



WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK

A CHANGING LANDSCAPE



The 9.75 acres of Washington Square Park was once a meadow with a stream that ran diagonally through it, known as Minetta Brook.



1600's PLAN



- Washington Square Park
- ////// Anthony Portuguese land (1645)
- burial ground (1797-1825) within park limits

no scale



Under Dutch rule the land around Minetta Brook was farmed by freed slaves. A large part Square was owned by Anthony Portuguese, one of the original freed slaves in the colony.

The 6.75 – acre Portuguese parcel was part of an early 17th century Wouter Van Twiller's 100-acre farm.



Wouter Van Twiller
Employee of the Dutch West Indian Company
and the Director-General of New Netherland

1645 PLAN

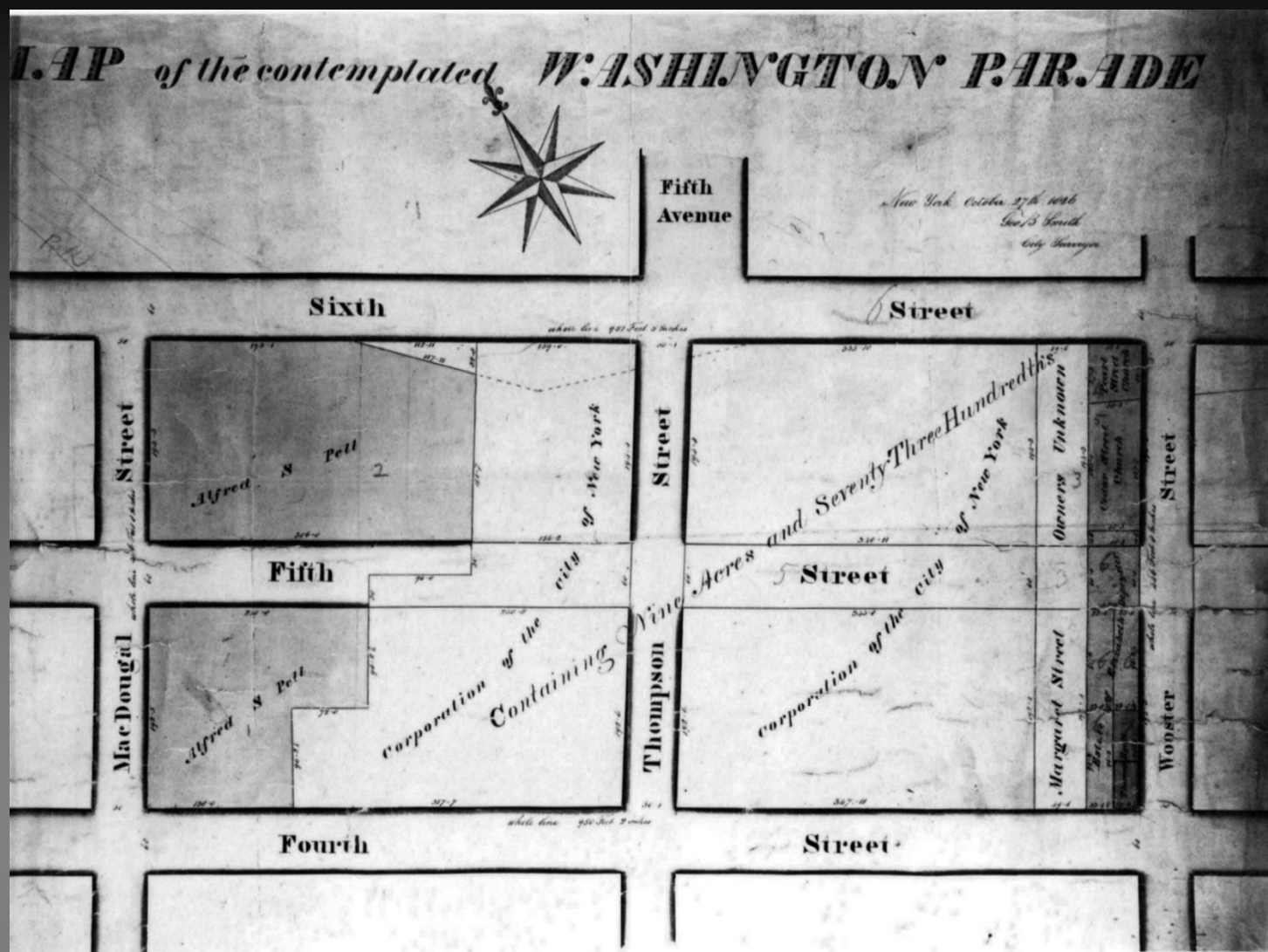


After the Dutch abandoned control of Manhattan to the English, slavery again became institutionalized. By 1716, all the property granted to the freed slaves and their decedents had passed to Dutch or English landholders.

In the 1700's, the land now occupied by the Square was owned by Sir Peter Warren, who purchased 300 acres of land stretching from Minetta Brook to the Hudson River.

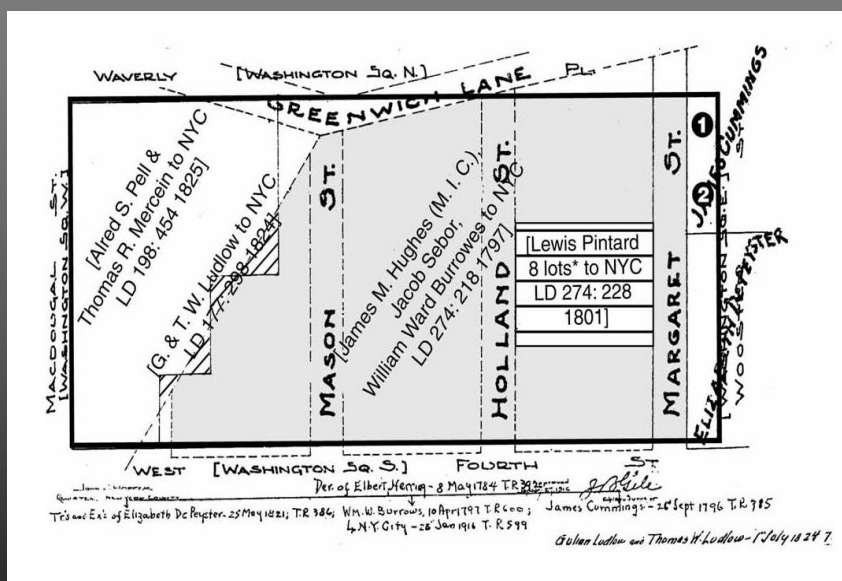


Sir Peter Warren
British Naval Officer From Ireland



Epidemics of yellow fever hit the city in 1795 thru 1797. In 1797 the city's Common Council purchased the land of William S. Smith to be set aside for a burial ground. This land was purchased at public auction and accounts for two-thirds of the land that now makes up Washington Square. Though at the time of the action, the land was owned by William Burroughs, who had purchased the property from William Smith after he was unable to make payments.

William S. Smith had served as an aide to George Washington during the Revolutionary War. After the war, he was appointed secretary of the American Legation in London and served with John Adams. Smith married Adams' daughter, Abigail Smith Adams, in 1786.



