GENERAL FILES

391/132.208

Grounds Report
on
Landscape and Architecture
of
18th Century Philadelphia

INDE. 23C CRBIB# DD193C

GENERAL FILES

H2223 Neilson 9/14

H2623

INDE-63-01
CRBIB#001936

Region Five
421 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

September 16, 1958

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Independence National Historical Park

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Grounds Report on Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia

Interested staff members have reviewed the subject report with great interest. It is a fine start in making available to the landscape designer the contemporary evidence which can be most helpful in filling the gaps where direct historical evidence is missing for the specific area under development. Miss Hagan and Mr. Grossman merit commendation for a study which will undoubtedly assist in designing "Area A" of Independence. Nor should those who gathered the information from diverse sources be overlooked.

We should like to suggest, if not urge, that the good work proceed apace. Specifically, we would like to suggest that the illustrations and documentary evidence be cited as conventional historical studies and that there be a brief evaluation by the historian as to the reliability, etc. of the evidence, pictorial and documentary, to guide the designer who may use it. We should also like to suggest that there be a brief summation of each topic; for example, when were curbstones introduced, when did they become common, what materials were they made of at various periods, etc.

We expect Miss Hagan and Mr. Grossman may wish to enlarge on some of the subjects listed in the index to this report. However, we suggest that as soon as possible the data (and its evaluation) be assembled on the following topics:

1. Kind and use of native or introduced plants.

2. Kind of garden: kitchen, flower, or both. Also how they were laid out.

3. Relationship of plants and plantings to buildings; also to other plants.

4. Ground covers or grasses.

5. Outdoor seats.

6. Signs (and typefaces).

Signed

J. Carlisle Crouch
Acting Regional Director

In duplicate

Copy to: Director
Chief, EODC
Regional Landscape Architect

MHNelligan/cp

General✓
Daily
Area

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: September 10, 1958

~~H2623~~

FROM : Regional Landscape Architect

SUBJECT: Grounds Report on Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia

This is a good, handy reference of items of an architectural nature which should help in the restoration of the historic scene.

In this report there is a lack of data on the plant material, signs, etc., used during this period. Little or nothing is mentioned about:

1. The kind and use of native or introduced plants.
2. Whether the individual garden was a kitchen garden or flower garden, or both.
3. How the individual garden or public garden, if such existed, was layed out or designed.
4. Relationship of plants to buildings.
5. Groupings of plants (or relationship of plants to other plants).
6. Ground cover or grasses.
7. Outdoor seats.
8. Various signs and alphabets.

Surely more descriptive information as well as pictures or sketches exists on some of these items. Recommend that consideration be given to further study to obtain this data.

Franklin J. Neubauer
Regional Landscape Architect

Good Report.
Agree with Neubauer's comments

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Regional Chief of Interpretation DATE: 9/15/58

FROM : Regional Historian

SUBJECT: Grounds Report on Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia

I am not too impressed with this as a scholarly report. The written analysis should be longer and more analytical; it would be more useful if footnote references tied it to the specific written evidence that follows, or the pictorial evidence that precedes. I am not sure all its generalizations are accurate or meaningful. (For example, I find nothing in the original pieces of evidence attached to indicate that in mid-century flagstones were used for street-paving; rather the evidence seems to indicate that streets were dirt prior to introduction of cobblestones c.1774. Again, reference ggg, as I read it, would indicate that trees did not commonly border the streets). I would like to have some idea of what changes happened between 1776 and 1800 - curbing, for instance, seems to come around 1790; and I think it would be useful to point up the reference to the biggest cobbles being in center of street, also greatest height. As part of a scholarly report, I think each historical print should be exactly cited and described as to title, source and reliability; also those scenes that are not definite as to location (Franklin House, George Washington House) should be so identified further. If no detail evidence can be found as to plant and vegetative cover, this should be noted - such information should definitely be expected, negative or otherwise, in a landscape report. It would have been helpful to have title sheets or similar dividers between the separate series of photos - somebody may not have read the Introduction, or forgotten its contents. Planning-wise, I conclude that our "historic" landscape will have a variety of historic styles - all the more important that we should know accurately all changes in the urban landscape and their dates.

Rather than the Index, or supplementing the Index, it would be desirable to have an analytical summation of evidence for each principal item of townscape (e.g., paving, sidewalks, trees, etc.)

Independence National Historical Park
Old Custom House
420 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

August 22, 1958

REGION FIVE — AUG 25 1958 — INITIAL AND DATE
REG. DIRECTOR
ASSC. REG. DIR.
OPERATIONS
INTERPRETATION
ADM.
REC. RES. PLAN.
RANGER ACTS.

Comments please - MK

Memorandum

To: Chief, EODC

From: Acting Superintendent, Independence NHP

Subject: Grounds Report on Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia

Transmitted herewith for your information and future use is a Grounds Report on Landscape and Architecture of 18th Century Philadelphia for areas not covered by specific grounds reports.

It is hoped that this report may be helpful for design purposes in recapturing some of the atmosphere and feeling of the last quarter of the 18th century, the period of the Park Story.

Resident Architect Charles Grossman and Historian Mary Ann Hagan, we feel, deserve commendation for a pioneer study well done.

(SGND.) DENNIS C. KURJACK
Dennis C. Kurjack
Acting Superintendent

Enclosure

Copy to: Director (w/c report)
Reg. Dir., Reg. V (w/c report)

	OPERATIONS	Initial
Info	Lands Engineer	
✓	Architect	9/10
✓	Land Archt	9/10
	Programs	

Grounds Report
on
LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE
of
18TH CENTURY PHILADELPHIA
Independence National Historical Park

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*

Prepared by
Resident Architect Charles S. Grossmann
and
Historian Mary Ann Hagan

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*
*

August 1938

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

Prepared by Resident Architect Charles S. Grossman
and
Historian Mary Ann Hagan

INTRODUCTION

In the design and development program for Independence National Historical Park, Historic Grounds Reports are required for important specific historic buildings and sites. This report, however, is intended to supplement these reports by documenting and providing evidence of certain examples of general landscape features such as walks, streets, walls, etc., as they existed in old Philadelphia during the historic period of the Park. It is concerned with the design and character of these other features discussed in the report entitled "Preliminary Findings," which with similar additional data made up from the Park research file, was informally presented to the Eastern Office of Design and Construction in recent months while the landscape design for Area "A" Central Section was being prepared. It is hoped this report may be helpful for design purposes in recapturing some of the atmosphere and feeling of the last quarter of the 18th century, the period of the Park story.

The report is in three sections. The first consists of pictorial evidence of the types of physical features and comments on them. The second consists of written evidence on physical features found in the Park files and introduced by an evaluation of the sources and their contents. The third consists of an index to the plates and written evidence.

CHAPTER II

PICTORIAL AND WRITTEN EVIDENCE

Prepared by Resident Architect Charles S. Grossman
and
Historian Mary Ann Hagan

PICTORIAL EVIDENCE

Each plate has two numbers, the upper number is the number of the plate, the number immediately below it is the number of the negative in the files of Independence National Historical Park.

The plates are arranged in three groups. The first group, or the 100 series, consists of illustrations related to the period prior to or shortly after 1800. This group in particular contains details of interest related to conditions which existed in old Philadelphia during that period.

A greater number of plates is included than might be considered pertinent to permit an evaluation of the frequency, and various conditions under which certain features were used.

It will be noted that wooden gates were extensively used. Wrought iron fencing is noted as having been used in conjunction with public buildings and churches such as the Pennsylvania Hospital and St. Peter's, St. Paul's and Christ Church, with apparent limited use along the principal streets or in front of the structures.

The second group, or 200 series, consists of a series of photographs made between 1857 and 1860. The original prints, except the photographs of the Merchants' Exchange, are from glass plates and are the gift of Dr. W. K. Dutton, Jr., of Cantonville, Maryland.

A study of these photographs shows many details found in the early illustrations: tree guards, cobblestone streets, flagstone crossings, stone curbs and brick walls with their laying patterns. Since resuffacing of streets and sidewalks and laying of curbs is costly, these streets, sidewalks, and curbs are probably original except for normal repairs.

Group three, or the 300 series, consists of photographs of walls, fences and details of other features which were constructed during our historic period and remain unchanged or but slightly modified today.

In addition to the plates included in this report reference is made to "Colonial Ironwork in Old Philadelphia" by Philip B. Wallace which contains excellent photographs as well as drawings of ironwork. This book contains considerable material from the nineteenth century, accordingly not all material shown is suitable for use in an area which is to reflect the latter quarter of the 18th century.

A copy of "Colonial Ironwork in Old Philadelphia" is available in the library of Independence National Historical Park.

Grounds Report
on
LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURE
of
18TH CENTURY PHILADELPHIA
Independence National Historical Park

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*

Prepared by
Resident Architect Charles S. Crossmann
and
Historian Mary Ann Hagan

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*

August 1958

St. Peters Church

1. Curbs - Note that they are not vertical but have a definite slope.
2. Cobblestone street.
3. Flagstone crossings.
4. Brick wall.
5. Iron fence on low wall.
6. Brick piers & stone finials.

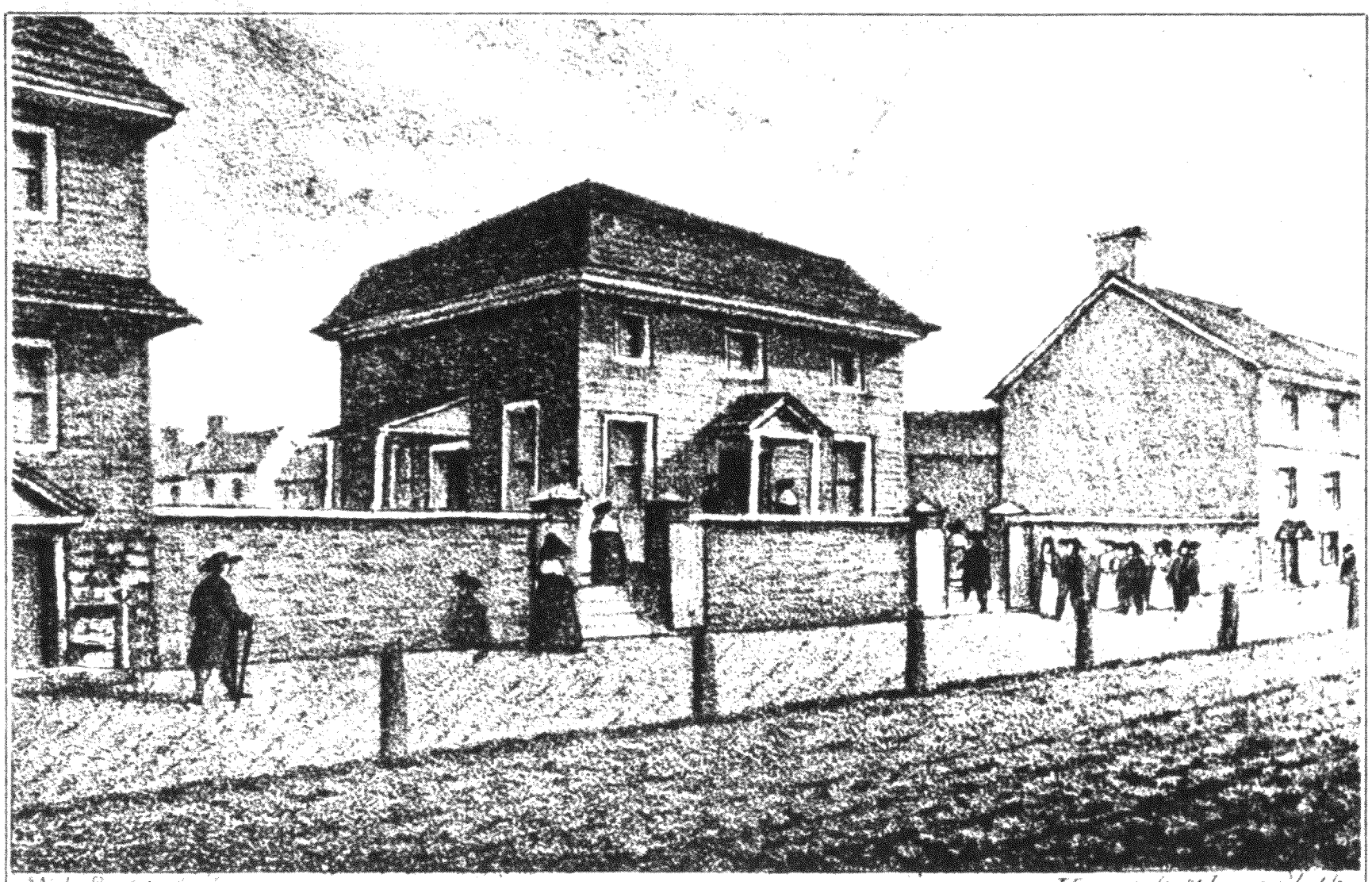


Kennedy & Lucas Lithographers

North-East View of ST [illegible] CHURCH (Episcopal) Philada

Friends' Bank Meeting

1. Walls - of primary interest is the use of the wall as a retaining wall.
2. Posts to prevent carriages running on pavement.

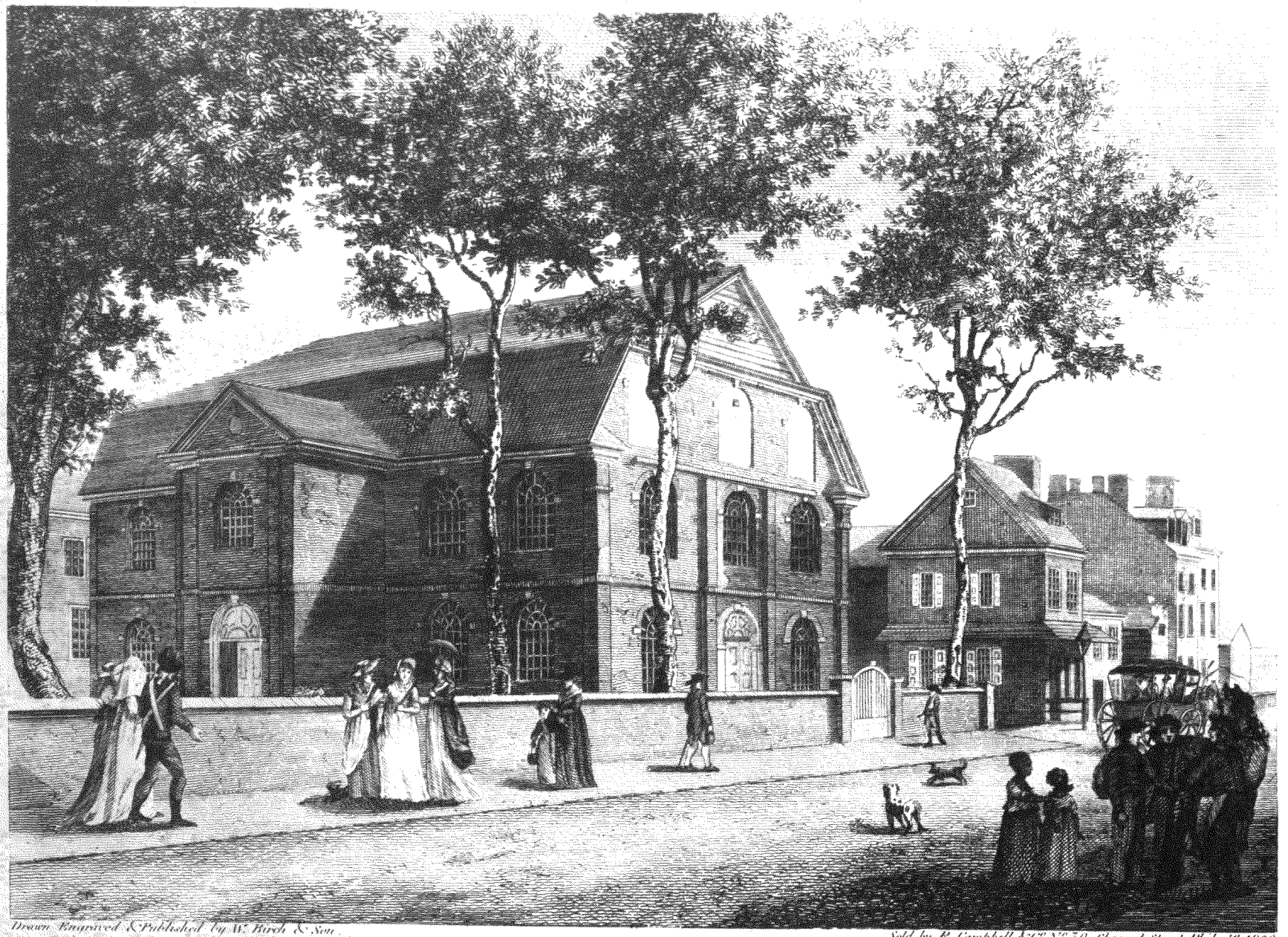


W. I. Breton, del.

Kennedy & Lucas 5th

Friends' Bank Meeting

Old Lutheran Church on Fifth Street.
1. Low brick wall.
2. Wooden gate between brick piers.



