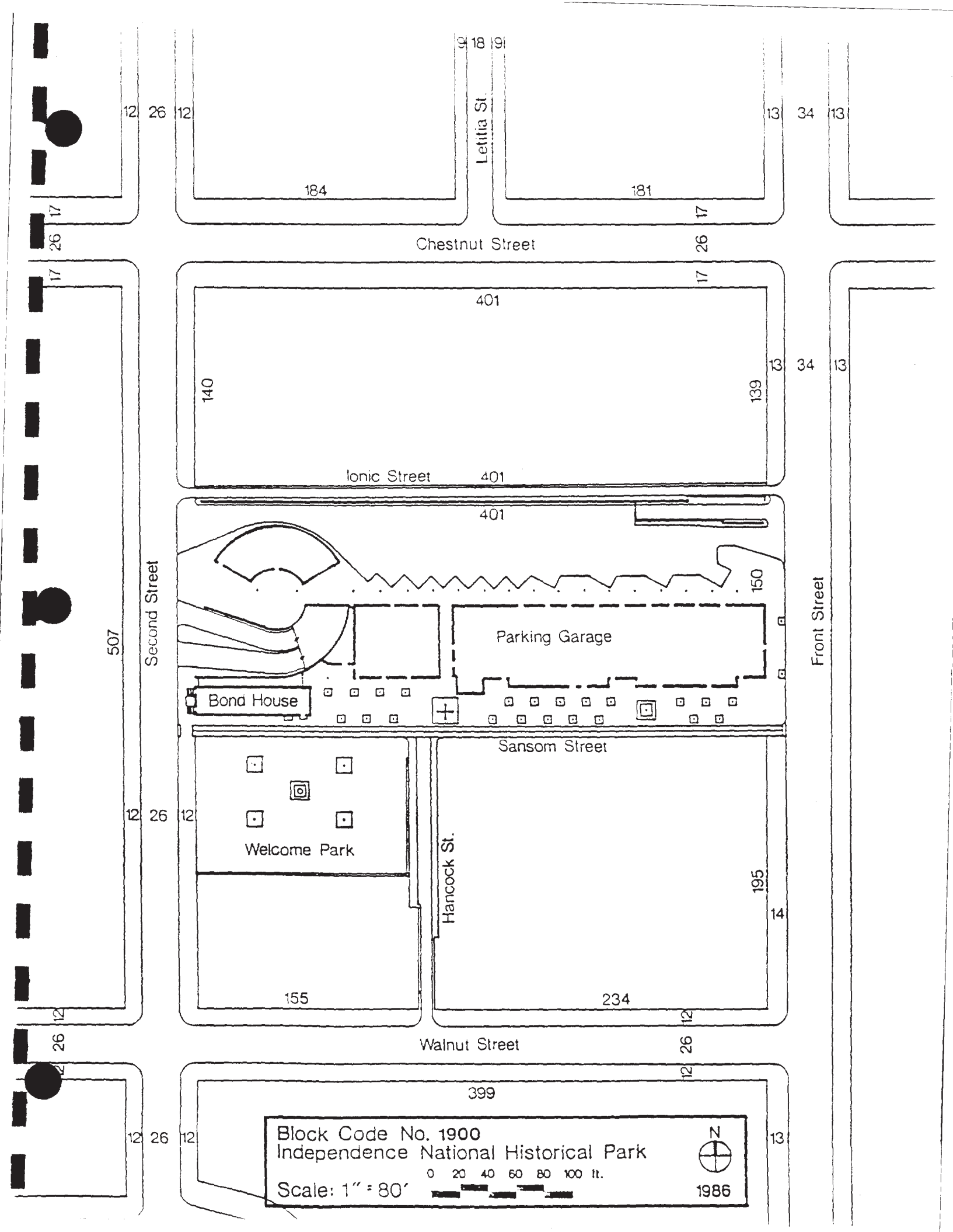
Area F was the last park parcel to be legislated in October of 1974 for the "purpose of parking and historic preservation". In addition to the construction of a parking garage, the Friends of Independence Park raised funds in the late seventies for Welcome Park to be designed by Venturi Rauch with George Patton as the landscape architectural consultant. Honoring William Penn and the development of the city, Welcome Park was built on the site of the Slate Roof House. Penn rented this house at the southeast corner of Sansom and Second Streets between Walnut and Chestnut Streets during his second residence in Philadelphia between 1699 and 1701. Welcome Park serves as a reception point between the visitor parking garage, which was also constructed at this time, and the rest of Independence Park. Placing Welcome Park at this end of the Park fulfilled the interpretive "east to west" strategy which was set at the establishment of the Park.

Character-defining Features Identified and Discussed:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Response to Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ☐ Vegetation
- ■ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ■ Structures & Gardens
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ☐ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions

Significance Level:

- ☐ International
- ☐ National
- ☐ State
- ☐ Local
- ■ Contributing
- ☐ Non-contributing


Letitia St.
184
181
Chestnut Street
401
140
139
Ionic Street
401
401
Second Street
507
150
Parking Garage
Bond House
Sansom Street
Welcome Park
Hancock St.
195
14
155
234
Walnut Street
399
Front Street
Block Code No. 1900
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'
0 20 40 60 80 100 ft.
N
1986

Designer(s): Venturi Rauch, George Patton (Landscape Architecture)
NPS

Acreage: .84 acres

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

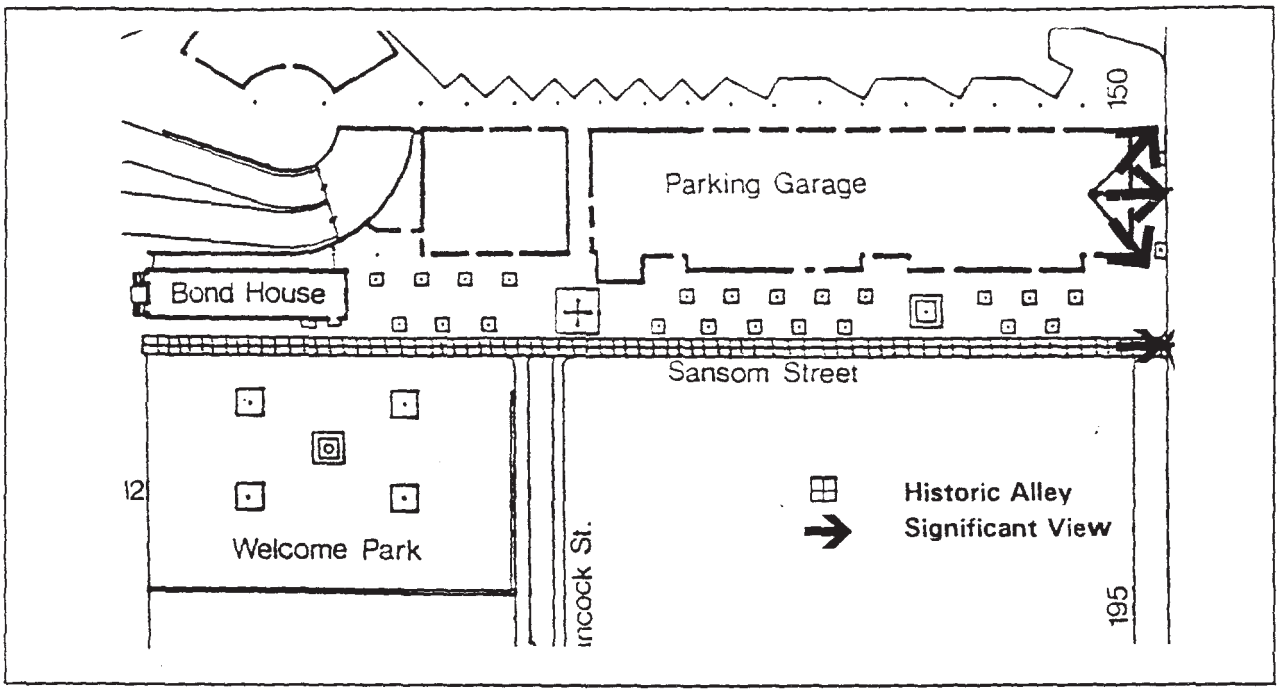
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ■ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ☐ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:

Sources Consulted:

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Circulation and Views:



Description:

There is little that remains to connect this area with its historical roots except perhaps its relationship to the Delaware River. The historic line of Sansom Street provides the only remaining possibility of a visual link within the Park to Front Street and the Delaware River, although this relationship is tenuous because of the coverings on I-95. The view is most clearly seen from the roof of the parking garage. Because of the significance of the Delaware River to the early founding and growth of the early city of Philadelphia, this remains the strongest element of the cultural landscape in this part of the park. However the surrounding historic context has virtually vanished. In addition, connection to the west has been lost, as Sansom Street became the parking lot for the US Custom House.

Character-defining Features

Circulation:

-connection (tenuous) to Front Street and Delaware River via historic line of Sansom Street.

Views:

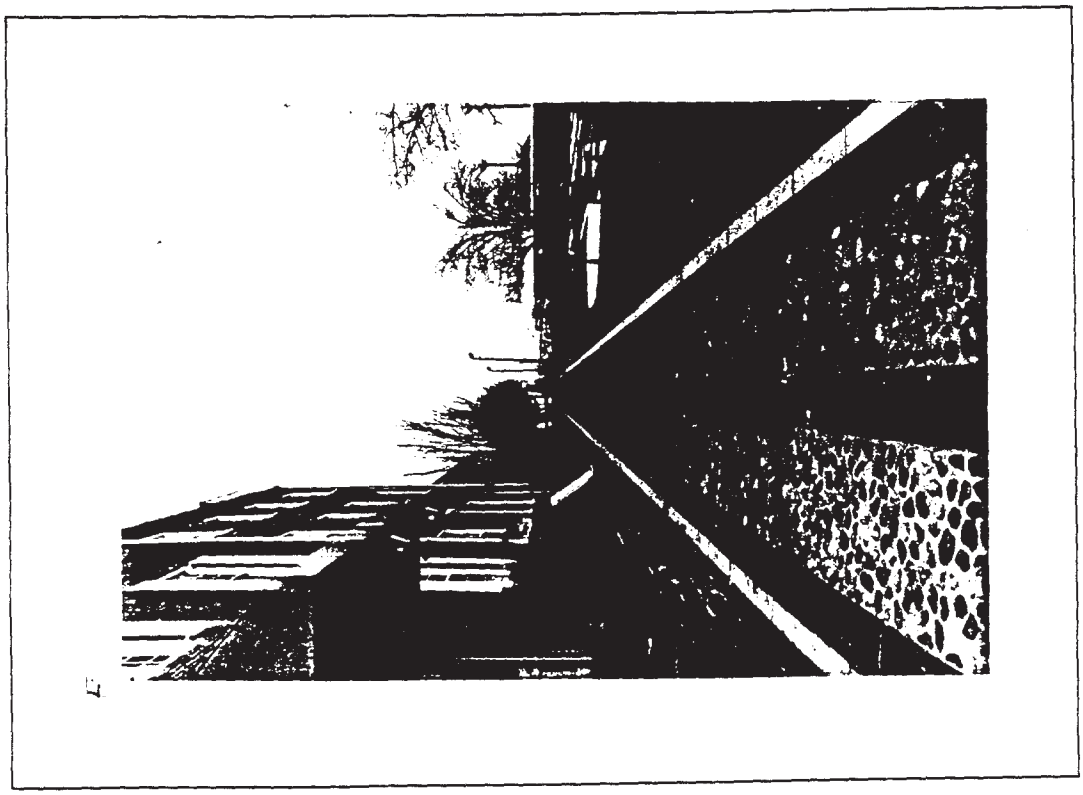
-Obscured view of Delaware River from end of Sansom Street.
-View of Delaware River from top of Parking Garage.(!)

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Notes:



View to Delaware from parking garage



Sansom Street looking east

Structures and Gardens:

Description:

Welcome Park is a modern space that commemorates early Philadelphia, its relationship to the Delaware River, and William Penn. The paving pattern of the park recalls the original plan of the city drawn by Penn's surveyor, Thomas Holmes. This concept is most easily appreciated, once again, from the roof of the parking garage. The open plaza displays graphics of the River as well as a chronology of Penn's life along an enclosing wall. A center small replica of the Penn statue on top of City Hall. The square is devoid of plantings except for four Callery Pears in square tree pits signifying the four original green squares of Philadelphia in Penn's Plan. The Thomas Bond house remains as a sole survivor of the 18th century in the immediate area.

Character-defining Features:

-Paving pattern and design based on Thomas Holmes survey of Philadelphia.

General Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Notes: Overall the square appears to be a stark and poorly articulated entrance point to the park. The trees, a small flowering species that generally self-destructs after 15 to 20 years, will not gain the height or spread to become a presence in the space; the painted mural of the Delaware is an ironic poke at an unattainable view.



Aerial view: Welcome Park



View looking east: Welcome Park

Additional Photographic Documentation: Area F



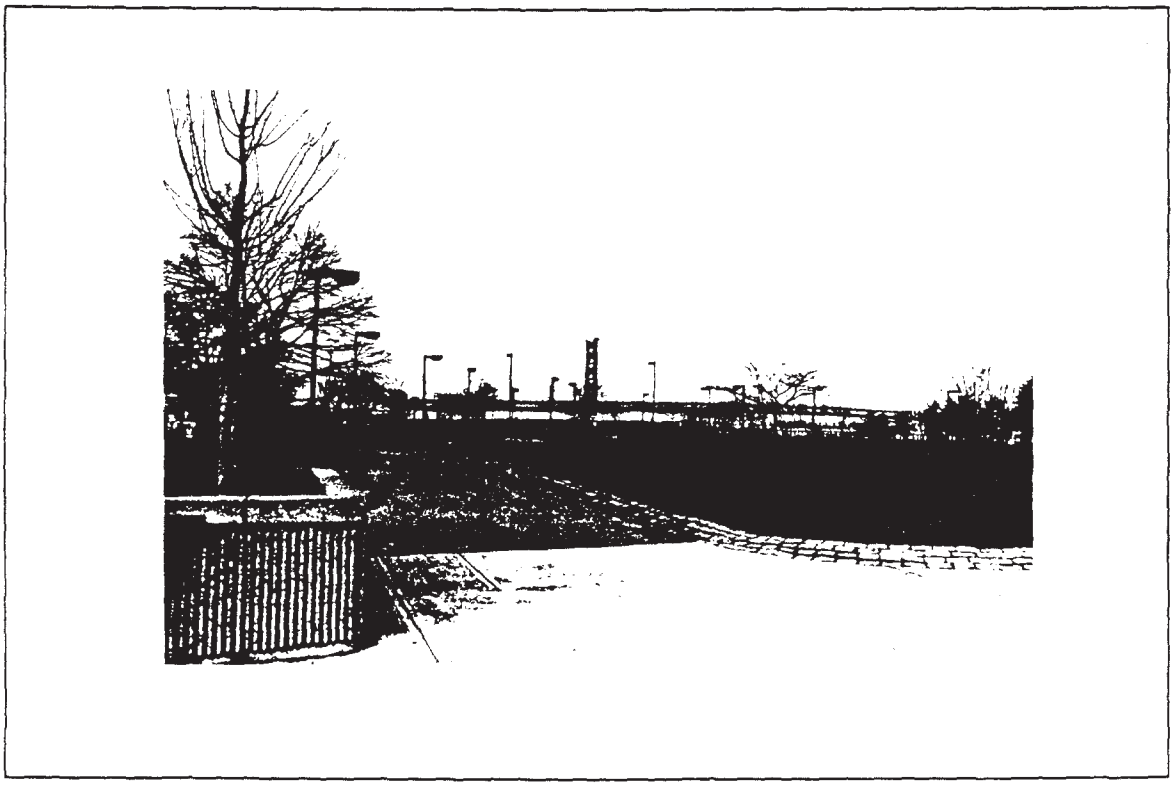
Welcome Park and parking garage looking east.



Sanaon Street looking west (Custom House parking lot).

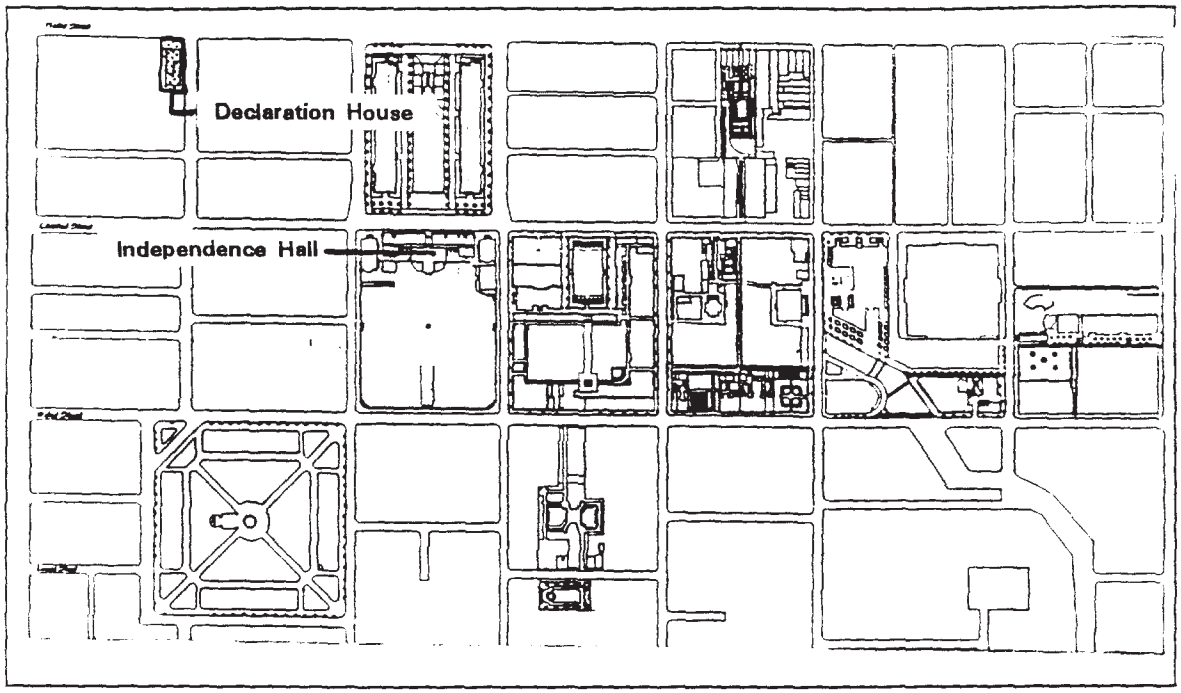


Sanaom Street looking west from Front Street.