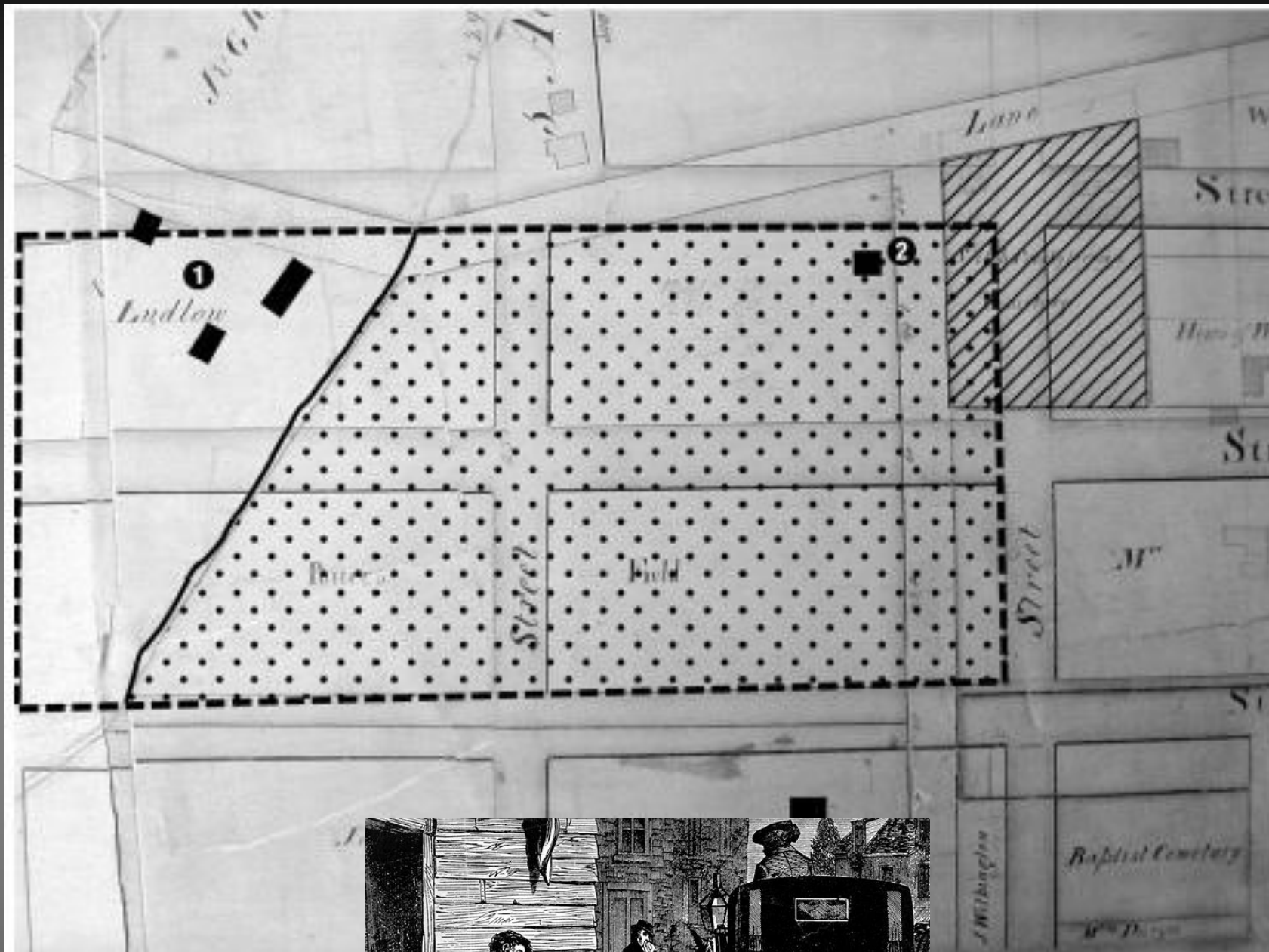
William S. Smith

OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS

OWNERSHIP OF LAND - William S. Smith

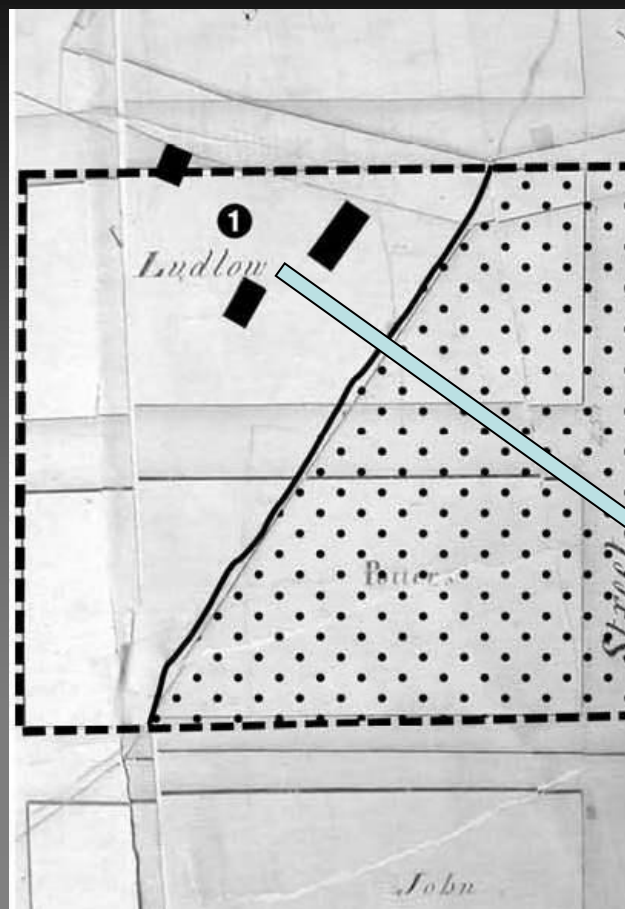
Late 1700's



Those who did live in the area were wealthy citizens who had summer residences in the vicinity. Among the wealthy William Ludlow, a well-to-do New York City merchant, and Alexander Hamilton, the first United States Secretary of the Treasury until his resignation in 1795. These inhabitants were unhappy at the prospect of having a potter's field and sent a letter of protest to the Council along with an offer to purchase a more suitable tract of land further away. A vote by the Council, which required a tie-breaking vote by Mayor, Samuel Varick, resulted in the potter's field remaining in Greenwich Village.



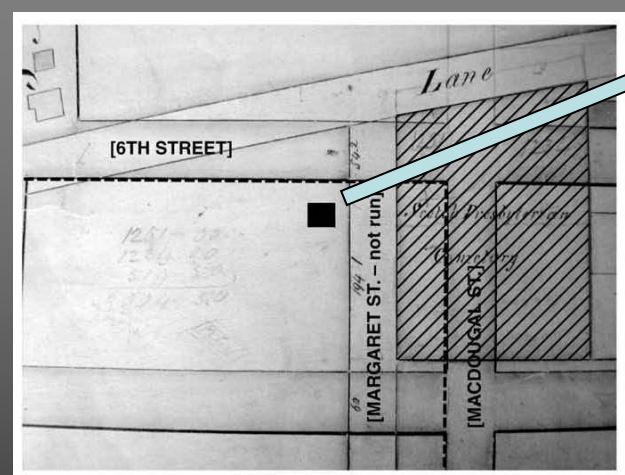
Yellow Fever Epidemic (1795-1804)



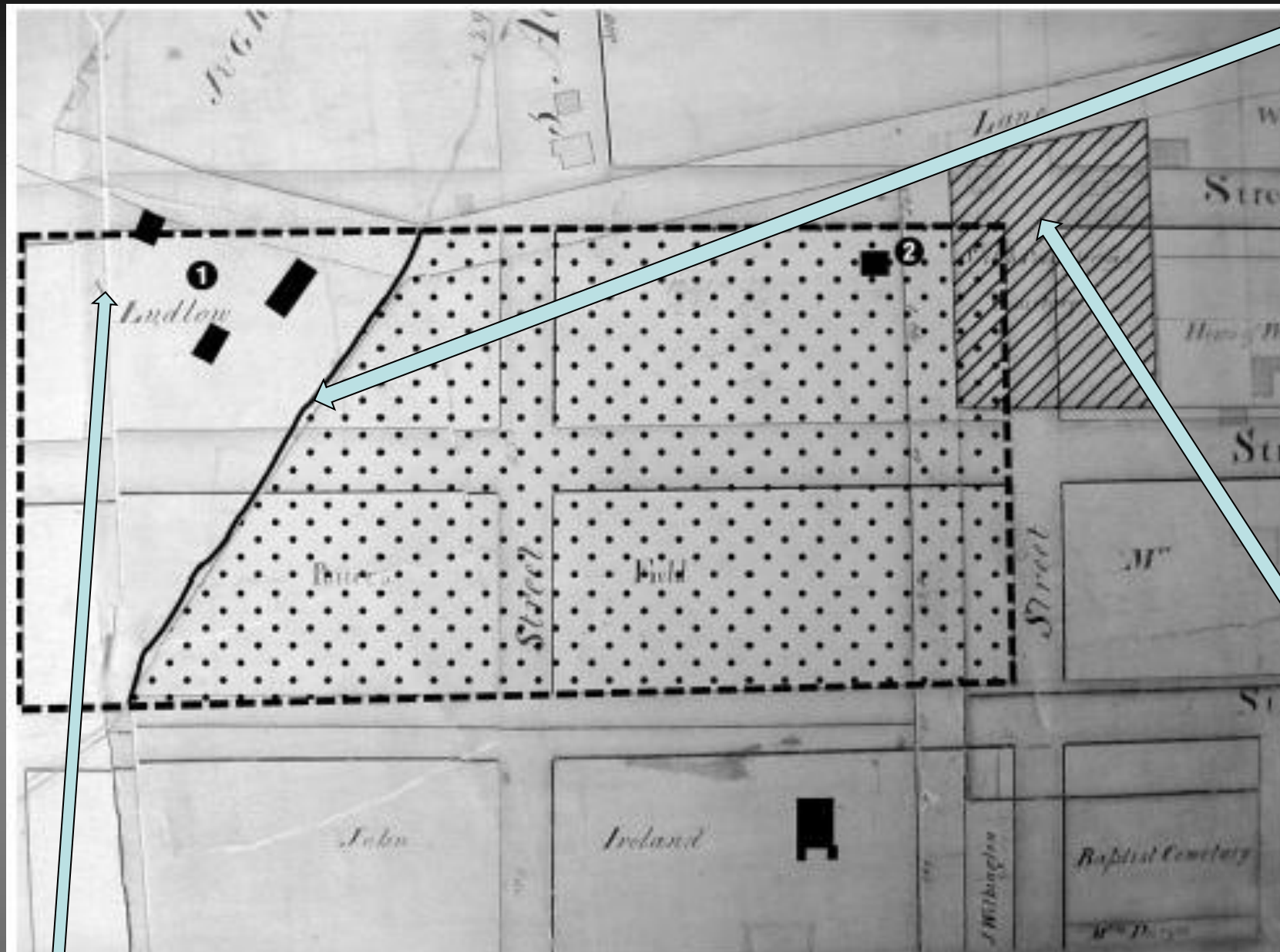
William Ludlow, owned 20 acres where a house was documented in 1789. By 1817, two additional structures stood west of Minetta Brook. Ludlow intended his Greenwich Lane property as a summer retreat. By 1804, William Stephens Smith (husband of Abigail Adams), the former owner of the land purchased by the city, rented Ludlow's house until 1810.