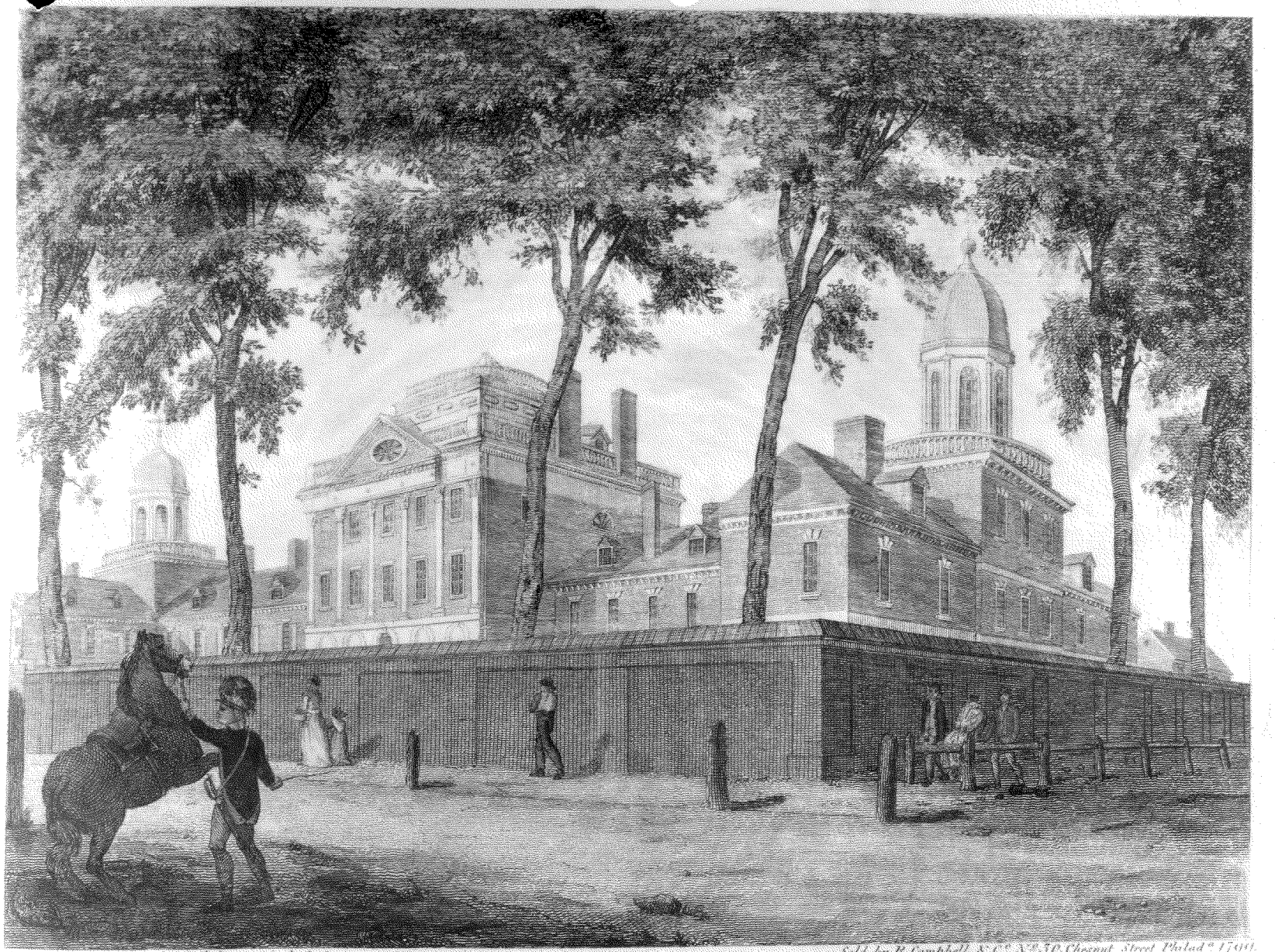
Drawn Engraved & Published by Wm Birch & Son

Sold by R. Campbell & Co. No. 30 Chesnut Street Philada 1800.

Old LUTHERAN CHURCH, in Fifth Street PHILADELPHIA.

Pennsylvania Hospital

1. High, brick paneled wall with coping.
2. Curb parts.

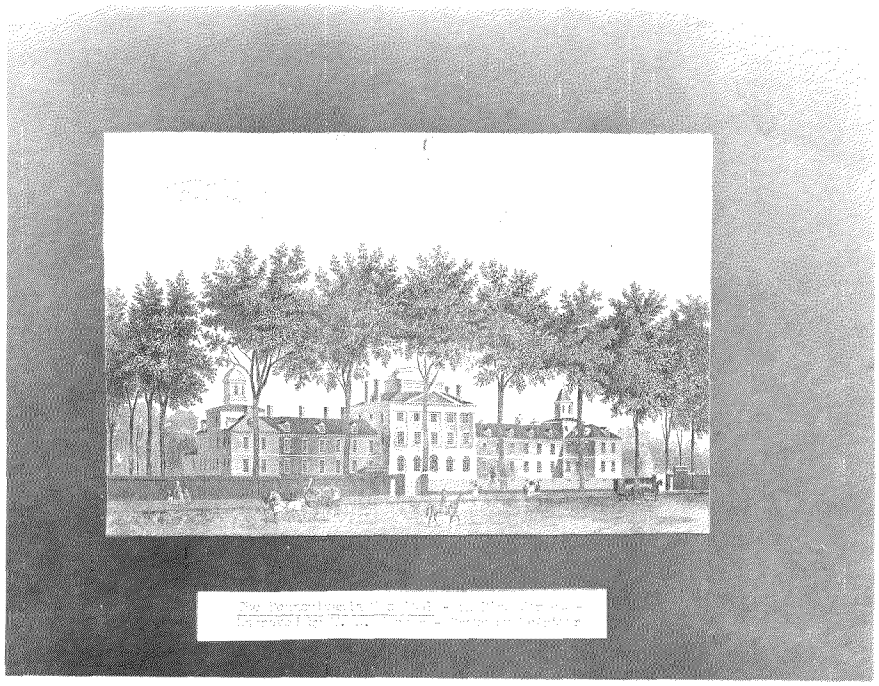


Drawn Engraved & Published by W. Birch & Son.

Sold by R. Campbell & Co N.º 30 Chesnut Street Philad.^a 1799.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, in Pine Street PHILADELPHIA.

Plate No. 105



Pennsylvania Hospital
High Wall
Iron fence on low wall
Wooden gates

Third Street from Spruce.

1. Brick wall.
2. Iron fence on low brick wall.
3. Wooden gate?
4. Plain and ornate curb posts.
5. Cobblestone street.
6. Street lamp.
7. Curb pump.



Drawn, Engraved & Published by W. Birch & Son Nshaminy Ferry.

View in THIRD STREET from Spruce Street PHILADELPHIA

Alms House

1. Rail fence.
2. Brick wall with wooden gate?
3. Curb posts.



Drawn, Engraved, & Published by W. Birch & Son.

Sold by R. Campbell, &Co. N.330 Chesnut Street Philad.a 1799.

ALMS HOUSE in Spruce Street PHILADELPHIA

Plate No. 108
4508

Arch Street.

1. Cobblestone street.
2. Street lamps.
3. Curb posts.
4. Pump.
5. Watch box.
6. Brick wall and pier at extreme right.



Drawn Engraved & Published by W. Birch & Son.

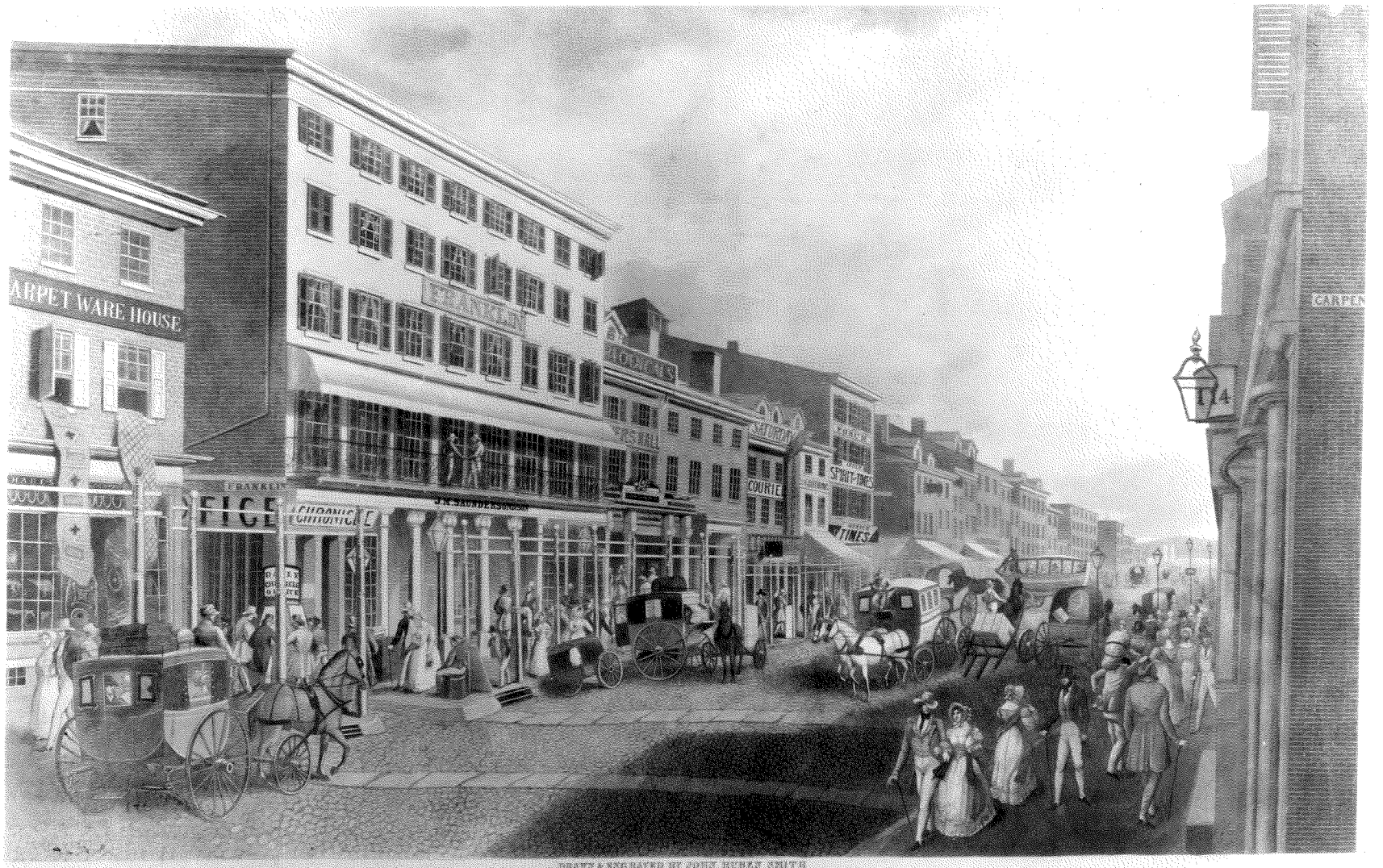
Sold by R. Campbell & Co. No. 30, Chesnut St. Philad.a 1799.

ARCH STREET, with the Second Presbyterian CHURCH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sanderson's Franklin House
(North side of Chestnut street).

1. Cobblestone street.
2. Flagstone crossings
3. Street lamps.
4. Two drop inlets.



DRAWN & ENGRAVED BY JOHN RUBEN SMITH

A SOUTH WEST VIEW OF SANDERSON'S FRANKLIN HOUSE CHESTNUT ST PHILADELPHIA.

This is a new & elegant Hotel constructed on the plan of the European & American Hotels uniting many of the Conveniences & Embellishments for the Ease & Comfort of the Traveller & Citizen

First Bank of the U. S.

1. Tree guard.
2. Street lamp.
3. Watch box.

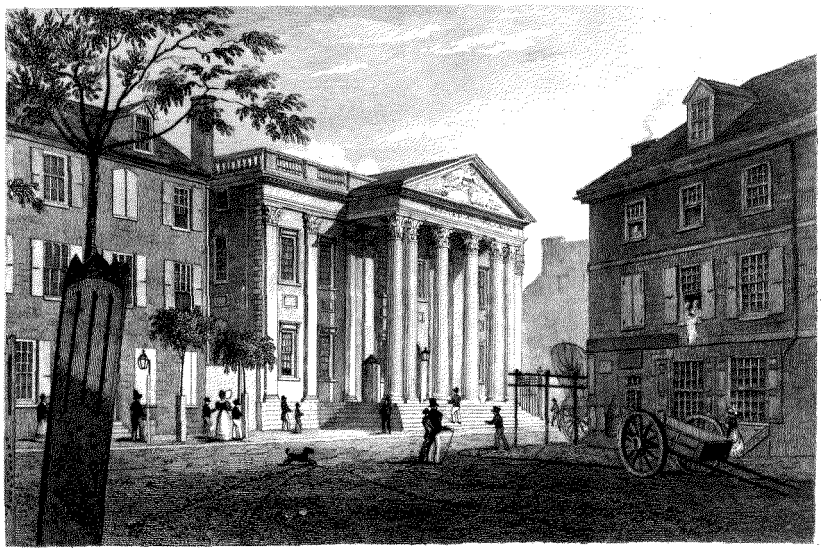


Plate No. 111
511

Chestnut Street in front of State House.

1. Cobblestone streets.
2. Pavements & grass plot.
3. Curb post.
4. Pumps.
5. Hatch boxes.



STATE-HOUSE,

With a View of Chesnut Street PHILADELPHIA.

Plate No. 112
1830

Friends Meeting House and Academy - South Fourth Street.

1. Brick walls, posts and coping
2. Wooden gates.
3. Curb posts.

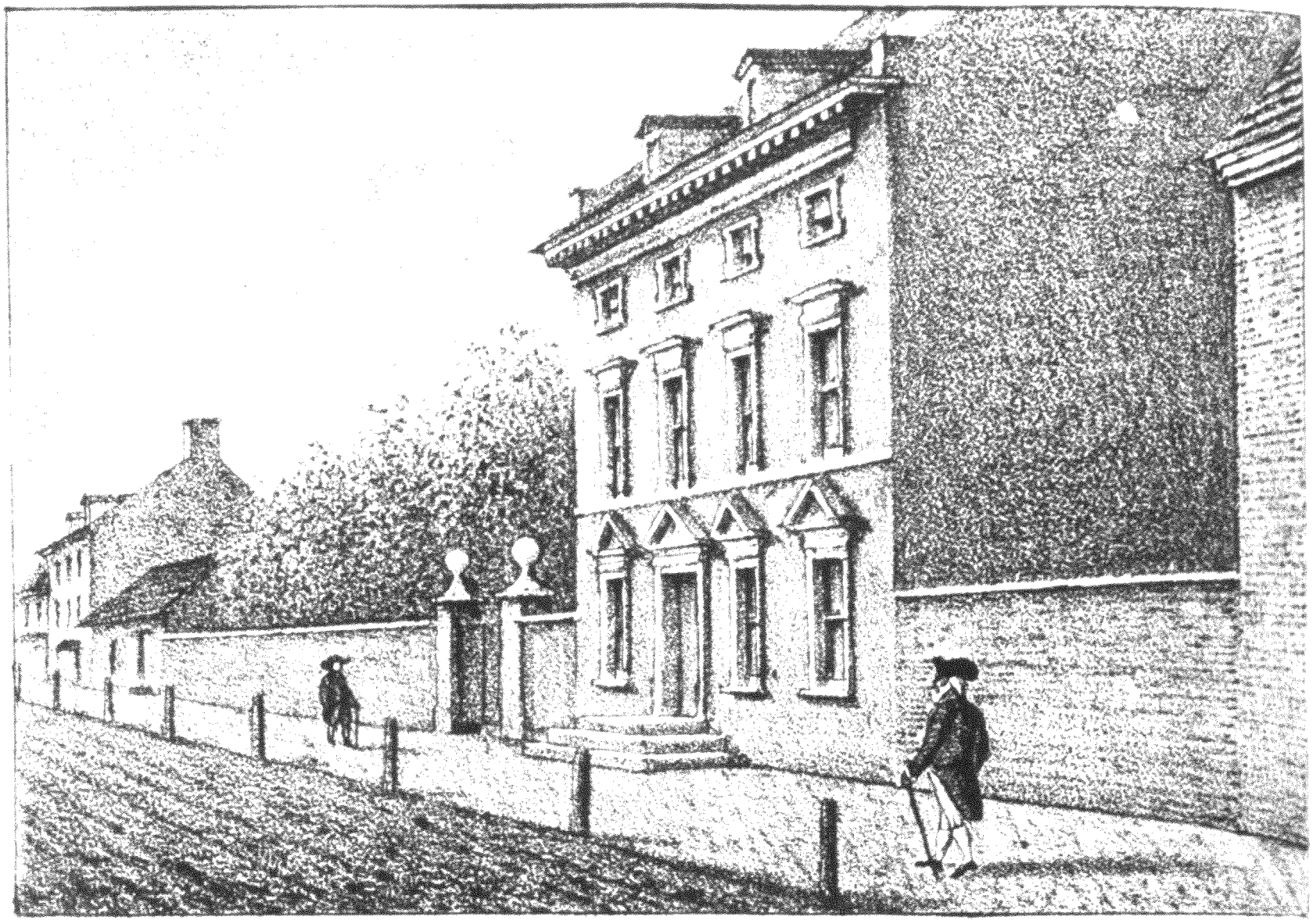


A Monday Morning View of
FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE and ACADEMY, PHILADA

Plate No. 113
2621

Residence of George Washington.

