

1796–1860:

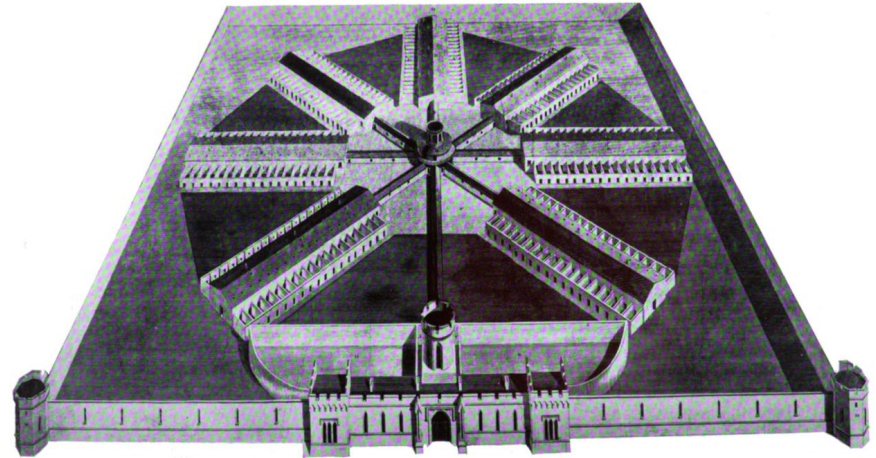
William Strickland (1788–1854)

1796–1860: William Strickland (1788–1854)

Eastern State Penitentiary

- PAB currently lists the prison as a William Strickland project, which can be misleading
- Strickland submitted a design in the 1821 competition, but it was rejected in favor of John Haviland's plan
- Strickland briefly supervised construction before being dismissed in 1822
- PAB could be changed to identify Haviland as the architect and Strickland's role as a competition entrant/early construction supervisor rather than the designer

(Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site. (n.d.). *History of Eastern State Penitentiary*.)



77. Eastern State Penitentiary. John Haviland. Built 1823-36.

** Image not currently in PAB

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

1796–1860: William Strickland (1788–1854)

Masonic Hall

- PAB is currently missing a bio for this earlier version

Info to add from Tatum (Tatum pp 74, 85-90):

- Style is early Gothic Revival
 - Brick exterior with stone trim
 - Gothic detailing
 - Buttresses
 - Statues in niches
 - Tall spire
- Was used for large public/commercial spaces on the ground floor, while the second floor was reserved for Masonic members
- On March 9, 1819, a fire destroyed the wooden tower and most of the interior
- Then building was repaired, but the tower was never rebuilt
- The Grand Lodge sold the building to the Franklin Institute in 1835
- The old hall was eventually replaced by a second Gothic Masonic Hall designed by Samuel Sloan and John Stewart around the mid-19th century



74. Masonic Hall, William Strickland. Built 1808-11; tower and interior burned 1819; demolished 1853.

Tatum, George B.
*Penn's Great
Town: 250 Years
of Philadelphia
Architecture
Illustrated in
Prints and
Drawings.*
University of
Pennsylvania
Press, 1961.

** Image not currently in PAB

1796–1860: William Strickland (1788–1854)

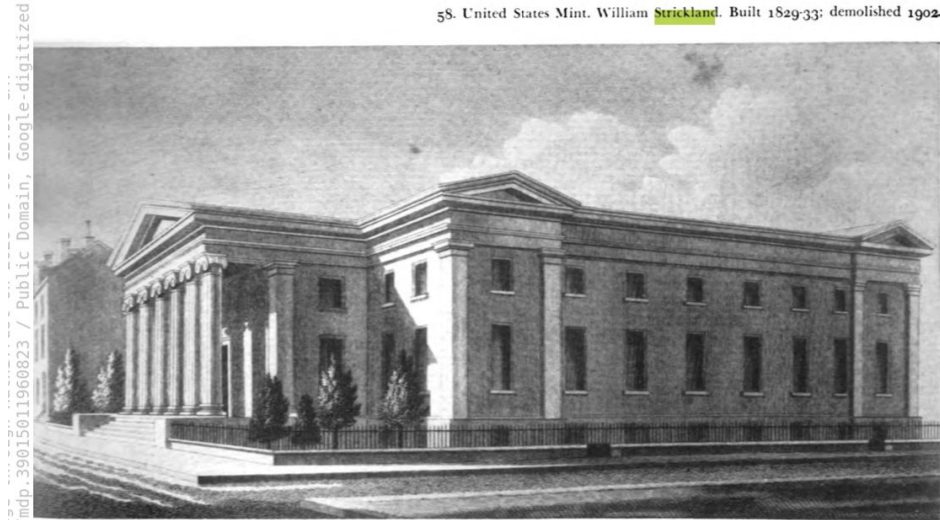
Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

