

**NOMINATION OF HISTORIC BUILDING, STRUCTURE, SITE, OR OBJECT**  
**PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

SUBMIT ALL ATTACHED MATERIALS ON PAPER AND IN ELECTRONIC FORM (CD, EMAIL, FLASH DRIVE)  
ELECTRONIC FILES MUST BE WORD OR WORD COMPATIBLE

**1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE** (must comply with an Office of Property Assessment address)

Street address: 1400 East Passyunk Avenue  
Postal code: 19147 Councilmanic District: First

**2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE**

Historic Name: The Philadelphia County Prison--PART II  
Current/Common Name: Moyamensing Prison

**3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE**

☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Site ☐ Object

No contributing properties but wall remnants.

**4. PROPERTY INFORMATION**

Occupancy: n/a ☐ occupied ☐ vacant ☐ under construction ☐ unknown

Current use: boundary on property

**5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Please attach

**6. DESCRIPTION**

Please attach

**7. SIGNIFICANCE**

Please attach the Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from 1835 to 1968 demolition

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: 1835-1839

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Thomas Ustick Walter

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: \_\_\_\_\_

Original owner: City of Philadelphia

Other significant persons: John Haviland

**CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:**

The historic resource satisfies the following criteria for designation (check all that apply):

- ☒ (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- ☐ (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☐ (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- ☐ (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- ☒ (e) Is the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- ☐ (f) Contains elements of design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or,
- ☐ (g) Is part of or related to a square, park or other distinctive area which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural or architectural motif; or,
- ☐ (h) Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community or City; or,
- ☒ (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- ☐ (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

**8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Please attach

**9. NOMINATOR**

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name with Title Celeste A. Morello, MS, MA Email \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address 1234 South Sheridan Street Telephone 215.334.6008

City, State, and Postal Code Philadelphia, PA 19147-4820

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

**PHC USE ONLY**

Date of Receipt: 25 April 2018

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date: 8 Nov 2018

Date of Notice Issuance: 12 Nov 2018

Property Owner at Time of Notice

Name: SUSTENE LLC

Address: 1400 E. Passyunk Ave

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19147

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: 12 Dec 2018

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: 11 January 2019

Date of Final Action: 11 January 2019

☒ Designated ☐ Rejected

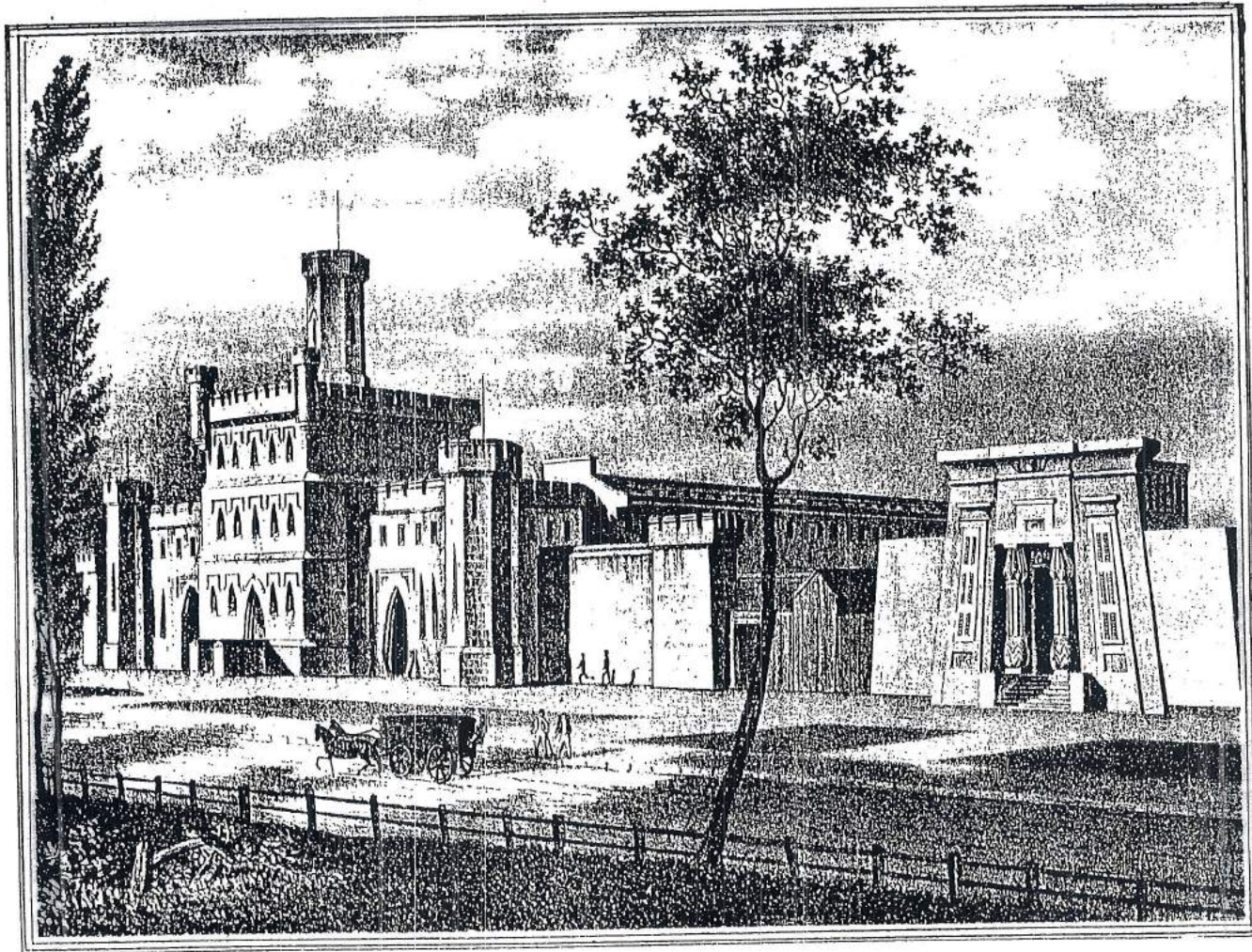
3/12/18



The lithograph below by "J.C. Wild" in 1838 captured the County Prison, or "Moyamensing Prison" with its English Gothic "castle-jail" design on left from which the SOUTH wall derived. On the right is the "Debtors' Apartment" (or "Wing"), the starting point and reason why the NORTH wall continued its Egyptian Revival Style with red sand stone over the granite on the facade.

The prison was designed by architect Thomas Ustick Walter and its construction began in 1832, ending in about 1839 at the north end.

Pl. 9



On Stone by J.C. Wild

## MOYAMENSING PRISON.

PHILADELPHIA.

*Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1838 by J. T. Bowen in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.*



Parcel ID#: 88-2-080101

Property Address: 1400 E. Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19147

### EXHIBIT A

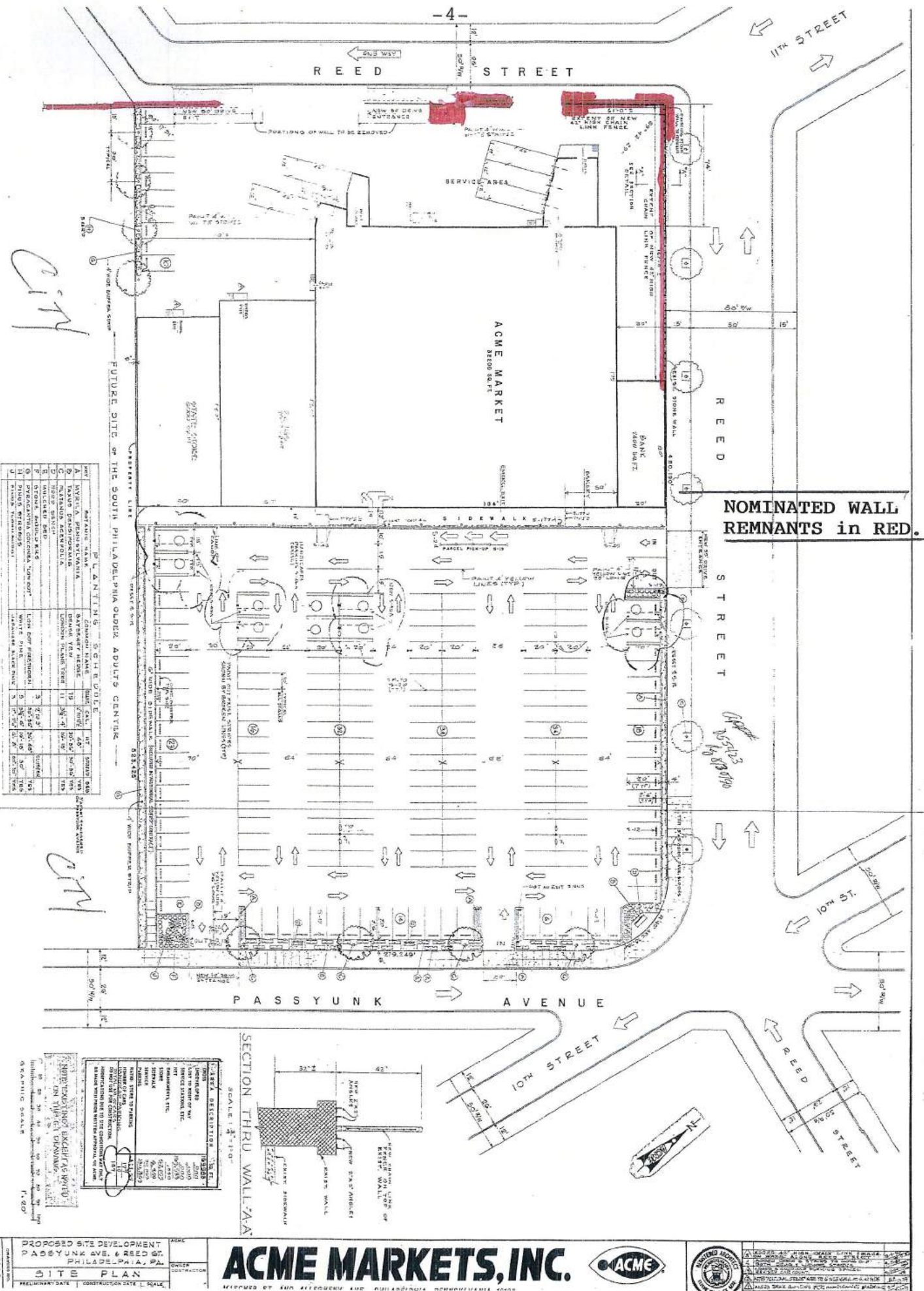
All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the 26<sup>th</sup> Ward of the City of Phila., described according to an As-Built Survey-Store No. 1526 made for Acme Markets, Inc. by Christian and Moran, Inc., Engineers, Surveyors, Architects dated 2-15-1980, to wit: BEGINNING at a point of tangent on the Northwestern side of Passyunk Avenue (variable width) which point of tangent is measured Southwestwardly on the arc of a circle curving to the right connecting the said Northwestern side of Passyunk Avenue and the Southwesterly side of Reed Street (80 feet wide) having a radius of 45 feet the arc distance of 70.704 feet from a point of curve on the said Southwesterly side of Reed Street; thence extending from said point of beginning South 42 degrees, 46 minutes, 23 seconds West along the said Northwestern side of Passyunk Avenue the distance of 279.249 feet to a point; thence extending North 47 degrees, 15 minutes, 00 seconds West the distance of 523.425 feet to a point on the Southeasterly side of Reed Street (50 feet wide); thence extending North 42 degrees, 52 minutes, 24 seconds East along the said Southeasterly side of Reed Street the distance of 342.270 feet to a point on the said Southwesterly side of Reed Street; thence extending South 47 degrees, 15 minutes, 00 seconds East along the said Southwesterly side of Reed Street the distance of 480.190 feet to a point of curve; thence extending Southwestwardly on the arc of a circle curving to the right connecting the said Southwesterly side of Reed Street and the said Northwestern side of Passyunk Avenue, having a radius of 45 feet the arc distance of 70.704 feet to a point of tangent on the said Northwestern side of Passyunk Avenue, being the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