1. Brick walls and coping.
2. Brick piers and finials.
3. Curb posts.

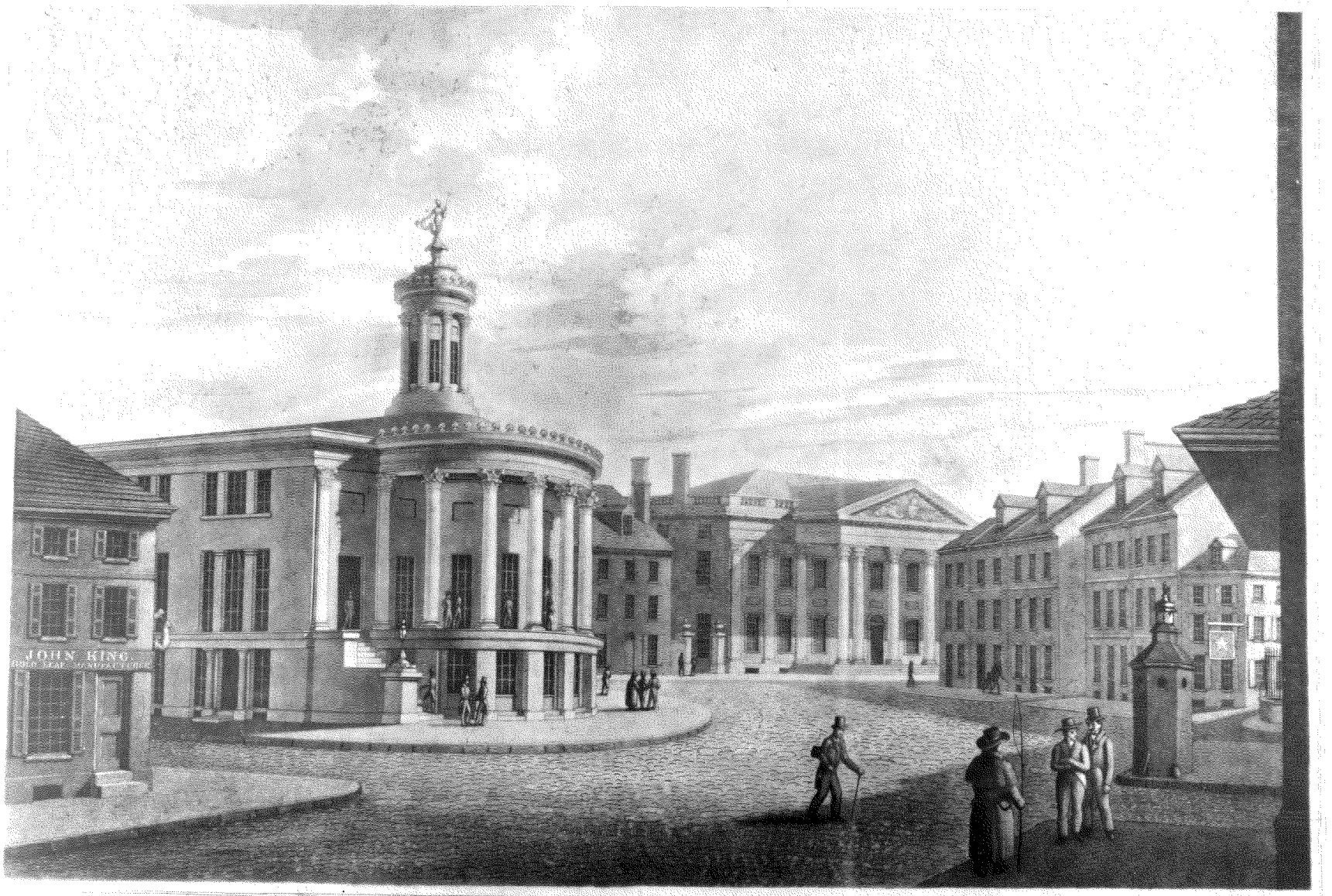


Residence of Washington in High Street, Phila.ª

Plate No. 114
1692

Dock Street.

1. Cobblestone street.
2. Curbs.
3. Catch box.



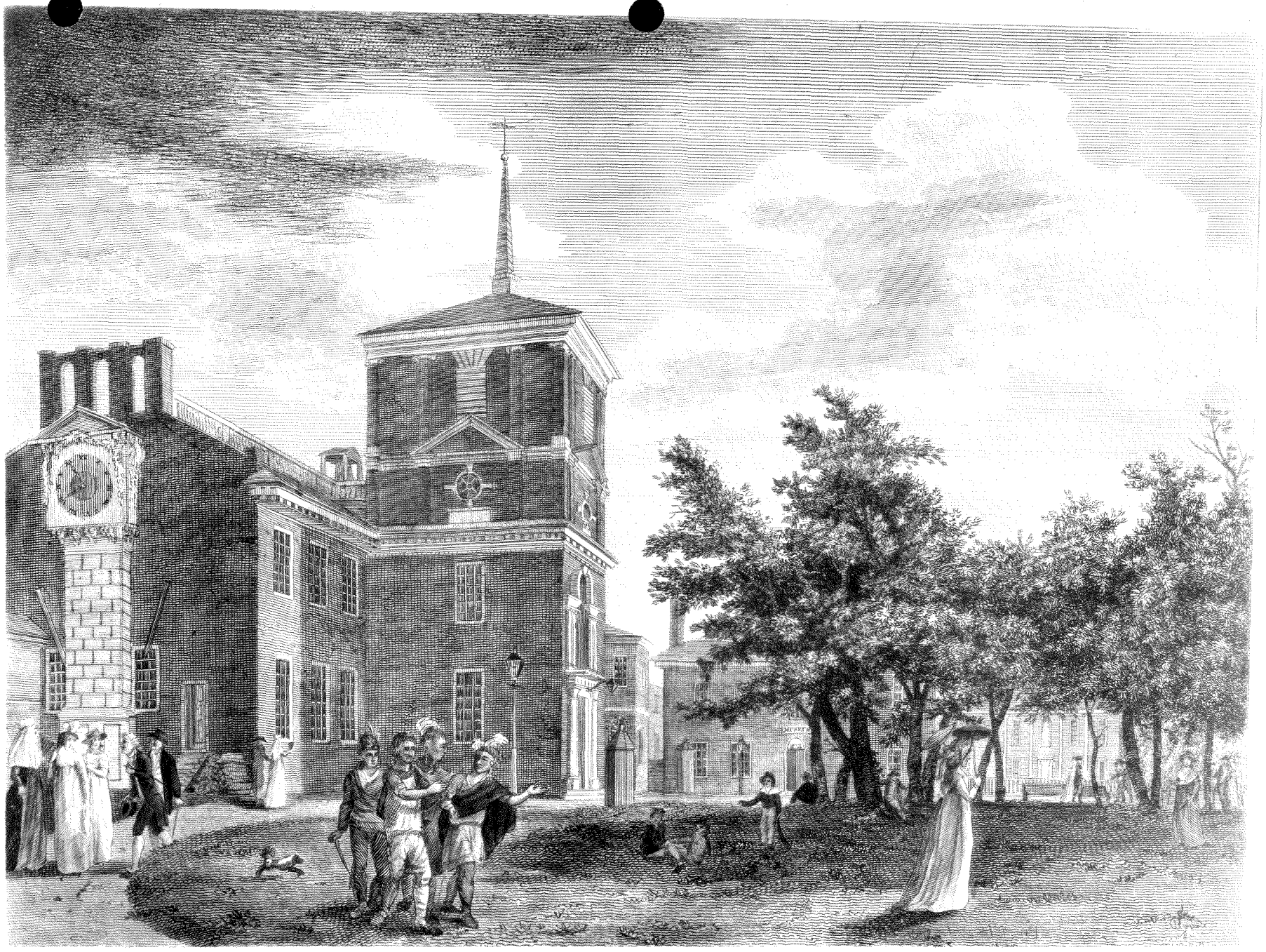
J. SARTAIN Sculpsit

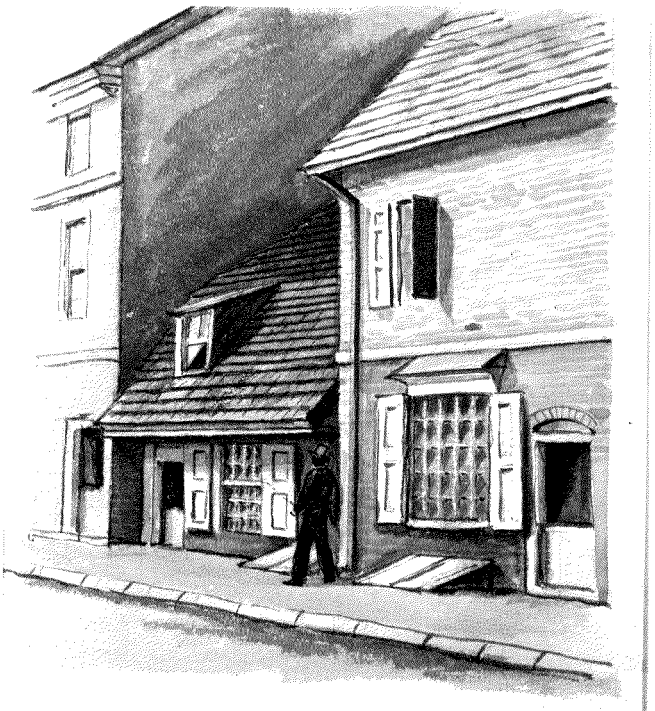
THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Plate No. 115
CN-25757

Independence Square.

1. Match boxes.
2. Street lamps.

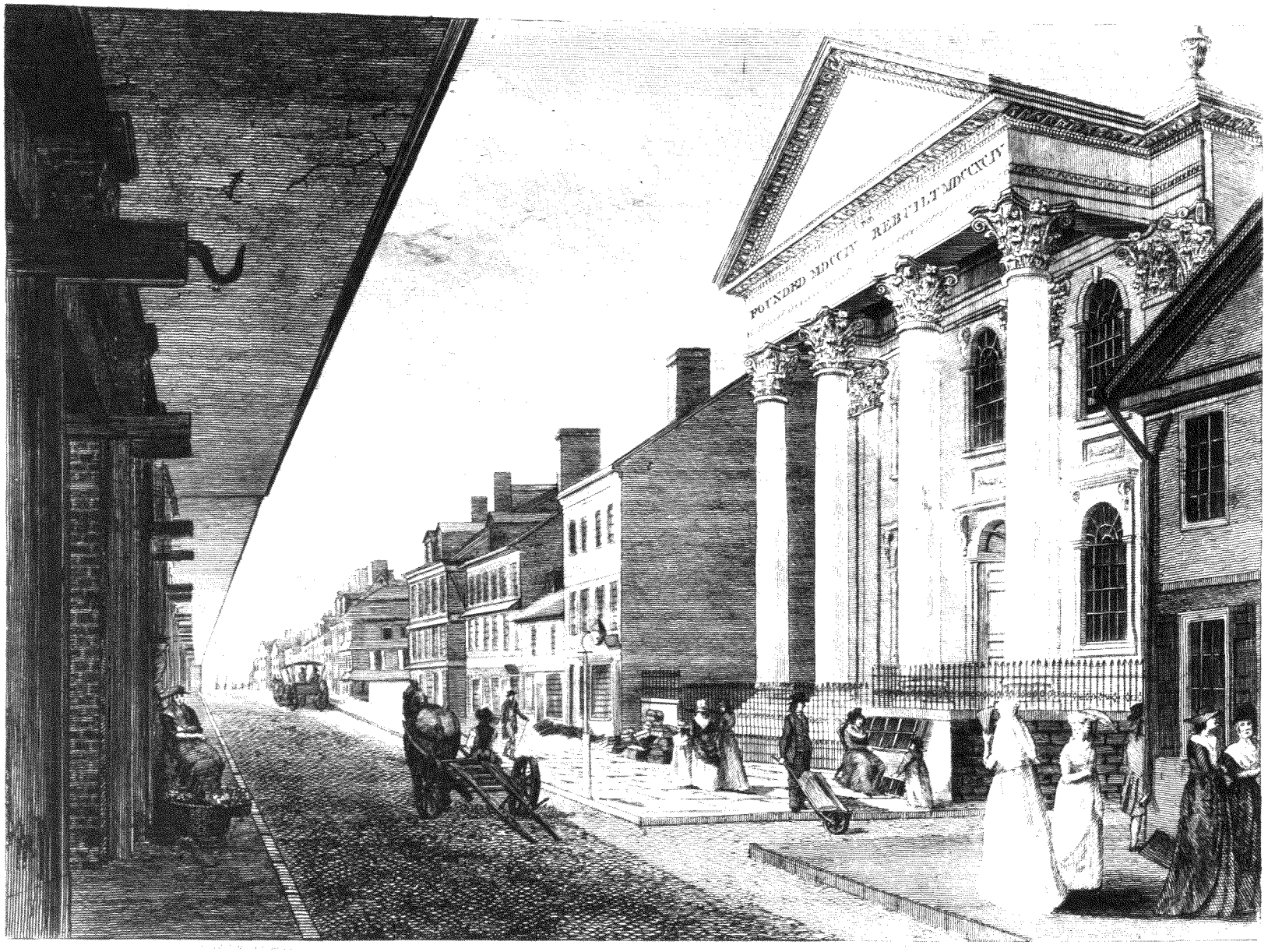




Third near Race. West side - being the only remaining House (Oct 1895) of a Row formerly known as Hall Town.

Third street near Race.
1. Curbs.

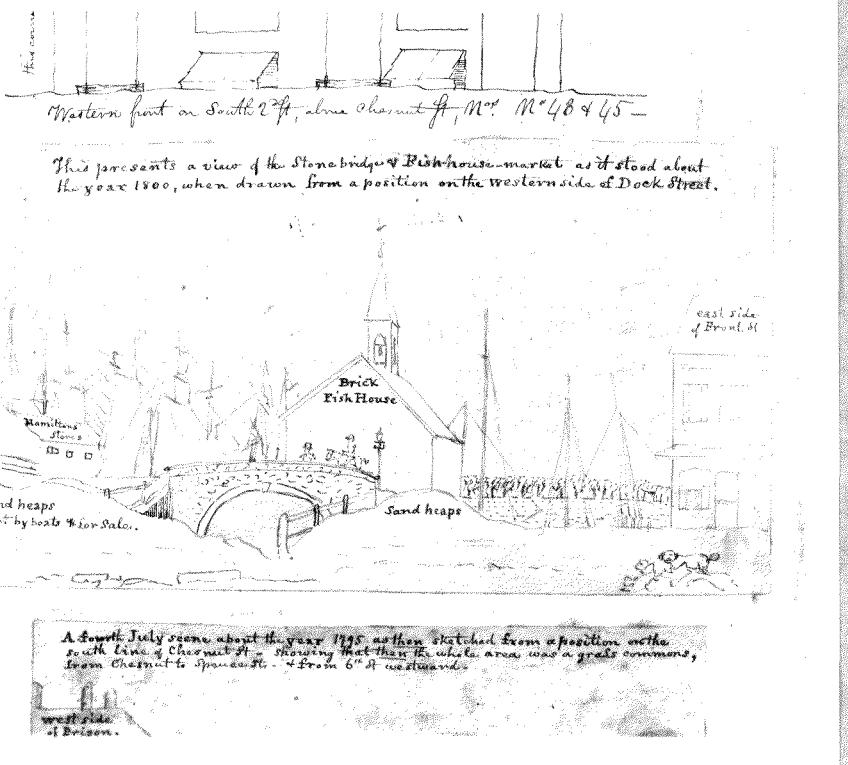
High Street
1. Street lamp.
2. Cobblestone street.



HIGH STREET, with the First Presbyterian CHURCH.