Improvements to the potter's field began after the land was purchased. The structure in the potter's field was the superintendent or keeper's house.



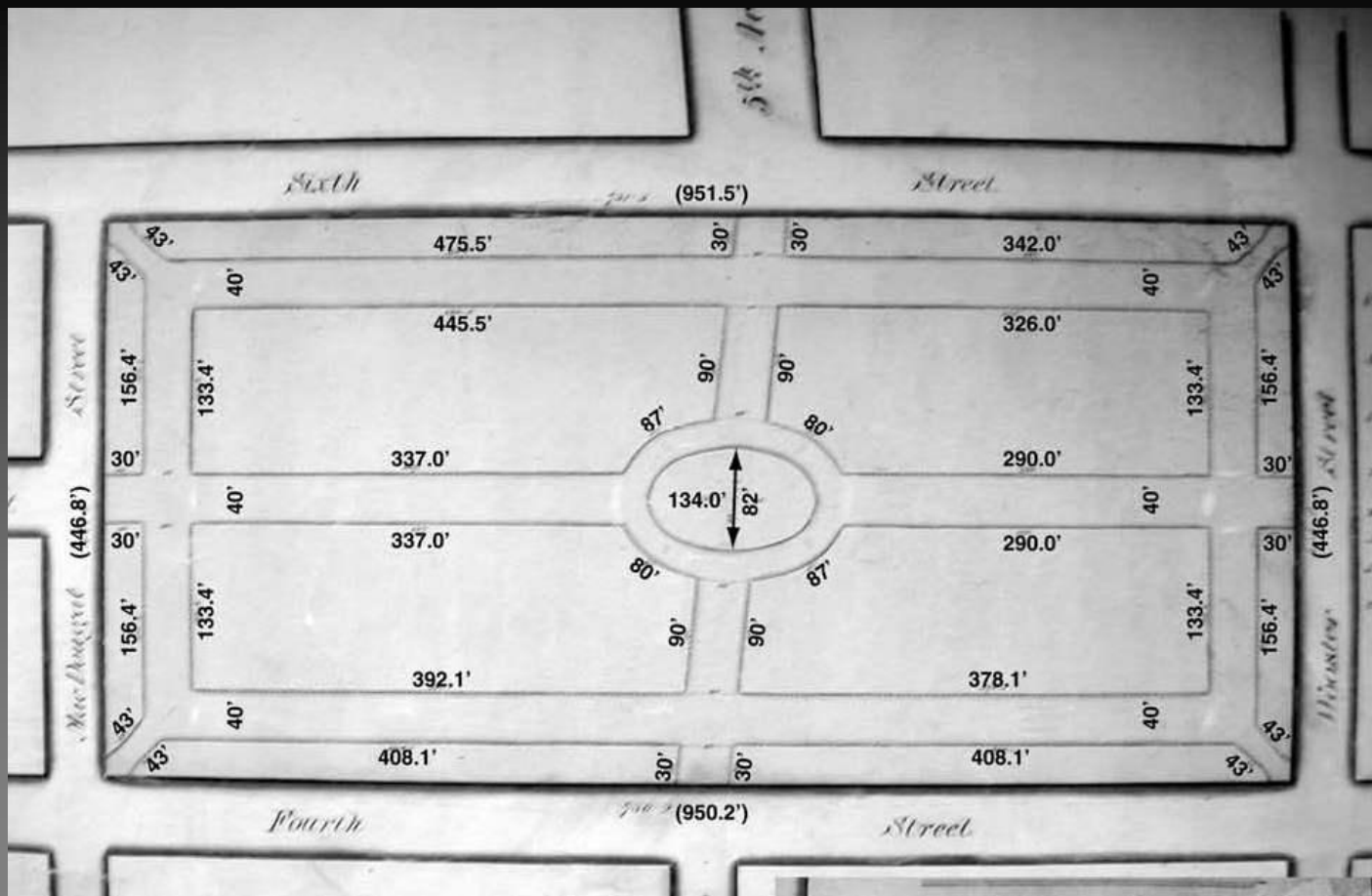
Other improvements included the erection of a fence by 1799 built of boards, posts and rails and the planting of trees.



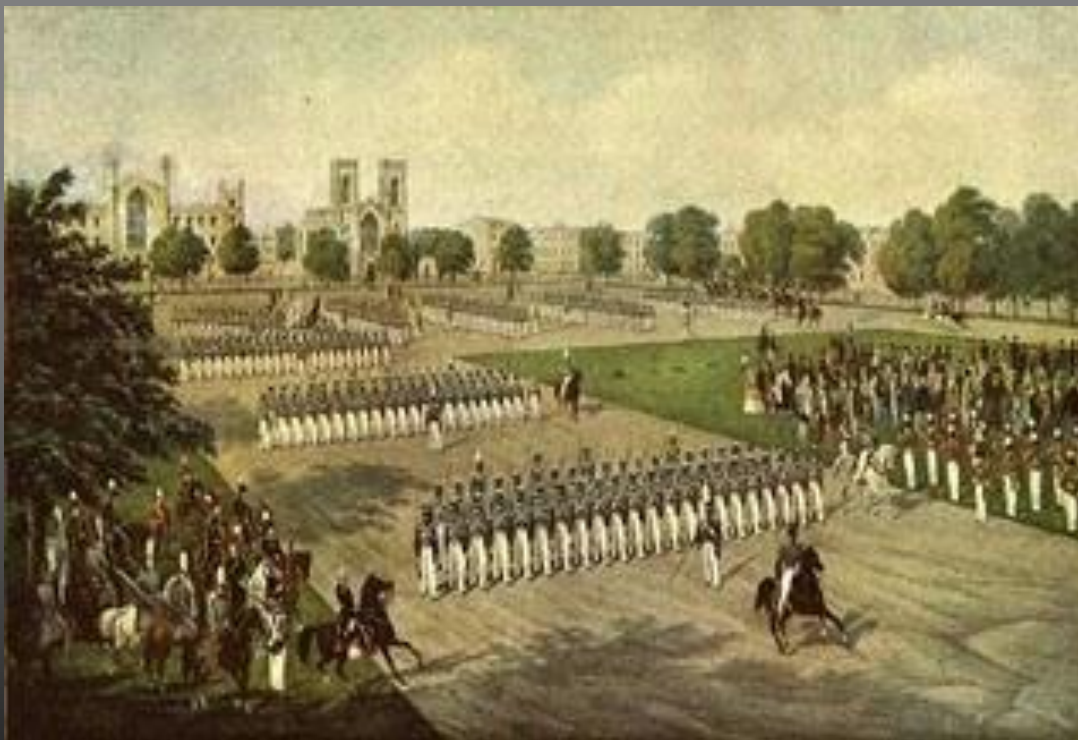
Minetta Brook continued to flow thru the potter's field, in 1808 the Common Council ordered the field to be leveled by moving soil from higher ground to the valley on either side of the stream..

By 1826, two small church cemeteries were documented in the northeast corner of what is now the park. The Pearl Street and Cedar Street Church were both associated with the Scotch Presbyterian Church

Local legend claims that the 70' tall, 300-year old English Elm, located at the northeast corner of the park, was used by the British to hang traitors during the Revolutionary War. Only one hanging documented execution occurred in the Potter's Field, and in all accounts identified the victim as Rose Butler, a young black woman, was hanged on July 9, 1819, was found guilty of arson.