Images to add to PAB:



48. Arch Street Theater. William Strickland. Built 1826-28; demolished 1936.

[Arch Street Theater](#)

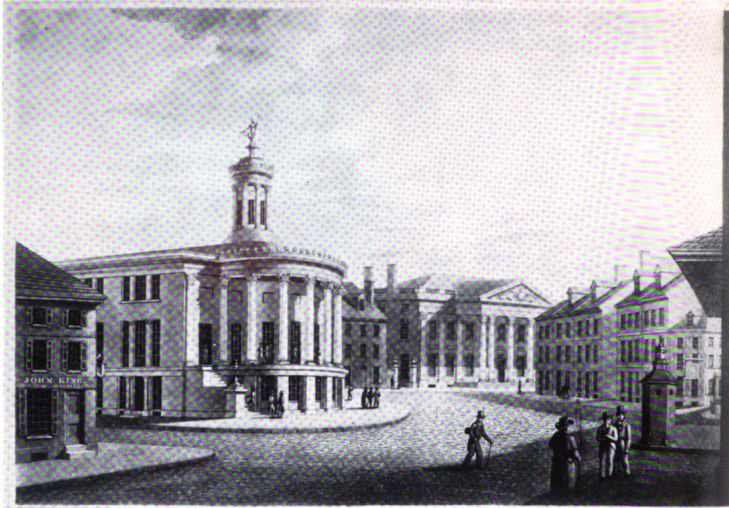


58. United States Mint. William Strickland. Built 1829-33; demolished 1902.

[United States Mint](#)

1796–1860: William Strickland (1788–1854)

Images to add to PAB:



59. Philadelphia (Merchants') Exchange (at left). William Strickland. 1832-34. Bank of the United States (in background). Samuel Blodgett, Jr. 1795

[Philadelphia Merchants Exchange](#)

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

Naval Asylum

- Tatum dates the design to 1826 but PAB lists the project duration as 1827–1833

(Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site. (n.d.). *History of Eastern State Penitentiary*.)

1860–1900:

Frank Furness (1839–1912)

1860–1900: Frank Furness (1839–1912)

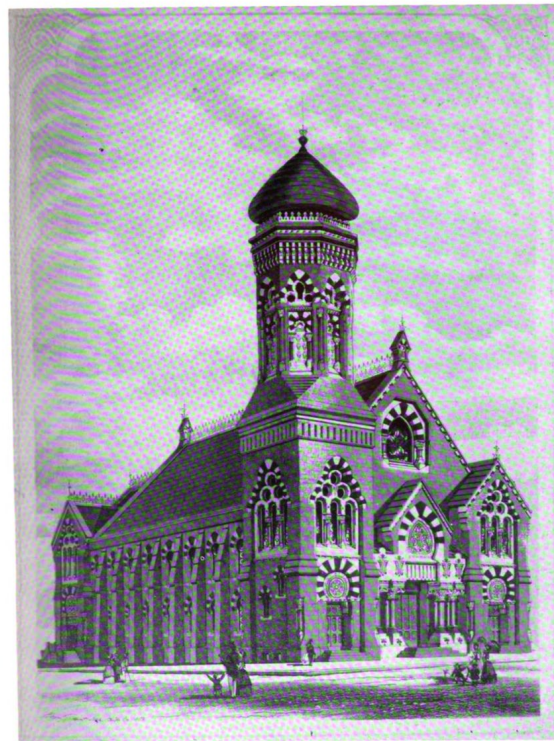
Rodef Shalom Synagogue

In PAB, Furness is linked to Rodeph Shalom, but the page is pretty blank

- Some links to this pop up only as a “published reference” or are marked as not yet linked to a project
- No images currently