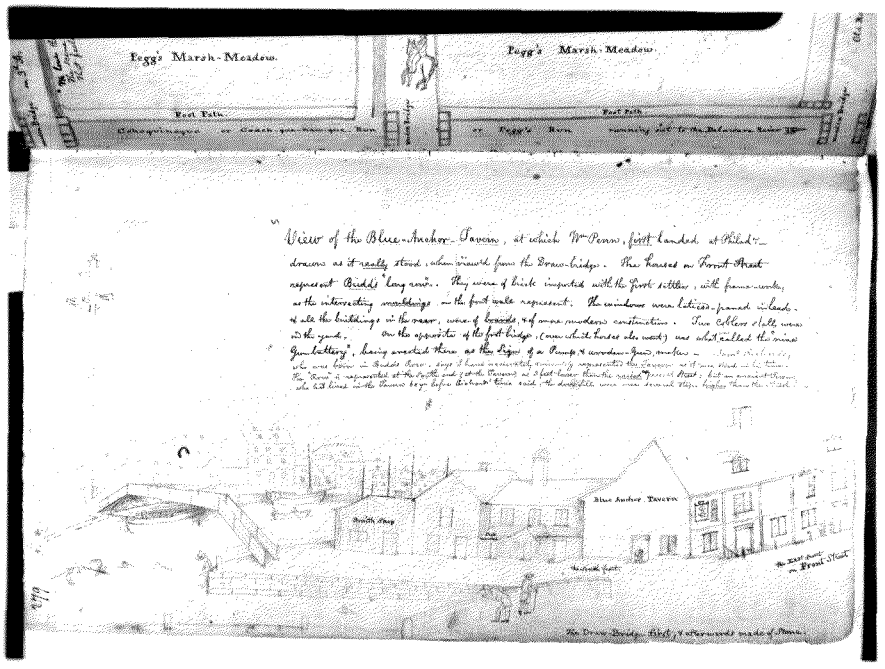
Taken down in 1820.

PHILADELPHIA.


Western front on South 2nd St. alias Chesnut St. Nos 48 & 45
This presents a view of the Stone bridge & Fish-house-market as it stood about the year 1800, when drawn from a position on the western side of Dock Street.
east side of Front St.
Brick Fish House
Hamiltons Stores
Sand heaps brought by boats for Sale.
Sand heaps
A Fourth July scene about the year 1795 as then sketched from a position on the south line of Chesnut St. - shewing that the whole area was a grass commons, from Chesnut to Spruce St. - & from 6th St westward.
west side of Prison.

Bridge.

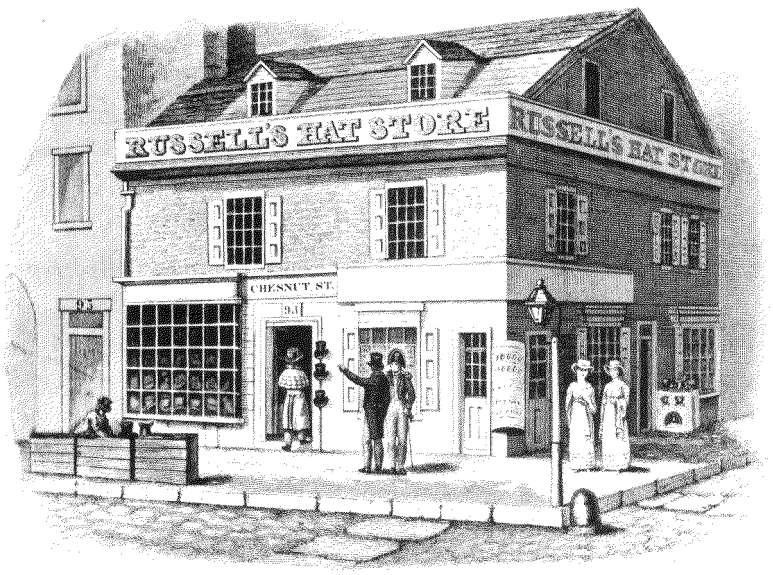
Plate No. 119
2466



View of the Blue-Anchor Tavern, at which Mr. Penn, first landed at Philad.a
drawn as it really stood, when viewed from the Draw-bridge. The houses on Front Street
represent Biddle's long row. They were of brick imported with the first settlers, with frame-work,
as the intersecting woodbridge in the front walls represent. The windows were lattice-framed in lead,
& all the buildings in the town, were of boards, & of mean modern construction. Two Cabbin Lots were
in the yard. On the opposite of the first bridge, (now about twenty six years) was what called the "mimic
Gun battery", having wooden guns as the sign of a Pump & wooden Gun, mounted
& were blown in Biddle River, days & have accurately enough represented the Tavern as it was then in the
The "Road" is represented at the South end of the Tavern as 3 feet lower than the present Front Street; but an examination
also 3 lines with the Tavern keys before it and time said the dwellings were erected there, higher than the Road.

Bridge.

Plate No. 120
1724



N.W. CORNER of CHESNUT & THIRD STREETS PHILAD.A.

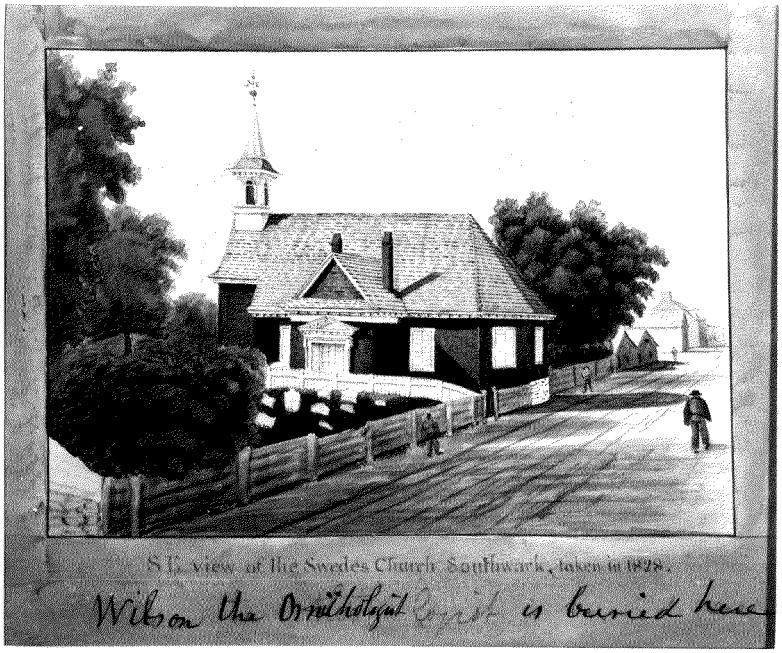
Fashionable & Plain Hats, Chapeaus, Caps, Ladies beaver bonnets & Childrens fancy Hats

Wholesale & Retail.

N. W. corner Chestnut and Third Sts.
1. Lamp.
2. Curb.
3. Flagstone crossing.
4. Cobblestone street.

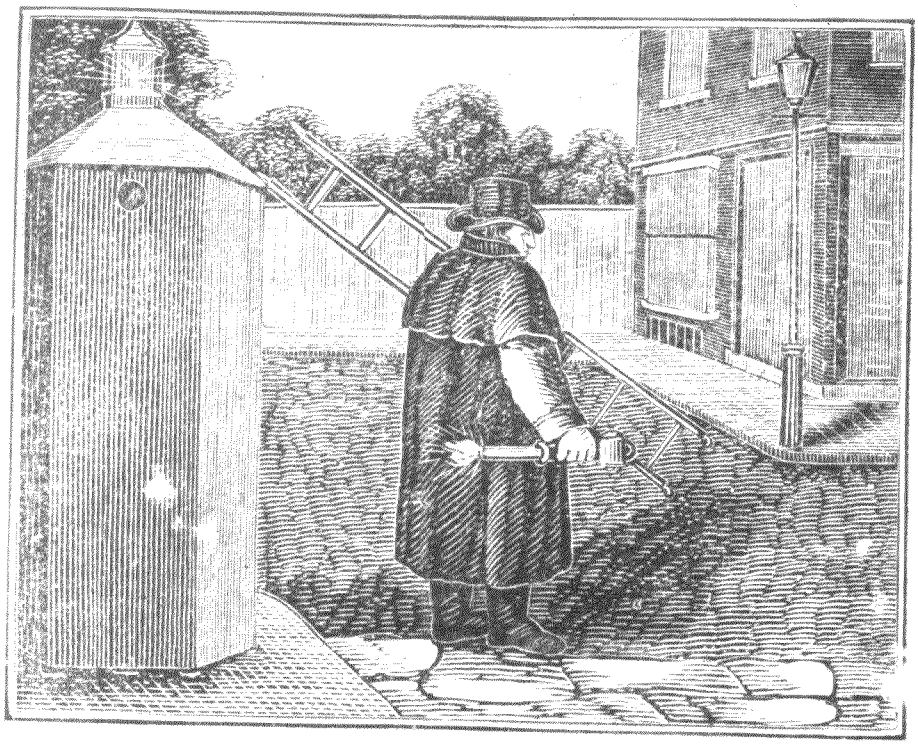
Plate No. 121
2117

The Swedes Church
1. Wood fences.

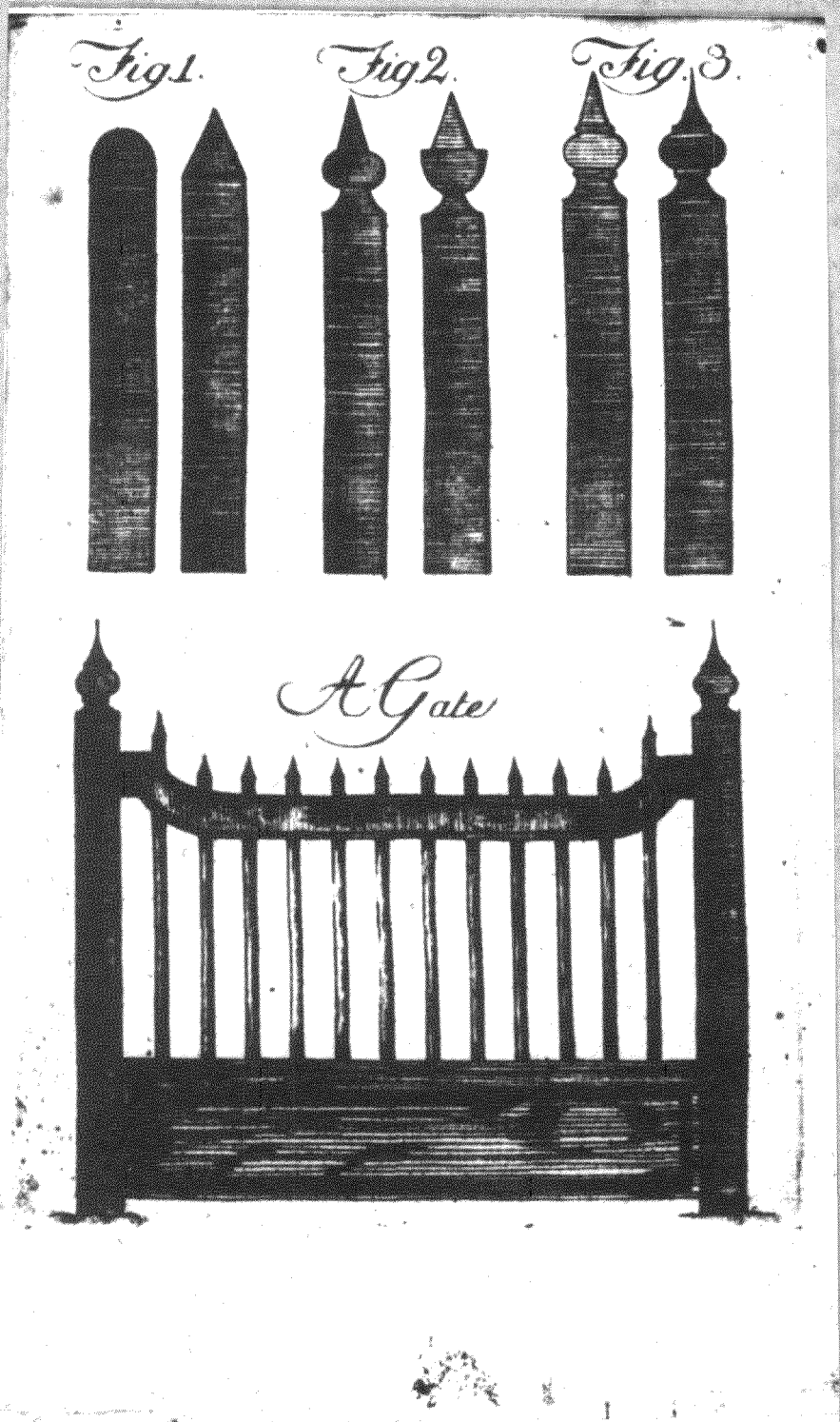


S.E. view of the Swedes Church Southwark, taken in 1828.

Wilson the Ornithologist Poet is buried here

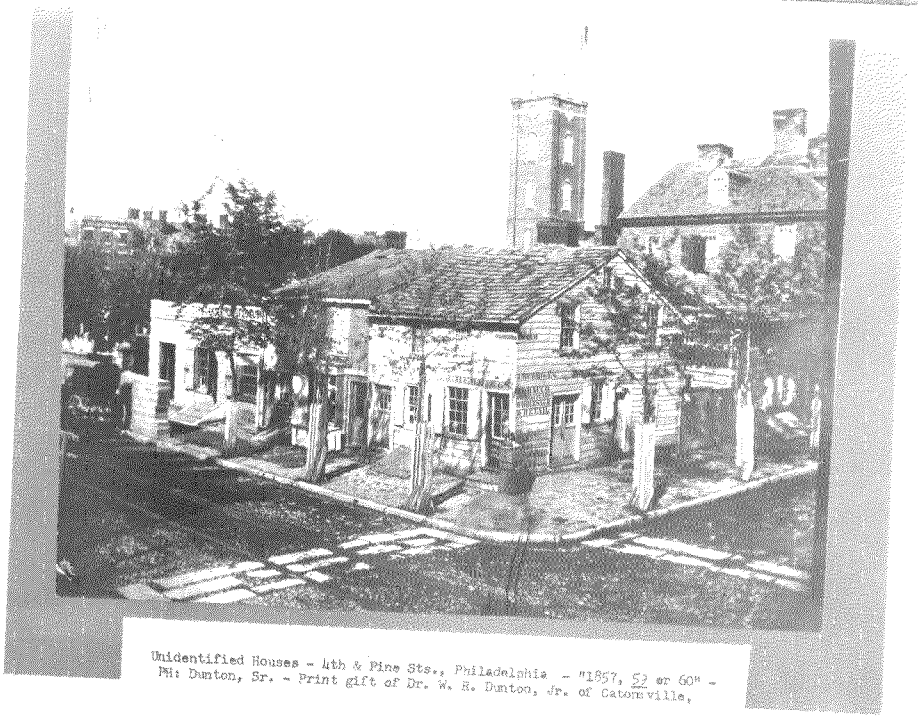


Night Watchman, 1834 and Watchbox.
1. Watch box.



Articles of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia and their Rules for measuring and valuing house carpenters' work. Phila., Hall & Setters 1786. Palisades for fence and gate.

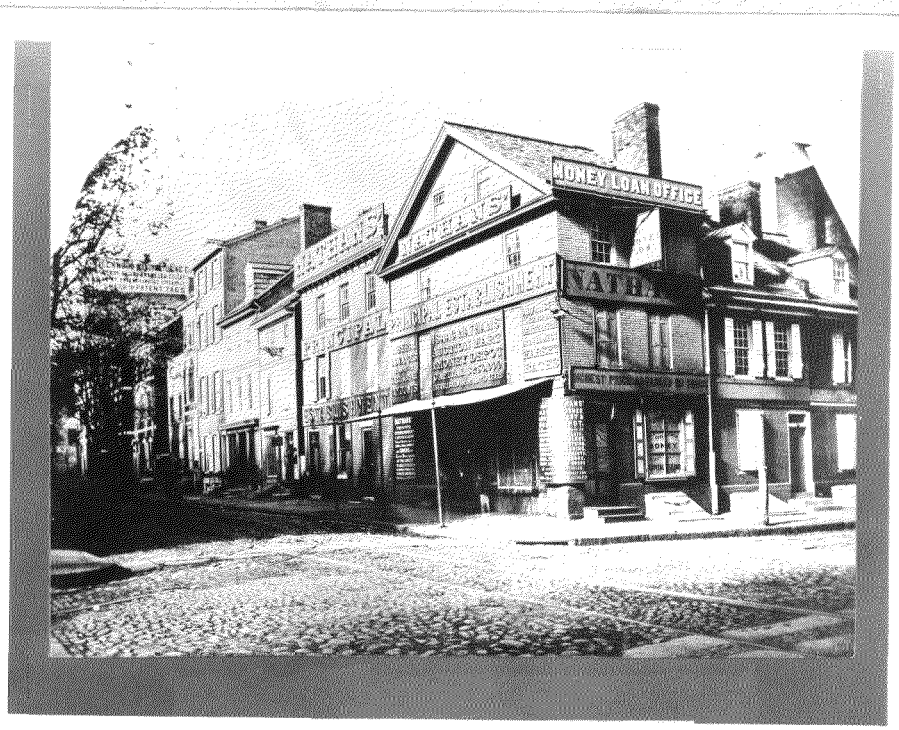
Plate No. 201
5375



Unidentified Houses - 4th & Pine Sts., Philadelphia - ~1857, 52 or 60? -
PH: Dunton, Sr. - Print gift of Dr. W. H. Dunton, Jr. of Catonsville,

Unidentified House
4th and Pine
Stone curbs - Note they
are not appear to be vertical.
Cobble stone street
Flagstone crossing
Brick pavement and
paving patern
Tree guards