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### B O U N D A R Y   D E S C R I P T I O N

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Description:

At present, this section of the north wall bears some of the original red sandstone facing over dark granite. The attached copies of photographs are recent images of the conditions of this wall and where the red sandstone exists. Architect Walter's handwritten proposal in the February 11, 1837 "Agreement" with the Prison Commissioners verified what was to be constructed:

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marked A — the whole character of this wall to be in the Egyptian style of architecture, and the outside coping as well as the wall to be composed of the aforesaid red sand stone.

This short section of the north wall may be the most valuable historically, because its "character" was derived from the Debtors' Wing's Egyptian Revival design which had grown in popularity nationally from the innovative prison designs of one of Walter's former instructors, John Haviland.\*

The recent photographs detail how this wall begins at the rear of the bank's northwest corner and continues westward on Reed Street, veering southwardly to where merging with South 11th Street. At that "arc" or curve, Walter's "bastion" projects at "27 ±" inches from the wall and has "capping" of concrete on the South 11th side. This wall does form a 90 degree angle and follows to where the "wharf" (as it was called when in use) was.

\* Architect John Haviland (1792-1852) introduced the Egyptian Revival to American prison design at the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton and in New York City's Hall of Justice in the early 1830s.



Where the north wall proceeds on a course towards South 12th Street, there are two (2) openings and they are the remnants of Walter's supporting piers that buttressed this rather shallow but tall wall prior to its 1967-1968 demolition. The red sandstone is the feature, with some indications of mortar that set the ashlar red sandstones over the dressed granite, also set in mortar underneath. The entire wall section, even where broken, is only about 25 inches in depth and 33 inches high.\* Concrete capping was applied after the demolition to the tops and some sides. One photograph has an intact part of the red sandstone where the entry had been. (Refer to page 14) The back parts of this wall that are inside of the supermarket's loading lot indicate they had been reduced in depth. Mr. Richard Geppert, whose company, Geppert Bros. had done the demolition work for the City, stated that he and his crew "did what the City told us" regarding how much of the walls to raze, what walls were to remain and of those walls that did remain, what were to be their conditions. Photographs of the inner walls (accessible through the loading dock area of the supermarket) demonstrate their depths are less than at the south wall, suggesting that Geppert Bros. allowed enough for a boundary wall, unlike the "privacy" wall at the south side (for the Gerritt Street residents.)

Various patches of concrete are scattered over the entire stretch of this north wall. A short cyclone fence is 44' high and affixed atop at Reed Street from the bank building's rear, around to the first projecting stump, i.e., where the buttressing pier had been, just south of the South 11th Street & Reed "arc." An old photograph obtained through the Philadelphia Water Department from "1896" of the rear entry can be compared with the current state of the (approximate) vantage, on page 13.

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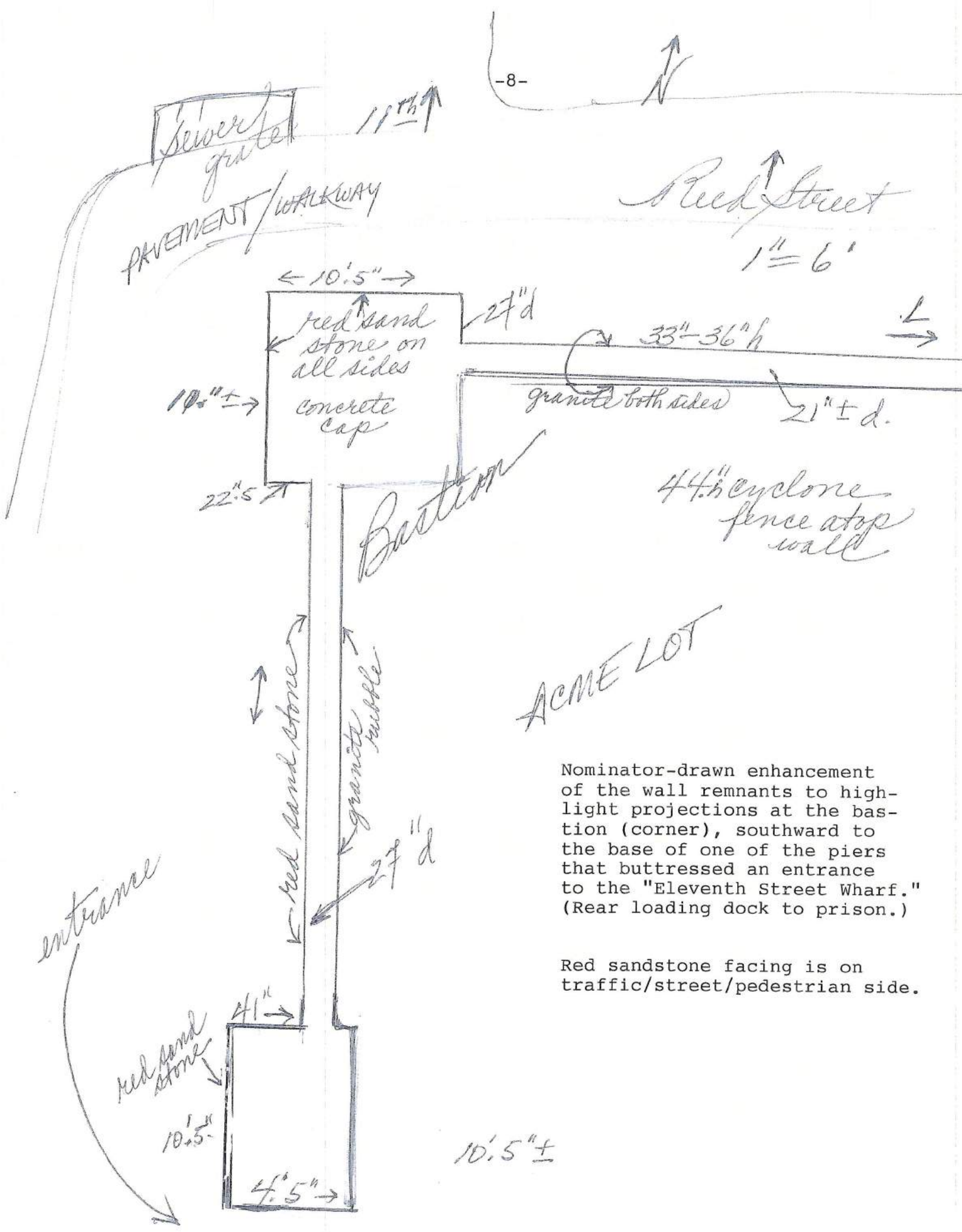
\*These are averaged from the 21 to 27" depth and 31 to 36" variations in the wall's height from Reed Street around and west to South 11th Street. A contractor's Stanley No.X226 standard four way extension took these approximated measurements.

This remnant of Walter's wall is highly abused, more than the south wall. Litter, dog waste and perhaps vehicularly-incurred damage pose threats to the wall sections because of their location. One block of the red sandstone was found about two blocks west, at Columbus Square while others that faced the granite are gone, leaving holes and exposing the wall to increased chances of more degrading. Pieces of the wall easily drop from the back and onto the loading dock, leaving debris from the 1837 construction workers' mortar that kept the stones set.

Lastly, there is a rather substantial part of the wall that crosses from the corporate-owned property into City property. This wall was addressed in Part 1 with the south wall's nomination. A cyclone fence goes through this part of the wall which is 36" high, 41" in depth and extends into the City property, with 28.4 feet lying on the corporate-owned side. This bisected wall section is located at the "curve" flowing west to South 12th Street.

This part of the prison's wall was obviously of special interest to Walter because it derived from his Egyptian Revival design at the Debtors' "Apartment" and by 1837 he had already spent about five years with the construction of this prison to learn more and gain experience on issues he had not encountered earlier with the "centre building" and adjacent structures. The overall condition of this section of the original wall could use more attention, but at the least public awareness of the wall's history may result in less factors that could contribute to more damage.