Information to add to PAB:

- One of the earliest important commissions of the Fraser, Furness & Hewitt firm (Tatum, p. 109).
- Combined Gothic and Near Eastern-inspired forms:
 - Horseshoe arches
 - Onion-shaped dome
- Featured strong polychromy, including alternating red and ocher (Tatum, pp. 101–102)
- Built for Congregation Rodeph Shalom, organized in 1795 (described by Tatum as the oldest Ashkenazic congregation in the Western world)
- Demolished in 1925
- Replaced by the present Rodeph Shalom synagogue at Broad and Green Streets (designed by Edward P. Simon and Grant M. Simon and completed in 1926)



Tatum,
George B.
*Penn's Great
Town: 250
Years of
Philadelphia
Architecture
Illustrated in
Prints and
Drawings.*
University of
Pennsylvania
Press, 1961.

106. Rodeph Shalom Synagogue. Fraser, Furness & Hewitt. Built 1869; demolished 1925.

[** Image not currently in PAB](#)

1860–1900: Frank Furness (1839–1912)

First Unitarian Church

PAB has the First Unitarian Church under [“Drawings, Photos, Papers, etc.”](#) as “not yet linked to a project,” although the church is listed in Furness’s PAB biography

Information to add to PAB:

- Furness had a personal connection to the congregation through his father, Rev. William Henry Furness, its longtime minister (Tatum, p. 120)
- Tatum talks about the church as characteristic of Furness’s broader architectural approach
 - Bold forms and unconventional details rather than strict adherence to historical styles (Tatum, p. 120).

[** Images not currently in PAB](#)



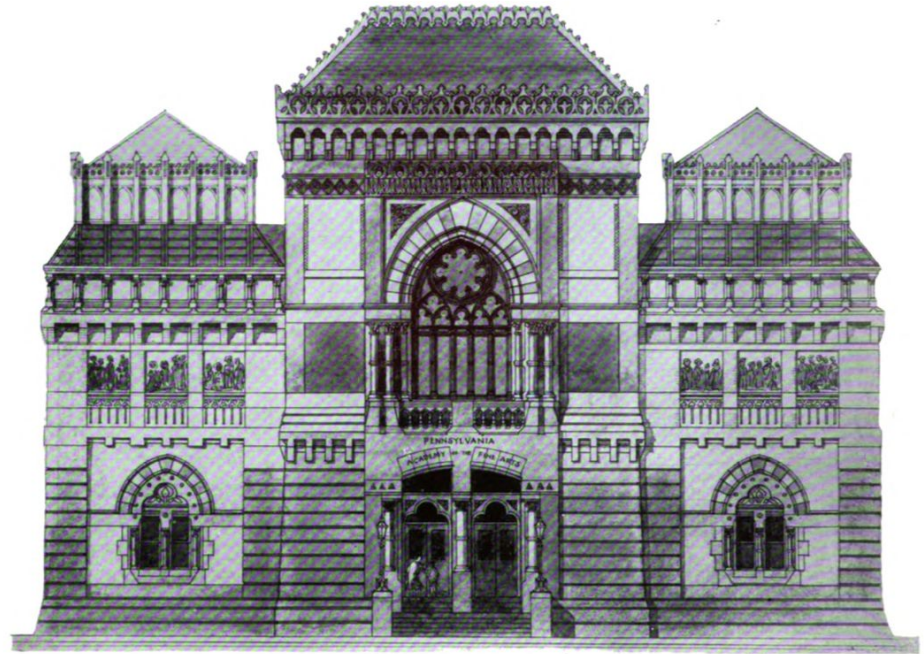
1860–1900: Frank Furness (1839–1912)