Plate No. 202



Isaac Nathan's Loan Office
N.E. Corner 3rd & Spruce
Cobble stone streets
Flagstone crossings



Corner of Lombard and Third
Unidentified Houses on Lombard St., Philadelphia - PH: Dunton, Sr.
Print gift of Dr. W. H. Dunton, Jr. of Catonsville, Maryland

Unidentified Houses
Corner of Lombard and Third Streets
Curbs
Cobble stone streets
Flagstone crossings
Brick pavement and
brick pattern

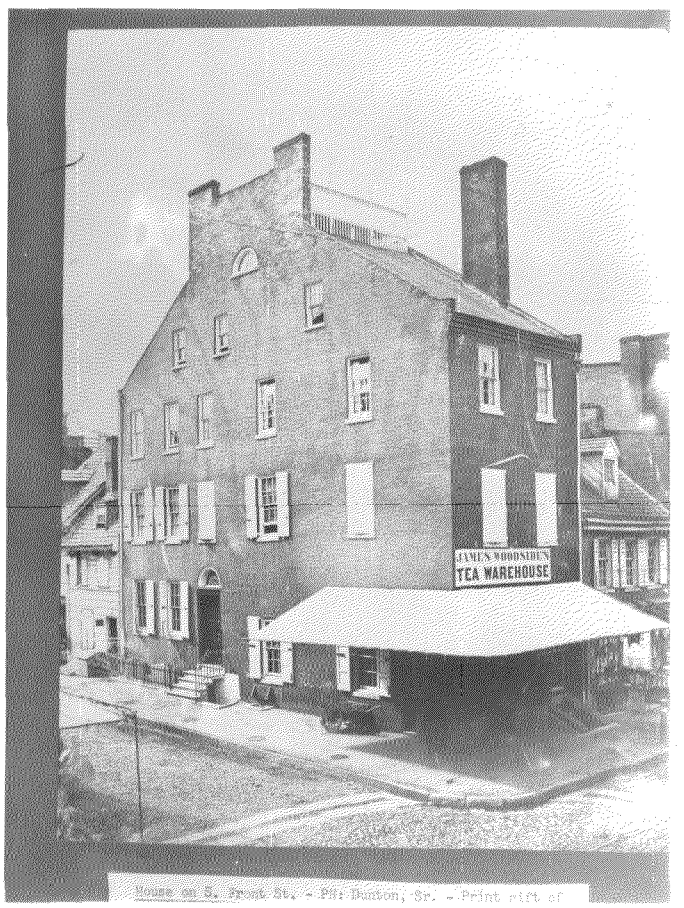
Plate No. 204



Corner of Front & Dock St., Riddell & Leech, 262 S. Front St.
B. Corr's Wine & Liquor, SE cor. of Front & Dock.
Unidentified Houses - Germantown, Philadelphia - "1859" - PM: Dunton, Sr.
Print gift of Dr. W. R. Dunton, Jr. of Catonsville, Maryland

Corner of Front & Dock Streets.
Curbs
Cobble stone Streets
Flagstone crossings.

Plate No. 205



House on S. Front St. - Ph. Dunton, Sr. - Print rift of

House on Front Street
Cobble stone street.
Flagstone crossings
Curbs. Note texture
and character particul-
arly the small stones at
corner.
Brick pavement and pattern

Plate No. 206
2102



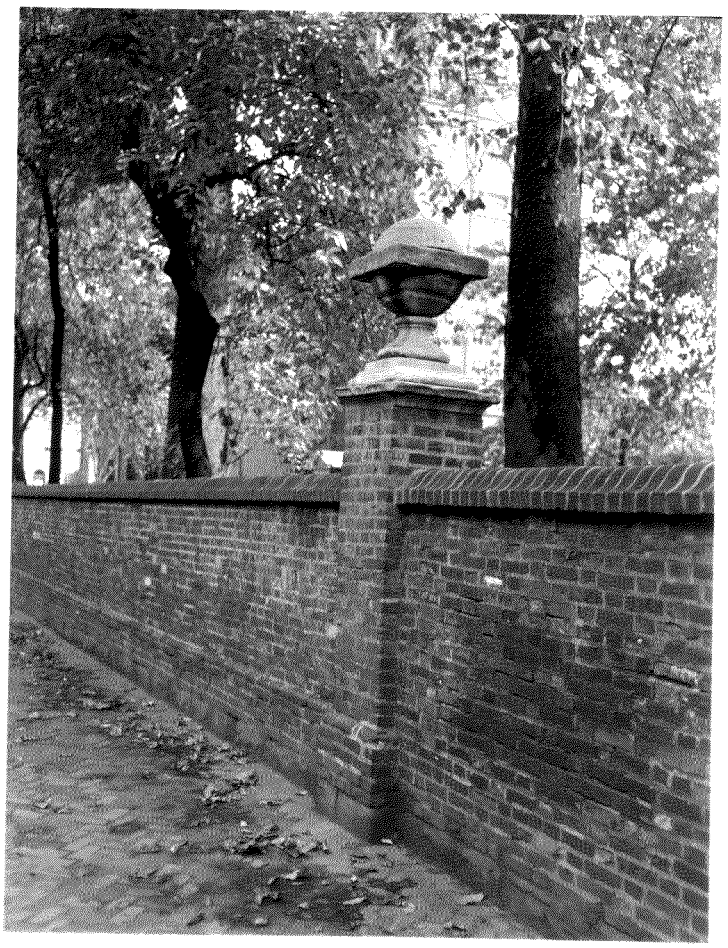
Merchants' Exchange
1. Cobblestone streets.
2. Flagstone crossings.

Plate No. 301
5363



St. Peter's churchyard wall on Fourth Street, looking south.

Plate No. 202
3142



St. Peter's Church.
Exterior of Pine Street wall.

Plate No. 303
3141



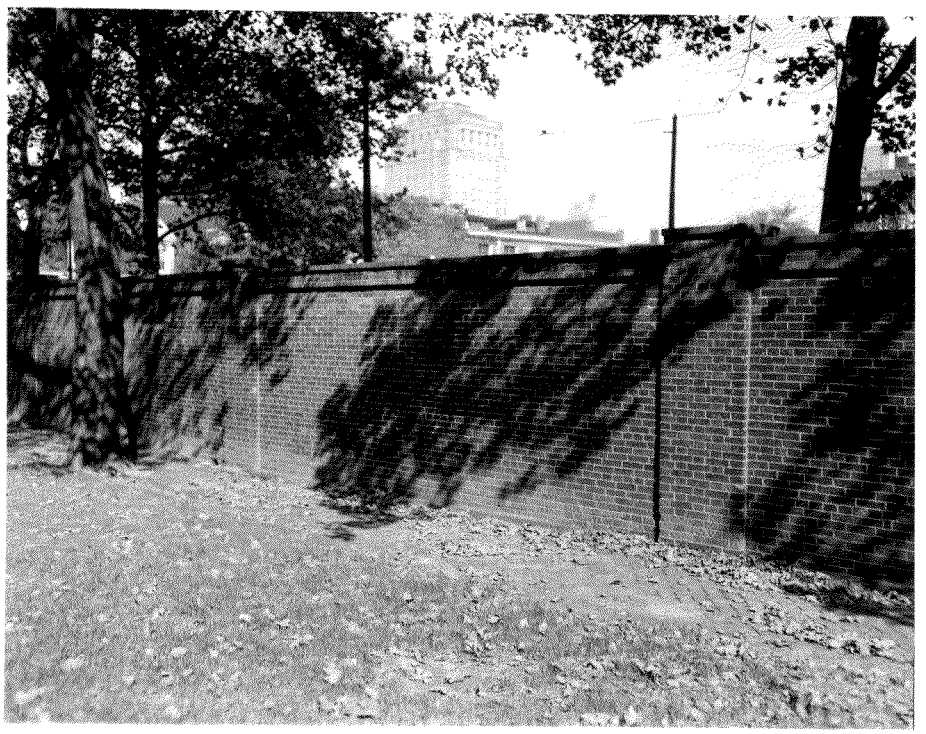
St. Peter's Church.
Interior of Pine Street wall.

Plate No. 204
3140



St. Peter's Church.
Third Street wall and iron picket fence.

Plate No. 305
3135-B



Pennsylvania Hospital - 8th Street wall.

Plate No. 306
3135-A



Pennsylvania Hospital - 8th Street wall.

Plate No. 307
3137



Pennsylvania Hospital - 9th Street wall.



Pennsylvania Hospital - Pine Street wall
and iron fence.

Plate No. 309
3114



St. Paul's Church 3rd St.
Walls and iron picket fence and pier
with finial.

Plate No. 310
3146



Christ Church, 2nd St.
Original gate, marble post, low wall and coping, and iron picket fence.

Plate No. 311
3145-B

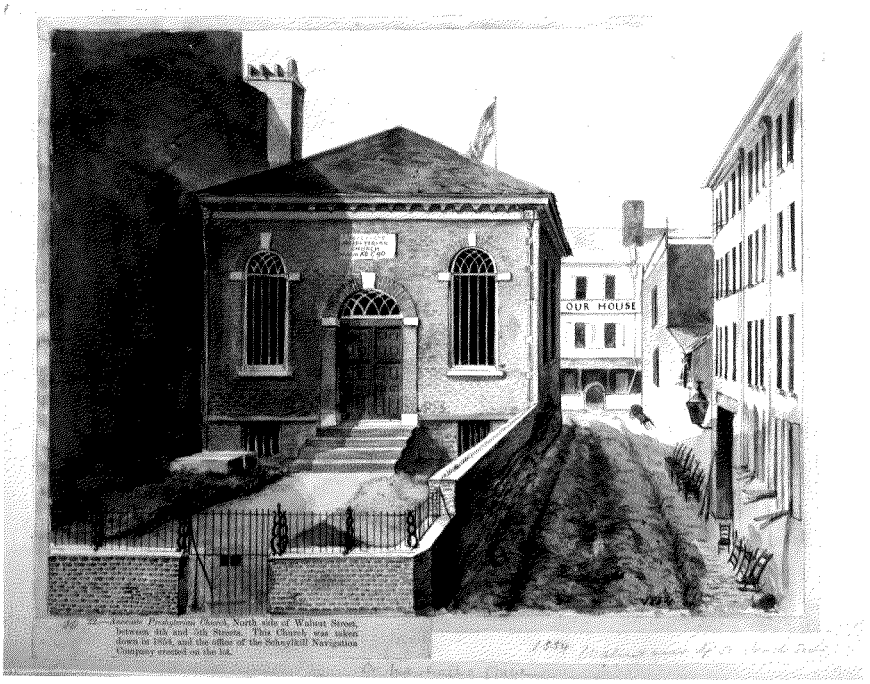


Christ Church - Church Street wall (not original).



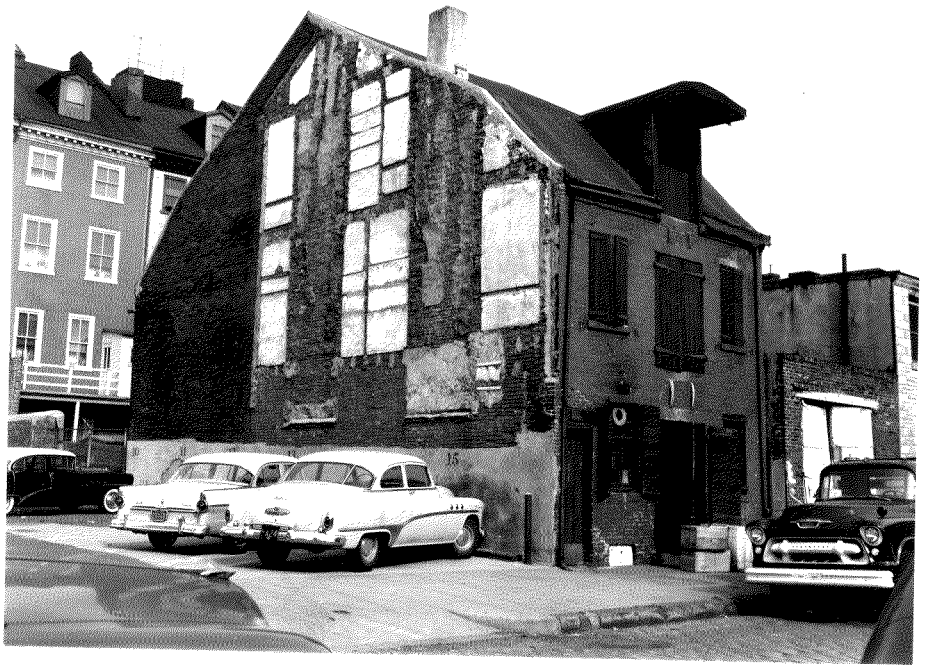
Christ Church - Church Street wall (not original).

Plate No. 313
2058



Associate Presbyterian Church - Front view from SE.

Plate No. 314
3445



1. Curb

Plate No. 915
5127



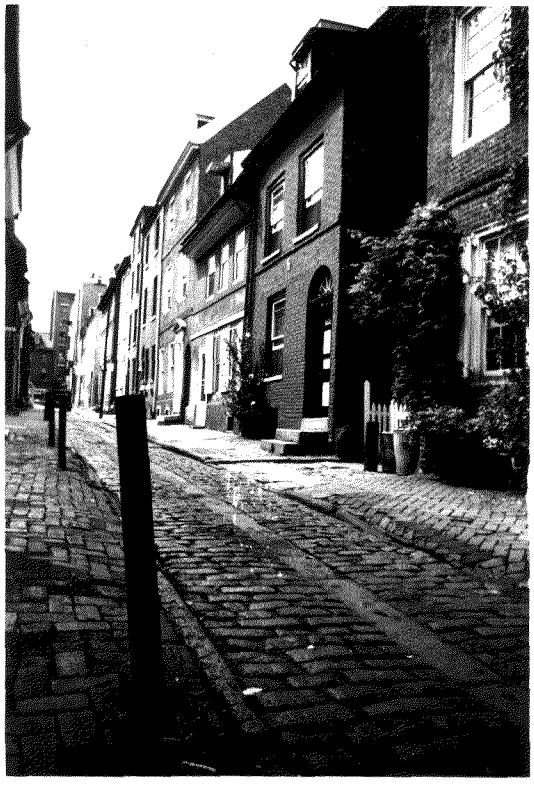
Frame House - 38 Catherine Street.

Plate No. 316
3131



Frame House - 813-815 South Hancock Street
between 2nd & Front Streets.

Plate No. 317
240-A



Alfreth's Alley
Looking Northwest.

Plate No. 318
1189



The Old Philadelphia Watchbox
Yard of Friends Meeting.

Plate No. 319
4177-C



239 Pine Street (1795).

Plate No. 320
4177-B



239 Pine Street (1796).

Plate No. 321
4177-A



239 Pine Street (1795).

Plate No. 322
4978



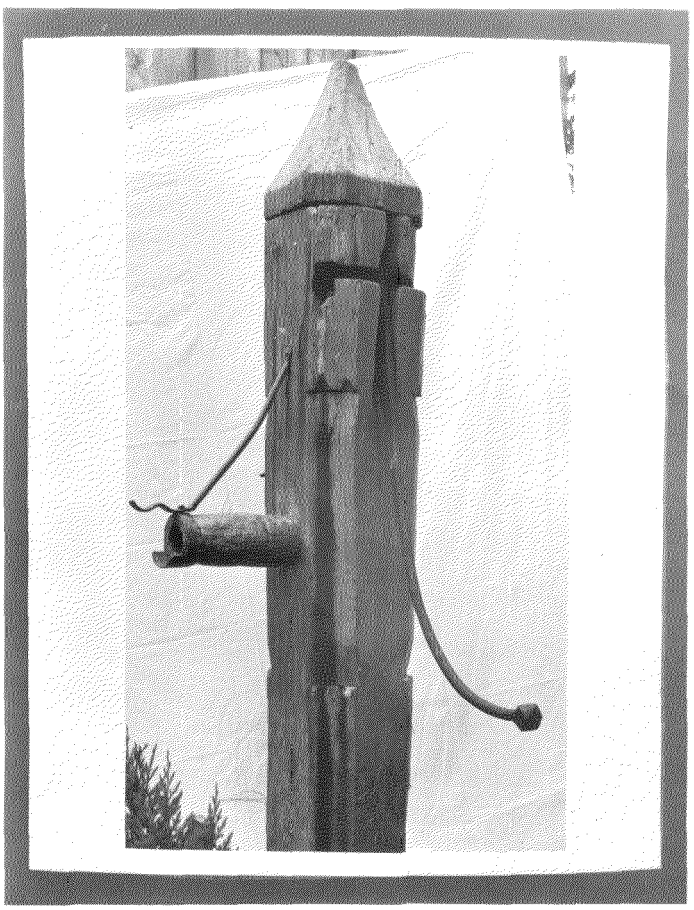
Pump at "Stenton" 1727
Cap not of the period

Plate No. 323
5134



Pump at "Eyck" - 1690 and After
Cap not of the period

Plate No. 324
5456



Pump - made in Wilmington, Del. ca. 1800, owner Mr. H.W. Guest (1938) Chadds Ford. Overall: 12" x 12" x 75" High, Cap: 15" High Spout: 10" in length Diameter of Spout: 4", Diameter of Hole: 2 1/2" Knob on Handle: 1 1/2".