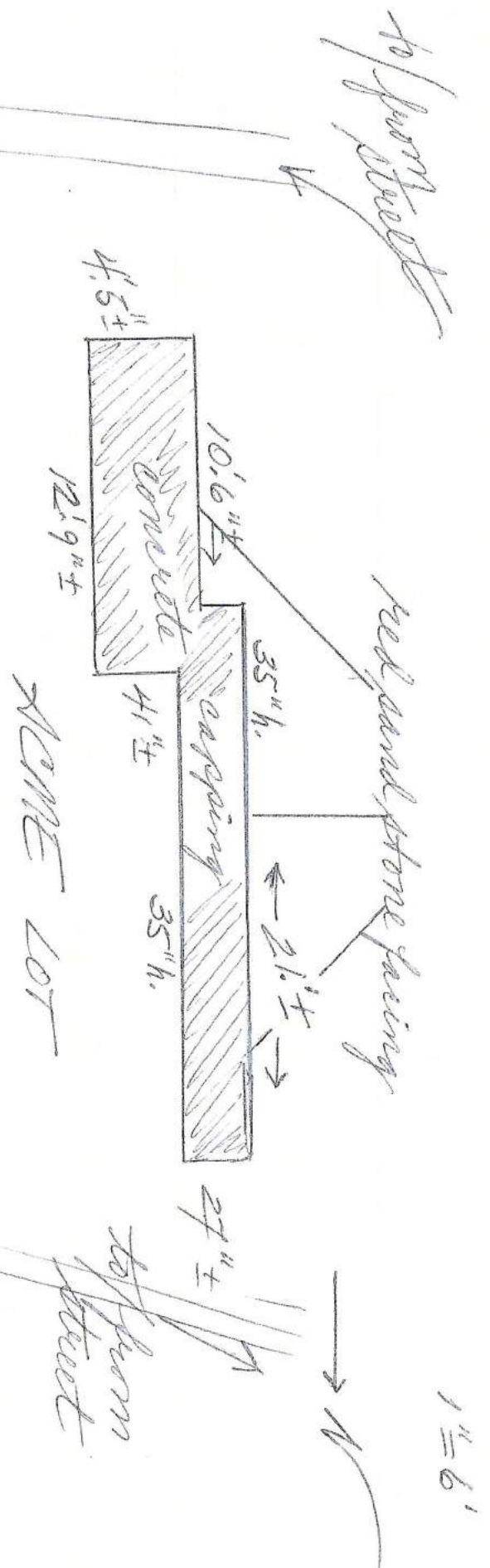


Nominator-drawn enhancement of the wall remnants to highlight projections at the bastion (corner), southward to the base of one of the piers that buttressed an entrance to the "Eleventh Street Wharf." (Rear loading dock to prison.)

Red sandstone facing is on traffic/street/pedestrian side.

Nominator-drawn enhancement of the irregularly-shaped section of the nominated wall which is apart from the course of wall beginning on Reed Street at the rear of the bank and proceeds westward, then southwestward.

This wall section had been haphazardly capped with concrete atop and on sides. Its original form is seen in the Philadelphia Water Company's 1896 photograph attached herein.

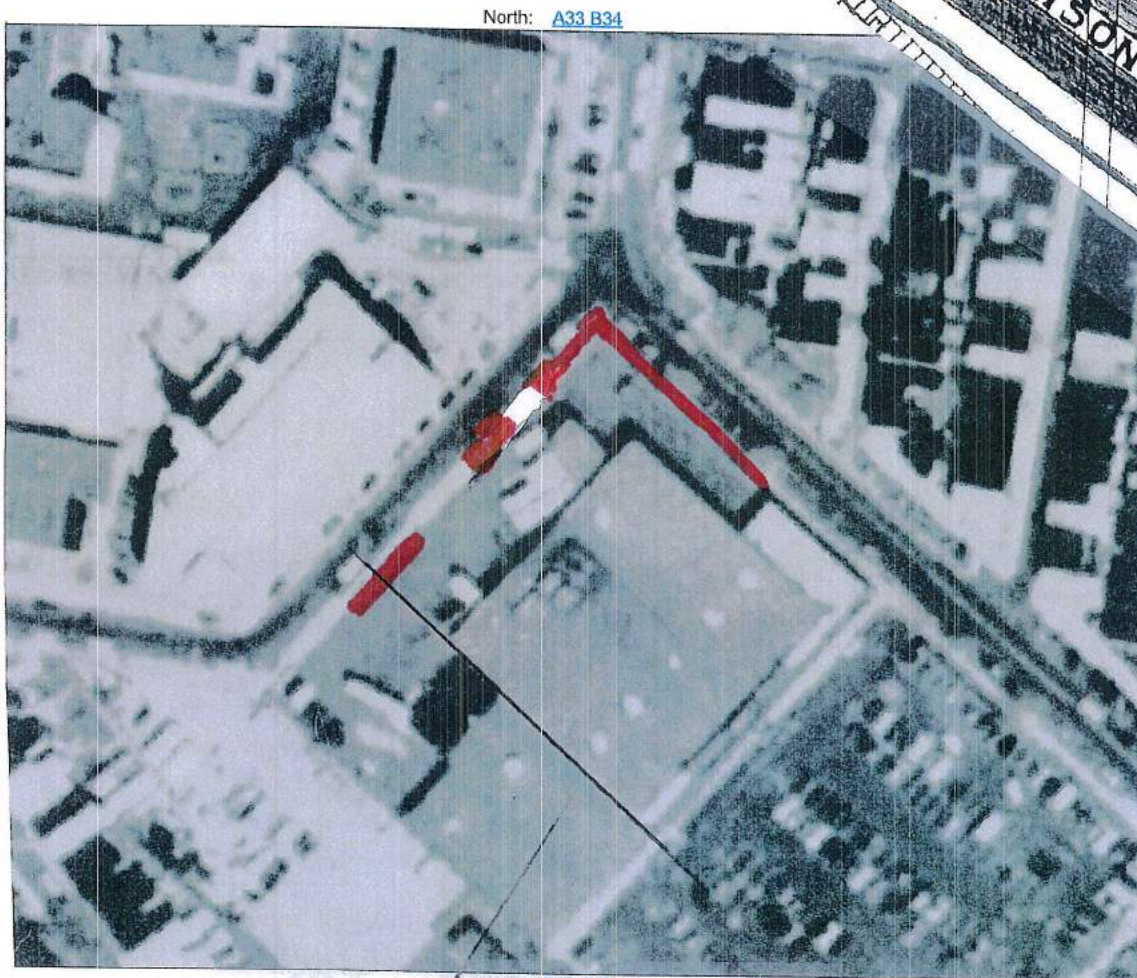
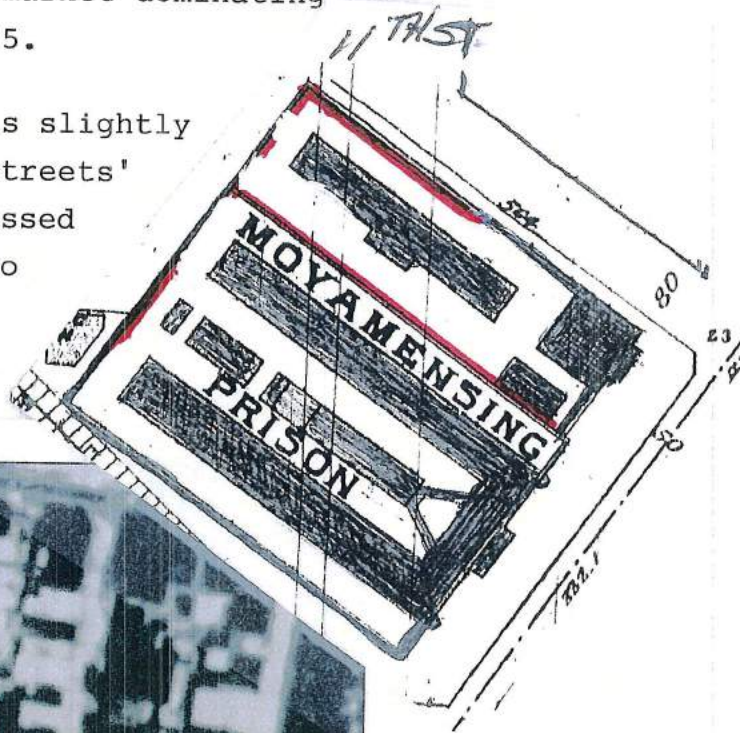




### The site of the "Eleventh Street Wharf."

The red markings on these aerial perspectives are the nominated wall remnants. The map extract (lower right) is from 1910 while the more recent image (below) is after the demolition of the prison, with an active ACME supermarket dominating this corporate-held parcel in 1995.

Walter's original entrance/exit is slightly southwest the South 11th & Reed Streets' "curve" and the piers that buttressed the doorway still exist. (Refer to recent photograph.)



North: A33 B34

South: A33 B32





wall

Both recent photographs are on the 1000 block of Reed Street where the north wall remnants are situated. Image above shows wall at end of bank building (with visible concrete patch.)

Below is closer view of wall remnant's appearance.

Cyclone fence=44"h.; this section's height=33 to 36".







These parts of the north wall are uniform in height: 33 to 36".  
 Depth is: 21 " with capping of concrete.  
 Photographs show concrete atop levelled wall for smooth finish.  
 Here, as in other photos of this wall, "contouring" at corner indicates where original bastion and piers from Walter's design were.  
 View above is looking westward on Reed to Eleventh with Police Station on right. Below is view at same corner, looking eastward.







An 1896 photograph from the Philadelphia Water Department is of view looking northeast from South Eleventh Street at Reed Street "curve," nearly from the same point as below in recent photo. This part of the north wall has some of the red sand stone facing over the dark granite. Note entrance, the "11th Street Wharf."







Above photograph is detail of wall construction with red sand stone veneer in ashlar atop dressed granite. All stones are set in mortar. There are interrupted areas in this north wall from Walter's original entry/egress and between original piers. Below is wider, more utilized entrance with concrete sealing side of wall.

Arrow in photo below points to location of above wall remnant.

Overall, the north wall is in poorer condition than south wall and pointing/reconstruction would stem wear and erosion.

These are only areas where the red sand stone facing exists from Walter's original design. Stone was quarried in Connecticut.





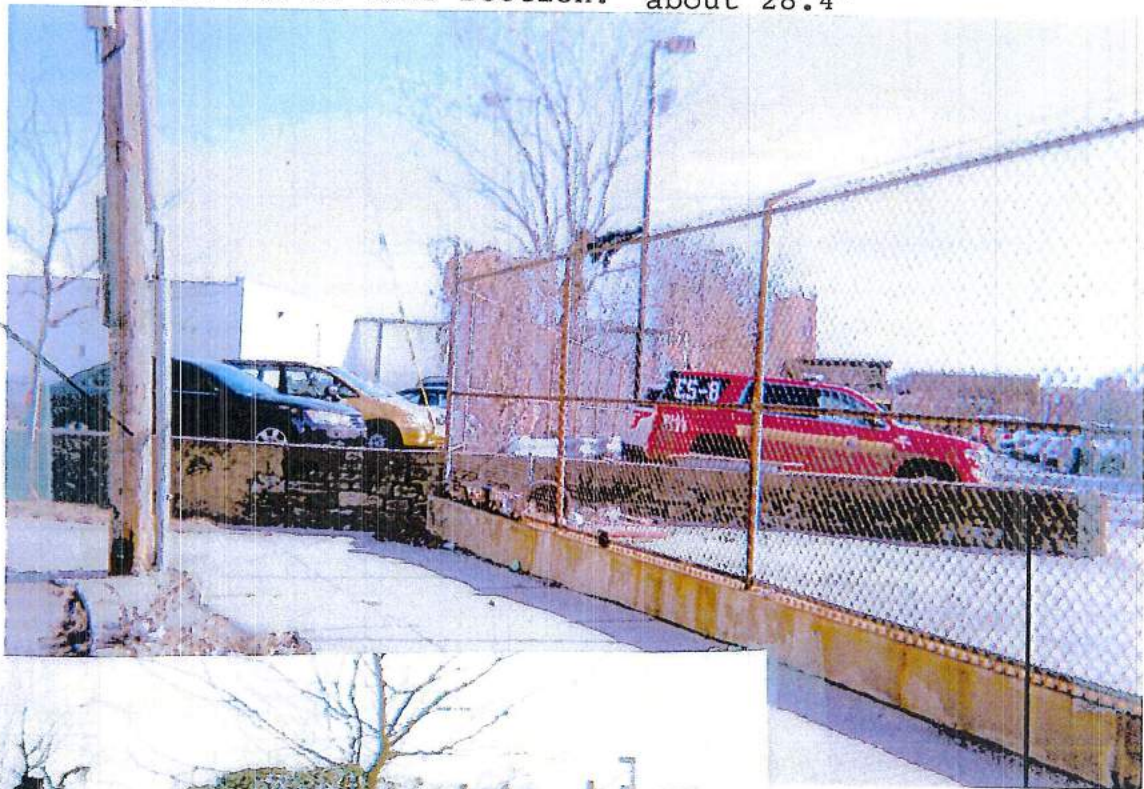
Image below shows section of wall crossing into City-owned property from corporate-owned adjoining back lot/loading/trash for ACME Supermarket.