Parade Ground – First Park Plan



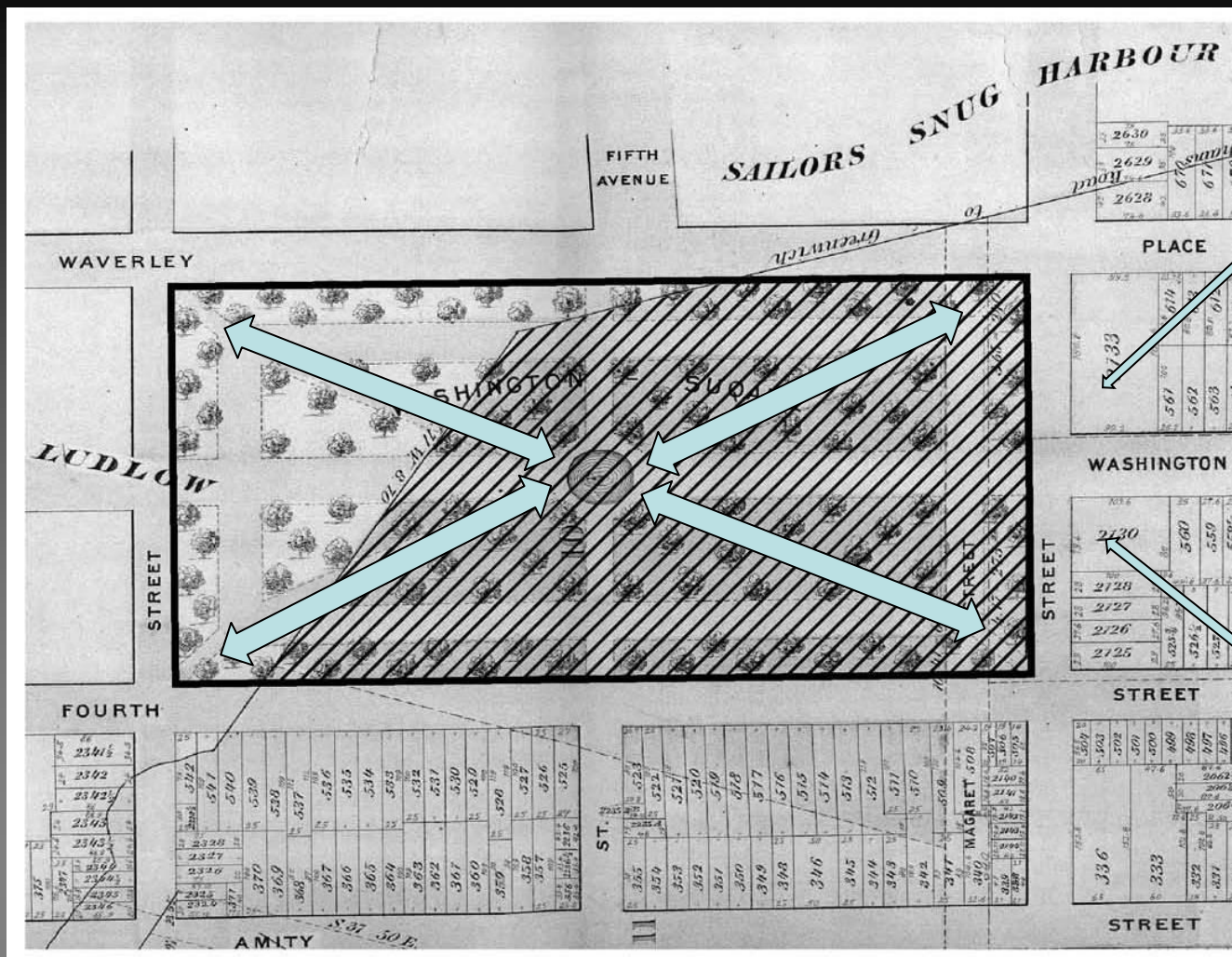
Following the closing of the Potter's Field in 1825, and the acquisition of the former Ludlow land to the west, in January 1826, the four-block "square" became a Military Parade Ground.

As a parade ground, the square would serve as a public space where voluntary companies could train and drill.

A 1829 survey of the Washington Parade Ground reveals the first design for what we know as the park today. The survey records a design that is laid out in four quadrants, very linear with gravel walkways extending north-south and east-west converging at an oval area near the center of the park.



The handsome new square attracted prestigious residents to the area around the park. These new neighbors included those living in the red-brick Greek revival houses along the northern boundary of the park, known collectively as “the Row”.



New York University purchased property on the east side of the Square in 1832 which took years to complete and put the University in debt.

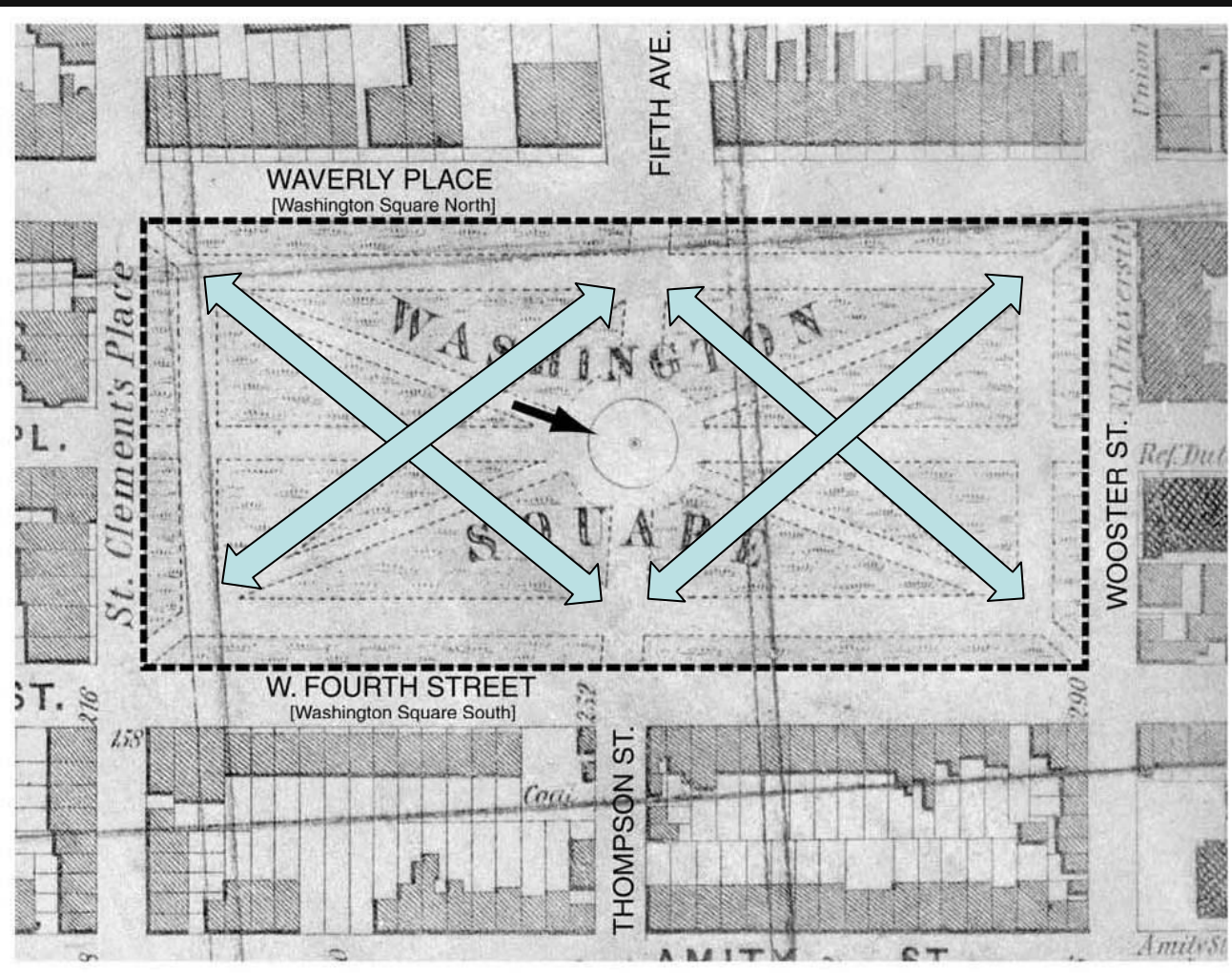


To the south of the University building stood the Dutch Reformed Church, a Gothic Revival building. By 1895, the old church was demolished.

By 1836, a second plan was created for the square. By the 1840's, the Washington Parade Ground was the heart of New York City's wealthiest. Residents took action to transform the "park" parade ground into a space better suited to such pleasurable family activities as strolls and picnics.

The new design introduced diagonal gravel foot walks leading to the center of the square with corner entrances at each quadrant.





By 1848, a third plan was put forward. The design was very formal and added additional diagonal walkways through the park forming small angular grass plots and constructed an ornate iron railing and decorative entrance post with gates around the square where the wooden fence originally stood. Four months later, the Council ordered that the Square be lighted with gas fixtures with poles.

According to an 1853 New York Times article, the designer of the park was William Curr, identified as a gardener. Curr not only designed Washington Square, but also was responsible for the original layouts of Union, Tompkins, Madison, and Stuyvesant Squares.