View towards river from Front Street.

The Declaration House



Historical Overview:

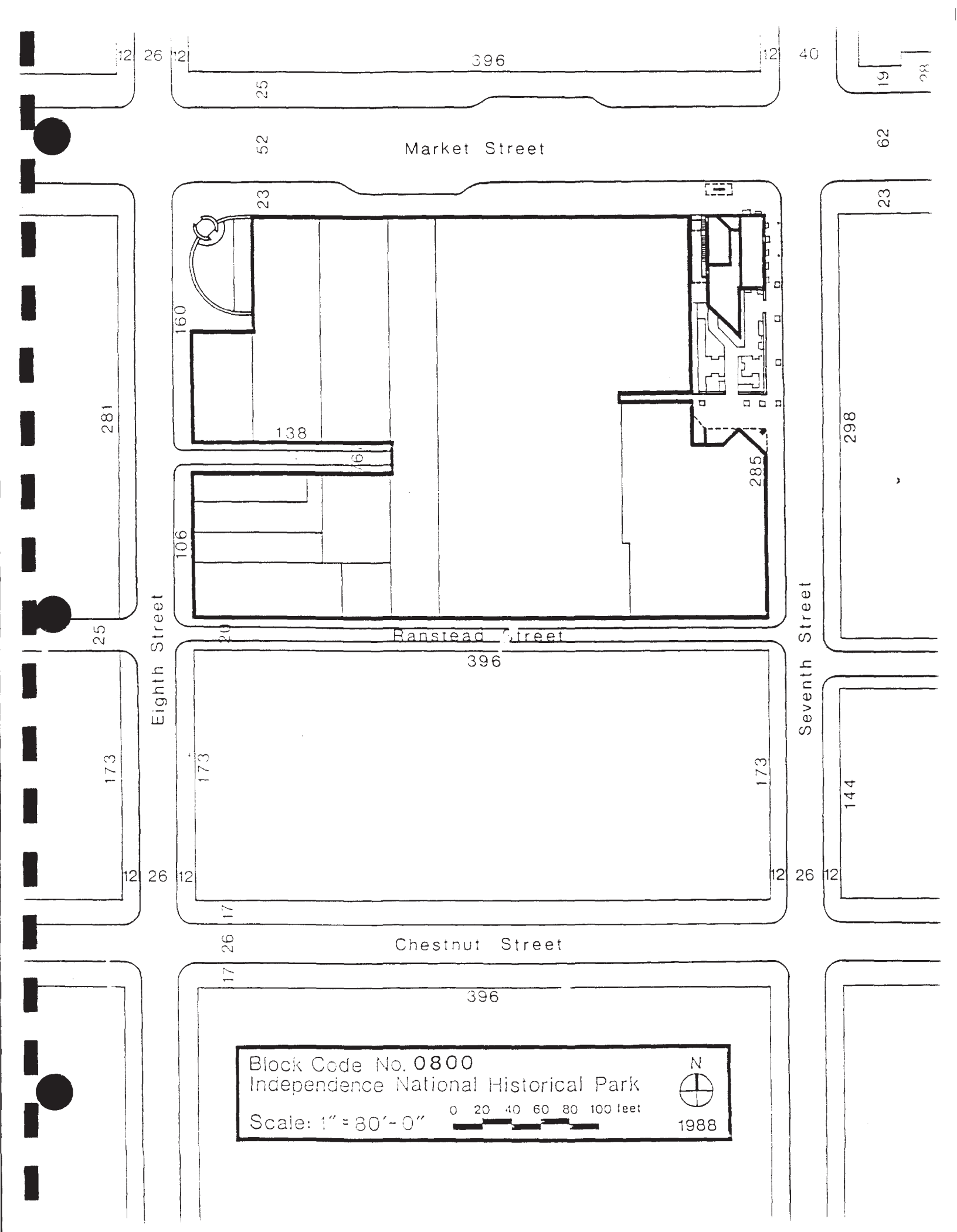
The Declaration House is significant as the location where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is located on the southwest corner of 7th and Market Streets and is a reconstruction of the original structure that was demolished in 1883. Designated as "Area D" in the Shrines Commission Report, it was deleted from the original park scope. Interest was revived in the 1960s and efforts to secure funding for its reconstruction was successful; the project was completed in 1976.

Character-defining Features Identified and Discussed:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Response to Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ☐ Views & Vistas
- ☐ Circulation
- ☐ Vegetation
- ☐ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ☐ Structures & Gardens
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ☐ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions

Significance Level:

- ☐ International
- ☐ National
- ☐ State
- ☐ Local
- ☐ Contributing
- ☐ Non-contributing


Market Street
Eighth Street
Seventh Street
Ranstead Street
Chestnut Street
396
281
298
173
144
160
138
106
285
Block Code No. 0800
Independence National Historical Park
Scale: 1" = 80'-0"
0 20 40 60 80 100 feet
N
1988

Designer(s): Arnold Associates, Landscape Architects
H2L2

Acreage: .14 acres

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ☐ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ☐ Not Determined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

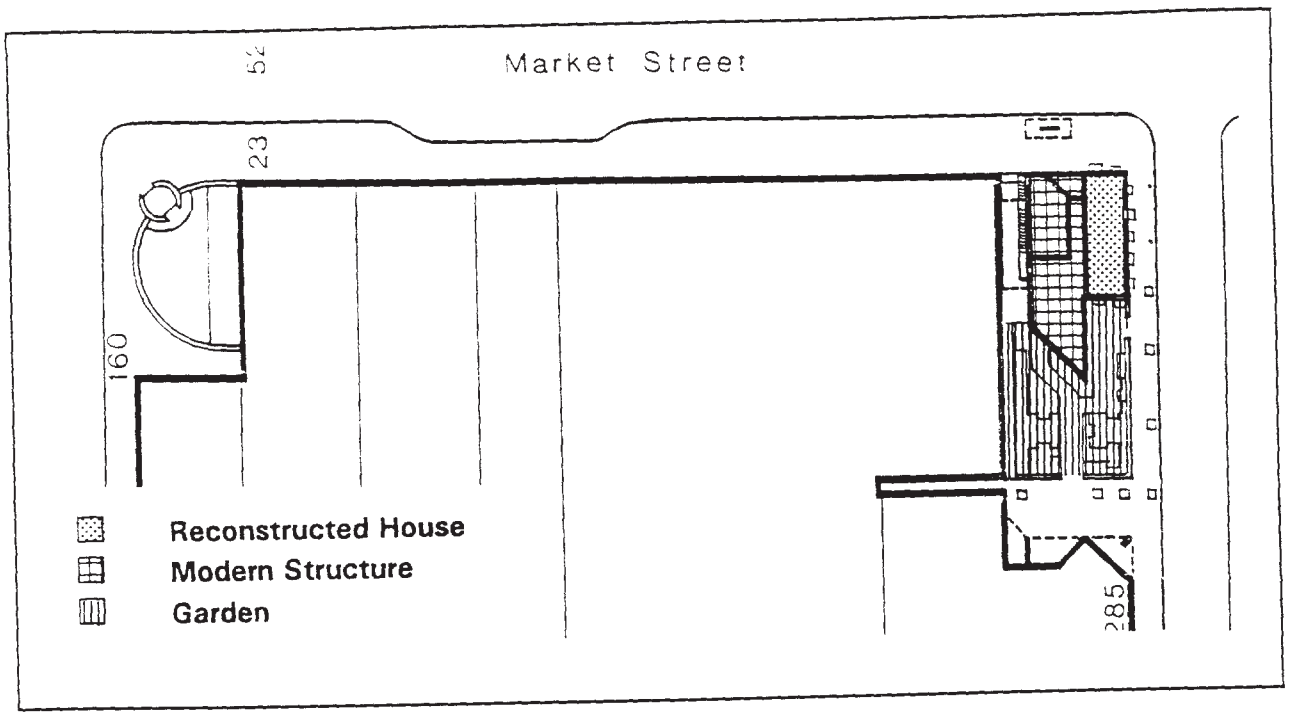
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Site Analysis (CLI Level II)
- ☐ Features Inventory (CLI Level III)
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ☐ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:

Sources Consulted:

Grieff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987.

Independence National Historical Park Files



Description:

The site consists of the three story house reconstruction, an attached three story modern structure that is used for interpretation, and a rear garden that is accessed from 7th street. As a reconstructed piece within the midst of the modern city, the Declaration House and its garden provides a small glimpse into the scale and materials of early Philadelphia. The garden, as with others in the park center, is enclosed with a brick wall. Iron fencing allows views into and out of the space. The garden was designed by Arnold Associates (Principle: Henry Arnold), a well-known area landscape architecture firm.

Character-Defining Features:

-Garden in relation to the structure (dwelling)

Notes: The garden is a modern design does not appear to attempt a represention of a typical garden of the middle class family that would have resided in the house in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Its contribution to the site as it relates to the themes of the park is the juxtaposition of garden to dwelling. The canopy trees, honeylocust and ginkgo, appear healthy and provide a cool canopy to the garden.



Garden view looking north



7th Street sidewalk beside garden

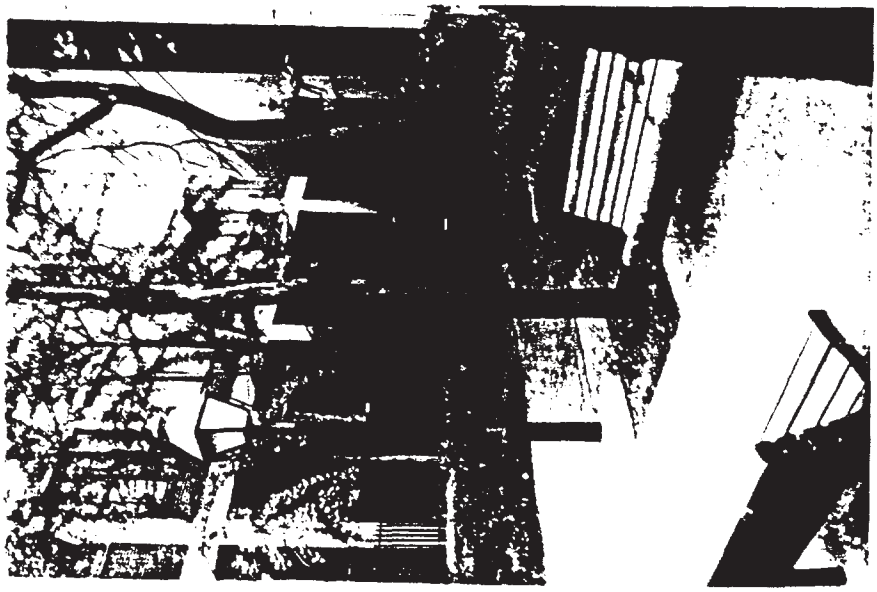
Additional Photographic Documentation: Declaration House



Garden view looking northwest



Outside garden looking northwest

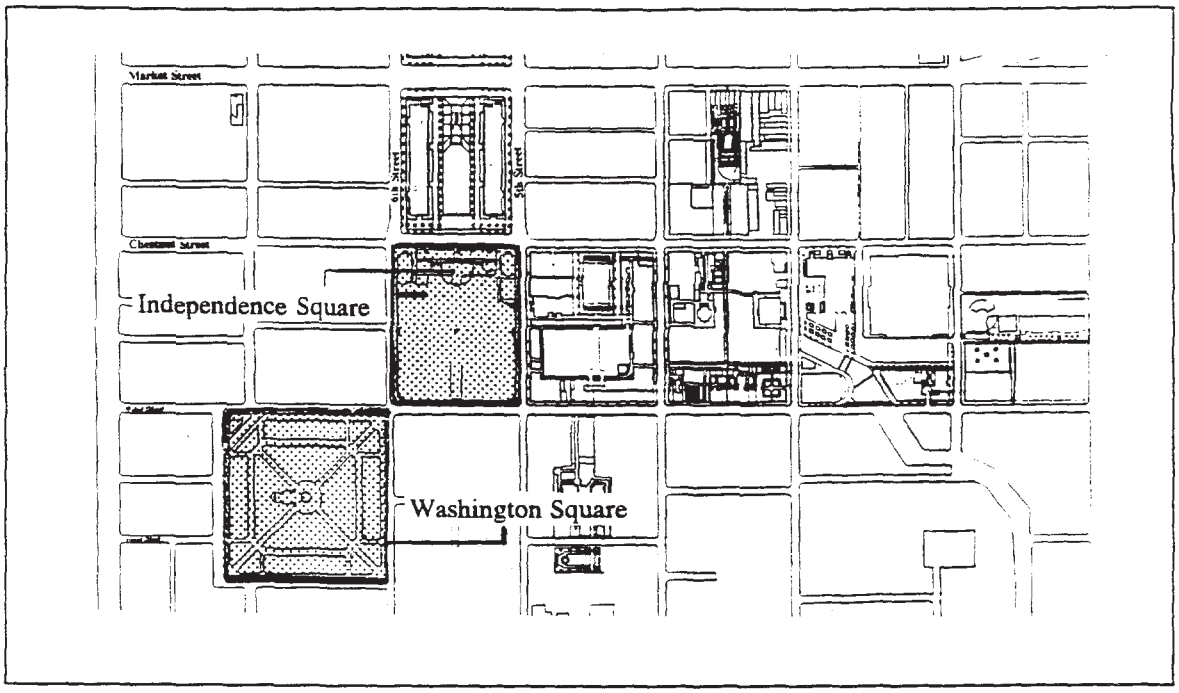


Garden looking west



Seventh Street looking south.

Independence and Washington Squares:

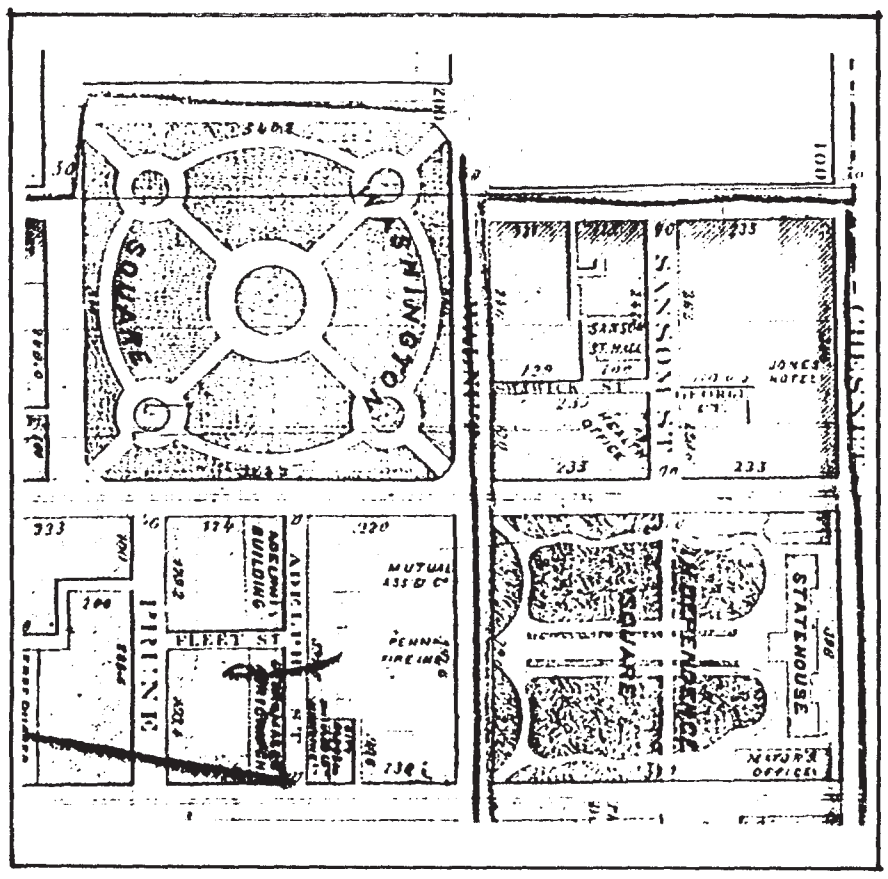


Historical Overview:

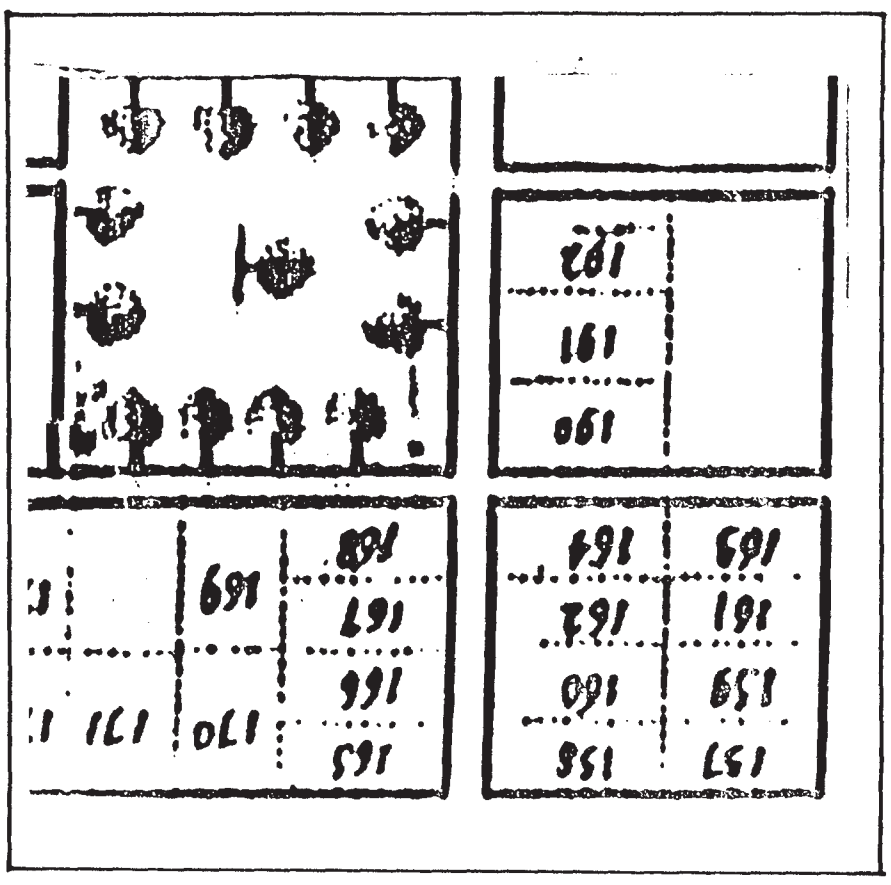
William Penn's plan for Philadelphia guaranteed open green spaces and established a tradition of public parks in the city. Washington Square is the southeast of the four-squares laid out by Penn in the late 17th century. In the spirit of that tradition, city officials acquired all of the lots behind the State House in order to maintain a yard or open space. As these two open spaces evolved, they continued to develop in relation to one another. Today the two parks share a strong diagonal axis and a similar palette of materials including bluestone paving and curbs. The extent to which these common elements were consciously shared is unclear and hopefully a topic of future research.

The history of Washington and Independence Squares is a long and complex one that will require much in-depth research to supplement and complete the information already collected. The brief history outlined below is intended to provide a background for the inventory..to place it in its historic context. It has drawn completely on three secondary sources noted at the end of this section. The inventory has revealed, however, that more research is required to more fully inderstand the design history of the squares throughout all periods, includsing the present. Moreover, additional research might reveal the possible connection the two squares appear to share. The map chronology that accompanies this study is intended to supplement the graphic chronologies that occur in both the Historic Grounds Report and the Washington Square Chronology. The chronology in this study, however, offers a new perspective by looking at the evolution of the squares together. Again further study might necessarily examine the chronology in more detail.

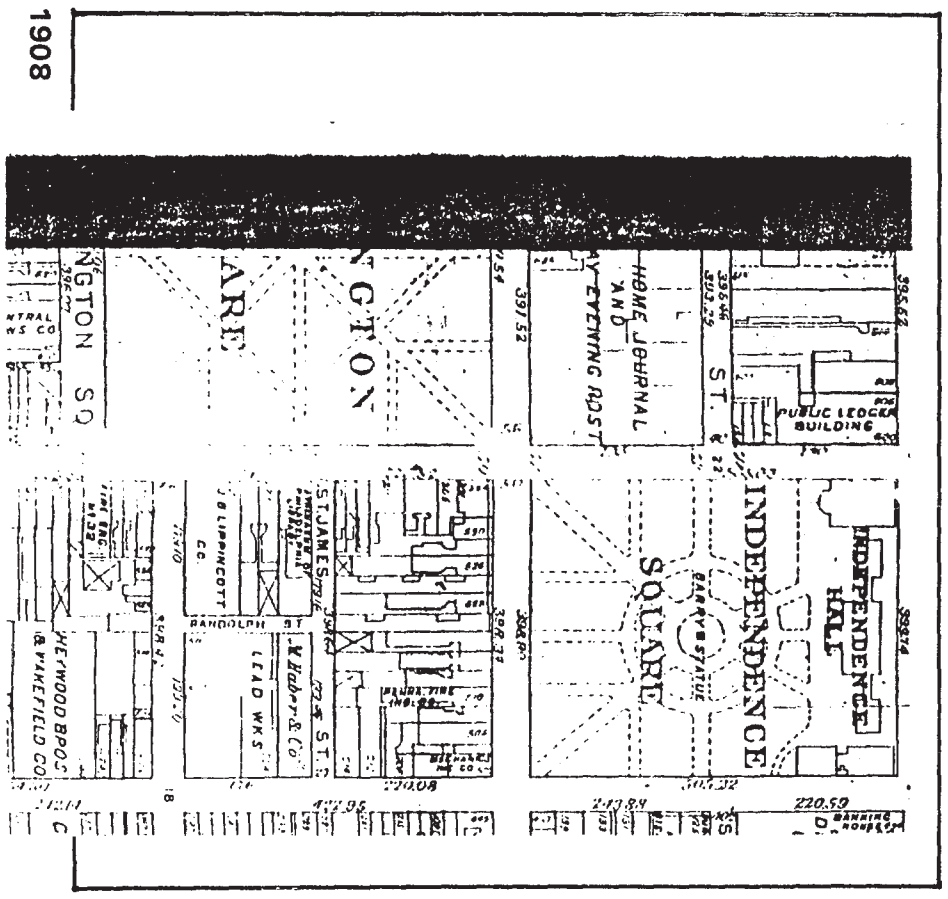
1860



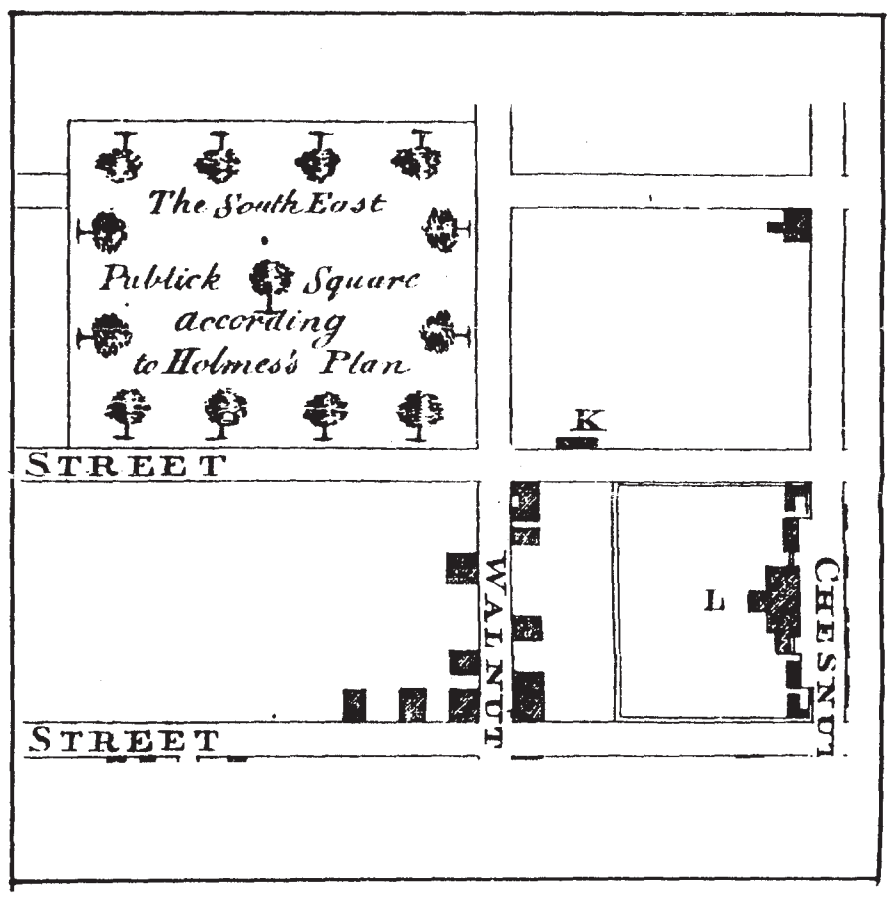
1683



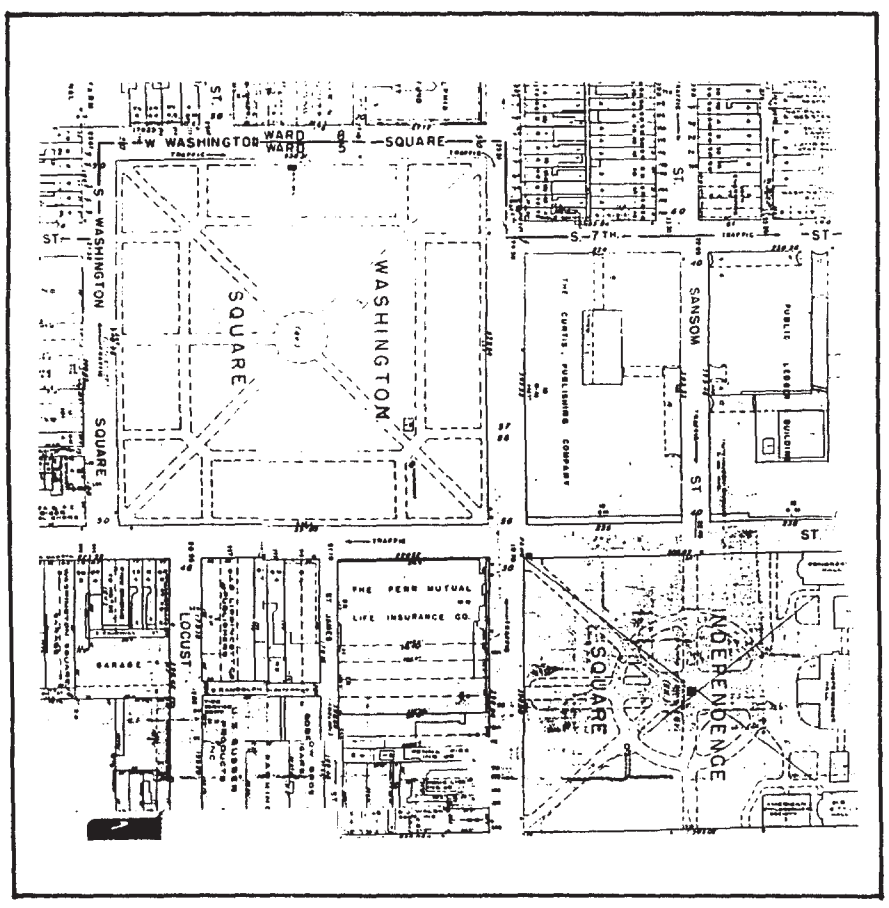
1908



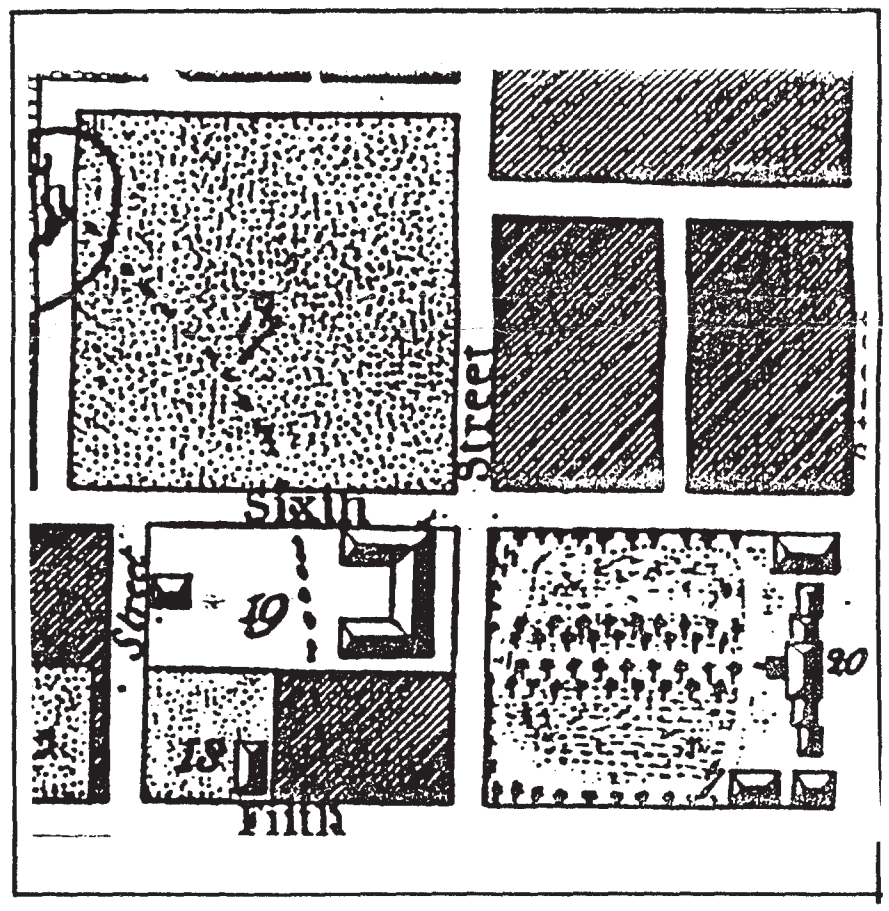
1762



1946



1794



Independence Square :

Historical Overview

The land currently known as Independence Square was originally set aside by William Penn to use as "bonus lots". To those people who purchased a "country lot', Penn gave as a bonus a city lot. By 1732, however, most of the Chestnut Street footage had been purchased from the original owners and construction of the State House began. The desire to make a public space associated with the State House was evident from this early period. In 1736 the northern two-thirds was closed off with a wall and the grounds preserved as an open green with walks. Also in 1736, the Pennsylvania Assembly provided that the land lying to the south ot the State House "be enclosed and remain public open green and walks forever." By 1769 the City had purchased all the remaining lots from private interests and extended the open space behind the State House. The yard was was then enclosed by a seven foot high brick wall with a very large pedimented gate which opened on to Walnut Street. The yard was used primarily for utility purposes and contained no significant plantings.

In 1784, work began at State House Square under the direction of Samuel Vaughan, a wealthy lawyer, Jamaican sugar planter, and noted horticulturalist residing in Philadelphia. Vaughan's work continued for several years (until approximately 1787) and resulted in a series of linear and serpentine gravel paths and the planting of ground cover and shade trees, many of which had been purchased from John Bartram nursery on the Schuylkill River. Over the next several years, three separate buildings were constructed in State House Square. The completion of these structures and the Vaughan design provided the first "appropriate setting" for what is now called Independence Hall. This point in the Square's history is the most researched and well documented.

In 1802, Charles Wilson Peale became the first occupant of Independence Hall following the state government's move to Lancaster in 1799. Peale was attentive to the yard and is said to have contributed plantings and fixtures such as gates and benches during his residency although this work is not well documented.

The first significant alterations to the State House Square occurred between 1811 and 1812 when Independence Hall's wing buildings were removed. At this time the high brick walls surrounding the yard were replaced with iron palisades to improve air circulation.
Various changes occurred to the yard over the next sixty years including rerouting of footpaths, the addition of two wooden statues titled "Wisdom" and "Justice," the laying of pavement, the construction of a platform for use during gatherings and the addition of new plantings and peacocks. In 1869, a marble statue of George Washington was placed in front of the newly constructed Courthouse located Independence Hall, fronting Sixth Street.

In anticipation of the centennial celebration of the American Revolution, another renovation was planned for the Square in 1873 which went into construction in 1875 and completed in 1876. This was the most major change the Square has seen in its history; it was at this time that the basic design from the Vaughn era was replaced with the arrangement of bluestone radial walks and curbs that survives in part today. Other changes included the lowering of the perimeter wall and the addition of several entrances and steps. Two broad sets of stairs were planned at both the corners of Walnut Street. Flagstone paths were specified throughout

Independence Square including flagstone edging. In 1895, the city decided to restore the buildings and square to their Revolutionary War appearance, which included the demolition of the Courthouse and considered restoration of the Samuel Vaugh landscape design. However, by 1915, the city had changed its approach to the landscape and authorized the American Institute of Architects Committee on Historic Preservation of Historic Monuments to carry out improvements to the Square that, rather than a restoration, would bring it into architectural harmony with the buildings. During this effort, the old wall which surrounded Independence Square was replaced with a new brick wall and coping and cobblestone paving was added to the alleyway south of Congress Hall. Four entrances to the park were closed off and additional flagstone detailing, bollards and chains were added to create the design of Independence Square that essentially survives today.