WRITTEN EVIDENCE

The research done to date has uncovered relatively little written material having to do with physical features of historic Philadelphia. Most such material has been found in diaries, in travelers' accounts, in descriptive works, in the older histories of the city, in published ordinances and in newspaper advertisements. These scraps give us an imperfect and indifferently documented conception of the Philadelphia scene of the historic period.

In general, however, it can be said that the city was a conglomeration of brick and wooden buildings (the former more numerous by far), masonry and board fences, paved and unpaved streets; the mean and the opulent. These strong contrasts can be explained by the fact that Philadelphia was growing and Philadelphians of the period were busy with "improvements," and conveniences which were changing old neighborhoods while building new ones. The principal thoroughfares were paved and lighted. Sidewalks, "hard" or "gravel" were common and on paved streets were required by law. Yards were paved or planted. A plentiful supply of water was readily available at pumps set at intervals along the streets. Trees were common in yards and along streets, and before the end of the century a house-numbering system had been devised and applied and street signs had appeared at the corners. The city was growing rapidly---at the rate of 300 or more buildings a year by the 1790's---and there was an uneven quality in its physical character.

By century's end, most of the main thoroughfares had been paved, and the interior streets and alleys as far as fifth street were being provided for. Where in mid-century flagstones were most widely used, by 1800 the predominant material was "pebblestone." Curbs and gutters were also widely in use, even in alleys. The former were of hewn stone with holes for posts. The latter were of flagstone or brick. Sidewalks were usually of brick, but the use of stone was not uncommon. Occasional wooden sink covers were to be found. Drop inlets along the curbs, covered by iron bars, provided drainage.

The sidewalks were dotted with pumps, street lights, watchboxes, and street signs. The wooden pumps were at regular intervals along the curbside. Watchboxes were at nearly every corner, and "square, glass, lanthorns" were along the edge of the footways.

Most of the streets were tree-lined. A late century vogue for lombardy poplar and willow brought them into prominence, but catalpas and elms were also found throughout the town.

In the background, was the brick and marble of residential housing and walls, intermixed with the siding of frame houses and the boards of wooden fences. Soapstone was an important commodity for building and was used for everything from steps and doorposts, to wall-coping and cornerstones. Leaden rain spouts completed the sidewalk scene.

There were walls or fences at the sides and rear of practically every building. Hedges did not come into widespread use until after 1800. Brick walls were to be found primarily about churches, public buildings, and important residences. There appears to have been no sense of regularity regards height, style, and materials used in them. Cedar and oak were the usual materials of posts and fence boards. One board fence on South Street boasted a seven foot height. The brick walls were in some places high, in others low, and in still others combined with iron palings. Iron gates were uncommon. In fact, St. Peter's Church, while maintaining the expense of an iron fence on Third Street, had wooden gates at the openings.

Appendix a

Benson, ed., Kalm's Travels, I, 19

Sept. 16, 1748 Some are paved, others are not, and it seems less necessary since the ground is sandy and therefore soon absorbs the wet. But in most of the streets is a pavement of flags, a fathom or more broad, laid before the houses, and four-foot posts put on the outside three or four fathoms apart. Those who walk on foot use the flat stones, but riders and teams use the middle of the street. The above mentioned posts prevent horses and wagons from injuring the pedestrians inside the posts, and are there secure from careless teamsters and the dirt which is thrown up by horses and carts. Under the roofs are gutters which are carefully connected with pipes, and by this means, those who walk under them when it rains or when the snow melts need not fear being wetted by the water from the roofs.

Appendix b

Oberholtzer, Hist. of Phila., I, 187

1762-3 The progress made with paving, except as it was done by the individual owners of property in front of their own houses, was not great. In 1762 parts of Second street were gravelled, but for the most part, instead of making hard roads, efforts were directed toward reducing the weight of the loads of the teamsters and increasing the width of the tires of their carts. In 1763 it was resolved that they should henceforth measure seven inches, a rule stoutly and it would seem successfully resisted by the Carters of the city, for the width was soon reduced to four inches. The streets in wet weather were miry swamps, because they were not paved and were not properly drained. There were footways in front of the houses set with brick or square flat stones which were put in place by the owners.

Appendix c

Minutes of Common Council, 1704-76, p. 683

May 27, 1763 "...as the Market Street, to the Eastward of the Court House, was now regulating and paving...."

Appendix d

Duche, Jacob, Observations on a Variety of Subjects, I, 9-10

1774 ...The streets are all well paved in the middle of carriages, and there is a foot-path of hard bricks on each side next the houses...

Appendix e

Pa. Gazette, May 25, 1774, p.3, col. 3

May 1774 The Commissioners for pitching, paving and regulating the Streets, &c. of this city, are about to pave certain parts of the streets, for which purpose a quantity of pebble stones will be wanting; therefore, this is to acquaint all persons, who are willing to supply them, that they will give 4s. 6d. per cart load, for those of a good and suitable kind, delivered at such landing place in this city, as the said Commissioners may direct. For further information, apply to Abraham Bickley, Davis Bassett, Joseph Moulder, Samuel Robeson, Joseph Allen, Owen Biddle, Street Commissioners.

Appendix f

P.M.H.B., Vol.59, 164-167

1775 Patrick M'Roberts' Tour.

Philadelphia and Elizabeth town, 1775

The streets are all straight, and well paved, about thirty-six or thirty-eight feet wide, with a foot path on every side, raised a little above the horse and carriage way, and laid with bricks for the conveniency of foot passengers: they are tolerably well lighted with lamps in the winter, and extremely well supplied with good water from pumps sunk at regular distances, and are in many parts agreeably shaded with trees in the summer; under whose shade the inhabitants sit and do business or regale themselves.

Appendix g

W.S. Robertson, Diary of Francisco de Miranda, 1783-1784 p. 29

translation

November, 1783 ....The City is indisputably the largest and most beautiful on this Continent, it has regualr streets, which are cut at right angles, are generally 50 feet wide, and market-street is 100 feet, with brick pavements on each side for the people to walk on, for which reason Coaches are little used, as well as Carriages; at regular distances there are, in front of the Homes, wooden Pumps in the form of posts along the Street Pavement, where all the inhabitants may be supplied with the water they need with the greatest convenience and cleanliness...

Appendix h

Parsons, Jacob. C., ed., Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer (Philadelphia, 1893) p.71

Jan. 12, 1783 ...We have also used for paving the streets 1671 loads of gravel.

Appendix i

Schoepf , Travels in a Confederation, 59

1783-4 Throughout the city the streets are well paved and well kept, highest down the middle, but next the houses there runs a footway sufficiently broad, and laid with flat stones; this side-way is often narrowed b the 'stoups' built up before the houses, or by the down sloping cellar and kitchen doors. There being a superfluity of space, it would have been easy, at the foundation of this new city, to avoid the inconveniences of old ones.

Appendix j

Parsons, ed., Diary of J. Hiltzheimer, p.79

1786 February 22. This evening Mr. Andrew Geyer came to my house, when we examined the Street Commissioner books for some years back concerning money advanced by Hon. John Penn and others, in 1770, for the Street Commissioners to pave Fourth Street between Walnut and Spruce Streets. We found that all the lenders have been repaid between the years 1774 and 1777, as may be seen in a book at the Court House.

Appendix k

Parsons, ed., Diary of J. Hiltzheimer, p.83

1786 April 8. In the afternoon met the Magistrates with my brethren of the Street Commission; then went and viewed the sewer, back of the Workhouse, from thence to Cedar Street, and from thence to J. McCutcheon's tavern. There we resolved that the Common sewer, above mentioned, be built this summer, from the wall of the Workhouse, down to Fifth Street, and about 100 feet east of said street, to a housewall; and likewise agreed that Sixth Street from Market Street southward to Carpenter Street, be paved, and Dock Street, between Third and Walnut Streets, be paved; provided the arch under said street is sufficient and in good repair to receive all the water conveyed to said arch. Concerning the water-course, or courses, on Cedar Street, it was left undetermined. The gentlemen present were: Edward Shippen, Joseph Wharton, John Gill, Isaac Howell, and William Rush, Magistrates; Nathan Boys, Andrew Geyer, Peter Kraft, John Purdon, William Richards, and myself, Commissioners.

Appendix 1

Parsons, ed., Diary of J. Hiltzheimer, p.93

1786 July 19. Went with the Commissioners to Captain Roy's; from thence we took a view of Dock Street, between Third and Walnut Streets, to prepare the same for paving. Afterward Mr. Kraft and I went to Hitman's and Bellew's to inquire concerning the gravel taken out of our gravel pit by one J. Engle, the carter. I went to a tavern in Second Street, where F. Ozeas and two other gentlemen were settling a dispute between John Grau and Ch. Stoltz, to give them some information.

Appendix m

Lippincott, Early Phila. ...,32

1761-1786 The earliest pavement was a narrow foot walk of bricks filled in on each side with gravel or the whole with gravel only. The rest of the street was very bad until the large pebbles or cobbles came and that was not much better.

The first street to be paved was Second from High to Chestnut because one of the Whartons on horseback was mired there, thrown from his horse and broke his leg. After that a subscription was taken up and the street paved. .... There was very little general effort to have the middle of the streets paved until 1781 and then only in a desultory way through money dervied from lotteries....

[p.33] The sidewalks were protected from the traffic of the streets with posts and it was not until 1786 that the first curbstones were introduced on Water Street from High to Arch. The biggest pebbles were always placed in the middle of the street, when the gutters were not there, and so the toughest riding was where it should have been easiest. ....

Appendix n

Life--Manasseh Cutler, July 14, 1787, p.285

1787 They [the streets of Phila.] are well paved, and, at a distance of ten feet from the house, is a row of posts, and in this range of posts are all their pumps. It is well furnished with lamps. The pavements between the posts and houses are laid with free-stone or large tile, and entirely smooth, which makes the walking on them delightful.

Appendix o

Pa. Packet Nov. 5, 1789, p.3, col. 3

1789 [Frederick W. Stuman, general merchant, has for sale]
A parcel of flag stones, from 2 to 3 feet square, for pavements.

Appendix p

Memoirs of Samuel Breck (Mss, Mrs. Henry Shaw, Norristown, N.J.) p.135

1789 No pavement extended South of Chestnut street, beyond fourth.

Appendix q

Minutes of City Council 1789-1793 [photostats in City Archives, Basement of 2nd Bank] p.247

May 10, 1790 ...And also resolved that (after Pear Street and Dock Street between Walnut and Second Streets are paved and the common sewer between Fifth and Walnut Streets arched over) the Commissioners proceed to pave Fourth Street between Walnut and Chesnut Streets,...

Resolved also that in forming all the pavements above ordered...the Commissioners cause the foot way to be regulated and elevated above the side of the cart way to a height not exceeding nine inches and that the earth be supported by stones set on edge and firmly fixed in the ground, such stones and the brick pavement to be at the expense of the proprietors of the grounds as heretofore the posts and gutters were which by this means are unnecessary and that the stone pavement be in a regular arch...

Appendix r

Pa. Packet Jan. 23, 1790, p.2, col. 3-4

1790 [City ordinance for suppressing nuisances, chiefly in the way of obstructions on] the brick pavements and footways and other parts of the public streets and alleys....[in one section it speaks of] the brick or stone pavements....

Appendix s

Petitions[MS]to the Council of Phila., May 30, 1791, HSP

1791 [Petition from owners and residents of houses and lots in minor streets between 5th and 6th requesting that these streets be paved, or if this cannot soon be "executed," they request that they will be authorized to have the property graveled]:...in either of which improvement they will engage to have the foot way paved and Kirb Stones fixed aggreeable to your late regulations.

Appendix t

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, June 6, 1791, p.2., cols. 1-5, p.3, col. 1

June 1791 By the Mayor, aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia. An Ordinance, For providing for the Lighting, Watching, Watering, Pitching, Paving and Cleansing the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned. [enacted June 3, 1791]

...Sect. XVIII. and it is further ordained and enacted, That where the cartway in any public street, lane or alley in this city hath been paved, or hereafter shall be ordered to be paved with stone, under the authority of this ordinance, every owner of the lots of ground opposite to such stone payment, shall, without delay, and at his own costs, cause the footway in front of his lot of ground to be paved with brick, and supported by hewn stones, or defended by posts and kept in repair, as they have formerly been or shall be ordered to be done,....

. . . . . .

Provided always nevertheless, That the said commissioners shall not require or cause to be paved or repaired before the front of any lot or lots not actually built upon, more than a stripe of brick pavement [notespelled "payment" earlier, CRA] of the breadth of five feet from the gutter or stone edge, bordering the footways; the residue of such foot ways from the said stripe of pavement to the line of the streets being laid with gravel so as to support the said pavement in such manner, as the said commissioners shall direct.

Sect.XIX. ...That where there are private cartways, leading from public cartways, to any store-houses, stables or other buildings, and crossing any footway within the paved parts of the city, such footway where it shall be so crossed shall be paved at the expence of him or them for whose use such cartway is or shall be required or allowed in manner following, that is to say, either wholly with broad flat stones, hewn and laid close together, or wholly with hard bricks laid on the narrowest side, commonly called on edge; or the tracks for the wheels with such stones, and the middle path, with such bricks on edge, and not otherwise.

Appendix u

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Sept. 20, 1791, p.3, col.3

Sept. 1791 Improvements are rapidly making in our streets. Old pavements are repaired, or renewed, and stone guards substituted in many places for unsightly posts. The lighting of many of our streets admits of improvement. The lamps are sufficiently numerous; but are placed at such unequal distances, that at one time you are dazzled, and the next minute you are left in total darkness...

Appendix v

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Dec. 21, 1791,p.3,col.3

Dec. 1791 [A statement signed by a number of stonecutters and masons of Phila. to the effect that the stones taken from Thomas Leiper's quarry] "are the best produced in the neighborhood of the city, for the purposes of Curb Stones, Flags and Home Building."

Appendix w

Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Sept. 28, 1792 p.3, col. 3

Sept. 1792 [two paragraphs on the paving of Third Street between Lombard and South, now under way; in Fifth Street preparations are made, and Fourth is expected to be done too. It will soon be possible to go to the Old American Theatre on paved streets all the way.]

Appendix x

Moreau de St. Mery's American Journey, 1793-1798, pp. 257-60.

In general, three fifths of the width is paved with cobbles. On each side there is a brick sidewalk. Between the street and the sidewalk there is a gutter, also paved with brick, which carries away the water. Posts ten to twelve feet apart on the outside of the gutter prevent carriages from running up on the sidewalks. In recently paved streets, a curb of flagstones with holes drilled in them has been laid up to the height of the sidewalk.

Appendix y

Minutes of the Corp.-Common Council Book I Vol.II Jan. 18, 1793-Oct.3, 1796 p.16 [micro film xXV, UUP files]

3 June 1793 A Letter from the Commissioners, and one from the directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, relative to the pavement of Lodge Alley was read; and to cause Lodge Alley and as much of Goforth's Alley as lies between Lodge Alley, and Lock Street to be paved as soon as the owners of the lots can procure Curb Stones.----

Appendix z

Minutes of the Corp.-Common Council Book I Vol. II Jan.18, 1793-Oct.3, 1796 p.41 [micro file XXV, MCP files]

20 Mar. 1794 Resolved, that the City Commissioner. be directed to have [wooden] Covers...put over all the Sinks in this city which communicate with the common Sewers----

Appendix aa

Weld, Isaac Travels Through the United States, I, p.7

1795 ...They are all tolerably well paved with pebble stones in the middle; and on each side, for the convenience of passengers, there is a footway paved with brick.

Appendix bb

Minutes of the Corp.-Common Council Book I Vol. II Jan. 18, 1793-Oct.3, 1796 p.93 [micro film, INHP files]

18 Feb. 1796 The Petition of a Number of Inhabitants, praying South Street may be gravelled was read...

Appendix cc

Minutes of the Corp.-Common Council Book I Vol. II Jan. 18, 1793-Oct.3, 1796 p.103 [micro film XXV INHP files]

19 May 1796 On Motion Resolved that the City Commissioners be authorized to pave Whalebone Alley without Curb Stones as far as is necessary to convey the water from Chesnut Street into the Common Sewer -.

Appendix dd

Minutes of the Corp.-Common Council Book I Vol. II Jan. 18, 1793-Oct.3, 1796 p. 103 [micro film #XIV INHP files]

2 June 1796 City decides to use Curb Stones in paving Whalebone Alley.

Appendix ee

Minutes of the Corp-Common Council Book I Vol. II Jan.18, 1793 Oct.3, 1796 pp.107-8 [micro film, #XXV INHP files]

6 June 1796 And upon motion made and seconded, it was resolved that all the Resolutions in the Minutes respecting the mode of paving Whalebone Alley be rescinded, and that the direction of that business be referred to the Mayor Alderman and Regulators of the City of Philadelphia---

Appendix ff

Check Book, 1796-1797 Powel Papers, MSS [Ridgway] Chs.,/17

Sept. 21, 1796 Thos. Leiper for 61 Feet of Curb Stone for the City Tavern £5.5

Forty Vol. 67/100

Appendix gg

Claypoole's Advertiser July 8, 1797, p.3, col. 5

April 1797 [By Ordinance of Select and Common Councils, 22 April 1797, certain places were fixed on for stands for Draymen and their horses. Among the locations fixed on are:]

Dock Street between Walnut street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Oakley's

[Stands for hackney Coaches, include:] Fifth Street, between Chesnut and Walnut, west.