The location of this wall is at the "angle" where South 11th Street merges into Reed Street, with westward traffic to 12th.

Height: 36"      Depth: 41"

Length from boundary to end of this section: about 28.4'

privately-  
owned wall



city-owned  
wall



## Statement of Significance

This nomination discusses the merits of the extensive, but broken wall remnants once encircling the former Philadelphia County Prison, also known more familiarly as "Moyamensing Prison." The prison complex began in 1832 along the south boundary from Passyunk Avenue near Dickinson Street with all subsequent construction ending in about 1839 on the northern boundary at Reed Street. The prison conformed to the "Pennsylvania" or "solitary" system of incarceration in form, which required separate cells for each prisoner (or "penitent") to ponder his or her offense(s). This prison was an early example of an institutional building, of which only the remnants here attest to. These walls also reflect how the American penal system depended upon developments in social reform in England in the years before and during the Industrial Revolution. It was the English model of the penitentiary where a convicted individual was sent to atone for the sin of the crime and to be warehoused away from law-abiding society.

Designed by Thomas Ustick Walter (1804-1887), Moyamensing Prison was influenced by the English "castle jail" model in the use of the walls nominated herein. Walter understood that the "castle jail" penitentiary construction seen in the county districts in rural England used the English version of the Gothic which he copied in Moyamensing Prison's southern boundary wall. The intent of the walls around these castle jails in England was for the physical isolation of the prisoner/penitent from others, not for defensive purposes, the original use in medieval times. Walter's first building at Moyamensing was his "centre building," an English Gothic structure near Dickinson Street from which the nominated wall emerged to the south, traversing westward. This wall was attached to the "centre building" and had a dark granite color in contrast to the wall that Walter designed later, directly inspired by an architect with more experience, as well as a reputation as a prison designer, John Haviland (1792-1852).



Haviland was not only responsible for the revolutionary axis plan at Eastern State Penitentiary in the 1820s, but also for New York City's jail, "The Tombs," and the Egyptian Revival designs in the prisons in Trenton and Newark, New Jersey. The latter were the models for Walter's "Debtors' Wing" building constructed at the southwest corner of South Tenth Street at Passyunk Avenue where crossed with Reed Street. This stunning building was the first structure one saw when travelling southward from Center City to the prison. Now gone, Walter's "Debtors' Wing" was "considered the first archaeologically based Egyptian Revival building in America."<sup>1</sup> Apart from its design, the "Debtors' Wing" was distinguished by its reddish stone veneer which continued in the wall that derived from its western side along Reed Street, evidenced today traversing towards Eleventh Street where the only "bastion" designed by Walter remains. The masonry of this northern wall is also different than at the southern boundary wall. Moreover, the northern, red stone-faced walls hold underground evidence of early water and sewer systems which should initiate further study as these are among the first utilities to extend into Philadelphia's former county township. Documentation and research by Cornelius would not only support the collaboration of Walter and Haviland here, but how individual lines for scores of prison cells were created for the flow and output of water for prison use.

The nominated wall remnants were the only subject of historical interest in the area south of Washington Avenue, east of Broad Street by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). Moyamensing Prison and Walter were approved by the official Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission for markers in 2008 and 2009<sup>3</sup> respectively: The nominated walls are derived from their importance.

<sup>1</sup> Webster, Richard, Philadelphia Preserved. Phila.: Temple Univ. Press, 1981, page 183.

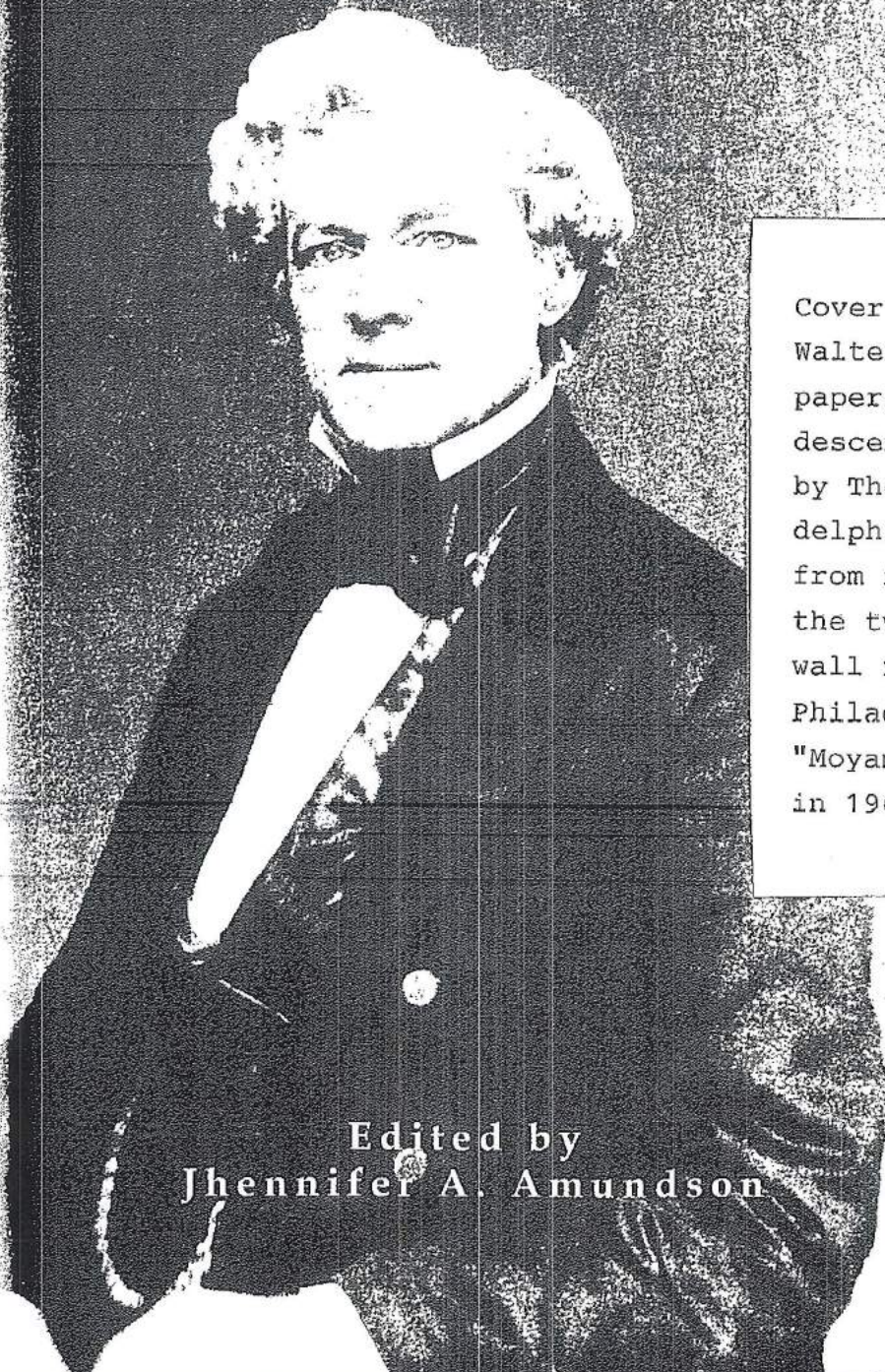
<sup>2</sup> Cornelius, David Gergory, The Institutional Building Systems of John Haviland. Final Report. Phila.: Athenaeum, 1999.

<sup>3</sup> This nominator submitted these subjects; the "Moyamensing Prison" marker is at the site.



# THOMAS U. WALTER

The Lectures on Architecture, 1841-1853



Cover of compilation of  
Walter's Lectures. His  
papers, passed down to  
descendants, were acquired  
by The Athenaeum of Phila-  
delphia and have been copied  
from relevant sections for  
the two nominations on the  
wall remnants from the  
Philadelphia County (or  
"Moyamensing") Prison, razed  
in 1967 to 1968.

Edited by  
Jhennifer A. Amundson



The north wall remnants of the former Moyamensing Prison...

(e) are the work of a designer, architect, landscape architect or designer, or engineer whose work has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social or cultural development of the City, Commonwealth or Nation.

Thomas Ustick Walter (1804-1887) was born in Philadelphia where his father, Joseph S. Walter, a master bricklayer and mason had worked on some of the city's iconic buildings. The senior Walter was employed by William Strickland, the architect of the Second Bank and Merchants' Exchange, among many others in the Greek Revival Style, and with whom Thomas would be apprenticed.

The life of Thomas Ustick Walter in the years of 1835 to 1839 are addressed in relevance to this nomination, adding to what was introduced in Part I.

Inconsistent sources on this prison's inception had Walter appointed as the architect based upon his English Gothic design. At least two contemporary sources held that John Haviland (1792-1852) was called as this prison's architect after he successfully designed Eastern State Penitentiary.<sup>3</sup> Haviland's name would be known "among humanitarians of the prison reform movement,"<sup>4</sup> for his sensitivity of the types of rules used in different state prisons. Haviland could integrate the "solitary" or the "silent" systems of prison discipline into his architectural interior designs, mindful of how the environmental surroundings could reform individuals.