Various archaeological investigations of Independence Square occurred between 1955 and 1957 which confirmed several details of the Vaughan plan. In June 1959, the Staff of Independence National Historical Park compiled a Historic Grounds Report on the State House Yard. This report, similar to many other Historic Grounds Reports done for Independence, argued for the restoration of the Independence Square to the Vaughan plan. Although this proposed restoration was an approved part of the Independence Master Plan, the restoration was never completed. In 1974, however, the Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall was redesigned based on archeology coupled with Birch prints and other historic views. The bluestone pavement was removed not only from the front of the building, but along all of the sidewalks as well. In its place became brick for the sidewalks and a modern version of pebblestone which in essence is exposed aggregate concrete. Today, the north facade of Independence Hall and the sidewalks surrounding the square, is a modern representation of an early federal scene and the square itself represents the original design of the 1916 rehabilitation.

Character-defining Features Identified and Discussed:

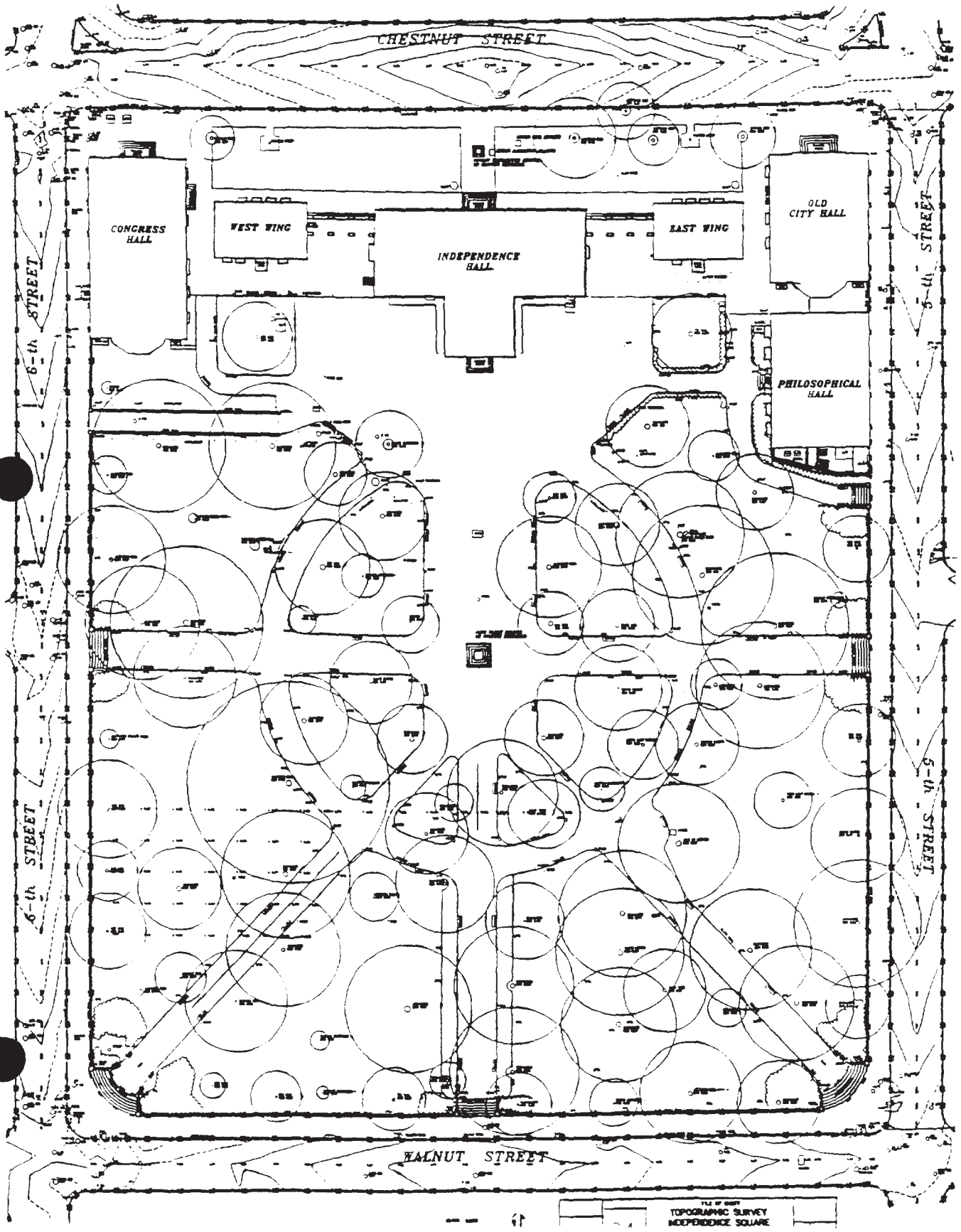
- ■ Spatial Organization
- ■ Response to Natural Features
- □ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ■ Vegetation
- ■ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ■ Structures & Gardens
- □ Cluster Arrangement
- □ Boundaries
- □ Archeology
- □ Potential Ethnographic Value

Significance Level:

- ■ International
- □ National
- □ State
- □ Local
- □ Contributing
- □ Non-contributing

Designer(s): Samuel Vaughn - 1784
Others? - 1875
Other?-1916

Acreage: 4.63 acre


CHESTNUT STREET
CONGRESS HALL
WEST WING
INDEPENDENCE HALL
EAST WING
OLD CITY HALL
PHILOSOPHICAL HALL
6-th STREET
5-th STREET
WALNUT STREET
TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

Management Category:

- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

Approved Treatment:

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

- ■ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Inventory, Level II
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Inventory, Level III
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ■ Vegetation Inventory

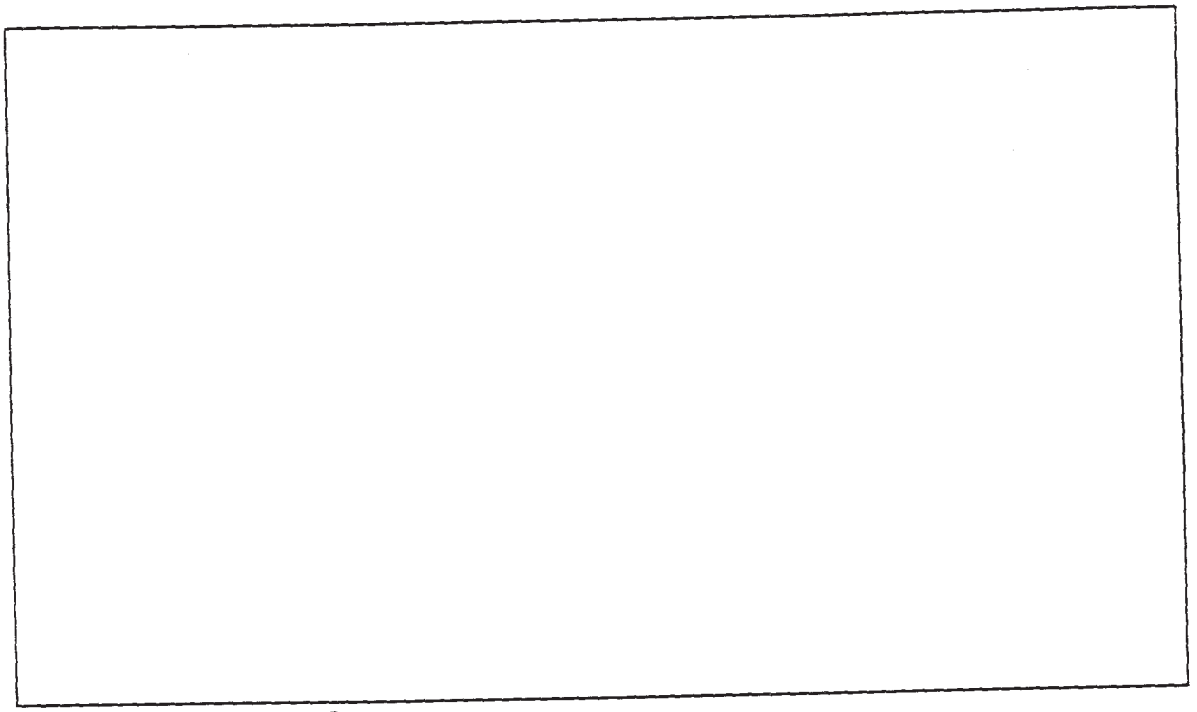
UTM References:

Sources Consulted:

Gibson, Deirdre and others, "Draft Cultural Landscape Report: Independence Mall," National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, 1993.

Staff, "Historic Grounds Report , Part 1, On State House Yard Independence National Historical Park," Independence National Historical Park, 1959.

Spatial Organization:



Aerial View: Independence Square

Description:

As a major open space in the city of Philadelphia, Independence Square is closely identified with the city grid. The wall defines the Square on three sides, the physical enclosure of the square is completed by the building complex of Independence Hall, the wing buildings, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and the Philosophical Hall. The Square has been enclosed by a wall of some type during all periods of its history, however the design has changed many times. As a raised square, the wall serves as a retaining wall; copings are nearly flush with the finish grade of the Square. Its circulation system sets up diagonal paths that contrast to the rigidly orthogonal layout of the city streets and sidewalks, a characteristic that is discussed in more detail under "Circulation and Views and Vistas".

Character-defining Features:

-Open public square within city grid.
-Brick retaining wall enclosure.
-Definition on Square by Independence Square buildings
-Street definition on two sides by city buildings

Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:



Independence Square looking north toward Independence Hall

Independence Square from Independence Hall tower.

Materials

Description:

There have been various materials and furnishings used in the square historically; the predominant materials that characterize the space today are bluestone, brick, and granite. These materials are evident in the paving, walls, steps, and curbs. Much of the bluestone and granite can be traced to the 1875 and 1916 rehabilitations; as part of a rehabilitation in 1974, the brick paving and exposed aggregate concrete paving (located in the arcades and on the Chestnut Street side of square) are recent additions. Furnishings fall into three categories: historic, historic reproductions, and modern. Historic furnishings includes the black metal bollards and chains. Historic reproduction furnishings include light standards, watchboxes, and pumps. Modern furnishings include wooden teak benches. Many of these materials are shared by Washington Square, enhancing the physical and visual connection between the spaces.

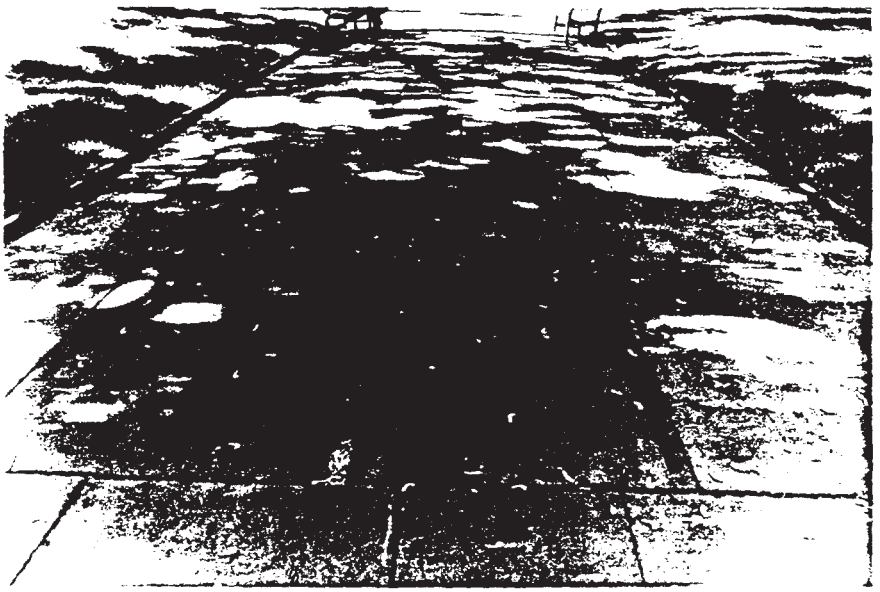
Character-defining Features:

-Large bluestone pavers set in random rectangular pattern on south side of complex.
-Strong visual and physical connections between Washington Square through materials.
-Brick retaining wall with stone cap
-Brick piers with stone finials at entrances.
-Stone steps at entrances.
-Bollards
-Light Standards
-Watchboxes
-Pumps

Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:

The bluestone paving and curbs are in poor condition. Many stones are heaving and cracked. Some stones have been replaced with concrete. These stones are extremely difficult to replace and and therefore should be considered an irreplaceable historic resource.



Bluestone paving and curbs



Metal bollards, watchbox

Circulation and Views

Description:

The current circulation system of Independence Square is the result of design modifications that occurred in 1874 and 1916. Its predominant characteristics comprise a radial system that of paths that meet in the center, establishing the primary focus upon the Independence Hall. In addition, there is a strong visual connection through a diagonal path to Washington Square, a relationship that appears to have begun developing early in the history of both squares (See site chronology diagram). The square also bears an important relationship both visually and physically to the city streets and sidewalks. The diagonal paths in the square provide a strong contrast to strictly othagonal grid of the city streets. The north side of the Square and Independence Mall is approached through the arcades. The link between the Mall and Square is most apparent through the the axial alignment of the tree-lined path with the arcades of Independence Square, although physically this is interrupted by Chestnut Street. The axial views from the Mall and the Square to Independence Hall differ in character and is largely one of scale.

Character-defining Features:

Circulation:

-Radiating paths contrasting to orthogonal urban grid.
-Sidewalks surrounding Square
-Procession to Independence Hall through circulation.
-Sequence to north side of square and the Mall through arcades.
-Cobblestone service alley

Views:

-Axial and visual connection from arcades to double allee of trees along first block of mall.
-Strong physical and visual connection to Washington Square through diagonal.
-Axial view to Independence Hall from north side and south side.

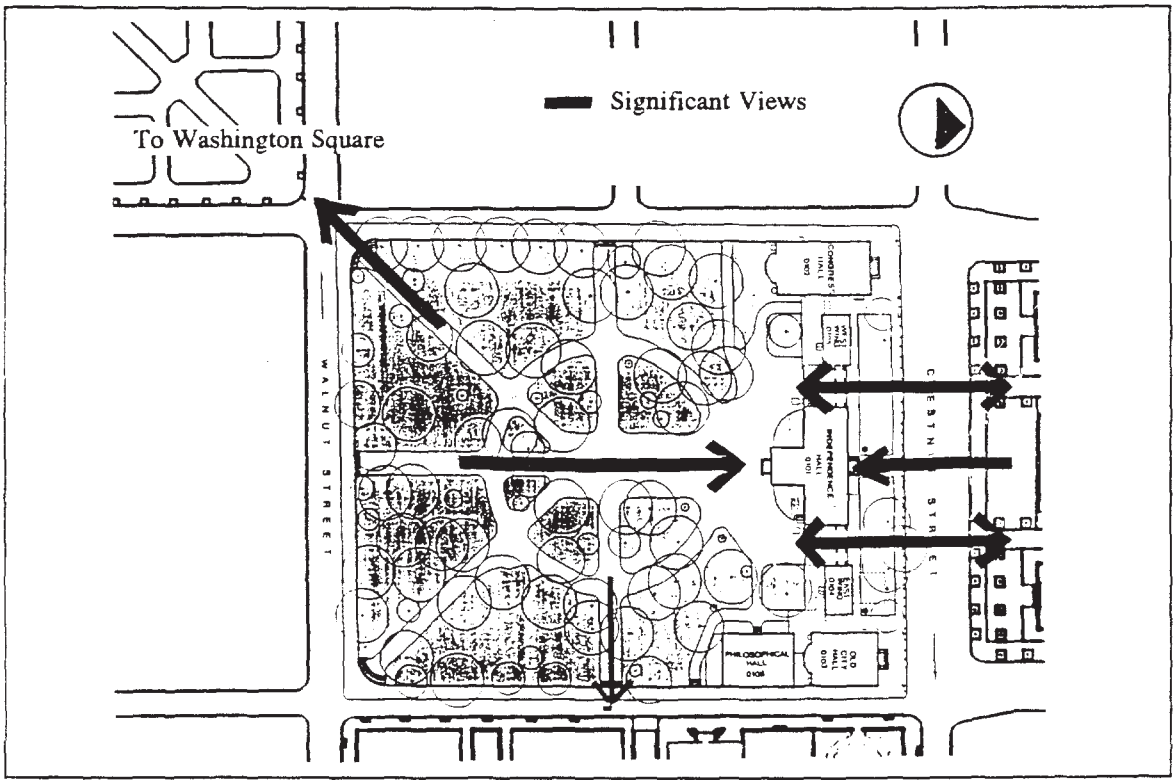
Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:

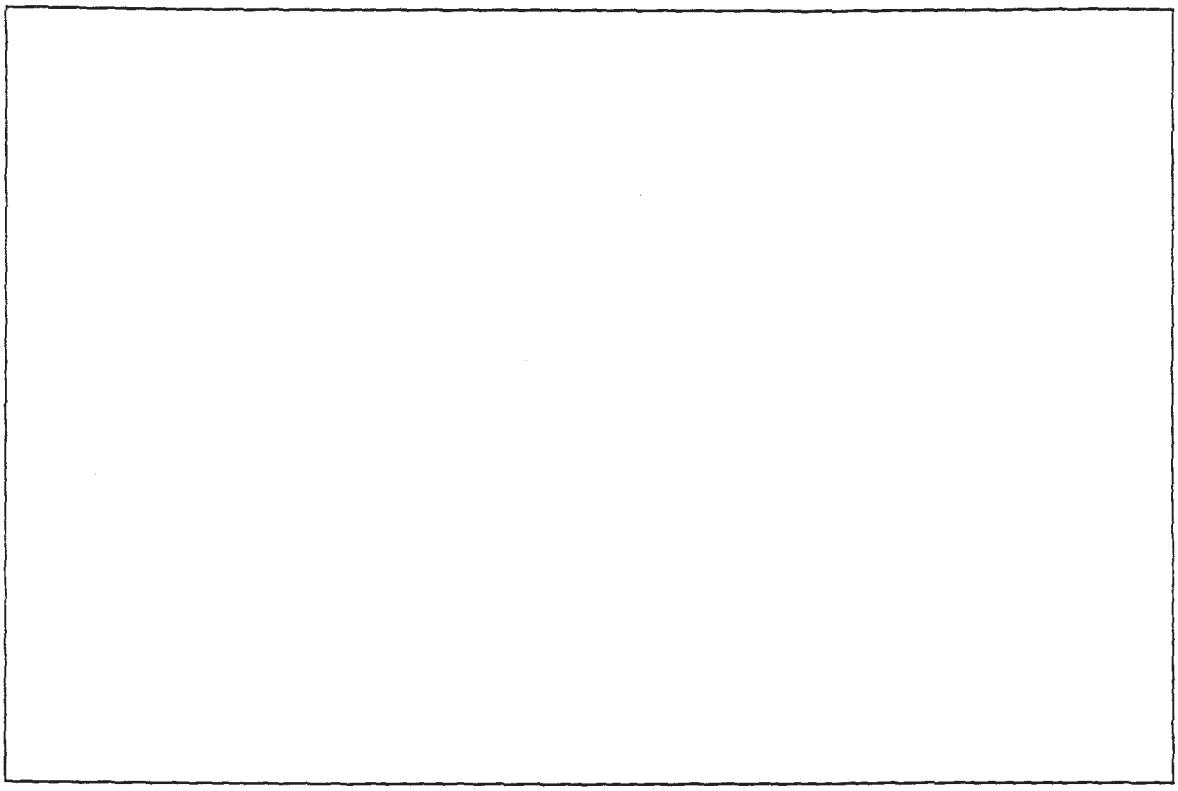
Handicap accessibility is a major site issue, not only because of the grade changes both to the square and the buildings but because of the poor condition of the pavers. This will require a thorough and careful study to ensure that loss of character-defining features are kept to a minimum.