Appendix hh

Aurora Jan. 26, 1799 p.3, col. 4

Jan. 1799 [Description of property for sale in Coates Alley, above Race St., and east of 2d street. A 3-story brick house, with brick kitchen, piazza, brick necessary, brick smoke house. House 16 ft. front, lot 75 ft. deep.] The whole yard is paved with brick....

Appendix ii

MS Petitions to Council of Phila., Jan. 1802, HSP

1802 [Request that Cherry Street between Fourth and Fifth be paved, as]: "it lying between two Public Buildings is much used when fit to pass, and we know of no Street so near the Center of the City unpaved at this time as the above..."

Appendix jj

[Elix. Powel] Receipts & Payments...1801-1804, Powel Fps,HSS
[Ridgway], Jan. 18, 1 02

Jan. 18,1802 Paid James Fox...for Bricks for paving the Alley on the north side of City Tavern 15 dols....

Appendix 14

Minutes of the Select Council, May 22, 1799-May 11, 1803 (MS., City Archives) p.249

1 April 1802 "With respect to Harmony Street and Hudson's Alley the Committee recommend that the same be regulated and paved as early as other similar Business will permit.

Appendix 11

Minutes of the Select Council, May 22, 1790-May 11, 1803 (MSS, City Archives) p.299

24 March, 1803 The joint Committee appointed to ascertain what Streets and alleys require paving the present year & to whom the several petitions on that subject were referred made Report,

That Those streets & alleys directed to be paved last year & which owning to the sickness or other causes were not completed yet--

Wine Street from Second Street

Coomb's Alley, Chancery Lane, & Harmony Court ought to be paved the present year- and the following Streets in addition---

N° 1. Chesnut Street from Second to Front Street
2. Sixth from Chesnut to Walnut Street
3. Walnut from Sixth to Seventh streets
4. Laelitia Court

Appendix mm

Janson, Charles W. Stranger in America, 183

c.1806 The streets are paved with large pebble-stones in the carriage-road, and the foot-pavements, which are raised ten or twelve inches higher, with brick.

Appendix nn

Michaux, F. Andrew North American Sylva, III, 224

1807 ...The barriers of the side-walks in the streets of Philadelphia are made of this wood [red cedar, or Juniperus virginiana]: they are 10 or 11 feet long and 8 inches in diameter, and are sold at 80 cents each, while those of White Cedar cost only 16 or 17 cents.

Appendix oo

Oehler, Andrew, Life, Adventures, and Unparalleled Sufferings, 215

1809 ...The streets are wide and elegant; some of their walks on the sides are most elegantly paved with tiles and brick...

Appendix pp

Paxton, Strangers Guide 1810, p.11

1810 The streets in the middle are paved with pebble stones; carriages are prevented from encroaching on the pavement, by stones set perpendicular, at the edge of the footway, which also forms gutters for the conveyance of water, on each side of the street.

Appendix qq

Nease, Picture of Phila. 1811, p.25

1811 The improved parts [?] of the city are paved with round stones, brought from the bed of the river at Trenton falls. The foot-ways are paved with brick, and raised on a level with the highest part of the street, and defended from the approach of carriages by ran es of curb stones....The middle of the street is a few inches higher than the part next the pavement, and as the descent is gradual, the water runs off with facility, and passes off by the culverts, (the mouths of which open in various streets) to the river.

Appendix rr

Watson, J.F. Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1909) II, p.424

1700's ...r. Graff, the city agent for the water pipes, informed me of his having found, in digging to lay them, "near the bank of Penns lvania," in Second Street, as I understood him, at twelve feet below the present surface, a regular pebble pavement. I should expect this to be case in Walnut street, westward of Second Street.

Appendix ss

Dr. Alex Hamilton's Itinearium, 1744, 21

1774 The heat in this city is excessive, the sun's rays being reflected with such power from the brick houses and from the street pavement which is brick....They are stocked with plenty of excellent water in this city, there being a pump att[sic] almost every 50 paces distance.

Appendix tt

Oberholtzer, Hist. of Phila.,

1767 In 1767 there were 320 public lamps, 120 town pumps, and 54 other pumps in the streets, alleys and lanes of the city. There were 18 night watchmen, for whose convenience some watch boxes provided at the corners of the streets. The watch-houses was still at the old Court house in Market street, where a constable attended each night to sit watch - that is to assign the men to and send them out on their respective beats. He was also to take care that they give attention to their duties. The watch continued from ten to four o'clock from March 10th to September 10, and from nine to six during the rest of the year. In 1772 there were seventeen rounds or beats. Two watchmen remained at the watch-house with the constable of the night.

Appendix uu

Ramsey, Voyage to U.S., 1794, 184

. . .

June 1794 Every thirty yards there is a public pump erected in all the principal streets.

. . . .

Appendix vv

Moreau de St. Mery Journey p. 262-263

1793-1798 ....It [water used by inhabitants of Phila.] is distributed by wooden pumps placed forty toises [?]* apart on the outside edge of the sidewalk, as well as forty toises apart, but alternately, on the other side of the street; thus, on one or the other side of each street, there is one of these pumps every twenty toises. ....

The canal which furnished water to Philadelphia has its intake between Middle alley and Gray's.

The canal is vaulted in all parts with a double vault of freestone. A steam machine has been constructed to pump the water so that it flows to all the streets.

It is carried by a subterranean canal running beneath the sidewalks on both sides of each street...

*[note- a toise is a French lineal measure of 6 French feet, roughly equal to 1.949 metres, or 6 2/5 English feet
The Oxford Eng. Dict.]

Appendix ww

Michaux, F. Travels to the Westward of the Allegany Mountains 14

1802 ...The streets are paved with brick, of which also they have wide footpaths. Pumps are placed on each side, at the distance of about fifty fathoms from each other, and furnish water in abundance: each of them is surmounted by a lamp.

Appendix xx

Watson's Annals of Phila. V.III, p.131

c. 1790 Watch-boxes for the watchmen, in our day, [author was born in 1779] stood at nearly every corner, and as a boy we have watched the "Charley" clean up his little house, his lanterns, etc. At night the watchmen hourly started from their stations carrying a lantern, a rattle, and club, and perambulated their allotted district, calling out the hour thus: "Ten-o-clock-and-all's well," or "Past twelve-o-clock-and-a-starry-night." At any alarm, if assistance was needed, they would spring their rattles, and it was very exciting to hear the various rattles answer and repeat as they gathered together at the place of the first alarm or pursued the malefactors.

Appendix yy

B. Davis, Some Acct. of Philadelphia 15

1794 A board is fixed up at every intersection, on which the names of the streets, crossing one another, are painted in large characters.

Appendix zz

Winterbotham, W. View of the United States of America, II, 424

c.1796 The corporation have lately ordered the streets, lanes and alleys to be marked at every intersection of each other, and the houses to be numbered: The names painted on boards, with an index hand pointing to the progression of the numbers, are already affixed at the corners of the streets, so that with the aid of the directory a stranger may find, without difficulty, any house whose street and number is known.

Appendix aaa

Moreau de St. Mery's American Journey, 1793-1798

1798 Each house is numbered. In streets which go from north to south, the numbering starts with number 1 on the north side; and then for the south side of Market Street going north, number 1 is on one side followed by number 3, whereas on the other side of the street it begins 2,4 and so on through all the even numbers. Going from Market Street south, there is the same system. For the streets going from the Delaware to Broad Street, number 1 is at the left, followed by 3,5,7, and so on, whereas the numbers 2, 4,6, are on the right.

Appendix bbb

South Carolina Gazette, Oct.30,1751 [Prime Collection, Winterthur Museum]

Phila., Oct.3

Oct. 3, 1751 Monday night last the streets of this city began to be illuminated with lamps, in pursuance of a late act of the Assembly.

Appendix ccc

B. Davies, Some Acct. of Phila., 28

1794 The City is lighted, nightly, by six hundred and sixty-two lamps, consisting of three branches each; which are enclosed in square, glass lanthorns, attached to posts that are planted on the edge of the footway. They consume yearly eight thousand six hundred and six gallons of oil. In this article, some economy is exercised; and, although no material inconvenience hath arisen from it, yet, in dark, cloudy nights, there appears to be deficiency of light, which by strangers who contemplate the wealth and reputation of the city, is censured as parsimonious.

Appendix ddd

Pa. Gazette, June 25, 1783 p.3, col. 2

June 1783 [Letter, signed "A.Z.," suggesting a change in the proposed law regulating grates over vaults.] Said bill requires that the frame shall lay nearly level with the pavement; and the addition I would humbly propose is, that the grates shall be fixed on a level with the top of the frame, which may be done by a small shoulder in each end of the iron bars, to raise them. Many of the grates in this city are fixed so much below the tops of the frames, as to form stumbling places that are very disagreeable in the night, and even dangerous, especially to the ladies...

Appendix eee

Pa. Gazette, June 18, 1783 p1-2

[One section deals with the regulation of gratings over vaults under the public streets. It is specified that such grating shall] be made of good iron bars of one such square, if eighteen inches long, and so in proportion to the length of the bar, the said bars to be laid cross ways of the street, and the space between the bars not to exceed seven eighths of an inch, and the said grate or grates shall be fixed in a frame of stone or good durable wood, the scantling of which to be at least six inches square for a bar of eighteen inches long, and so in proportion to the length of the bar, the frame to be laid solid on the wall of the opening of the vault, and the upper side of the frame nearly level with the pavement; the wall of the opening, with the arch of the valut, and the grate or grates always to be kept in good repair....

Appendix fff

Watson, John F., Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1909) I, 408-409

1790 The range of large brick houses on the south side of Chestnut street, extending from the Bank of the United States up to Fifth street, were build there about 35 years ago, upon what had been previously Norris' garden. The whole front was formerly a garden fence, shaded by a long line of remarkably big catalpa trees, and, down Fifth street, by trees of the yellow willow class, being the first ever plated in Philadelphia---and the whole the product ofa wicker-basket found sprouting in Dock creek, taken out and planted in Mr. Norris' garden at the request of Mr. Franklin.

Appendix ggg

Moreau de St. Mery's American Journey, 1793-1798, p.262

1798 This use of trees was not common, and the streets were not particularly beautified by them. Some persons considered them helpful in hot weather; others believed they prevented the free circulation of air and attracted insects, especially mosquitoes. Since then Italian poplars have been put at both ends of each street, as well as on all sides of the city's principal square on Market Street between the Delaware and the Schuylkill.

Appendix hhh

Watson, J.F., Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania III, 311-12

1800 A row of Lombardy poplars surrounded the new wall outside [the Friends' Meeting], many of which were broken and blown down by an uncommon snowstorm in May 180-.

Appendix iii

Stephen Moylan to James Madison, Phila., May 20, 1801, A.L.S., Papers of James Madison (MS, Div., Lib. of Congress)

20 May 1801 Late storms have made sad inroads on the aged building I now occupy, the fence round the flat over the kitchen is carried away with the spout which conveyed the rain water from the building, and on Sunday morning 4 out of 8 of Lombardy poplars I had last spring twelve month planted about the house were by the weight of snow broke down, as I planted the trees for my own convenience to shade the office, I made no charge, but the flat must be inclosed anew and the spout restored, otherwise the rain will [eventually] ruin the walls. I am sorry sir I have not a pleasanter subject at present to expatiate [?] on but you may assure yourself I will have the reapirs made at as small expence as possible.

Appendix jjj

Benson, ed., Kalm's Travels, I, 46

1750 Few black pebbles are found in this province which on the other hand yields many kinds of marble, especially a white one, with pale gray, bluish spots, that is found in a quarry at the distance of a few English miles from Philadelphia and is very good for working, though it is not one of the finest kinds of marble. People make tombstones and tables, enchase chimneys and doors and lay floors and flags in front of fireplaces, of this kind of marble. A quantity of this commodity is shipped to different parts of America.

Appendix kk

Benson, ed., Kalm's Travels, I, 157-8

1750 Another stone is called soapstone by many of the Swedes, being as smooth as soap on the outside. They make use of it for rubbing spots out of their clothes. It might be calles Saxum talcosum particulis spataceis granatisque immixtis, or a talc with mixed particles of spar and garnets. A more exact description I reserve for another work. At present I only add that the ground color is pale green, with some dark spots, and sometimes a few of a greenish hue. It is very smooth to the touch, and is formed in waves. I have seen large stones of it which were a fathom and more long, proportionately broad, and commonly six inches or a foot deep. But I cannot determine anything of their original size, as I have not seen at the place where they are dug, and have only seen the stones at Philadelphia, which are brought there ready cut. The particles of talc in this stone are about thirty times as many as those of spar and garnet. It is found in many parts of the countr , for example in the neighborhood of Chester in Pennsylvania. The English likewise call it soapstone and it is likely that the Swedes have borrowed the name from them.

This stone was chiefly employed in the following manner. First, the people took spots out of their clothes with it. But for this purpose the whole stone is not equally useful, for it includes in its clear particles some dark ones which consist wholly of serpentine stone, and may easily be cut with a knife. Some of the loose stone is scraped off like a powder, and strewed upon a greasy spot, on silk or any other material. This absorbs the grease, and after rubbing off the powder the spot disappears. As this stone is also very durable in fire, the country people make their hearths out of it, especially the place where the heat is the greatest, for the stone stands the strongest fire. If the people can get a sufficient quantity of this stone, they use it in laying steps before the houses instead of bricks, which are generally used for that purpose. The walls round the courtyards, gardens, burying places, and those for the cellar doors sloping towards the street, which are usually build of brick, are covered with a coping of this stone, for it holds excellently against all the effects of the sun, air, rain, and storm, and does not decay but protects the bricks. On account of this quality, people commonly get the door posts in which their hinges are fastened made of this stone; and in several public buildings, such as the house of assembly for the province, the whole lower wall and the cornerstones are built of it.

Appendix 111

Colonial Records, Min. Sup. Exec. Coun., XIII, 268

April 20, 1782 Ordered, That Thomas Nevill and Lewis Grant be appointed and requested to estimate the value of the leaden spouts taken down in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, by order of Congress in 1777, and make return thereof to this Council.

Appendix mmm

Pa. Archives, 9th Series, I, 48

March 14, 1791 Of Benjamin Chew for Leaden Spouts weighing One thousand five hundred and thirty six weight which were taken from his house by Messieurs Evans Allison and Morrall for public use under an order of the Supreme executive Council dated the twenty seventh day of August 1777 pursuant to an Order of Congress dated the twenty sixth day of the same month amounting to fifty five pounds ten shillings.

Of Joseph Turner for Leaden Spouts weighing 743 lb. which were taken from his house as aforesaid amounting to twenty eight pounds four shillings and four pence.

Appendix nnn

Pa. Archives, 9th Series, I, 118

Mar.30,1791 Of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the United States for leaden and copper spouts taken in the year 1777 for the use of the Continental Army from the State house in the City of Philadelphia and from the house of Jacob Duche and Joseph Galloway who were attainded of High Treason and whose property real and personal became forfeited to the said Commonwealth amounting in the whole to ninty four pounds ten shillings and nine pence.

[A seeming complete list of Phila. pp.118-120]

Appendix ooo

Bartram, John, Preface, Poor Richard Improved

1748 ...The greatest quantity of our timber for fencing is oak, which is long in growing to maturity, and at best is but of short duration...The redcedar (a species of juniper) I take to be the most profitable tree for fencing...

Appendix ppp

Benson, ed., Kalm's Travels, I, 77

1750 Fences. I have already mentioned something about the fences that are usual here. I now add that most of the rails which are put horizontally, and which the fences in the environs of Philadelphia chiefly consist, are of red cedar, which is here reckoned more durable than any other. But where this could not be obtained either white or black oak supplied its place. The people were very glad if they could get cedar for posts, but otherwise they took white oak or chestnut, as I was told by Mr. Bartram. But it seems that these kinds of wood in general do not keep well in the earth for any length of time. I saw some chestnut posts that had been put into the ground only the year before, which were already for the greatest part rotten below.[1]

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1 Generally, chestnut posts, when they can be obtained, last much longer than a year.--Ed.