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<sup>3</sup> Compare Scharf & Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*, Phila.:1884, p. 1836iii with primary sources cited in Baigell, Matthew E., "John Haviland," Univ. of Penna. dissertation, 1965, pp.23-24 and in Cornelius, David G., *The Institutional Building Systems of John Haviland....*, Phila.: The Athenaeum, 1999, p. 104, 130n.

<sup>4</sup> Baigell, *ibid.*, p. 27.

Walter had been a student in Haviland's "Drawing" class at the Franklin Institute and was aware of his teacher's on-going project at Eastern State Penitentiary in 1824. For this commission, Haviland used the same "castellated" design used in his native England to accommodate hundreds of convicts. The main buildings were in the English Gothic, as abroad, but Haviland would soon become "the Egyptian Revival architect par excellence," according to Richard G. Carrott.<sup>5</sup> And his former student, Walter, knew this when he would visit Haviland's New Jersey State Prison in Trenton and the New York Halls of Justice "The Tombs" which were in the Egyptian Revival. In his Diary entry for June 17, 1835 Walter wrote:

Wednesday

17

Went to Trenton with Doct. Burden to see the Prison — The design, the material, and the workmanship are all beautiful — the Egyptian style is peculiarly adapted to Prison Architecture —

The following day, Walter reported<sup>6</sup> that he "met Prison Commissioners--the Egyptian plan for a debtors apartment was adopted."

Haviland's prison in Trenton began in about 1832 and had by then, represented "the mature phase of the movement ushered in by Haviland."<sup>7</sup> (Refer to image on next page.) Strickland subtly used the Egyptian at the Mikveh Israel Synagogue (1822-1825) and on a plan for the gate at Laurel Hill Cemetery, when his former pupil Walter submitted his own Egyptian interpretation.

<sup>5</sup>Carrott, Richard G., **The Egyptian Revival: Its Sources, Movements, and Meaning.** Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press, 1978, p.66.

<sup>6</sup>This entry was rather long--15 lines--with only this on the progress of the county prison and its expansion. Walter incorrectly used the term "apartment" which fell into disuse in England in 1815 and thereafter, "cell" was used. See Ignatieff, M., **A Just Measure of Pain.** London: Penguin, 1989, p.190.

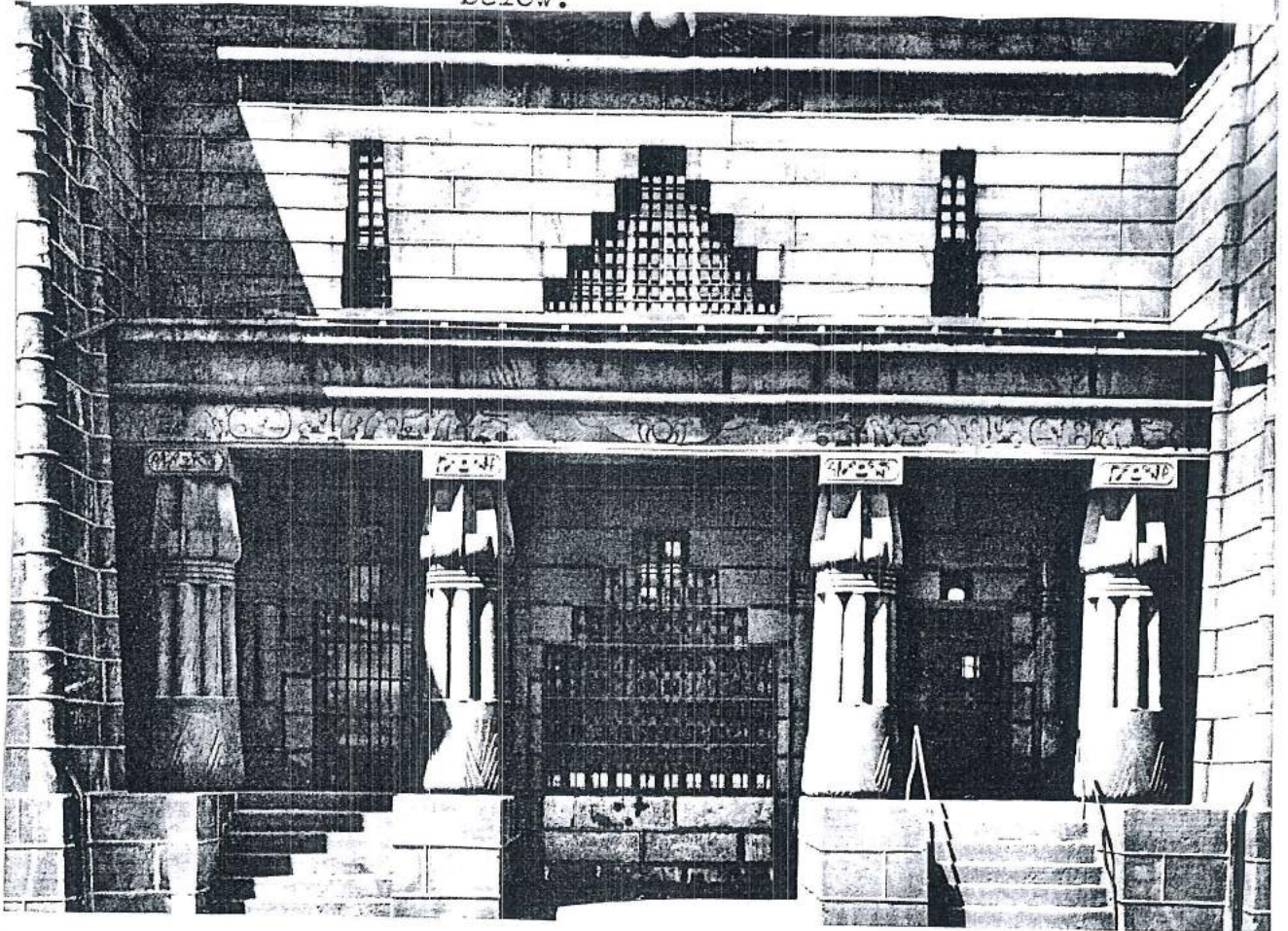
<sup>7</sup>Carrott, op.cit.





White image (above); Carrott below.

Moyamensing Prison, Debtors' Wing PLATE 29



110. New Jersey State Penitentiary, Trenton, J. Haviland, 1832-1836.



In his "Lectures," Walter recalled the completion of the county prison, but instead of more discourse, moved to hail the Egyptian Revival prison by Haviland, "The Tombs," (New York Halls of Justice in New York City) as "The best that has yet been executed...a magnificent structure, true in every particular to the principles of Egyptian art..."<sup>8</sup> Haviland's work would surpass Strickland's in Walter's memory, through his written notes, leaving very little Strickland.

For Walter's own interpretation of the Egyptian Revival, Webster's listing on the "Debtors' Wing" held it as an "Outstanding example of Egyptian Revival design and considered the first archaeologically based Egyptian Revival building in America."<sup>9</sup> Although historically-certified by this Commission, the City ordered this Egyptian Revival for demolition, its two portico columns the only survivors to attest to Walter's skills. (See copies of Smithsonian communications reproduced in Appendix III herein.) Suffice it for the focus on Walter and his historical importance to the instant walls, the Egyptian Revival that the architect applied to this north section of the prison was timely and appropriate. It was more manifest in Haviland's work during Moyamensing's construction, but in England as well. The charm of the Egyptian Revival was in its motifs, papyrus renderings, lotus flowers and those unique columns resembling bundles of papyrus. Walter's "Debtors' Wing" had exhibited all of these characteristics, consistent to the ancient models he studied.<sup>10</sup> It was demolished by 1968.

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<sup>8</sup>Amundson, Jhennifer A., (Ed.) **Thomas U. Walter: The Lectures on Architecture, 1841-1853.** Phila.: The Athenaeum, 2006, p.44.

<sup>9</sup>Webster, Richard J., **Philadelphia Preserved.** Phila.: Temple University Press, 1981, p. 183.

<sup>10</sup>Carrott, op.cit., pp.57;64.



Walter's Debtors' Apartment, faced with the red sand stone measured "about 90 feet (across) and the depth 120'" of mainly unseen sides. Walter's design was intended to be a show piece, to be viewed as one travelled south from the north on Passyunk Avenue or from Tenth Street to where these streets merged with Reed. The nominated wall would have seen the most traffic with passengers on the trolley cars taking in the full north wall as transit moved south, then west, then north on Eleventh towards Center City. Of the Debtors' Apartment, the 1884 description by Scharf & Westcott stated: "The entrance is by a recess portico ornamented by two columns three feet in diameter, twelve feet high."<sup>11</sup> (Even then, the columns had prominence!) What would have frustrated Walter was that this Egyptian Revival, like the English Gothic "centre building" had only one side--the facade--for the public. The wall would have to compensate to convey Walter's intentional display of his architectural prowess.

The walls at this northern section of Moyamensing Prison appeared to be Walter's chance to prove how he could integrate two distinct architectural styles into one complex. This north wall emerged from the rear of the Debtors' Apartment's north side in (reputedly)<sup>12</sup> the same red sand stone above the dark granite seen at the south wall section. This wall had more of the public's view and had to mitigate the close residential area arising near the prison (by less than 100 feet) with the architecture of the prison. By the standards used by Haviland and others who used the English Gothic to frighten individuals<sup>13</sup> towards a law-abiding life, the Egyptian Revival in the building and wall failed: too pleasing. Walter's design did not encompass what Haviland's prisons did.

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<sup>11</sup> Scharf & Westcott, op.cit., p. 1836iii.

<sup>12</sup> The only available photograph of the north wall of the prison with which to compare with the south wall is on page 13 herein.

<sup>13</sup> Numerous 20th century newspapers described Moyamensing dreary and "scary" appearance because of the English Gothic building, not the Egyptian Revival.

Emulating other architect's works was commonplace at a time when our nation needed building designs to identify itself, its people and their philosophy. Looking at western civilization's timeless models in architecture, Walter learned from books, from his father and from John Haviland, which few scholars had reported. This nominator had attempted to find contemporary records from Haviland to coordinate with Walter's, resorting to secondary sources.