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

PAB has this under [“Drawings, Photos, Papers, etc.”](#) as “not yet linked to a project,” although it is listed in Furness’s PAB biography

Information to add to PAB:

- George Hewitt left the firm in 1875, just before the building was completed and the 1876 Centennial Exhibition
- Tatum classifies this as Victorian Eclecticism (Tatum 149)
 - Describes it as “daring” and “original”
 - Combines Gothic with French Mansard roofs
 - “Violent color contrasts”
- Notes that it was highly controversial at the time, caused “indigestion” among contemporaries but is now celebrated



118. The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Frank **Furness**. 1872-76.

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

[** Image not currently in PAB](#)

1860–1900: Frank Furness (1839–1912)

Images to add to PAB:

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

120. The Library Company of Philadelphia. Frank Furness. Built 1878-80; demolished 1940.



121. Broad Street Station. Unexecuted design by Furness, Evans & Co. for addition to earlier building (opened 1882) by Wilson Bros. & Co.

[The Library Company of Philadelphia](#)

[Broad Street Station \(competition design\)](#)

1900–1930:

Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945)

1900–1930: Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945)

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

[PAB has basically a blank page for this project](#), although it is listed in Cret's PAB biography

Information to add to PAB:

- Tatum describes Cret as the “bridge” between Creative Eclecticism and modernism (Tatum pp. 211-215, 334)
 - “Timeless”
 - Roots in the Beaux-Arts tradition while moving forward to be more modern
 - “Restatement of classical principles”
 - “Restraint”

134. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Paul P. Cret. 1932-34.



Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

[** Image not currently in PAB](#)

1900–1930: Paul Philippe Cret (1876–1945)

Images to add to PAB:



135. Delaware River (now Benjamin Franklin) Bridge. Paul P. Cret, architect; Ralph Modjeski, chief engineer. 1920-26.

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*.
University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.

[** Image not currently in PAB](#)

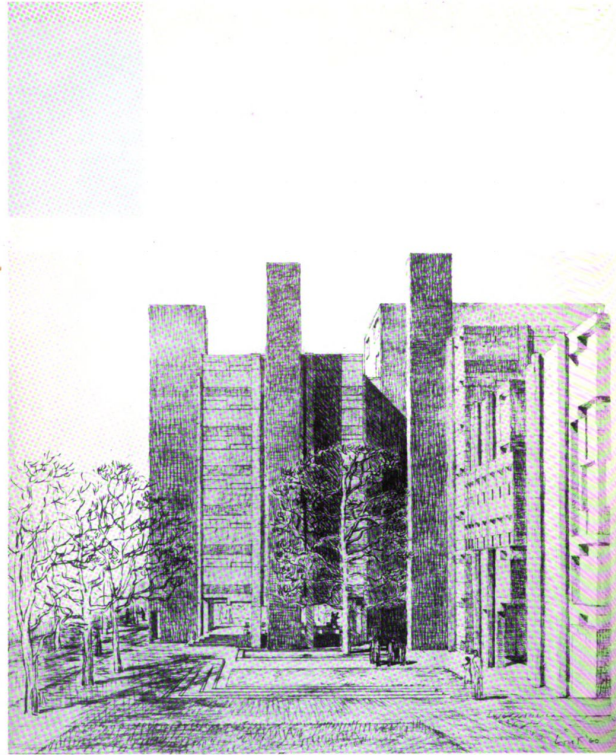
1930–1960:

Louis I. Kahn (1901–1974)

1930–1960: Louis I. Kahn (1901–1974)

Images to add to PAB:

Tatum, George B. *Penn's Great Town: 250 Years of Philadelphia Architecture Illustrated in Prints and Drawings*. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961.



145. Alfred Newton Richards Medical Research Building, University of Pennsylvania. Louis I. Kahn, 1959-60.

[Alfred Newton Richards Medical Research Building](#)