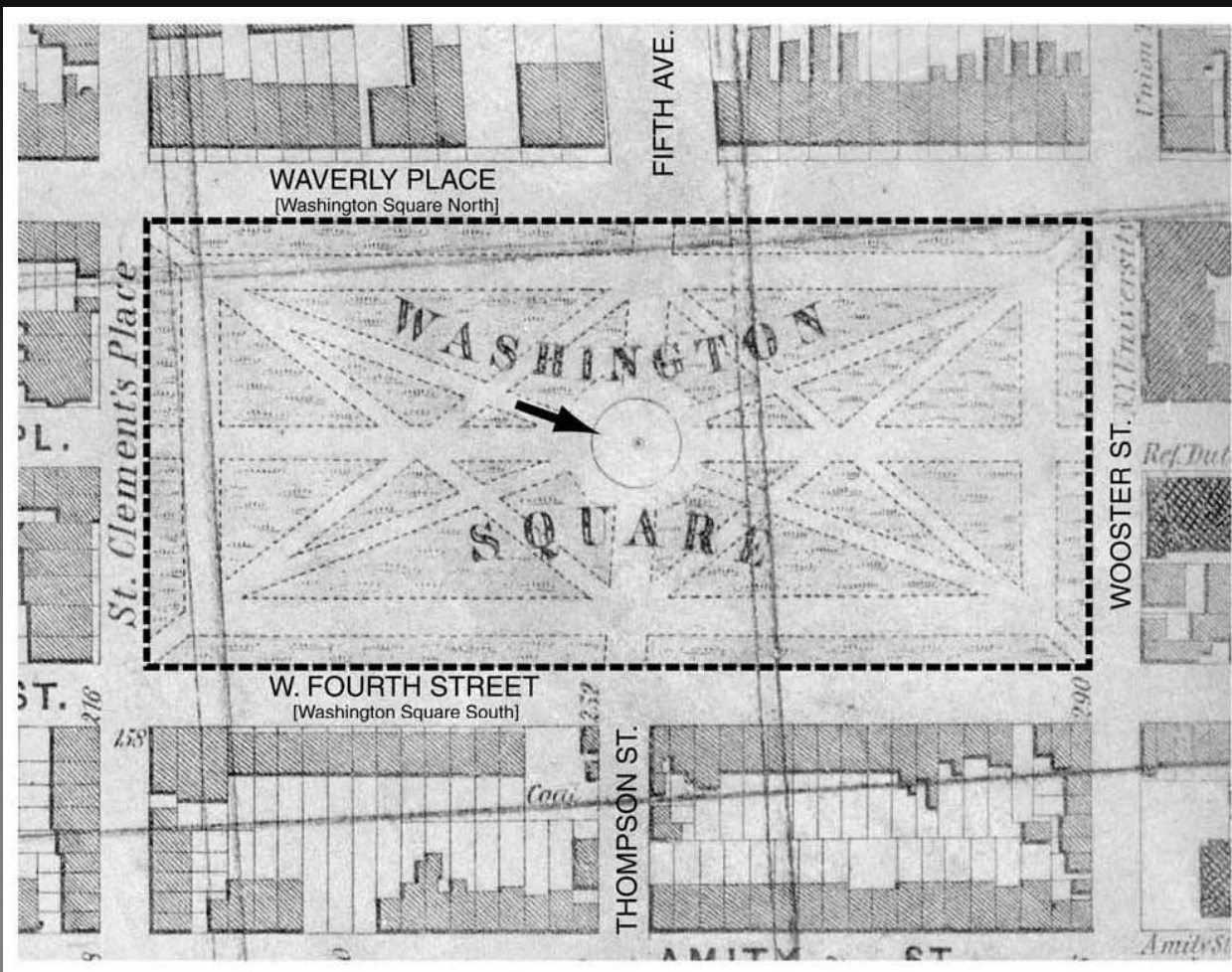


OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS – PERIMETER FENCE

Washington Parade Ground –Third Park Plan

cc 1848 THRU 1852



The year 1850 saw the beginning of the “Pleasure Ground” movement in America inspired by Andrew Jackson Downing. The goal was to provide places of “sheer tranquility and unstructured activity” which were greatly needed in urban areas.



Andrew Jackson Downing

To demonstrate the city’s amazing engineering feat, the construction of the Croton Aqueduct, the Common Council began to construct fountains in public spaces which included Washington Square, City Hall Park, Tompkins, Union and Madison Square.



By 1852, the Washington Fountain was completed, the designer unknown. The 100 foot diameter basin was made of bluestone and had a number of jets and made an impressive display. The fountain situated at the center of the square with access from each entrance and viewed as the focus of the park.

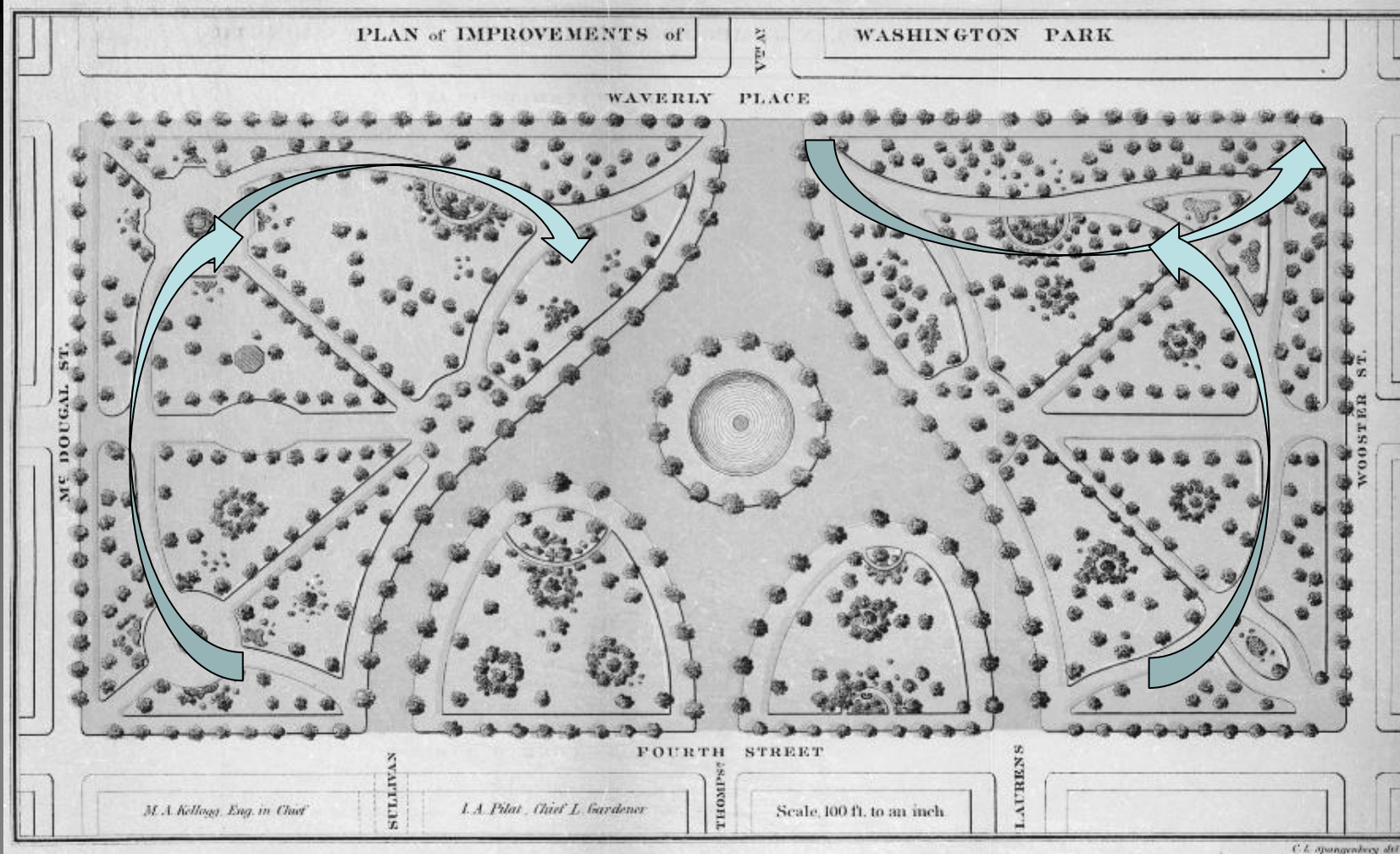


OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS - 1852 WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN

Washington Parade Ground –Third Park Plan

cc 1848 THRU 1852



IN 1870, the Common Council moved to make Washington Military Parade Ground a full time park.

Later that same year, a drastic change was made to New York's parks when a group of corrupt politicians, known as the Tweed Ring, after William "Boss" Tweed, dismantled the Common Council and replaced them with a new city agency, the Department of Public Parks.



William Tweed

One of the first actions taken by the Department was the firing of all major department heads influential in the development of Central Park including Olmsted and Vaux.