Haviland had the initial role of chief architect for Moyamensing Prison in 1832, but was "aburptly replaced" by Walter for what was politely termed, "political machinations."<sup>14</sup> Nonetheless, documentation<sup>15</sup> has shown that Haviland still remained involved in the county prison, especially when Walter needed more expertise from someone knowledgeable and experienced in interior plans of Pennsylvania prisons where the "solitary" cells were to have individual "water closets" to flush out waste and a water source to conduct potable water into each cell. Moyamensing was planned for "four hundred and eight cells, each nine feet wide, thirteen feet long, and nine feet high."<sup>16</sup> One inmate per cell-- waiting, working, praying for redemption, or hoping to be bailed out. The planning of indoor pipes for the water and sewer systems was not what made Walter notable, but his work beneath the north wall area historically linked the English Quakers' technology with that which Haviland observed and imported, then taught to Walter here, according to Cornelius. The collaborations of Walter and Haviland in Moyamensing Prison's exteriors and then the interior utilities benefitted both. Haviland was able to allay whatever "political

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<sup>14</sup> Baigell, op.cit., pp.23-24. Cornelius, op.cit., p.104,130n.

<sup>15</sup> Cornelius, ibid., p.xxii, citing "The Haviland Papers" as his main, though not only source.

<sup>16</sup> Scharf & Westcott, op.cit., p. 1836 iii.



machinations" still buzzed about him while Walter played the eager student (again.)<sup>17</sup> Cornelius' study and use of "The Haviland Papers" for proving "that John Haviland assisted Walter in the design and fabrications of the plumbing system (at Moyamensing Prison)..establishes a definitive evolutionary link between Cherry Hill (Eastern State Penitentiary), the Philadelphia County Prison, and Trenton..."<sup>18</sup> is one of many reasons why the north wall section and what may be yielded underground it, are significant. (More on this to be discussed later.)

What is important is that the Haviland-Walter tie at Moyamensing Prison represented one of Walter's strongest relationships in his professional career. There is no doubt that Walter learned from Haviland what would be used in his later commissions. One example is in the use of cast iron, which Haviland used throughout Eastern State Penitentiary. Walter noted the strength and ability to avoid corrosive elements: he would use this material at the U.S. Capitol dome. Walter would absorb more from Haviland on pipe design, physical properties involved in installing utilities behind walls or under floors and roofs and a diverse understanding of design beyond the "graceful" and "beautiful" that kept Walter entranced with his architectural work.<sup>19</sup> Haviland entered Walter's life at the Franklin Institute by about 1824 and he would live in Walter's mind, in his "Lectures" and other, later writings. And Haviland received fair attribution by Walter, for the ages.

Relying upon Walter's Diary in lieu of a biographical monograph (which does not yet exist), his activities during the building of Moyamensing Prison included commissions using the Greek

<sup>17</sup> Baigell, op.cit., pp.23-24.

<sup>18</sup> Cornelius, op.cit., p.xxii.

<sup>19</sup> Amundson, op.cit., pp.44-45, 111,392-3.

Revival, foremost, Girard College. But what he is more loathe to detail in his Diary is what happened each time when he tersely wrote: "Visited prison," or "Met prison commissioners." It is what he omitted that is interesting. While Walter wrote of his health and trips and whatever attracted him, his Diary from the county prison years has sparse references to its progress and less on Haviland. Drawings<sup>20</sup> of the interior water and sewer systems verify Haviland working with Walter from 1832, on. (Refer to these in next segment (i).) Cornelius' research produced more information not to doubt Walter's dependence on Haviland. But it seemed that Walter did not want to memorialize that the Moyamensing Prison commission was indeed too much for him<sup>21</sup> by naming names and noting what Haviland and others taught him, the prison architect. After the county prison, Walter would never design one of this immensity or of the Pennsylvania "solitary system."

More on Walter's skills and foibles can be discussed in the next criterion as this architect advanced professionally through the wall remnants' archaeological significance. A list of Walter's designs--in the hundreds--is known and how his life ended is also well documented. These instant north wall remnants that emerged from the Debtors' Apartment (Wing) were indeed the work of Walter and in the Egyptian Revival that was rarely seen in the city. The wall remnants are worthy of designation because of Walter's work at a time of architectural significance in ancient civilizations' designs and where the wall's placement involved rather new industrial utilities for large-scale buildings. Walter was present and was mainly responsible for the entire prison.

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<sup>20</sup> Cornelius' sources for the drawings reproduced in his study--some by Walter--were cited from The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and primary sources: Demetz & Blouet's **Rapports**, and Tatum.

<sup>21</sup> Cornelius also sensed Walter was "out of his depth" based on The Haviland Papers' implications. See pp. 104-106.



To hauling Red Stone to the waigent  
Appartment. up to June the 1<sup>st</sup>

W. Winney	To 8 loads at 50¢ per load	\$ 4.00
G. Marker	To 10 loads at 50¢ per load	5.00
J. Smith	To 8 loads at 50¢ per load	4.00
Culbertson	To 8 loads at 50¢ per load	4.00
W. Fairland	To 4 loads at 50¢ per load	2.00
R. Smith	To 9 loads at 50¢ per load	4.50
		<u>23.50</u>
Smith & Co.	To 3 large Stone	5.00
		<u>28.50</u>
		<u>42.50</u>
	the whole amounting to	<u>\$70.00</u>

Walter altered his design of Moyamensing Prison by applying the Egyptian Revival Style on the north half of the complex. This style was enhanced with "Red Stone" displaying a variation in color, along with the (exterior) style from the darkish granite used in the earlier English Gothic "castle jail" at the south section of the prison complex.

These are invoices referring to the Red Stone. (Source: Athenaeum)

Phila<sup>a</sup> June 1<sup>st</sup> 1837

W. J. W. Watters

To J. Smith Jr.

To 8 loads of Red Stone hauled from Wharfe  
wharf to the waigent appartment at 50¢ per load \$4.00

The north wall remnants from the former Moyamensing Prison...

(i) have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Even when the Philadelphia County Prison ("Moyamensing Prison") existed and was administered by the City, the documentation provided little for any scholarly study, except in the entire complex's shortcomings at an early date.<sup>22</sup> Indeed, this prison's reputation enjoyed very few occasions of positive review, with overcrowding surmounting the complex's overall problems straining utility systems. Cornelius' excellent study was culled from several drawings of Walter's interior plumbing: how the reservoirs were to provide water to flush the "water closets" (toilets) and sewer functions. While the rows of cell blocks and other prison facilities are gone, what may be underground that is tangible and from the time that the north wall was constructed near the sewer may provide the impetus for producing the level of reporting done at Eastern State Penitentiary.

There are sources orienting an interest in Moyamensing Prison's water and sewer pipelines to the area of the instant north walls where the sewer still runs as it had at least since 1835. Cornelius remarked how "a lack of substantive published historical analysis on the development of sanitary plumbing in the United States especially before 1840"<sup>23</sup> was current to his work in 1999. To date, this observation remains true but could be satisfied by what has not been explored at this north wall's subsurface.

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<sup>22</sup> Cornelius, op.cit., p.106, 131n, citing "The New Prison of Berks County." PJPD 2 (1846), p. 405, on Moyamensing Prison's "deficiencies of the ventilation and heating" systems.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 59.



This north/northwest area of the former prison has a bifurcated discussion to justify this criterion in determining certification. First, the wall remnants here *in situ* have ample information that is evident, although not recognized by the average individual.

Constructed of the dark granite as its base and faced with red sand stone, this north wall contrasts with the south wall in its appearance with the difference in materials. Carrott commented on the "Egyptian aesthetic" in masonry that applies to this north wall: "It is impossible to find any buildings' surfaces better dressed...angles more sharp...and so close as to be hardly perceptible."<sup>24</sup> This masonry was used at the Debtors' Apartment facing Passyunk Avenue where Reed and South Tenth Street intersect. The instant wall extended from the Debtors' building westward and then south, all in this "red sand stone" chosen by architect Walter, as he wrote in his Diary on July 10, 1835:

*(There) is now being constructed a Custom House of Red Sand Stone, the most beautiful material I ever saw, it is out of the same quarry & purpose obtaining the stone for the Debtors Apartment*

The stone was quarried near Middletown, Connecticut, cut there to Walter's specific measurements, then transported to the prison.

The wall remnants are examples of masonry done in the 1830s and in the trendy Egyptian Revival which was a novelty in this city.

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<sup>24</sup>Carrott, op.cit., pp.54-55.

Walter verified the wall's construction as part of the Debtors' Apartment in the "Agreement." (Refer to next page.)

What is now unknown and "likely to yield information to history" is at the north wall remnants' subsurface area, where the sewer has been. This area represents where the prison, which held the most concentrated grouping of individuals expelled its waste water and other liquids. Documentation provides some basis on what occurred underground as a result of Moyamensing Prison's Debtors' Apartment and Vagrants' Apartment (behind) located inside the north wall section.

The Philadelphia Water Department's record held that in 1835 water was conducted to the prison<sup>25</sup> from a source at "Federal center" to the "10th center" which is north of the prison site. Walter's Diary entry of February 16, 1835 was a rare glimpse on how he prepared then when he stated that he "made a plan of the Water arrangement of Moyamensing and Southwark in connection with Passyunk road...Bought a plan of the Schuylkill...from City Treasurer." In March of 1835, Walter wrote one of his trite references to the prison suggestive of how bewildered he was: "Called on Mr. Graff ...examined his plan in reference to the water pipes of the Prison." Walter sought assistance from many, recording their names.

John Haviland's name was nowhere.

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<sup>25</sup> What is puzzling is how water was transported to the prison after the cornerstone was laid in 1832 and the Centre building and south wall begun to be finished prior to the Debtors' (new) Egyptian Revival facade, wall, etc....There had to be a water source in the area prior to "1835." Cornelius had found a letter written by Haviland dated "1 March 1832" to the Prison Commissioners on a proposal to install a plumbing system for Moyamensing as he had done earlier at Eastern State Penitentiary. Refer to p.104 on excerpt and 130n for full citation.



Agreement of Feb. 11, 1837, p. 4

The dimensions and form of the building and the enclosing wall, the thickness of the wall and the details of the whole establishment to be the same as are represented on the drawings which are ~~this day~~ signed by the parties.

The whole plot of ground formed by continuing the north east wall of the Debtors Apartment and the North west wall of the New County Prison until they meet at right angles opposite Eleventh Street, to be enclosed by a substantial wall of the same height as the Yard walls of the New County Prison and the Debtors Apartment; — the north east wall to be composed of materials similar to the Debtors Apartment walls and to be capped in the same manner:

The north west wall to be faced with red sand stone similar to the front of the Debtors Apartment; the centre of this wall to be higher than the rest and <sup>to be</sup> finished with <sup>substantial</sup> agate, and the ends to be ornamented with bastions in exact accordance with the design

Source: "Agreement" of February 11, 1837 re: North/northwest wall.  
Thomas U. Walter hand-wrote the above. (Underlining added to focus on nominated resource.)



# SERVICE MAINS.

From *Cassoryunk ave* Street *26* Ward *1* Dist.