View looking southeast towards Washington Square



Vegetation



Description:
Mature canopy trees shading an understory of lawn are the strongest features of the Square. A mix of great american native species and some non-natives make up this canopy. During the federal era, there was a strong committment to planting American native species. Planting native species is a concept that appears to have been perpetuated throughout the history of the square.

A strong central allee that led to Independence Hall has characterized the scheme throughout its history, although today this line is less dominant than in past schemes.

Character-defining Features:

-Mature Canopy Trees
-Deciduous native species.
-Formal row along central axis.

Condition: ☐ **good** ☐ **fair** ☐ **poor**

Notes:



Canopy trees, lawn



Canopy trees, lawn

Topography

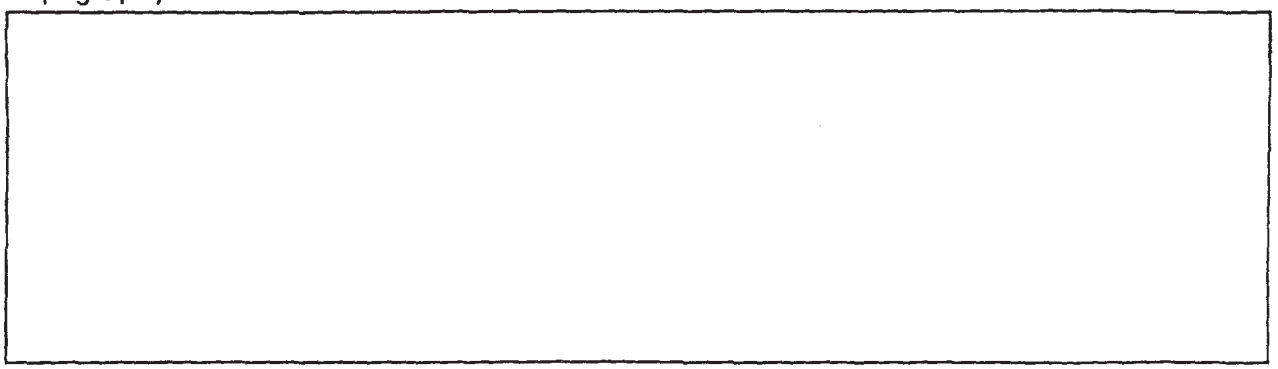


Figure 14: North/South Section

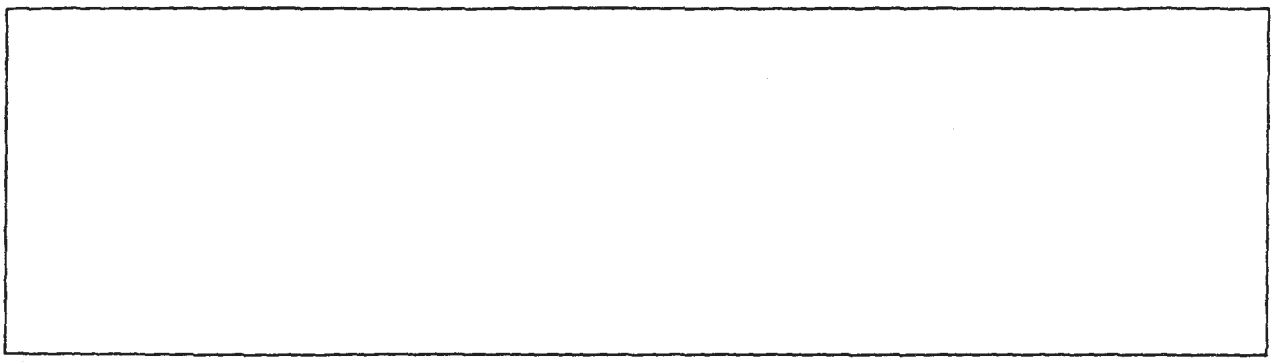


Figure 15: East/West Section

Description:

Independence Square is a raised square that enhances the elevated position of Independence Hall as viewed from the south. In addition, approaching Independence Square from the south, especially Washington Square, establishes a procession-like quality that culminates at the treasured Shrine.

From Chestnut Street, the sidewalk slopes steeply towards Independence Hall increasing in elevation, allowing step-free access to the square through the side paths, and two steps through the arcades. The square is nearly four feet above the adjacent sidewalk grades on Sixth, Fifth, and Walnut Street. Because the square slopes at nearly the same rate and direction as the adjacent sidewalks, it retains a relatively constant relationship along the three sides. Although it appears that this describes the general topographic relationship of the Independence Square to the surrounding streets historically, it is unclear how much elevations may have changed since the 18th century.

Character-defining Features:

-Prominent position of Independence Hall on raised plane of Independence Square.
-Steep slope of Chestnut Street sidewalk towards Independence Hall and Square.

Condition: ☐ **good** ☐ **fair** ☐ **poor**

Notes:

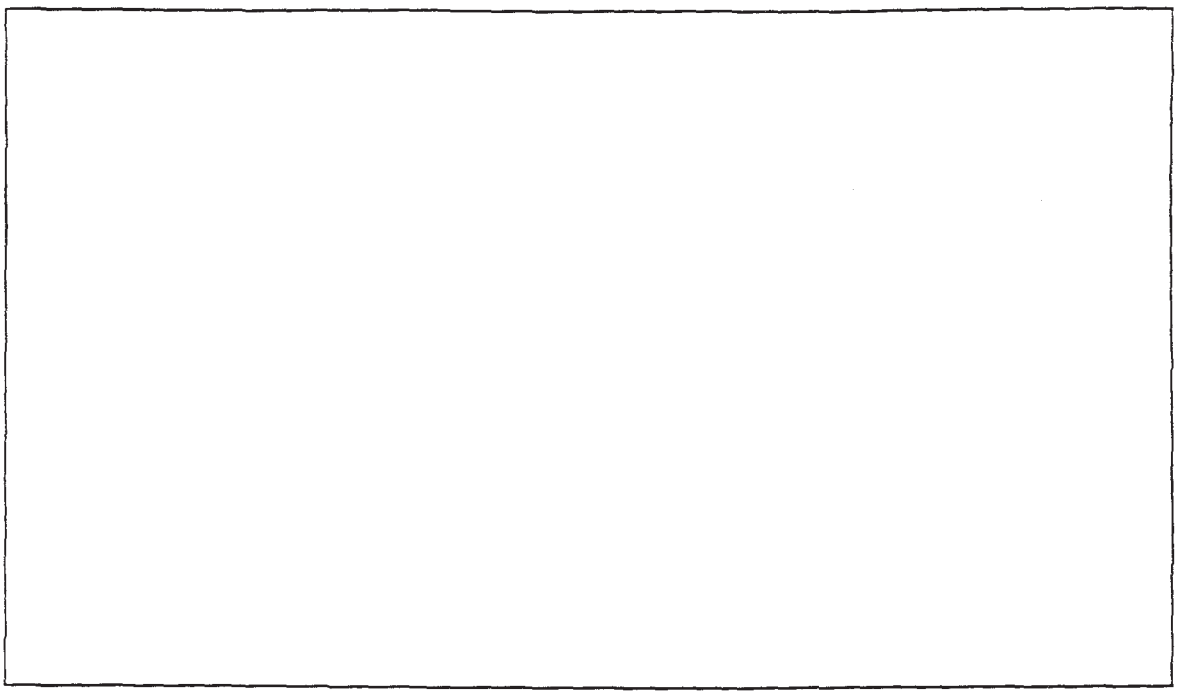


Retaining wall along 5th Street



Entrance steps on southwest corner

Structures and Gardens:



Description:

Independence Square is strongly defined by the Independence Hall building complex which occupies the northern portion of the square. Independence Hall is the central and dominant structure; from this center point extend symetrical arcades that link the wing buildings. Beyond the West Wing building is Congress Hall. Beyond the East Wing building is Old City Hall and Philosophical Hall. The Independence Hall complex of buildings acts as a wall between Independence Square and Chestnut Street. Design changes implemented in 1974 to the Chestnut Street side of Independence Hall has resulted in a character that contrasts with that of Independence Square.

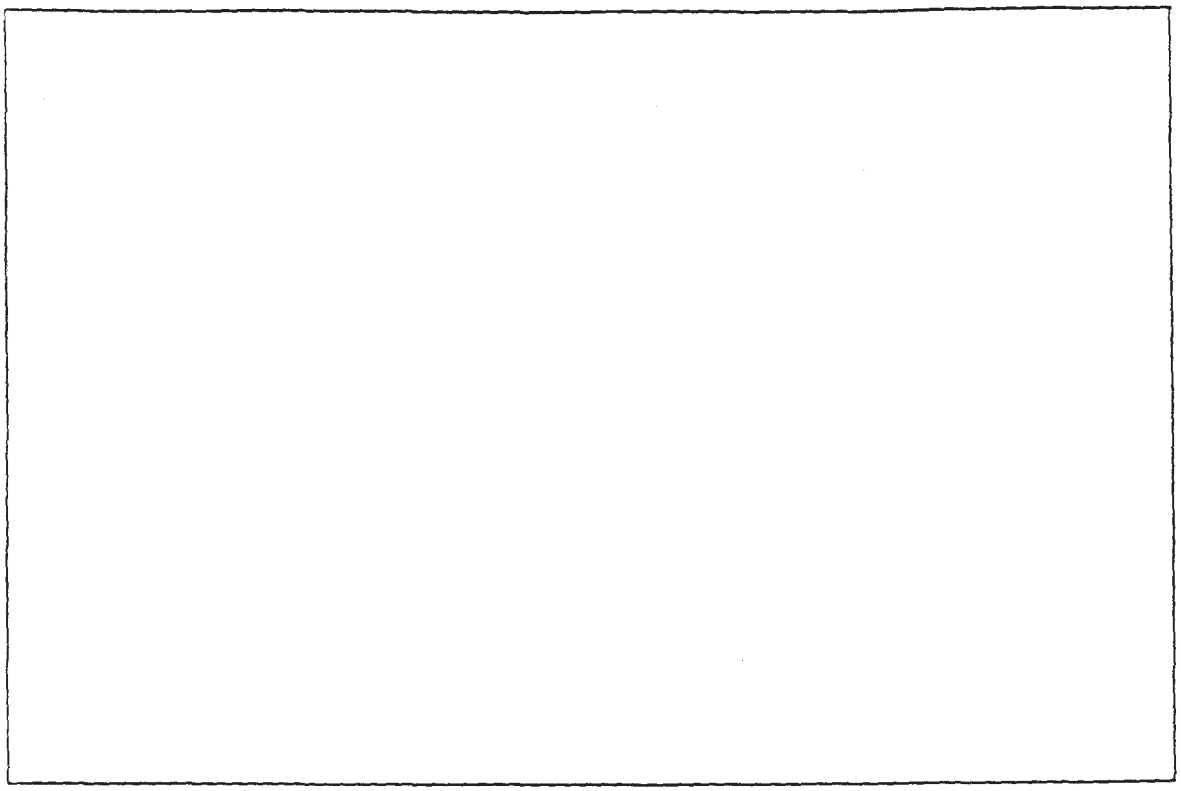
Independence Hall, Old City Hall, Congress Hall and Philosophical Hall can trace theri origins to the 18th century. The current arcades and wing buildings are reconstructions (apparently only broadly accurate) that were completed in 1898. The original ones were demolished in 1811-1812 to build modern office buildings. The reconstruction of the wing buildings effectively recreated the 18th century complex and reestablished the arcaded connection between Chestnut Street and Independence Square.

Character-defining Features:

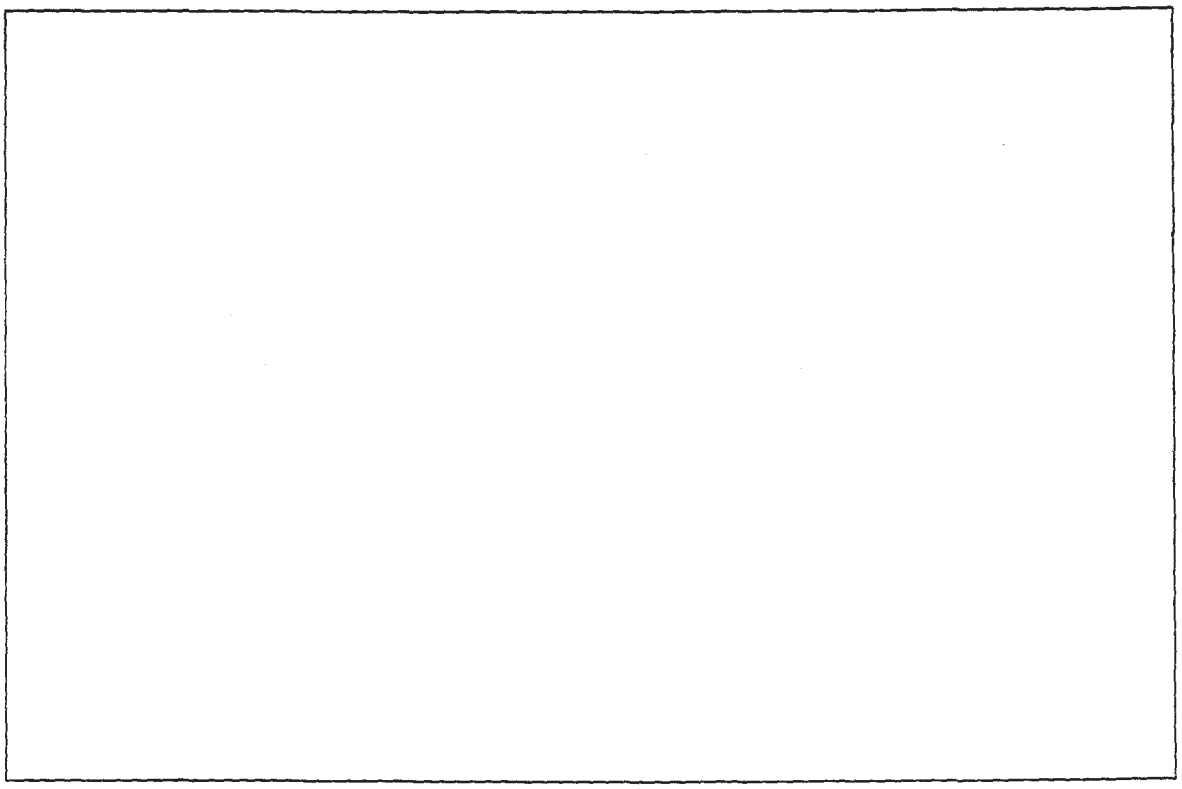
-Independence Hall building complex

Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:



Independence Hall complex looking south

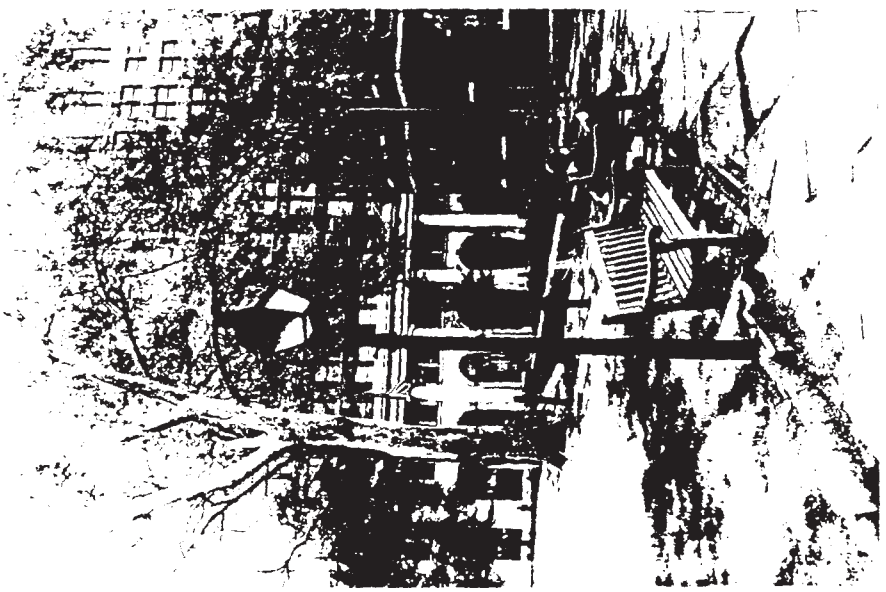


Arcade linking Independence Hall with West Wing

Additional Photographic Documentation: Independence Square



Trees, lawn, paving-path looking northwest



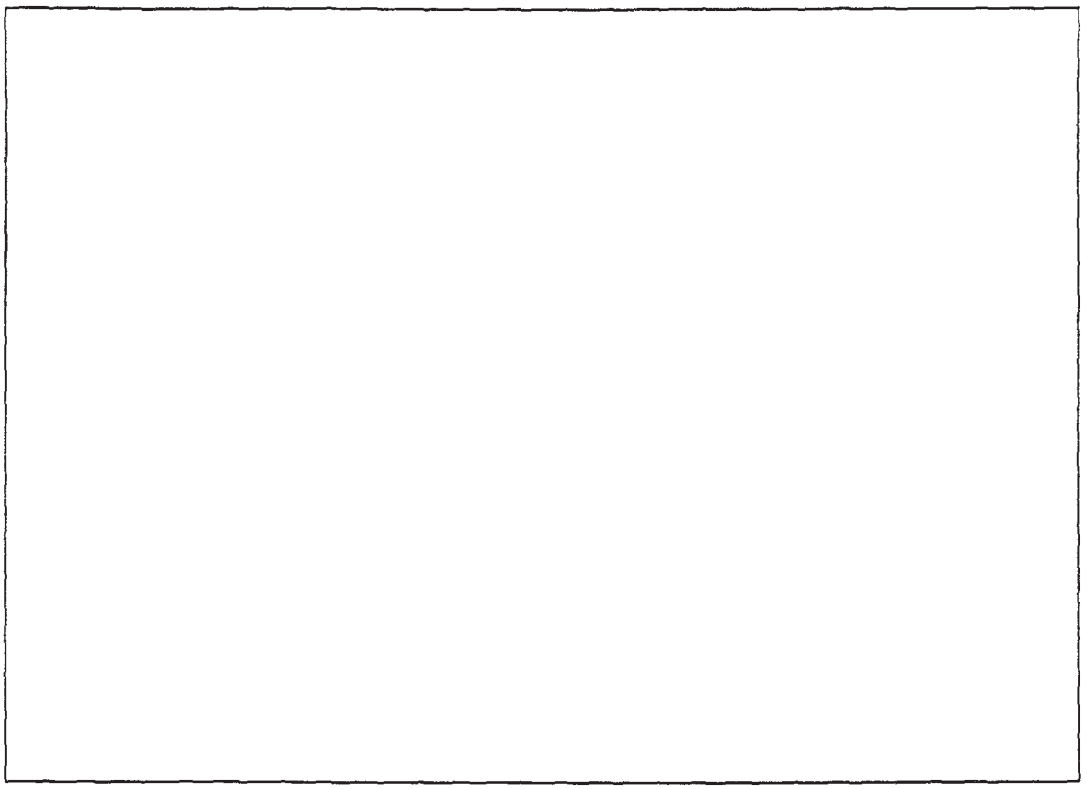
Site furnishings: Modern, historic and 18th century types recreated



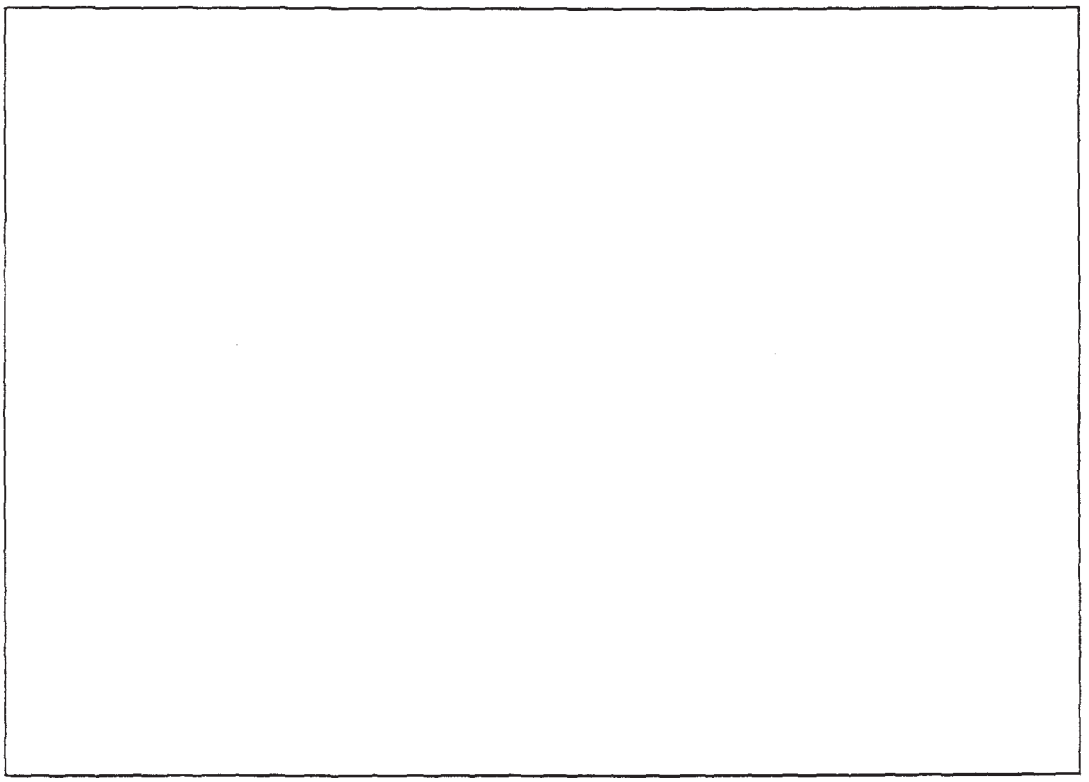
Chestnut Street looking west.



Chestnut Street looking east.



Fifth Street looking south.



Sixth Street looking south

Washington Square

Washington Square originates from William Penn's plan for the city of Philadelphia in which he dedicated five open green squares similar to spaces he knew in London. Laid out by Penn's surveyor, Thomas Holme in 1683, Washington Square, then referred to as Southeast Square, was essentially the size we know it to be today, 5 3/4 acres. In this early period, however, the square was essentially a waste land: a sloping field with significant drainage problems used often for dumping. A watercourse was known to run through the Square from the earliest years until 1805 when a City Council vote determined that it should be covered.

A jail had been constructed across from the Square on the corner of sixth and Walnut in 1776. Beginning in 1773, the construction of the Walnut Street Prison began on the corner of Walnut St. and Sixth St. This was the first major building to be constructed adjacent to the Square. In By mid century, however, the Square began to act as a gathering place, first amongst African American who used it as a place for fairs and holidays. During this time, the square was also leased as pasture land by the City.

The square was also used as a common public burial ground for strangers, including poor, African Americans, and destitute sailors throughout the eighteenth century.

During the revolutionary war, the Square was again used as a burial ground for soldiers, then referred to as "Pottersfield." During the 1793 Yellow Fever outbreak, 1300 bodies were added to the Square. In 1795 the city council voted to close the Square as a burial ground and it was resolved that it should be planted and improved with public walks. At this time, the City opened Seventh Street across the square which created an awkward small strip of land bounded by Little Seventh Street. Despite this intrusion, the Square gained a more positive reputation. By the early nineteenth century, the City eventually ceased to lease the land as pasture and by endowed the Square with the auspicious name of Washington square in 1816. That same year, Council voted to close Seventh Street to vehicular traffic (although the cut-through was not completely eliminated until 1822) and a committee was formed. This committee included George Vaux and employed artist/engineer/architect George Bridgeport to lay out a design for the Square. Andrew Gillespie a local commercial gardener executed new planting. Some of this plant material evidently came from nearby Bartram's Garden.

Development around the Square surged throughout the century. By the 1930s, the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania wrote a glowing report on the Square describing its its handsome and spacious walks, and its healthy and thriving collection of 400 trees represnting 50 different varieties. The City employed a full time gardener/maintenance person for the Square and by mid century it was considered one of the most elegant spaces in the City. In the 1880's a movement to improve Washington Square was announced by the Commissioner of City Property, William Dixey. His plan included a six-inch dressed bevelled granite coping around the entire square, nine inches high; two twenty foot wide diagonal path running across the park and two twelve foot wide paths perpendicular to the streets intersecting at the center of the Square; new sod and flagstone edging. This plan was executed between 1882 and 1884, "a large number of trees removed, and flagstone walks superseded gravel paths." Again, development surged around the square, increasingly dominated by commercial structures including the Penn Mutual Insurance Company and the Lippincott Publishers Building.

The Dixey plan succeeded until 1915 when an organization formed in order to improve the design of Washington Square. The Washington Square Improvement Association hired the

Olmsted Brothers to rework the park paths for more expeditious travel and renovate plantings. In 1947, the traffic cut-off on the northwest corner of the park linking north bound traffic around the Square onto 7th Street was approved by the city. This plan essentially survives today although various memorials in the park have changed including the addition of the memorial to the "Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution" which was dedicated in the mid 1950's. That memorial fostered a series of colonial details to be designed and added to the Square by architect G. Edwin Brumbaugh and landscape architect Thomas Sears. These details was designed with a colonial spirit in mind and included a brick enclosing wall, lamps, a life-size statue of George Washington, and flags of the original thirteen colonies. This rehabilitation occurred at the same time ideas and efforts were moving forward for Independence Park. Here, as well, the focus on a colonial vocabulary in the new park design was being set.

Today, the park is in poor condition with deteriorating paving, details, a fountain in disrepair and general neglect. On November 25, 1991, a Memorandum of Understanding of indefinite term was signed between the City of Philadelphia and the Department of the Interior. This agreement outlined a plan for the transfer of Washington Square to Independence NHP by way of easement pending the successful completion of the terms of the agreement. These terms include capitol improvements to be made to the park via a third party.

Character-defining Features Identified and Discussed:

- ☐ Spatial Organization
- ☐ Response to Natural Features
- ☐ Land Use
- ■ Views & Vistas
- ■ Circulation
- ■ Vegetation
- ■ Small Scale Elements & Materials
- ■ Structures & Gardens
- ☐ Cluster Arrangement
- ☐ Boundaries
- ☐ Archeology
- ☐ Cultural Traditions

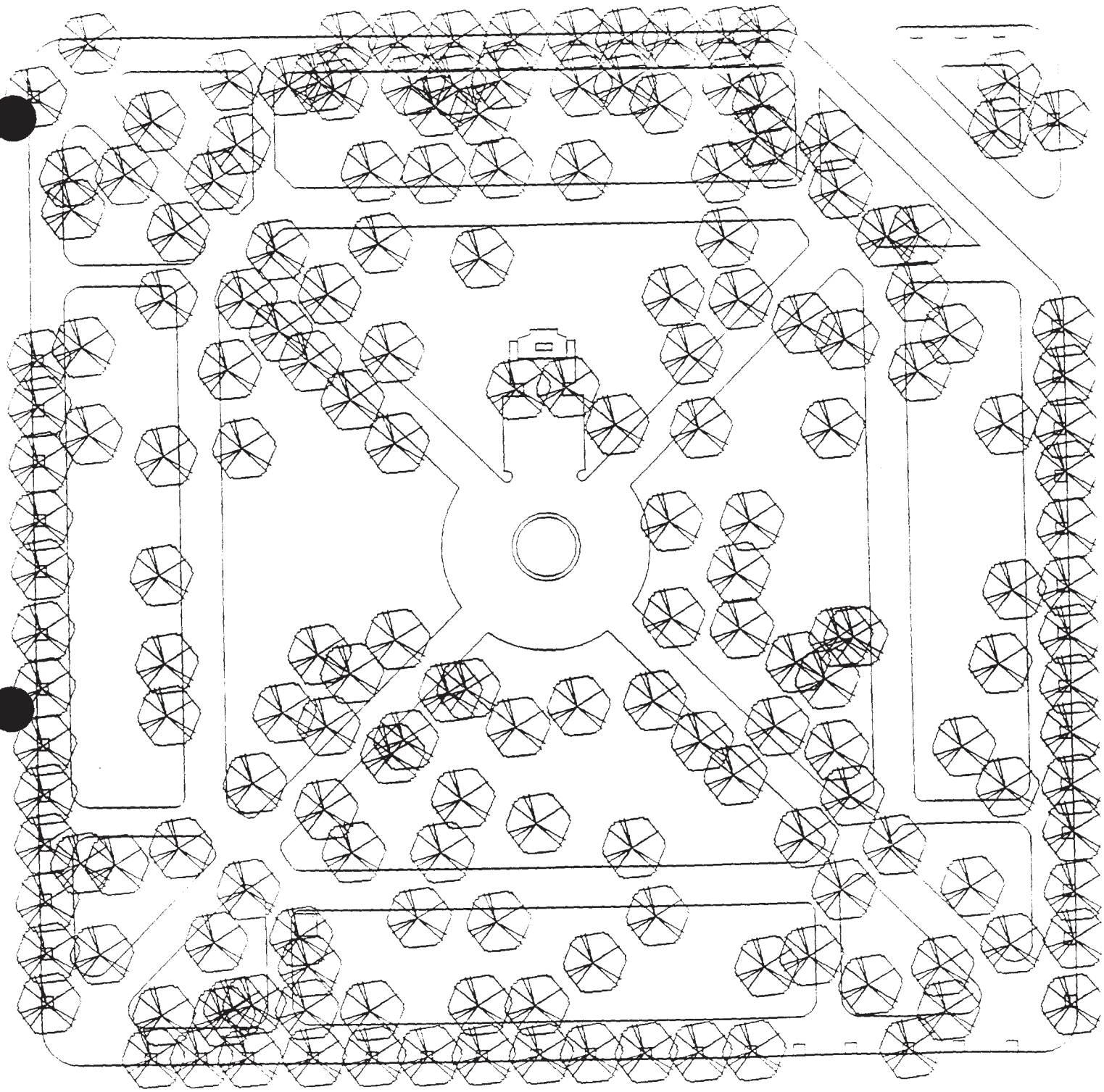
Significance Level:

- ☐ International
- ☐ Local
- ■ National
- ☐ Contributing
- ☐ State
- ☐ Non-contributing

Designer(s): William Penn - 1683
George Bridgeport - 1816
Olmsted Brothers - 1915
G. Edwin Brumbaugh - 1954
Thomas Sears - 1954
Others?

Management Category:

Approved Treatment:



- ☐ Must Be Preserved
- ☐ Should be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Preserved
- ☐ May Be Released/Altered
- ■ Undetermined

- ☐ Preservation
- ☐ Stabilization
- ☐ Rehabilitation
- ☐ Restoration
- ☐ Reconstruction
- ■ Undetermined

Recommendations for Additional Inventory

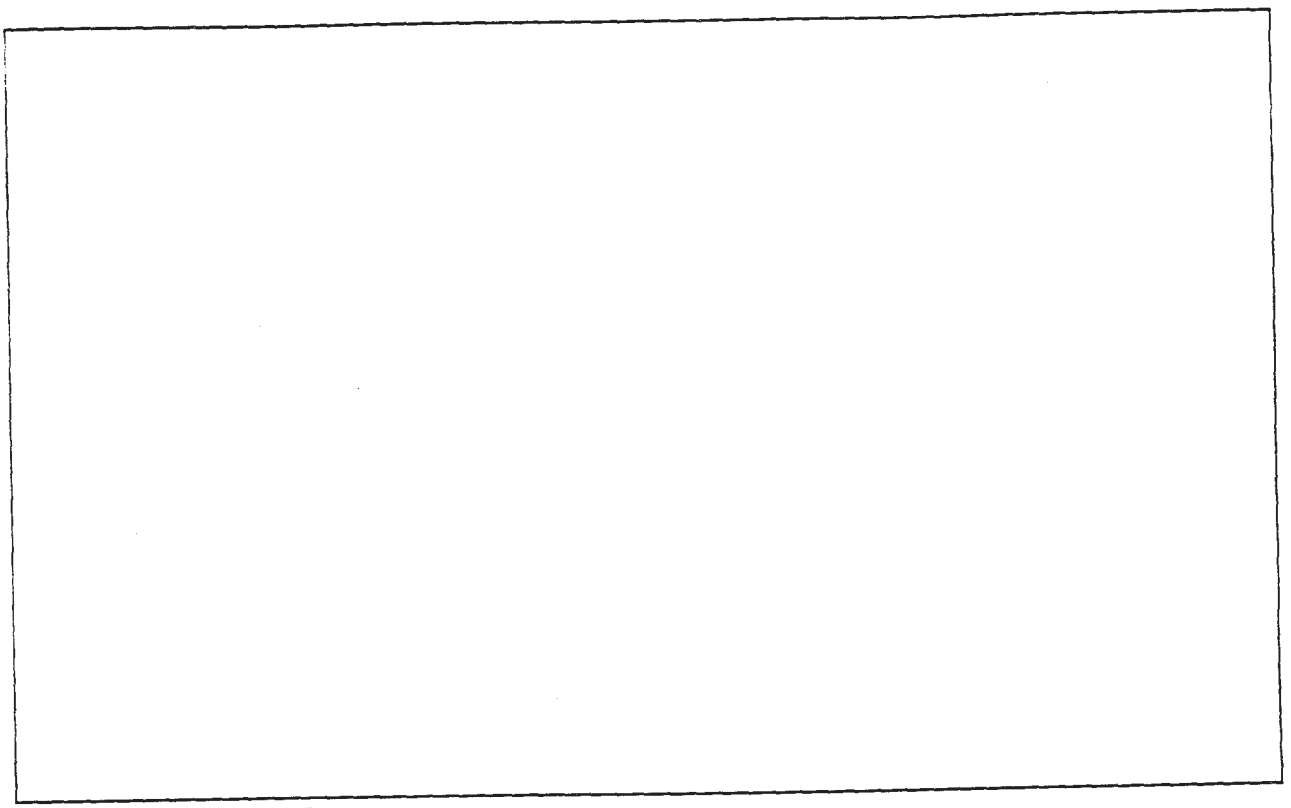
- ■ Cultural Landscape Report
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Inventory, Level II
- ☐ Cultural Landscape Inventory, Level III
- ☐ Land Use History
- ☐ Base Map
- ■ Vegetation Inventory

UTM References:

Resources Consulted:

Rabzak, Denise R. "Washington Square: A Site Plan Chronology 1683-1984," National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park, 1987.