Appendix qqq

Benson, ed., Kalm's Travels, I, 238-9

1750 Fences. The fences built in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but especially in New York, are those which on account of their serpentine form resembling worms, are called "worm-fences"[1] in English. The rail which compose this fence are taken from different trees, but the are not all of equal duration. The red cedar is reckoned the more durable of any, for it lasts over thirty years; but it is very scarce, and grows only in a single place hereabouts, so that no fences can be made of it. It is ture, the fences about Philadelphia (which however are wholly different from the worm fences) are all made of red cedar; but it has been brought by water from Egg Harbor, where it grows in abundance. In the Philadelphia fences the posts stuck into the ground are made of white cedar or Juniperus Virginiana. Next to the cedar wood, oak and chestnut are reckoned best. Chestnut is commonly preferred, but it is not so plentiful as to be made into fences; in its stead they make use of several sorts of oak. In order to make rails the people do not cut down the young trees, as is common with us, but they fell here and there large trees, cut them in several places, leaving the pieces as long as it is necessary, and split them into rails of the desired thickness; a single tree affords a multitude of rails. Several old men in this country told me that the Swedes on their arrival here made such fences as are usual in Sweden, but they were forced to leave off in a few years time, because they could not get posts enough. They had found by experience that a post put into the ground would not last above four or six years before the part underground was entirely rotten. But the chief ring was that they could not get any switches to tie them together; they made some of hickory, which is one of the toughest trees in this countr , and of white oak; but in the space of a year or two the switches were rotten, the fence fell to pieces of itself, and they were forced to give up making such fences. Several of the newcomers again attempted, but with the same bad success, to make fences with posts and switches. The Swedish way of fencing therefore will not succeed here. Thus the worm fence is one of the most useful sorts of inclosures, especially as they cannot get any posts made of the wood of this country to last above six or eight years in the ground without rotting. The rails in this country are very heavy, and the posts cannot sustain them very well, when they are forced down. Experience has shown that a fence made of chestnut or white oak seldom hold out over ten or twelve years, before the rails and posts are so thoroughly rotten that they are good only for fuel. When the poles or rails are made of other wood the fences hardly last six or eight years. Considering how much more wood the worm-fences require (since they zigzag) than other fences which go in straight lines, and that they are so soon useless, one may imagine how the forests will be consumed, and what sort of an appearance the country will have forty or fifty years hence, in case no change is made. Also, an incredible amount of wood is really squandered in this country for fuel; day and night all winter, or for nearly half of the

year, in all rooms.

---

1 The well-known zigzag fence of rails crossing at the ends. It is also called "snake fence" or "Virginia rail fence." Kalm's detailed description of it is here omitted as unnecessary.

2 In this type of Swedish fence, the rails rest oneend on the ground and the other on horizontall -attached switches, which are suspended between and, like thongs, hold together two upright, slender posts driven into the ground, the rails being sandwiched in between them. The rails, though parallel to each other and as close together as the thickness of the switches will allow, are laid obliquely with reference to the surface of the ground. The binding switches or thongs are usually made of spruce branches.

Appendix rrr

Pa. Gazette Jan. 11, 1775 p.?, col. 3

Jan. 1775 [Adv. for house and lot in Chester, including] a large garden neatly fenced with cedar boards...

Appendix sss

Pa. Gazette May 10, 1775 p.1. col. 3

May 1775 [Adv.of lots for sale in Darby, Chester County. One includes] a small nursery of Italian mulberry, English Walnut, &c. trees, and vines of food quality. [The lots] are fenced with red cedar posts and cedar boards next the streets, and the division fences red cedar posts and oak rails.

Appendix ttt

Pa. Gazette April 11, 1781 p.2, col. 3

April 1781 [to be sold, the Buck Tavern, overlooking the Delaware, on the Five Mile Round, 2 1/2 miles from Phila. About 3 acres.] Most of the land is made into garden; the whole abounds with fruit Trees of almost every kind, well inclosed with a fence made of two inch plants, five feet high.

Appendix uuu

Freeman's Journal Jan. 23, 1782 p.3, col. 3

Jan. 1782 [Farm for sale in Cheltenham. Fields inclosed with red cedar posts and white cedar rails]

Appendix vvv

Pa. Gazette June 18, 1783 p.1-2

June 1783 [Text of Act under consideration of Assembly concerning regulation and survey of Phila. Streets and squares. Nothing about paving or descriptive of particular streets. One section deals with partition fences and begins as follows:] And whereas many contentions have happened respecting partition fences, and by persons being desirous of building walls instead of fences....[The Act specifies the legal means whereby disputes arising out of this situation shall be settled.]

Appendix www

Pa. Gazette Oct. 22, 1783 p.1, col. 1

Oct. 1783 [Fences on the estate of the late Robert Hopkins, Point-No-Point, described as] white cedar rails and red cedar posts.

Appendix xxx

Pa. Packet Dec. 29, 1789, p.3, col. 4

1789 [Description of frame house and lot for sale on Third below Almond street]

The lot is enclosed with a good board fence near 7 feet high. [Another lot with frame house in South Street was also enclosed with a board fence.]

Appendix yyy

Pa. Packet Sept. 30, 1789 p.3, col. 4

1789 [Adv. for sale of Lewis Le Couteulx's plantation in Bucks County. Description mentions a garden enclosed with] a good fence of Cedar boards, and another enclosure before the house, finished with palisadoes.

Appendix zzz

Pa. Packet Sept. 21, 1789, p.3, col. 4

1789 [list of properties in Phila. for sale in London. All are on Front St. or Taylor's Alley. Lot No. 3 is] A Garden Plot of Ground, enclosed with a brick wall [58' 8" by 41', in tenure of Samuel Morris.]

Appendix aaaa

Pa. Packet June 5, 1789 p.3, coll . 2

June 1789 [Adv. of sale of mansion house of late Joseph Pemberton in Passyunk, south side of South Street, corner of Sober's Lane. The mansion house had] a Court-yard enclosed with a pallisade fence and brick wall, [back of which was the coach house and stable, brick necessary, and cow shed.]

Appendix bbbb

Allet, Queens of Society, 139-141

[1790] Mr. Bingham had studied the domestic architecture of London and Paris to advantage, and being desirous of building a house in Philadelphia, he selected as a model the Duke of Manchester's residence. It was, indeed, a home where taste, wealth, and hospitality might appropriately dwell; a place of splendor; known as "The Mansion House," and a credit to the city. It stood in Third Street above Spruce, forty feet from the street, and approached by a circular graveled carriage-way, opened by gates of iron tracery, and shut in by a low wall. The grounds were diversified by walks, parterres, and shade trees, and well adorned by statuary.

Appendix cccc

Pa. Packet March 23, 1790-p.2, col. 2

1700 [Property for sale at Cooper's Ferry, including lot adjoining the house,] under good sale and board fence, divided into a flower and kitchen garden....

Appendix dddd

Pa. Packet Feb. 19, 1790-p.3, col. 4

1790 [Lot advertised for sale on Race between Broad and Schuylkill 8th Street:] this lot is fenced in with red cedar posts and rails, and planted with sundry fruit trees. Such as peaches, pears, cherries, &c.

Appendix cccc

Pa. Packet Feb. 9, 1790 p.3, col. 4

Feb. 1790 [Francis Johnston advertises for lease a brick house and lot at corner of Chestnut and Schuylkill 6th Street.] The lot on which the principal part of the buildings are erected, is under an excellent board fence, being laid out for a Garden, in which is already planted a variety of choice fruit trees, and early in the spring the owner proposes to increase the number; one large Gravel Walk is already finished, & another incomplete, besides a number of smaller ones, laid out by a skillful gardener....

Appendix ffff

Twining, Thomas Travels in America 100 Years Ago, 46-47

1796 Proceeded to Dr. Priestley's house in the upper part of High Street in a row of small houses between Sixth and Seventh streets, remarkable for their pleasant appearance standing back a few yards from the footpath, and having small gardens, separated by painted rails, before them. I had not seen such an appearance of neatness and comfort since my arrival in Philadelphia, and experienced pleasure in finding that it was here that the English philosopher, the benefactor of his country and of mankind, by his discoveries in useful science had taken up his abode. Having passed through the garden of one of the first houses, the door was soon opened by a female servant...

Appendix gggg

Watson, John F., Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1927) I, p.376

...The low fence along the [Pemberton] garden on the line of Third street, gave a full expose of the garden walks and shrubbery, and never failed to arrest the attention of those who passed that way.

Appendix hhhh

Federal Gazette Phila. 20 October 1800 [as quoted by Hedrick, p.162]

1800 [Advertisement seems to indicate that hedges were coming into vogue in Phila. in 1800]

Appendix iiii

Watson, J.F., "Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania "
(Philadelphia, 1909) III, 311-312

1800 Friends' Meeting, p.449---The wall was originally very low, with a soapstone coping, and was probably raised to prevent the boys from the opposite academy in Fourth street running and playing on it, as they were in the habit of doing. While digging for the foundation of the present meeting-house many of the dead were disinterred, and considerable excitement occasioned by it, and offence given to some of the older families whose friends were buried there.

Appendix jjjj

Memoirs of Phila. Society for Promoting Agriculture, II, 1 11, Appendix, a
1807 [Memoirs of Phila. Society for Promoting Agriculture, II, Appendix, 1-42 is devoted to the care and used of hedges by Thomas Main, it is dated September 28th 1807. Although, Main writed from the "District of Columbia," the Agricultural Society evidently expected his methods would be copied at Philadelphia, where hedges were obviously not common.]

Observing that some of the papers introduced into this volume indicate a strong and laudable anxiety in their authors to have the hedging system introduced if they only know how to proceed, and which plant or plants are best adapted to the purpose...

Appendix kkkk

Mease, James Picture of Phila. 1811,323.

1810 This building [of the Phila. Bank] stands insulated and presents its principal front on Fourth Street. The grounds attached are laid out in gravelled walks and shrubbery, and terminated west by lodges for the watchmen, built after the same style of the main building. The whole enclosed by an iron palisade.

Appendix 1111

Mease, James, Picture of Phila.,1811,p.322

1811 The bank [Bank of Pennsylvania] is judiciously placed about thirty feet off from the street; in front are two neat marble watch houses. The lot in the rear is laid, out in a grass plot, surrounded by a gravel walk, and the borders filled with ornamental trees and shrubs. The wall in front and rear is about four feet high, mounted with an iron palisade. The first stone was laid April, 1799, and the whole finished in 1801.

Appendix xxxxx

Christ Church, Vestry Minutes 1761-84,p.268

Sept.6,1774 It being observed---that the fence about St. Peter's Church is totally decayed and the Burial Ground quite often Ordered that the acting Church-warden provide Posts& Boards and see that the fence be put up in a good workman-like manner & pay the Expense out of the Money in his hands.

Appendix nnnn

Minutes of Vestry, March, 1761, to April, 1784. Christ Church, Pa.

29 Jan-Feb. 1, 1778

At a Vestry held at the parsonage House Thursday Jan'y
29th 1778---

....

Application being made to Vestry by an Officer Sent from Gen.[1] Pattison for leave to take down the Fence round St. Peters Church Yard for the use of the Troops. The Vestry requested the Officer to represent to the General the respect which had ever been paid to the repositories of the Dead and the insufficiency of the Church Funds to replace the Fence, for which reasons they hop'd that it would be suffer'd to remain unmolestered,....

Two Days afterwards the following Letter was receiv'd by the Rev'd Mr. Coombe---

Sir

It being found requisite to make use of the remaining Fence of St. Peters Church Yard for his Majestys Service, as Boards cannot be procur'd elsewhere I am ordered by Brigr. General Pattison to inform you that he has obtained the consent of the Commander in Chief for that purpose. The General proposed to make the Parish a reasonable Allowance for this part of their Property, which you will please to ascertain, I am

Sir

Your most humble Servant
Edward Williams
Major of Brigade
Royal Artillery

Philadelphia
1st Feb'y: 1778
(at the Widow Norris's
in Chestnut Street)

[The vestry protested to General Pattison but in vain.]...

The Fence with the Posts on the East End, the North Side, and part of the West End, was accordingly taken down and carried away by General Pattisons Workmen.

Appendix oooo

Subscription for Iron Palisade, C.Ch, MSS, Box II

29 June 1764 Members of both Christ Church & St. Peter's desire "to contribute towards erecting an Iron palisade Fence in Front of St. Peter's Church instead of the Brick Wall there propposed to be erected." The Amount promised adds up to £47/0/0.

Appendix pppp

William Gray's bill for building the wall at St. Peter's C.Ch.MSS, box 11

3 Sept. 1784

		£.	S.	d.
1784				
	Erecting a Wall around St. Peter's Church Yard 763 [ft] 1 [inch]	762	8	2
	Extra Stone Work 104 [Perches] 5 [ft] 8 [in]	106	12	8
June 28	Labourer 1 3/4 Day taking down large tree	0	12	3
29	D° 1 3/4 Day another	0	12	3
	D° 8 Days take up posts & Rails	2	16	0
30	D° 1 3/4 Day taking down large tree	0	12	3
July 8	20 loads Rubbish, carted from east to west side of Church Yard	1	0	0
9	22 loads D°	1	2	0
13	Lab [or] 3/4 Day wheeling Dirt to level NW Found[ation]	0	5	3
14	D° 3/4 Day D°	0	5	3
23	Taking up and altering water table course (at the request of Mr. Wynkoop and Mr. Towers) Self 1/4 Day Lab [orer] 1/4 day 4 hods best Mortar	0	4	0
August 7	Levelling ground and Rubbish [per] Agree[ment]	0	7	6
14	Lab [orer] 1 day Digging drain in Pine Street	0	7	0
24	D° 4 Days Levelling Church yard	1	8	0
September 3	D° 7 1/2 Days D°	2	12	6
	Drain made in Pine Street through Wall and Alteration	1	10	0
		£ 903	1	11
	Deduct for taking up Post & Rail 2/16/0			
	For the drain 1/10/0	4	6	0
		£ 898	15	11

Appendix qqqq

PMHB, VOL. 48, 269

1784/5 Although several attempts to raise enough money to build a new fence for St. Peter's Failed, a subscription was finally started in 1784 for a brick wall. Robert Morris, the financer of the Revolution, headed the long list of subscribers with £25. A beautiful wall was built around the North, East, and West sides of the Church and Church-yard which had in 1782 been enlarged by the corner lot at Fourth and Pine Streets. The Statement of William Grey, the builder, shows that the massive stone walls on the posts of the congregation felt the new wall obscured the east end or front of the Church too much, so the next year (1785) a new subscription was raised to have that part of the wall taken down, and an Iron Palisade put up in its place. This was done, but otherwise the original wall stands today, very weather-beaten, but in excellent condition. It is considered one of the finest in the city.

Appendix rrrr

William Gray's bill C.Ch. Mss, box 11

May 11–July 13, 1785

May 11	To taking down and rebuilding wall East End of St. Peter's Church Yard by order of Messrs Winecop, Towers, &c. [no price shown]	
	To 1/160 Stock Bricks	5/16/10
	to 188 water table bricks	2/18/9
	Collecting and Carting Do	0/7/6
	Mortar and Lab[or] to Yo above & stone cutter	3/5/0
	Taking up post & Rails and Refixing	
	D & 2 p and Spike nails	0/5/4
July 9	Diging holes [?] Erecting piers	0/15/0
	for gates to shut on & Materials	
	Taking down and Rebuilding piers in	
	alteration for Wi ths to hang gates	3/0/0
	on [.] used 600 Stock bricks	3/5/0
16	Continued Erecting piers and fixing	10/7/0
	copes [?] on Do. lab.[or] & Mortar	
	3 lb. nails for scaffoulding and caping	0/5/0
	[?] bricks brocke by Smiths &c.	
23	fixing copes [?] Do and mortar	7/4/6
		[no total]

Sir:

Pray excues my sending you so ruff an Att. it is only Intended for to assertain & sum as you requested of me in order to lay before the Vestry [.] I am----

5th Street 26th July [1785] 5 o'clock morning [to] Mr. Winecop

Appendix ssss

Edw. Aulock and Snowden's bill, C.Ch, MSS Boxill

19 Nov. 1798	to Making a new gate front and taking hinges off of old gate and mending the Palasade [sic]	£1/10/0
	to 100 feet of boards---and carting	£0/14/0
	to 2 lb. of nails	£0/2/0
		£2/6/0

Appendix tttt

Thomas Rayner's bill C.C.,Mss, box 13

1805

Jan.17	To repair a large lock & screwing a bolt and Nut for Dº	$1.00
9	To 1 large Pair of Joing & [?] L hinges	$5.00
March 27	To 2 Iron Frames and doors	$21.40
	To 2 bearing bars w[oo]d	$1.10
	To 2 Locks and keys 4 screws and 2 Screw bolt Nuts and Skutcheons	$4.50
April 6	To 2 New Ends and 2 New Nuts to Staple of large bell	$.0.40
17	To 50 Revets	$1.11
18	To 2 New Ends to Fastening of Gates	$0.50
19	To a New eye to a lar e hin e Repairing 2 D & 24 large Revets	$1.50
	To 1 Lochet & 2 Washers	$0.25
	To 8 Staples to bolts altering 2 half Staples 1 pin for swinging bar 1 bar & 3 Washers to Gates	$1.62
	To 2 Cramps w[oo]d	$0.70
April 23	To 10 Plates to Window sashes & 7 thumb Pins to Dº	$1.06
		$40.62

Appendix uuuu

Dupont,...Francis Gurney Smith, p.17 [28] [HSP Library]

July 10,1835 New Iron gates on 3rd St. were hung at St.Peters Church on Third St. July 10, 1835. The gate on Pine St. Sept.8, 1835.

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