To *General CENTER OF*  
*10th CENTER OF*

## PIPE

PLAN				LAID		RELAID	
No.	Month	Year	Size	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
		1833	6	1248			
				1145			
Location				Year Laid		TAKEN UP	
Depth						ABANDONED	

## Remarks

The Philadelphia Water Department's historian Adam Levine found this PWD as the earliest record on the water supply to Moyamensing Prison--"1835."

264608



In the February 11, 1837 "Agreement," Walter referred to "Schuylkill water to be introduced with 4 inch iron pipes...from Passyunk road," meaning that water entered the prison complex from the east and left from the northwest. Walter should have known that Haviland found that despite how close Eastern State was to the Fairmount Water Works by the Schuylkill that the supply of river water was "insufficient" for the penitentiary's needs. (copies of pages from the "Agreement" in the Appendix.)

Excavation of this site may answer the questions about from what precise source--and when--introduced water and where the sewage had gone.

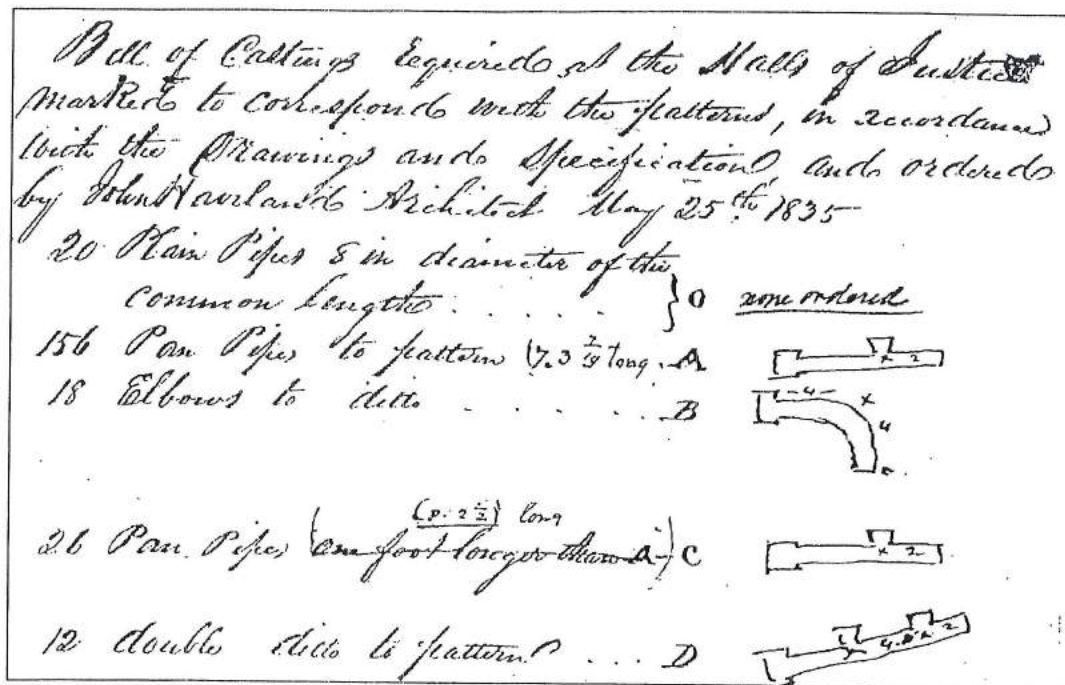
Walter was aware that Haviland had used "cast iron" pipes for the water and sewer systems and for the indoor plumbing. In his March, 1832 proposal, Haviland wanted "to contract for supplying all the Cast Iron Work...for Cast Iron features"<sup>26</sup> he had used at Eastern State. Another proposal from "R. Leonard" on March 15, 1838 in his hand-writing, also wrote of "putting two Iron Pipes through the wall with gratings..." and included his drawing. (See Appendix.)

Cornelius stated that at Moyamensing "...the discharged water passed beneath an inverted weir before entering the sewer..."<sup>27</sup> and this is at the north wall, near the bastion. For Cornelius, he cited old castle-jails in the English counties that had this type of sewer system for the "solitary" prisoner cells. These penitentiaries had closed by 1835 and only Haviland would have been

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<sup>26</sup>Cornelius, op.cit., p. 104.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid., p. 89. It is best to review all of Cornelius' sources, as at this reference to "a precedent," and not to where exactly the source referred to Moyamensing by name was not at 93n, p. 104.



SANITATION AT THE TOMBS

3.24, above. New York Halls of Justice and House of Detention (The Tombs), bill of castings, detail, 25 May 1835 (Haviland Papers 3: 115, University of Pennsylvania Library), showing soil pipes with premounted hoppers. The design is apparently identical to what was provided at the Philadelphia County Jail, the New Jersey State Penitentiary and, probably, the last four cellblocks at Cherry Hill. (Source: Cornelius, op.cit., p.105.)

As Walter's Debtors' Apartment and extending north wall were under construction, John Haviland was involved with his prison project at the New York City "Tombs."

Cornelius indicated that the pipes (pictured above) were "identical" to what was "provided" at Moyamensing--by whom? Haviland?



knowledgeable about their functions.<sup>28</sup>

The Leonard proposal from 1838 offered an indication of some delays to what had begun at that section of the prison complex at Walter's designing the Debtors' Apartment in 1835 and to the "Agreement's" signing in February of 1837. This proposal is consistent to the location of the sewer at the north wall and northwest corner of the prison site. (Refer to copy in Appendix.)

Lastly, a 1914 Report from the First Judicial District Board of Judges documented that there had not been any changes in the water and sewer systems (and with the heating and ventilation) at Moyamensing, its original utility lines still in use and in need of upgrading. Uncovering this area may yield information on the "modern" technology and how long it was in use. Recently, gas and water pipes have been replaced in most of the area near the old prison site, with the utility companies claiming that the old pipes dated from the "1830s"--when the Philadelphia Gas Works was founded. (There were no similar claims by contractors laying new pipes for water.)<sup>29</sup> Continued pipeline replacements occur and are cause to find what this site could likely yield that relates to the work by Walter and Haviland, who was reported to have "laid the groundwork for the next generation of technologically-complex buildings"<sup>30</sup> in the early 19th century. That history is yet to be found beneath the north wall remnants at the prison site.

Celeste A. Morello, MS, MA

April, 2018

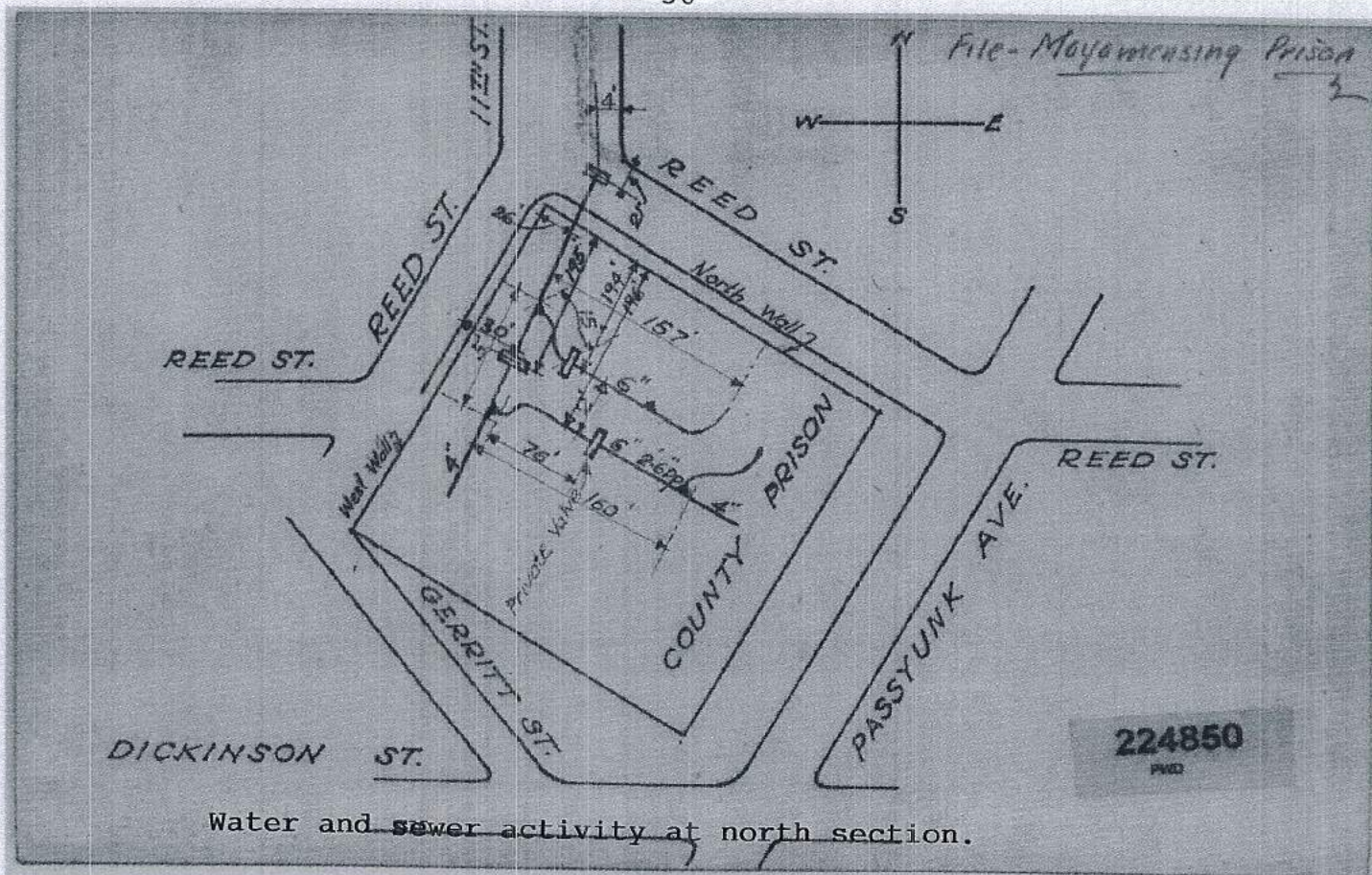
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<sup>28</sup>Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>29</sup>Work in the area began in 2017 around the residences and is ongoing without notice on residential streets around former prison.

<sup>30</sup>Cornelius, op.cit., p.24.