Spatial Organization



Aerial View: Washington Square

Description:

Washington Square, like Independence Square, is located within the city grid of Philadelphia. It is bounded on four by buildings and shares a diagonal connection with Independence Square. Although the central organization of the square has been modified, for over 150 years it has had a strong central scheme through its circulation system, similar to Inde Square, has prevailed. Currently, a fountain (c 1950) occupies the center space of the square. The square is surrounded by a brick wall (c 1950). Although this is a recent addition, the square has been defined by other enclosures historically. These range from wooden palings to iron fencing to hedges. It is unclear whether the square has been defined by brick walls in its past, however, a drawing, now hanging in the library of the PHS indicates a brick wall elevation in its design.

Character-defining Features:

Spatial Organization:

-Open public Square defined by city grid and articulated by buildings on all sides.
-Square enclosure
-Strong central focus



Washington Square looking southwest



6th Street looking south

Materials and Small-Scale Elements

Description:

Large bluestone pavers laid in random rectangular pattern with bluestone curb edging is the most prominent material feature in the square. The bluestone is similar in color and size to that found in Independence Square. This reinforces a visual connection between the squares. Site furnishings include lighting standards based on a colonial typology, although these differ slightly in design from those in Independence Square, the overall profile and their use along the walkways mimic those found in Independence Square. Contemporary wooden slat benches are mounted on concrete pads and are located along the walkway edges. Located underneath the trees in lawn behind the walkways are contemporary wooden tables and benches.

Character-defining Features:

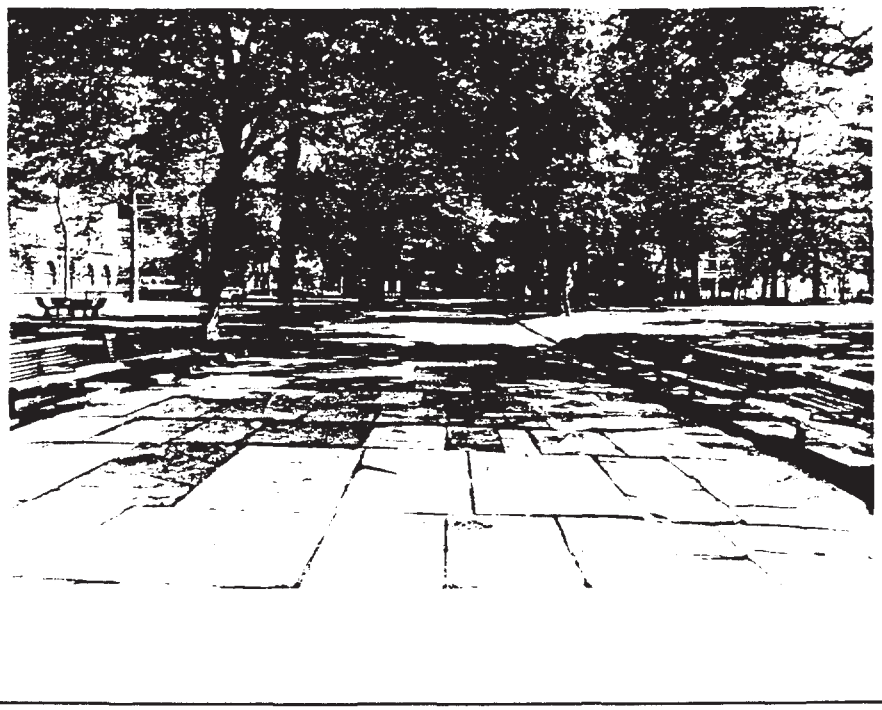
-Large bluestone pavers set in random rectangular pattern.
-Bluestone curbs edging paths.
-Brick piers with stone finials at entrances
-Strong visual and physical connections between Independence Square and Washington Square through similar use of materials.
-light standards

General Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:

The bluestone paving is in extremely poor condition. Many pieces are cracked; several large areas have settled further exacerbating the cracking and causing large uneven walking surfaces. Care should be taken when considering replacement. The stones may be considered irreplacable.

Other site furnishings, such as the wooden slat benches and the tables and chairs appear contemporary, but should be researched to confirm when they were introduced.



Bluestone paving and curbs



Light standard

Circulation and Views

Description:

Circulation in the square is dictated strong diagonal paths and a perimeter system of paths that forms nearly a perfect square. In addition, the square is completely surrounded by public sidewalks that share the interior material of bluestone. As noted in previous sections, the diagonal path creates a strong connection to Independence Square. In addition, this system sets up clear views to Independence Hall and Square. Views from the square into adjacent neighborhoods are afforded through the streets.

The square interrupts the north/south line of seventh street. In later years this created an awkward pattern of traffic that in the late 1940s caused a portion of the square to be claimed as an access lane to north Seventh Street. This effectively "snipped" a corner of the square on the northwest side.

Character-defining Features:

Circulation:

-Diagonal paths contrasting to orthogonal urban grid.
-Sidewalks surrounding Square
-Strong circulation connection with Independence Square.

Views:

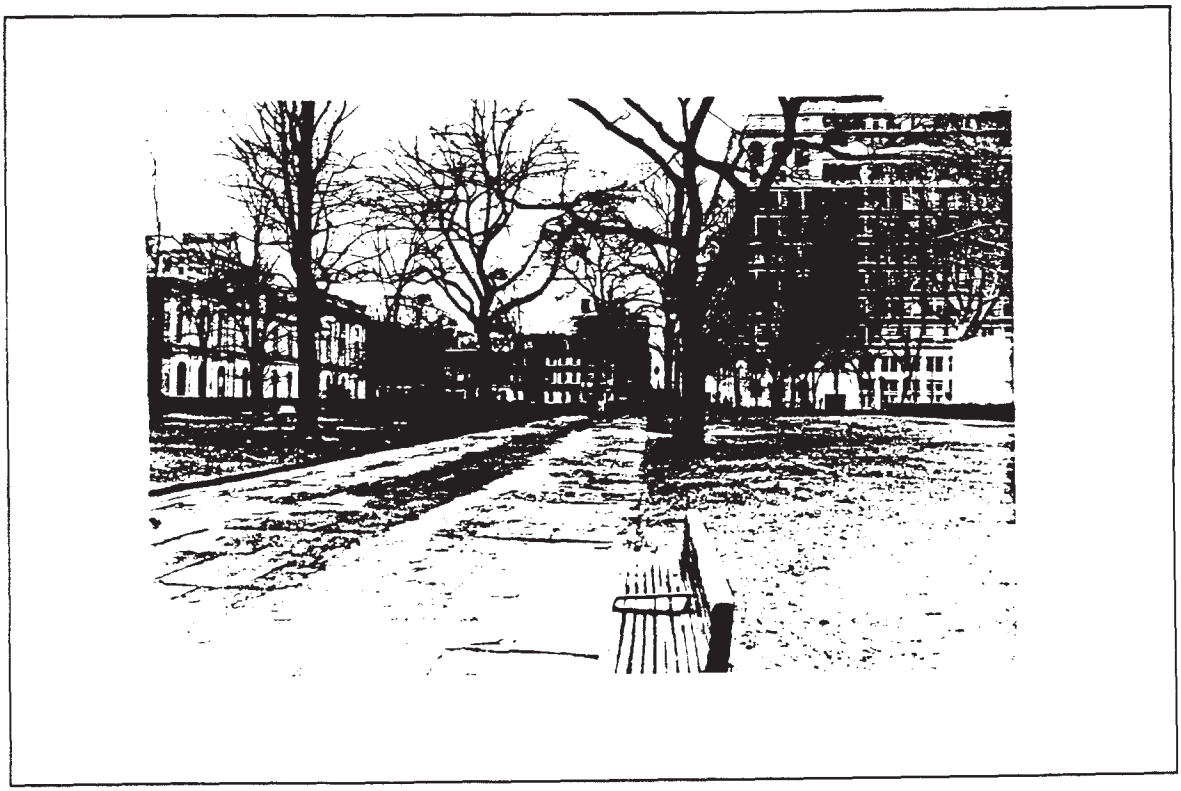
-Strong visual connection with Independence Square and Independence Hall
-Views South, East, and West to adjacent Neighborhoods

General Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:



View west on Walnut Street



View west to Locust Street

Vegetation

Description:

Washington Square, like the other Philadelphia squares and Independence Square, supports a large collection of mature canopy trees, a unique and valued characteristic in an urban center. The overall quality is a large canopy with an understory of lawn. Shrub masses mark the entrances although most of the plantings appear to be recent. Still distinguishable are linear plantings along the central axis and diagonals with informal tree masses in the lawns. There is a mix of native and non-native species. Some of the trees appear quite old and may date to the 18th century. Like Independence Square, there are several commememorative plantings, and many of the trees have been identified with botanical labels.

Character-defining Features:

-Mature canopy shading paths and an understory of lawn.
-Native American deciduous species.
-Linear plantings along central axis and diagonals; informal plantings in between.
-Memorial and commemorative trees

Condition: ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ poor

Notes:

Many of the trees appear quite old and in decline. A good vegetation inventory that includes information about identity, age, size, and condition, if not already accomplished, should be considered to ensure a long-term managment strategy and replacement plan.



Canopy trees, lawn



Specimen tree in pavement

General Bibliography

General Bibliography (developing)

Note:

The primary sources consulted are referenced with each component landscape evaluated. The working bibliography below, in addition, lists many of the more obscure sources consulted for this study.

Completion Reports, 1958-1962,National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Row 5.

Garden Club of America Bulletin, New York, NY, September 1959.

Greiff, Constance M. Independence, The Creation of a National Park, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1987

"Historic Grounds Report for First Bank of the United States in Independence Historical Park," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Mid Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA, February 1959.

"Historic Grounds Report for Philadelphia Merchants' Square Exchange in Independence National Historical Park," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Mid Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA, February 1959.

"Historic Grounds Survey Report on Carpenter's Hall and Court, Independence National Park," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Mid Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA, August 1958.

"Independence Walking Tour (Outdoor Exhibits), Interpretive Plan, Exhibits Portion," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, November 1962.

Interview with Mrs. James Bodine, member of the Philadelphia Committee, Garden Club of America, December, 1993.

Kirykakis, James D., "A Report on the Grounds Surrounding the Second Bank of the United States with Emphasis on Conditions During the Period from 1819-1836," Independence National Historical Park, August 1955.

"Master Plan for Independence National Historical Park", unpublished paper, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Philadelphia, PA, 1952.

"Mission 66 Prospectus, Independence National Park," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Row 6, n.d..

National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form for Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service, Mid Atlantic Regional Office, Philadelphia, PA, 1988.

Rabzak, Denise R., "Washington Square: A Site Chronology 1683-1984," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Row 5, Philadelphia, PA., May 1987.

"Report and Recommendations Land Aquisition Program," unpublished paper, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park

Archives, Row 6, September 1951.

Rose, Robert H., and Albert Manucy and James R. Sullivan, "Interpretive Survey Independence National Historical Park," unpublished paper, National Park Service, Independence National Historical Park Archives, Row 6, June 1955

Historical Basemaps

FOURTH STREET

510' feet

Peletiah Websters Est. Vacant lot 450

William Bingham Est. Vacant lot 400

John Berth Printer

William Collins Joiner

Stable

Valentine Verbeck ② Sign of Cross Keys

Plunkett Fleeson

Joseph Howell's Tanyard + Lot £1000

Friends School ②

Friends Meeting House ②

Carriway to Schoolhouse

John Todd Schoolmaster

CARPENTERS' ALLEY

CARPENTERS' HALL

Library Company Library + Museum

Commissary General of Military Stores

George Emlen's Est Receives £40 q. r. from Carpenters Company £400

William Sykes, Hatter ① house & lot 2000 22 oz plate ⑥ occ 150

Widow Pemberton's Coachhouse and Stable

Stable ②

Torch Francis Est. lot + Stables 160

Sykes Stable

William Bladen for wm. Sykes ① house & lot 400

John Eldridge, Shoemaker house & loc 30 oz pl 13 loc 50

HUDSON'S or WHALEBONE ALLEY

CHESTNUT STREET

WALNUT STREET

THIRD ST.

Richard Wells for Mary Hamilton's Est. £400

Mrs. McCall for Mary Hamilton's Est. 1 Dw 500

William Griffiths, carpenter Occ 50 & ⑤ Mary Hamilton's Est Dw 570

Mrs. Abigail Hamilton Est. Lot & Stable £400

Samuel Hudson's Est. Stable, Tanyard & Lot £400

Benjamin Bryant tanner & currier house & lot 400 1 horse 20 1 chair 15 1 cow 3 1 servant 10 Occ 90

Rev'd Wm White ⑨ 90 oz pl. 12 Epheridina 90

(78) Rev'd Whites Est. Unfin. Ho & lot £600 Revd William White - lot (House & lot £1900, 1788 tax)

Mary Hamilton Est. £900 (Occupant untraceable)

Mary Hamilton Vacant lot £350

Widow Hamilton ho. & lot £1100 1 chariot 80 oz pl 34 2 Negroes 90

John Miller, Mct ⑨ occ 150 1 Chair 15 1 Servant 15

John Cook baking ho. £150

David Evans Cake Maker's Est.

Harmony Fire Co. engine House (1)

John Letchworth Windsor chair maker occ 26 for Sarah Hamilton Est. House & lot 250

Godfrey Gaither blacksmith for John Wagoner Est. Shop & lot 200

Isaac Parsons Iron-monger Shop & lot 200

Benjamin Bryant tanner & currier shop & lot

John Ashbrenner tanner occ 20 & for Luke Morris Est. Dw. 400

Israel Pearson, currier shop & lot 250

John Sellers, tanner shop & lot 250

Henry Shirley gilt & mathematical instrument maker Shop & lot 200

Benjamin Randal, joiner occ 30 & for Edward Penrose Est. No. 4 lot 150

Barber John Bancroft Est. back lot 200

Samuel Pleasants

Wm. Poson's Est. lot & buildings 400

Benjamin Jacobs 16 oz pl occ 40 for Wm Poson's Est house & lot 400 1 a. Vale ph 10

Samuel Pleasants, Mchtt. 2 houses & lot £3000 8 horses 70 1 chariot 80 1 chair 80 197 oz pl 75 1 Cow 5 occ. 200 Israel Pleasants, ph head 21

Joseph Mussi, Mct occ 150 Widow Pemberton's Est House & lot 1000

[Torch Coxe] for Widow Pemberton's Est. Dw & Stable £2660

Garden

Coxe & Frazier Mchts.

Yard

Samuel Jones, Co. Dw & lot 500

Samuel Lobdale Dw & lot 400 occ 50

Samuel Snoad, Cord. occ 50 for Jonathan Gregson Est

Robert Milligan Ad 90 oz ph 180 ph 2 servants 60 1 chair 15 2 beds 30

Thomas Wistar, Jr 70 oz pl 1 Dog 1 Cow 5 Est. 200

Thomas Shoemaker Dw & lot 500 1 Cow 5

Miers Field for Thomas Sherman Dw £50

John Thompson, blacksmith for Penrose Est.