Fredrick Law Olmsted



Calvert Vaux

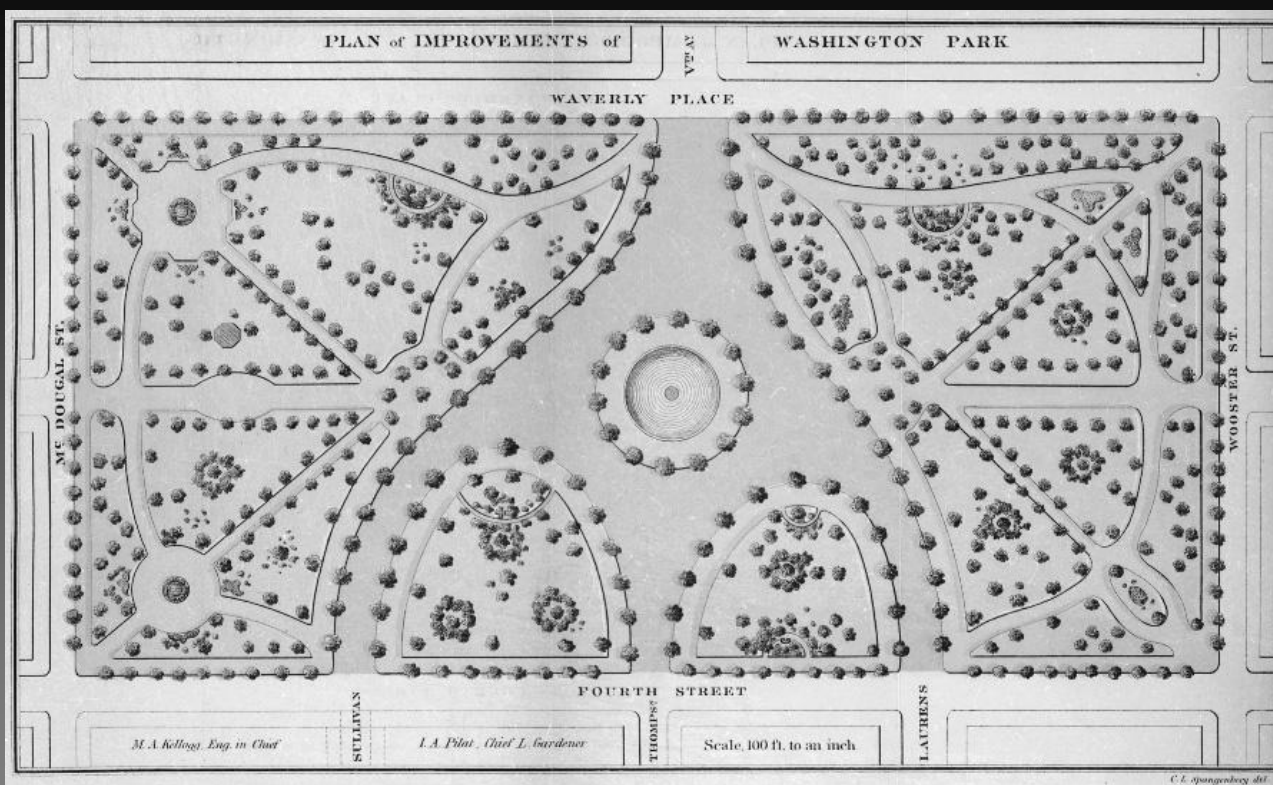
On May 19, 1870 the new Department of Public Parks called on the Engineer-in-chief, M.A. Kellogg and the Chief Landscape Gardener, I.A. Pilat to present plans for the improvements of the various squares, including the Washington Parade Ground. Pilat's was chief gardener at Central Park where he had the great responsibility to carry out Olmsted's visions and followed the principles of Fredrick Law Olmsted to design a more rustic and informal park with curvilinear paths but retained the original east-west walkway and diagonals on leading to small plazas. The most dramatic change to the park is the introduction of the carriage drive.

OVERALL HISTORY

Washington Square Park – Forth Park Plan

►HISTORICAL PLANS - I.A. PILAT, CHIEF LANDSCAPE GARDENER

cc 1870



Pilat's redesign of the park called for a new smaller more elaborate fountain.

The original 1852 large 100 foot diameter with majestic jets most likely was removed to accommodate the drive.

The new fountain was to be designed by Jacob Wrey Mould, the Architect-in-Chief for the Department of Public Works between 1870 and 1874.

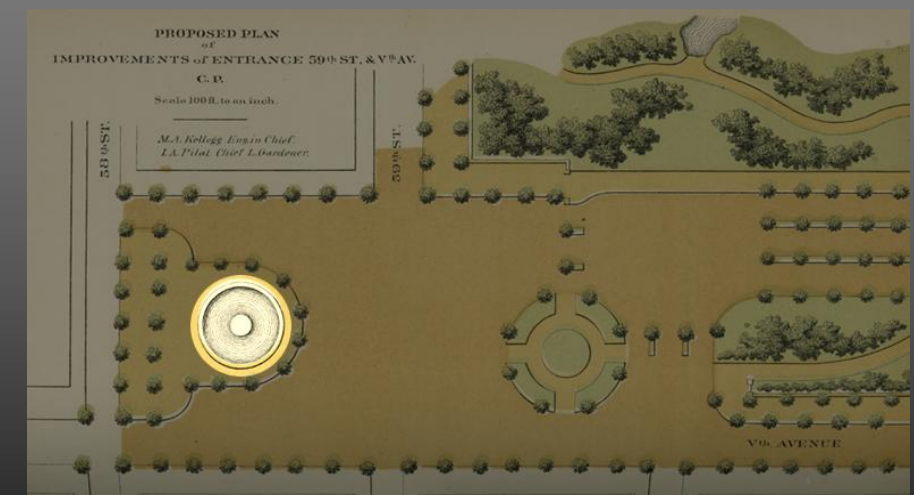
Mould has previously worked with Calvert Vaux on designing many structures in Central Park including the cast-iron bridges, the Belvedere, the Dairy and the lavish ornamentation of the Bethesda Terrace.



Jacob Wrey Mould

Over the course of the year, several different plans were discussed for the design of the fountain included an 80 foot in diameter, composed of several kinds of stone and featured a splendid bronze figure with a bronze candelabra. Controversy swirled around the Parks Department during the years of "the Ring" of having control and influence over decisions regarding finances, the workforce and design. The NY Times editorial pages were filled with citizens complaining about construction work being done at a slow pace and costs. As the redesign of the park neared completion, the Times ran an article blaming "The Ring" for the "unruly walks that lead to nowhere" and "all the attractiveness of Washington Square.....one of the most attractive in the city – is gone."

The public's reaction to corruption and over spending while under control of "the Ring", saved money by recycling materials from one park to another which resulted in scraping of plans for the \$20,000 fountain in Washington Square, which was replaced by a recycled fountain from the Fifty-Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park, also designed by Jacob Wrey Mould.



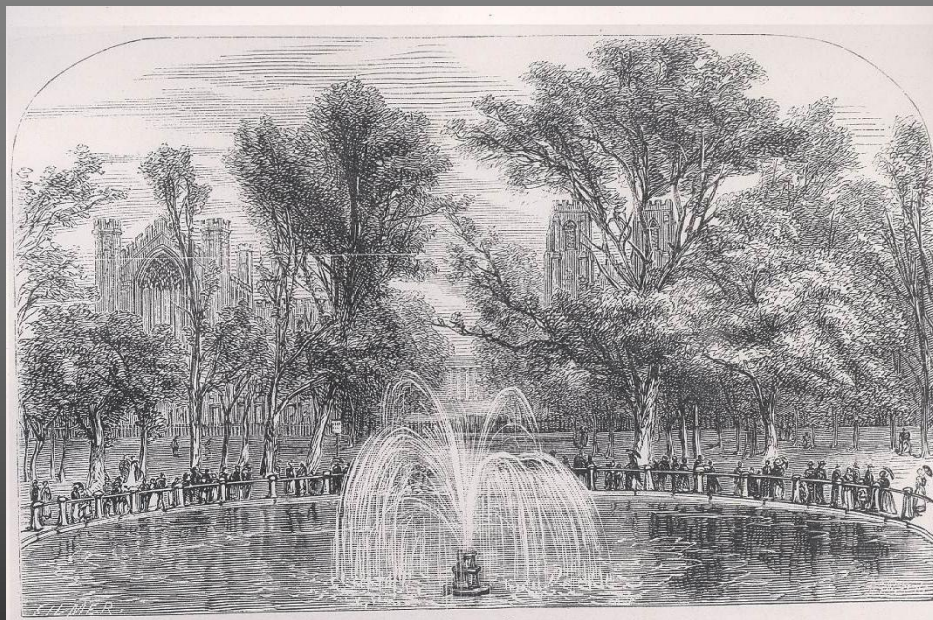
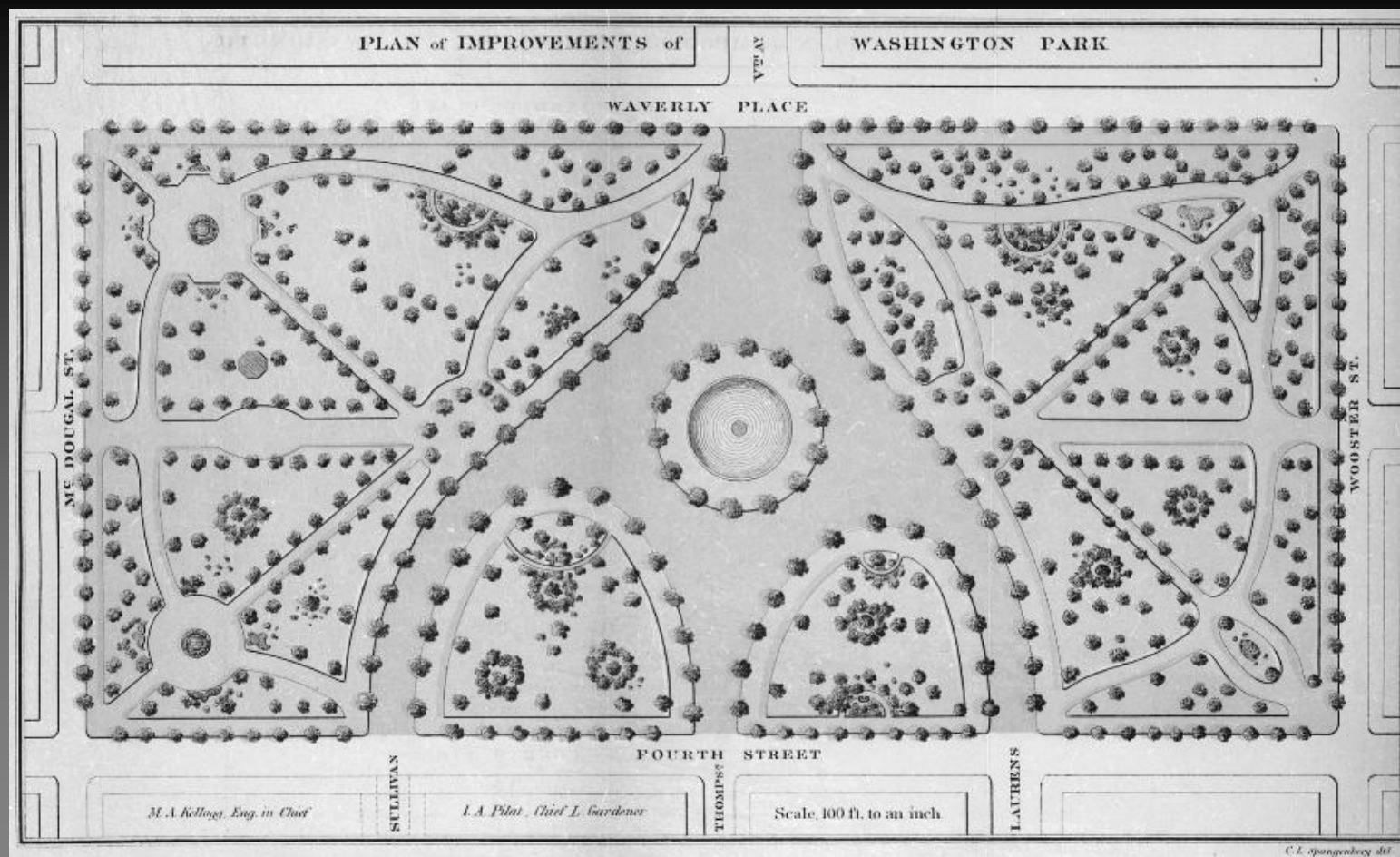
Central Park Entrance