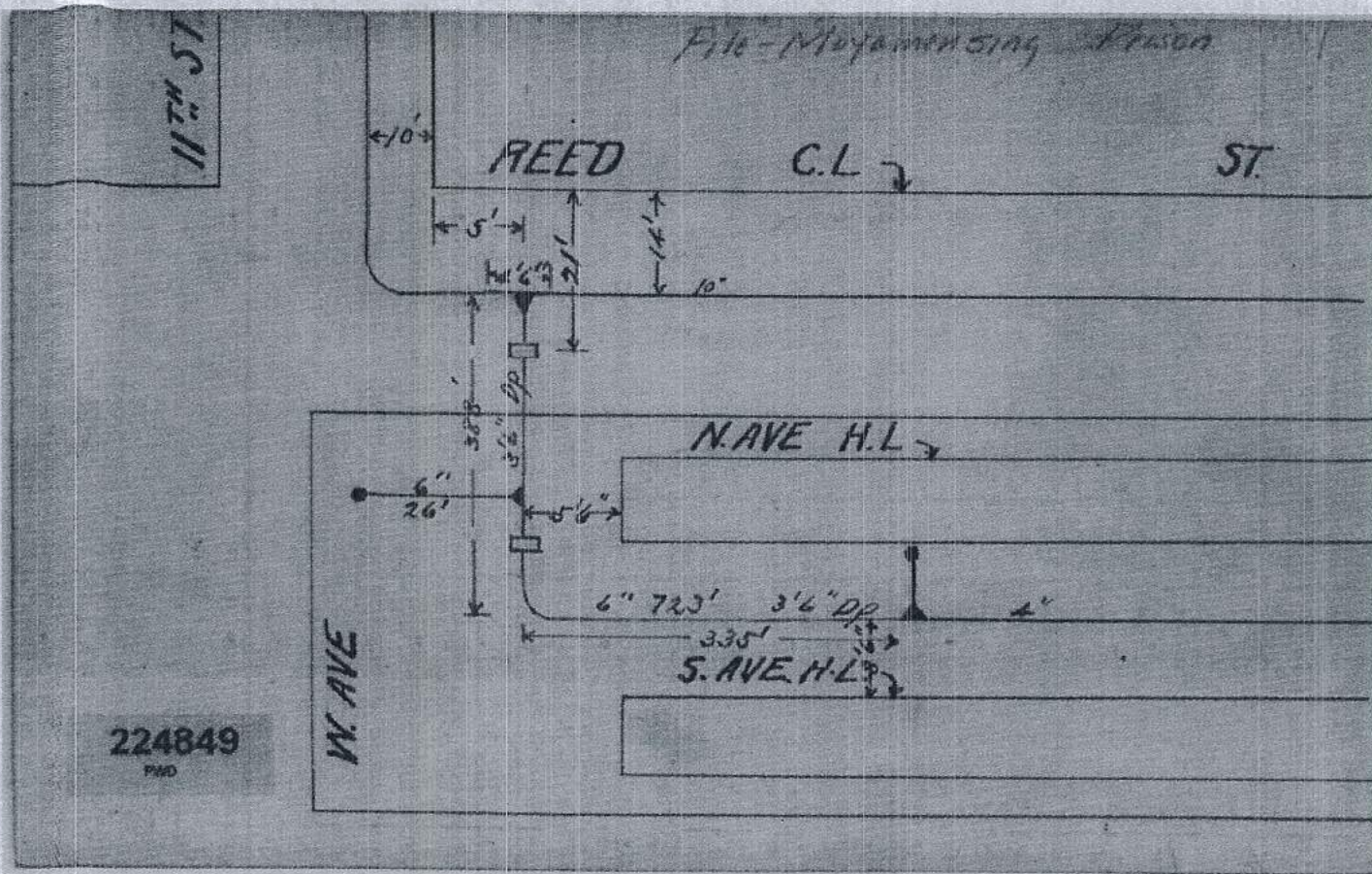


(SOURCE: Philadelphia Water Company--Adam Levine.)

Form D 15b MATERIAL			REMARKS	INFLUENCING COST
303	PT. OF	6" PIPE	DATE LAID	Dec. 28, 1906. C. T. Erickson
	FT. OF	PIPE	DISTRICT	70 PAGE 26 WARD
	FT. OF	PIPE FOR F. H. CONN.		
SPECIALS			WORK DONE	
NO.	SIZE	DESCRIPTION	Two lines of 6" pipe laid in County Prison Yard from 30' E of West wall, and 193' & 196' S. of North wall, Eastward 157' & 160' respectively.	
2	6x6	S. Br.	Set 6" valve 30' E of W wall & 195' S. of N wall.	
1	6x4	"	" 6" " 45' E of W " " 194' " " "	
1	6x18	Offset Pipe	" 6" (private) 106' E of W wall & 196' S. N "	
1	6x6	"		
3	6"	1/4 Bend		
1	6x6	Outlet Sleeve		
1	6"	Wrought Iron Band		
2	6"	Valves		
3		B. F. & C.		

COPIED BY G. W. Shaw C. W. A., 1934





PHILADELPHIA WATER DEPARTMENT

Form D-15b MATERIAL			REMARKS	INFLUENCING COST
	FT. OF	PIPE	DATE LAID	J. H. Holmes PURVEYOR
711'	FT. OF	6" PIPE	Apr 21 1892	1 DISTRICT
24'	FT. OF	6" PIPE FOR F. H. CONN.		55 PAGE 26 WARD
SPECIALS			WORK DONE	
NO.	SIZE	DESCRIPTION		
1	6"x6"	S. Br.	723' of 6" pipe was laid in yard of Mayamensing Prison from 10" pipe on N.S. of Reed St to old F.H. in Prison Yard. connected with old 4" pipe.	
1	10"x6"	S. Br.		
1	6"x36"	Curved pipe	Placed 6" W.D. Valve on Reed St. N.S. 5' E. of C.L. of 11" St.	
1	6"x24"	Curved pipe	Placed 6" W.D. Valve on West Ave of Prison N.H.L. of South Ave.	
1	6"	1/4 Bend	Placed No 2 F.H. on West Ave of Prison N.H.L. of North Ave.	
1	10"x10"	Sleeve		
2	6"	W.D. Valves		
2		B.F. & C.		
1	42	F.H.	3'6" Op	
			4' of 10" pipe taken out.	
			Part of labor supplied by Prison.	
COPIED BY O. Harff C. W. A., 1934				



## Montco Firm Is Low Bidder For Demolition of Moko

Geppert Bros., of Colmar, Montgomery county, has submitted a low bid of \$96,000 for the demolition of Moyamensing Prison. Recreation Department officials are "hopeful" work can begin within the next few weeks.

A recreation facility is expected to replace the ancient, unused prison at 10th and Reed sts. in South Philadelphia.

Geppert stipulated that if the city decides not to raze the prison's historically certified Egyptian Gate and Old Debtor's Wing, it could deduct \$1000 from its estimate.



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- Diary of Thomas U. Walter and "Walter Papers" on Moyamensing Prison The Athenaeum of Philadelphia.
- "In the matter of Reed Street Prison..."Report of the Committee on Criminal Business of the Board of Judges of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania. 1914.  
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Philadelphia Architects & Buildings' Biographies by Roger Moss.

"Philadelphia County Prison," No. PA-1097. Historic American  
Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Dept. of Interior.

Records, Philadelphia Water Department, City of Philadelphia.

The Free Library of Philadelphia, Map Collection.

Temple University, Special Collections, Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia City Archives.

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Newspapers:

"The Evening Bulletin"

"The U.S. Gazette"

"The Philadelphia Inquirer"

"The Germantown Crier"

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Special thanks for assistance to:

Mrs. Kimberly B. Chantry, Philadelphia Historical Commission.

Mr. Bruce Laverty and Staff, The Athenaeum of Philadelphia.

Mr. Adam Levine, Philadelphia Water Department.





COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

300 NORTH STREET  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120-0024

[www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us)

March 20, 2008

Celeste Morello  
1234 S Sheridan St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19147

Dear Ms. Morello:

I am pleased to inform you that the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) has approved the historical marker nomination for **Moyamensing Prison** that you recently submitted.

The staff of the PHMC looks forward to working with you to approve the final text, and coordinate production and dedication of this marker within the coming year. We will consult with you on the text and installation. When the dedication date is set, you should return the enclosed Historical Marker Dedication Ceremony Information form, so there is ample time to coordinate the event and approve the invitation and program.

Also enclosed is a Historical Marker Funding Application. The Marker Grant Program may provide approximately one-half the cost to manufacture a marker. This grant may be given only to a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization, a local government organization, or an educational institution. If you have nominated this marker as an individual, you will want to seek the cooperation of one of these entities to receive this funding. Funds are awarded in the order the applications are received, and the annual appropriation is limited. Therefore, I encourage you to return the application as soon as possible.

A Permission to Install form is enclosed. It should be signed by the property owner or person with jurisdiction over the location where the marker is to be installed.

Finally, the enclosed list of procedures should give you information about how the historical marker process works and the responsibilities of a sponsor.

If you have any questions, please contact Karen Galle, Historical Marker Program Coordinator, at (717) 705-4266 or [kgalle@state.pa.us](mailto:kgalle@state.pa.us).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Barbara Franco'.

Barbara Franco  
Executive Director

enclosures (4)



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

March 19, 2009

300 NORTH STREET  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120-0024  
[www.phmc.state.pa.us](http://www.phmc.state.pa.us)

Celeste A. Morello  
1234 S. Sheridan Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19147-4820

Dear Mr. Ziegler:

I am pleased to inform you that the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) has approved the historical marker nomination for **Thomas Ustick Walter** that you recently submitted.

The staff of the PHMC looks forward to working with you to approve the final text, and coordinate production and dedication of this marker within the coming year. We will consult with you on the text and installation. When the dedication date is set, you should return the enclosed Historical Marker Dedication Ceremony Information form, so there is ample time to coordinate the event and approve the invitation and program. Should no action be taken by you or a sponsoring organization by June 30, 2011, the nomination will have to be resubmitted and go through the annual evaluation and approval process again.

Grant awards are subject to the availability of funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. No commitments can be made until after July 1, 2009 or such time as the Commonwealth Budget is approved by the General Assembly and signed by the Governor. Due to Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget projections, grant funding for markers is not guaranteed, and you may have commit to funding the entire cost for the fabrication of the marker. A Historical Marker Funding Application is enclosed. The Marker Grant Program **may** provide approximately one-half the cost to manufacture a marker. This grant may be given only to a 501 (c) (3) non-profit organization, a local government organization, or an educational institution. If you have nominated this marker as an individual, you will want to seek the cooperation of one of these entities to receive this funding. Should grant funding be available, funds will awarded in the order the applications are received, therefore, I encourage you to return the application as soon as possible.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Barbara Franco".

Barbara Franco  
Executive Director

enclosures (4)