Samuel Lobdale Dw & lot 800 80 oz. pl. 1 horse 15 1 chair 15 1 Cow 4 occ 60 Geo. Smith, tanner occ 20

Samuel Bettle, tobacconist occ 80 & for John Todd's Est

Joseph Saunders, 20 oz pl. 90 occ 30 & for John Todd's Est

Torch Francis Dw & lot 800 100 oz pl. 1 chair occ 100

Bank of North America

Richard Wister, Mct 250 oz pl. 1 horse 15 1 cow 15 occ 100 Victuals 15 Plate 100 Tankard

John Winchester, Whitesmith Dw & lot 400 60 oz pl 2, occ 50

James Wilkins, Brickmaker for [50 ft] Pemberton's Est

Jos. Sharpless, Sadler & for Mary Pemberton's Est

Widow White for Rent Tenth Est 265

Wid. Fullerton & Heirs Est 100

James Cadwalader & Heirs Est 110

FRIENDS ALMSHOUSE

Edward Shippen Gent. £495

Thomas Hollowell Watchmaker £285

Highgate

William Lewis Atty £126

Samuel Lewis Estate

William Hood Founder

Corner Shoemaker

Robert Tolsley Mchtt

Widow Clinton Bdg. House

RAPER HOSKINS TANYARD

Cross Keys TAVERN

DOCK STREET

Key to the Five Base Map Sheets

5 Chestnut Independence Square 4 1 3 2 Walnut Washington Square 6th 5th 4th 3rd 2nd Front

HISTORICAL BASE MAP, 1787 (First Draft)

Independence National Historical Park

Prepared by Anna Coxe Toogood, 1985

Principal Documentation: Philadelphia County Tax Assessment Ledgers, 1787, North, Middle, Walnut and South Wards. County Tax Duplicate, 1788, Dock Ward.

Francis White, The Philadelphia Directory, 1785.

John MacPherson, MacPherson's Directory for the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, 1785.

Clement Biddle, The Philadelphia Directory, 1791.

First Census of the United States, 1790.

Edmund Hogan, Prospect of Philadelphia, 1795.

Third Survey District, Old Surveys, City Archives.

Chain of Title for INDE properties, INDE.

Documentation for 1800 Historical Base Map, INDE.

Insurance Surveys - Mutual Assurance and Contributionship Cos.

Code:
Dw = Dwelling
Occ = Occupation
ph = per head
oz pl. = ounces silver plate
Est. = Estate
[ ] = Nos. assigned properties in 1791.

PREPARED Anna Coxe Toogood DRAWING NO. 311 CHECKED 1985 DATE SHEET 1 OF 5

CITY TAVERN

LOGAN'S ALLEY

LODGE ALLEY

CARTER'S ALLEY

SECOND STREET

WALNUT STREET

CHESTNUT STREET

NORRIS ALLEY

GRAY'S ALLEY

TAYLOR'S ALLEY

ZACHARY'S COURT

Sharpe & Nunn Peabody Druggists

John Payne, Mct (a)

(Dock Ward
Source:
1788 Phila. County
Finding Tax
Duplicate)

Widow Fred
John Vansant ph

Widow Jackson

Mathew Lollar, Capt.

Alexander Todd, Mct.

High Sweeney, taylor

Mathew Tuttle, shopkpr

John Donaldson, Mct.

Isaac Pyle's Est

William Thorp

Dw = Dwelling
Occ = Occupation
ph = per head
oz. pl. = ounces
tableplate
Est. = Estate

FRONT STREET

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
Henry Carr Toppan DESIGNED	991
Henry Carr Toppan DRAWN	PCIP PRG.
CHECKED 1985 DATE	SHEET 2 OF 5

THIRD ST.

(Dock Ward Source: 1786 Phila. County Furling Tax Duplicate)

James Anderson

Martin Richards

Jos. Bullock, Mct [58]

Peter Boynton, Esq

Widow Sarah Lewis, Gent. [59]

Dr. Grifith

Samuel Lewis housecarpenter

Daniel Drinker Mchf.

WALNUT ST.

DOCK ST. (FILLED, AUG. 1786)

ORPHAN'S COURT

RELIEF ALLEY

GOFORTH'S ALLEY (UNPAVED)

SMITH'S ALLEY

LOGAN'S ALLEY (unpaved)

LODGE ALLEY (unpaved)

CARTER'S ALLEY

VIDAL'S ALLEY

STRAWBERRY ALLEY

CHESTNUT ST.

SECOND ST.

Israel Israel, Cross Keys Tavern
10 oz pl 4
3 servants 30
1 horse 15
2 cows
occ 50
+ for Jos Hilbourn's Est.
Dw o lot 1000

John Chalmer, Mchf
20 oz pl. 8
1 servant 10
1 chair 15
1 horse 15
1 cow 4
occ 200
+ for Joseph Hilburn's Est. Dw 1300

James Mathews
30z pl. 3
occ 75
+ for Cath' Breaky's Est.
Dw 600

William Cavenaugh, ph 30?

William Dawson Brewer
Dwelling, brewery etc. 2000

Richard Palmer, cabinetmaker
11 oz pl 5
1 Negro 50
occ 100
+ for Buckridge Sims's Est Dw 500

Richard Price, shopkeeper
Dw o lot 400
12 oz pl. 5
occ 50
Benj. Watson, occ 50

Margaret Wentzell
for Ann Emlen Est. Dw 200
Christr Wassell occ 20

Samuel Pugh Innkeeper
+ for Ann Emlen's Est Dw 1400
John Johnson occ 25

Caleb Wilkins
Occ 25
+ for Ann Emlen's Est. Dw 100

Widow Spear + for Thomas Morris' Est Dw 300

Godfrey Lynhoop, porter
3 Horses 45
Occ 95
+ for Widow Arnold's Est. Dw 100
David Keep ph 10

Thomas Wood
Occ 100
+ for Thos. Moore's Est. Dw.
Abel Simonton ph 20?
George Moore ph 10

Benjamin Rush, Doct.
1 Servant 10
1 Chariot 40
1 Cow 4
occ 200
+ for Widow Bonds Est. Dw 700
Robt. Annan ph 30?
James Hill ph 30
James Hall, ph 30

William Murray
Occ 50
William Webbs Est. Dw 600
Timothy Matlack Occ 50

Diannah Cox (Negress)
400

Joseph Mason, Grocer
Occ 25
+ for Samuel Howell's Est. Dw 350

Andrew Tybait, Hatter
Dwl, Shop + stores, 700
30 oz pl 8
1 horse 15
Occ 100
Robt. Cronin ph 15

Hector Calbraith, ph 30
+ for James Wilson's Est Dw 500
James Calbraith, ph 30

Alexander McDonald, Taylor
Occ 50
+ for Executors
Est. Dw 300

Dw = Dwelling
Occ = Occupation
ph = per head
oz. pl. = ounces (silver) plate
Est. = estate
Ho. = house
Mch. = Merchant

0' 20' 40' 80'

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
James Cope Tingley	391
DESIGNED	
Frank Cope Tingley	PCIP PKG
DRAWN	SHEET
CHECKED	3
1985	OF 5
DATE	

CHESTNUT STREET

403'

American Philosophical Society under construction

Gardener's Cottage?

NORRIS GARDEN

MARY NORRIS
House & lot £4500
60 oz. plate 25
2 horses 50
1 chariot 30
1 cow 5

Isaac Norris p.h. 30

Brick Stable?

Willow Caldwell Unfinished House & lot 500

ANDREW CALDWELL
House & lot 2450
50 oz. pl. 21
Occ 100

Stable ?

CROSS KEYS TAVERN

Valentine Van Holt occ. 75 & for William Shoemakers Est. House & lot 800

WILLIAM SHOEMAKER
Vacant lot £200

John Bentley Printer occ 20 & for Wm. Shoemakers Est. House & lot £90

Norris Court

WILLIAM BINGHAM
Vacant Lot £400

Widow Jones? & for Wm Gibson Est. Bricklayer & lot £80

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Laboratory University Hall

Police Office Occ. Wm. Dawson occ 80

William Gardiner for John Cox's Est., Dwelling & lot £300

John Mentes, Negro, for John Fryner's Est., Dwelling & lot £300

Widow Stephenson for Gen. Bradford's Est. House & lot £800

Gen. Bradford's Est. House & lot £900

MARY NORRIS EST. VACANT LOT £150

William Lewis Est.? Vacant lot 300

James Berry? 1 Cow 5 Occ 20 & for George Logan's Est. House & lot 300

MARY NORRIS' EST. VACANT LOT 300

ALLEY Left Open By John. Dixon

WILLIAM KELLEY, Clerk Supreme Court 20 oz. pl. 8 1 horse 15 1 chair 30 Occ 75 & for Mary Jenkins Est. DW 400

FRANCIS JOHNSON Recorder of Deeds & Land Office Dep. House & lot 900 20 oz. Pl. 8 1 horse 15 1 Negro 10 Occ 50

Mary Norris G.R. 150

PELETIAH WEBSTER
Vacant Lot £450

Philip Lereaue Barber Occ 20 & for Shop WILLIAM Est. DW 200

JOHN FIELD Porter House & lot 280 1 horse 12 Occ 30

WILLIAM PACA'S EST. VACANT LOT £150

MR. Dawson EST. VACANT LOT £80

Mr. Bass Est. DW 450

Taylor Parman Est. DW 450

Wm. Hamilton Lot

ALLEY

FIFTH STREET

FOURTH STREET

John Todd Schoolmaster

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE

FRIENDS ACADEMY

Carpenters' Hall

JOSEPH HOWELL'S TANNERY

WALNUT STREET

Joe Abbotts

Canal Horse Merchants

INSET

FIFTH ST.

John Penn's Est. Stables & Corner lot 600

William Roberts, Carpenter DW & lot 400 occ 50

Sarah Boggle DW & lot 150 1 Servant 10 & for John Dickinson's Est. DW 400

Isaac Wharton, Hat. 1 Negro 10 1 Servant 10 1 Journeyman 20 1 Journeyman 20 & for Daniel Williams Est. DW 1800

John Hoston, housecarpenter occ 25
William Nichols, housecarpenter occ 25 & for Widow Allen's Est. DW\?

Elizabeth Allen, Gent. DW & lot 3000
John Lawrence 5 Negroes 30 1 Coach 30 1 Servant 15 1 horse 20 Occ 25

Henry Gurney Empty house, lot & stables, 3500

Perry Hall, Printer DW & lot 400, occ 50

John Leacock, Innkeeper Occ 30 & for William Drason's Est. DW 400

Edward Fox, Mcht. occ 100 & for Widow Drason's Est. DW 400

Widow Gibson, DW & lot 400 60 oz. pl. 24 1 Negro 40

Benjamin Pickers coopering occ 25 & for Widow Gibson's Est. DW 150

Widow Gibson Est. empty ho. 150

William Anderson DW & lot 150 occ 125

Ann Clayton, for Edward Shewbrick Est. DW & lot 150

Plunket Fleeson, Upholsterer DW & lot & 3 Jointly houses, 6000 oz. pl. 32 1 Servant occ 150

CHESTNUT ST.

FOURTH ST.

Dw = Dwelling
Occ = Occupation
ph = per head
oz. pl. = ounces (Silver) plate
Est. = Estate
Ho. = House

0' 20' 40' 80'

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
Anne Cope Evans DESIGNED	391
Anne Cope Evans DRAWN	PCHP PROJ. / SHEET 4
CHECKED	OF 5
1965 DATE	

CONSTRUCTION

Widow Cad walleder for Philemon Dickinsons Est. Dw 4000

Wm. Grau, Brewer Dwel & Brewery 2225 1 horse occ 25
John Rafferty, Grazier
Elijah Wyatt, Grazier
Robert Irwin occ 50
Reynold Keen, Gent.
Charles Scott, Joiner
Geoffrey Hawkins
Henry Lacks, Innkeeper
William Jones, Grazier

John Grandon, shoemkr

Sixth ST.

Paved July 1796

[24] [23]

County Courthouse [Congress Hall] under Construction

State House

John Penn, Esq. 200 oz pl 80 1 Chariot 50 1 Coach 50 3 horses 40 2 cows 8 for John Lawrence
James Elliot, Innkeeper for Church Est. 250 occ 50
Widow Oldaly
Joseph Fisher for John Lawrence
Mary Church, Dwelling lot 200
Dw 1400
Samuel Caslin (Negro) Sty. Keeper for Widow Kemble
Est. Dw. 200
David Clark, Coachmaker Unfinished Brick Ho 300 (Lot 56' on Sixth or 99.5 ft. on Minor St. to Right Hands)
for Lawrence's Est. Dw. 100

[22] [21]

William Hasell, Innkeeper State House Inn 1 Cow 4 occ 50 for William Hamilton Est. Dwelling 1800

[20] [19]

[18] [17] [16]

(Widow) Ann Emlen Dwelling & lot 1200 80 oz. pl. 1 Servant 12 1 Cow 4
David Bevridge, occ 100 Insurance Broker
James Keagle, Livery Stable, for Ann Emlen's Est. 7 horses 30 2 Cows 10 occ 50 Dwelling, Stables lot 800 Richard Waller ph 10
Widow (David) Edwards for Ann Emlen's Est. Dw 200
Emlen's Court
Abigail Jones Grocer Dw & c 1200 4 ph 80 Isaiah Jones 1 ph 10 Hugh Roberts Commode 1 Servt 12 1 Chariot 60 Cow 5 Occ 50
Nicholas Dealy Carpenter Dw & lot 150 1 Cow 4 1 Colt 10 Occ 50
Joseph Sherrit Weaver Dw 400
Est. Dw 200
Est. Dw 200

[15] [14] [13] [12] [11]

CHESTNUT ST.

MINOR ST.

Paved 1796

Gen George Washington (May 13 - Sept. 17)

Samuel Meredith, Mdse. 100 oz. pl. 40 1 Chariot 30 2 Horses 30 Occ 100 + for Robert Morris's Est. Dw. 2500

Brick Stable
Coach House & Stable
PAVED YD
Wash House
KITCHEN
45'
52'

[12] [10]

Robert Morris, Mct.
Dwelling & lot 5000
900 oz plate 360
1 Pound Scrut 15
1 Negro 50
1 Coach 80
1 Phaeton 60
1 Chariot 80
5 Horses 75
Occupation 400 £6120

for Adam Kimmel's Est. Store & lot 900 Jno Bloom ph 10?
Abraham Kintzing, Wagonmaster Dw & lot 1200 20 oz pl. 8 13 horses 135 1 Chair 15 1 Cow 4 Servant 8
G. Adams ph 10
Michael Campel, cooper occ. 25 for Jos. Pott's Est. Dw 400

[9] [8] [7] [6] [5] [4] [3] [2] [1]

Brewery
Henry Pepper 2 Lots 80 occ. 50 for Jos. Potts Est. Dw 1500
John Vanbebber occ. 25
William Jones, Grazier Dw & lot 1200
Negro 60 Cow 5 Horses 6
Edw. Penrose Sam'l Hazlehurst Wm. Madison D. Dickinson Gen'l Read
Widow (Mary) House & Stable for John Coltman's Est. Dw 2225

[180]

MARKET ST.

Jos. Donaldson, Mct. Dw & Coach house 1250 50 oz pl. 18 2 Horses 40 1 Chariot 50 1 Servant 12 Occ 200
Nathan and Daniel Hayward Lot 860 1 horse 15 1 Chair 15
Setters, wool card makers 30 oz pl 8 1 Servant 12 Occ 200
Joseph Redman, Gent. 80 oz pl. 80 3 Mulattoes 100 1 horse 40 1 Cow 5
1 Phaeton 30 1 Chariot 40 Occ 200
for Chas Syng's Est. Dw 1100
William Shewell Est. Empty Dwlng 150
Michael Kurtlee, Mct. Dw 1000 34 oz pl 9
1 Bound Negro 12 1 horse 15 Occ 150
John Copey, Grocer Occ 100 for Caleb Fowke's Est. Dw 600
Amos Faulke, Mct. 1602 pl 6 Occ 200
for Thos Moore's Est, Dw 1500
Thomas Moore, Gent. Dw 1300 House & Coach house 400
90 oz pl 26 2 horses 30 1 Chariot 25
1 wagon 25 Occ 200
William Bell, Merch't. Dw. 1100 100 oz pl 87
1 Servant 12 Occ 300
James Starks, Innkeeper 1 horse 15 1 Cow 5 Occ 100
for Henry Jackets Est. 900
John Pemberton, Gent Dw 2300
50 oz pl 18 1 Chariot 50
2 horses 40 1 Cow 5
Wilson, ph 20
James Land, roperaker Dw 800 1 Negro 40
1 horse 10 1 Cow 5
Occ 100
Charles Chamberlain Dw 1100 50 oz pl 2, 1 cow 8, Occ 100
Jacob Stein, Grocer Occ 100
for Jacob Esterly Est. Dw & lot 125
Baptist Boswell, taylor occ 30
Henry Booth, real mason Occ 25
for Widow Wharton's Est. Dw 350
Simon Stedicorn, papermaker 1 Cow 5 Occ 50
for Widow Wharton's Est. Dw 350
Dr. James Dunlap Dw 900 24 oz pl 9
1 Cow 5 Occ 150
George Reinhold, Stationer Dw 900 Occ 100
Samuel Hudson, Gent. 150 oz pl. 56 Occ 50

Dw = Dwelling
Occ = Occupation
ph = per head
oz. pl. = ounces (silver) plate
Est. = Estate

John Penn's Est. Stables & Corner lot 600
Thos. Shoemaker Stable & lot 150
Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery
Wm. Shewell Wine Store
William Shewell Dw & lot 2400 20 oz pl 14 2 Servants 20 1 horse 15 1 Cow 5 3 Cows 150 Occ 750

Isaac Norris Est. Garden

Israel Jones, Grocer

1" = 30 feet

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED	391
DRAWN	POSP PROJ. / SHEET 5
CHECKED 1985	
DATE	OF 5

CONGRESS HALL