OVERALL HISTORY

Washington Square Park – Second Fountain

cc 1870 THRU 1879

►HISTORICAL PLANS - Jacob Wrey Mould Fountain



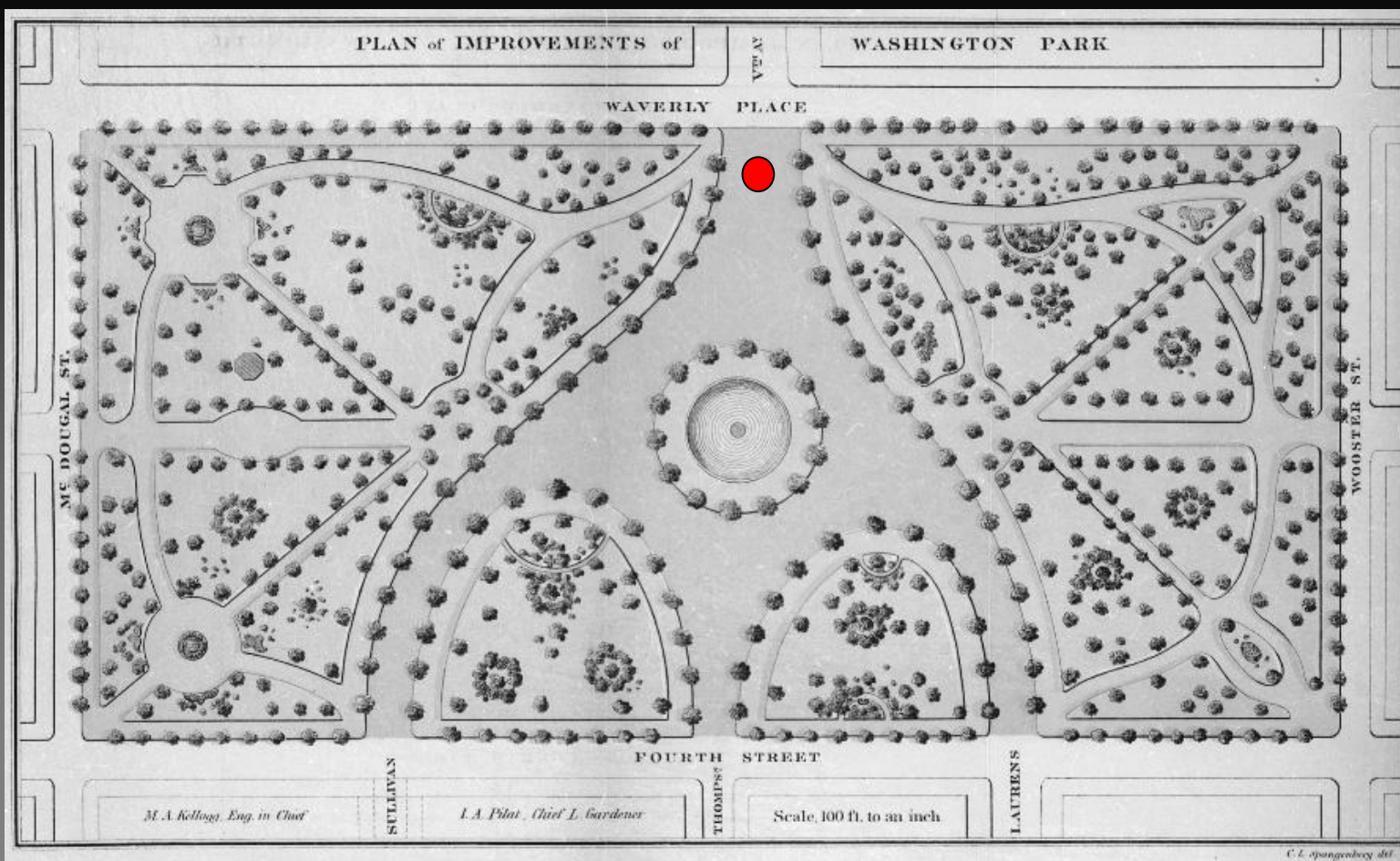
The design for the center of the fountain was on hold due to the unsatisfactory results of the “hydraulic apparatus,” and in combination with the Panic of 1873, which sent the county into financial despair. Inside the bluestone rim is a ring several feet wide planted with grass. Within the ring is a stone basin holding the water with a small water spray feature and later planted with aquatic flora such as water-lilies.

OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS - Jacob Wrey Mould Fountain

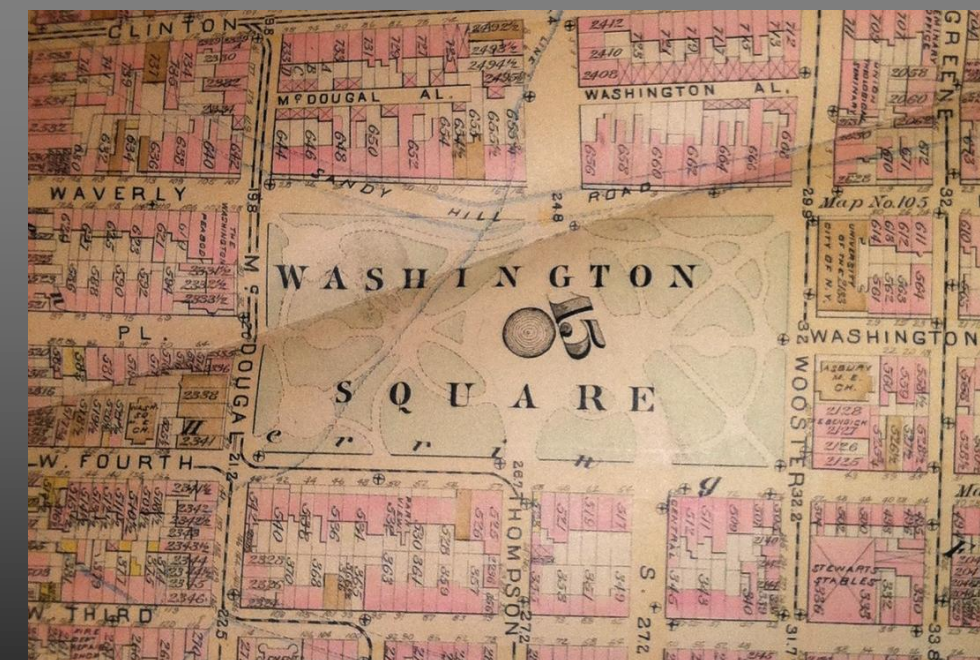
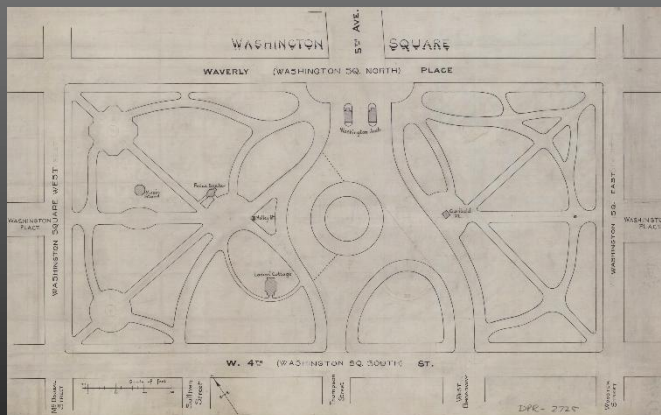
Washington Parade Ground – Forth Park Plan

cc 1871 THRU 1879



The introduction of the carriage drive fragmented the park in half removing approximately a third of the parks central core including the original Washington fountain. The drive, shaped as a pitch fork connected Fifth Avenue to Lower Manhattan by extending Thompson, Lauren Street (currently LaGuardia Place) and to what later would be Sullivan Street. Although the drive would benefit travelers, many believed that this radial change was made to benefit Tweed and his associates who had substantial real estate holdings south of the park.

By 1879, the Board of Commissioners called for the “removal of the two roadways through and across Washington Square. Only one roadway was closed through the park to what later become Sullivan Street. Iron bollards were placed along the northwest and southwest linking the central fountain to the western portion of the park making the segment of roadbed pedestrian safe zone.



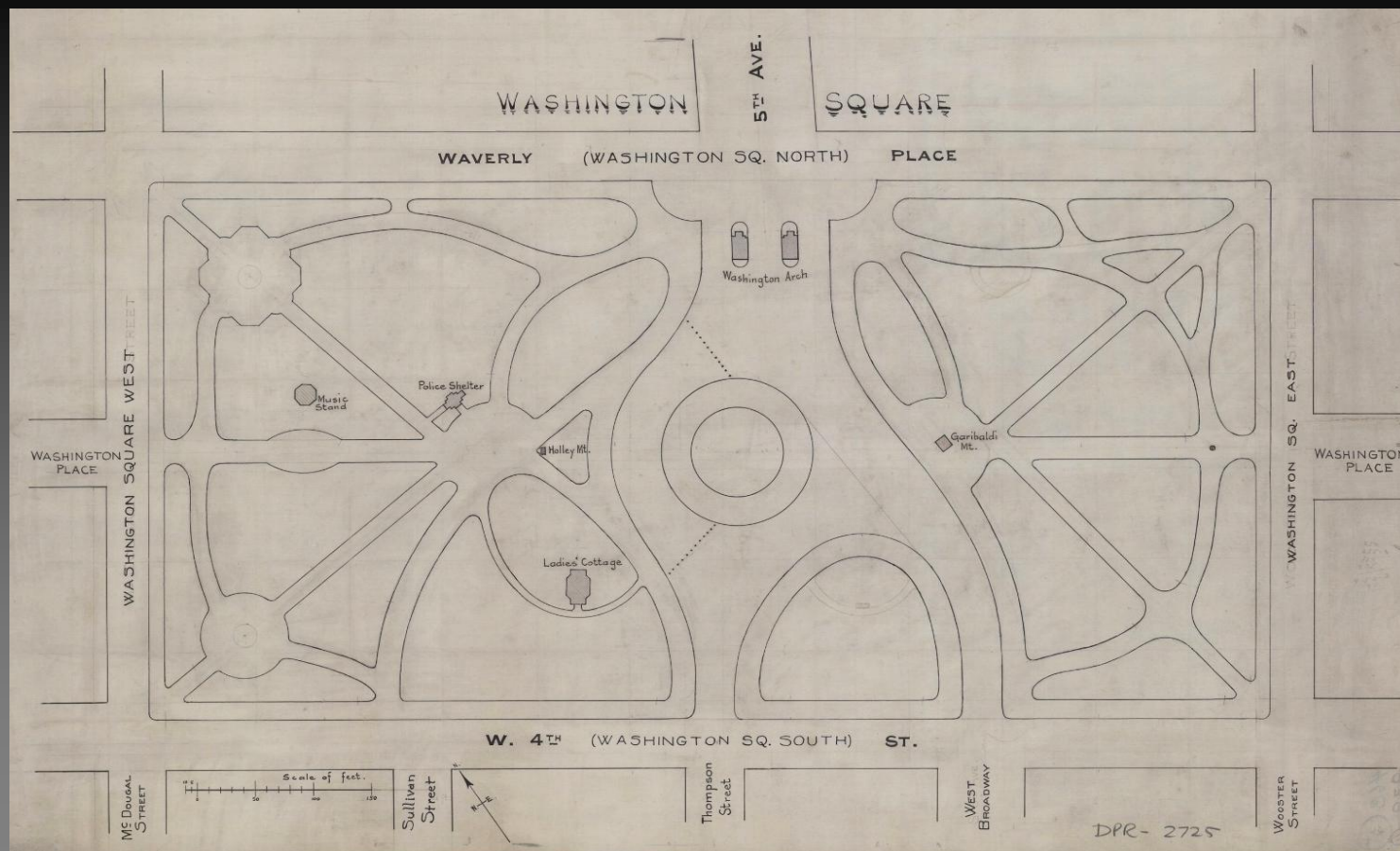
1879 Map

OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS - CARRIAGE DRIVE

Washington Parade Ground – Forth Park Plan

CC 1870 THRU 1879



Music Stand, erected in 1872



Police Shelter, one of two "Swiss Cottages" erected in 1872 and stood until 1939.



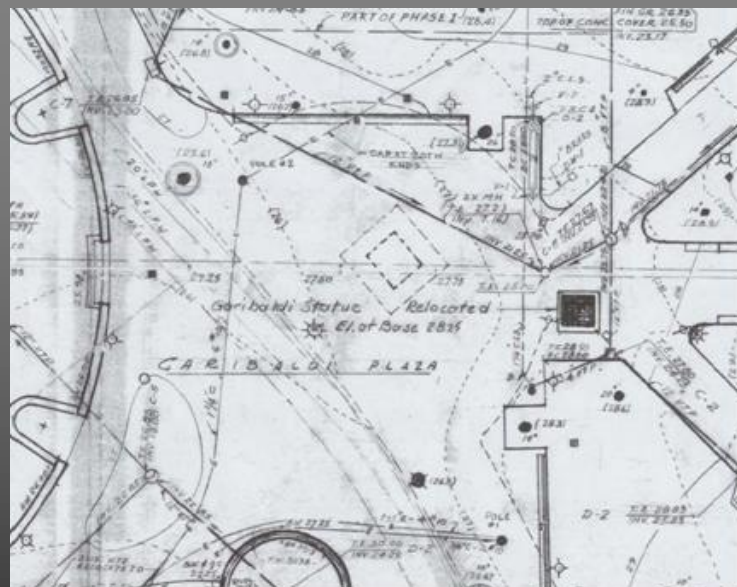
Women's Cottage, was the parks first comfort station.

OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS - Jacob Wrey Mould Fountain

Washington Parade Ground – Forth Park Plan

cc 1871 THRU 1879



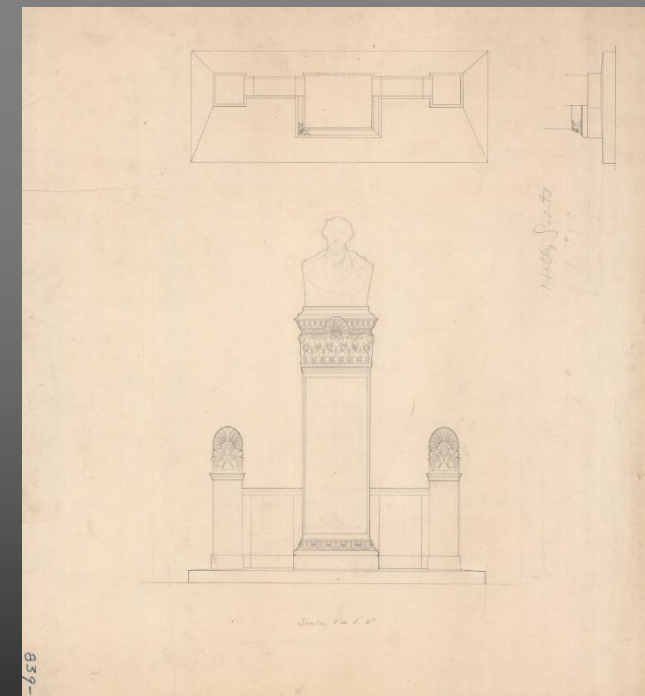
WSP received its first monument in 1888 to the park sculpted by Giovanni Turini. The Italian-American community who in the area, collected contributions and the statue was dedicated on June 4, 1888.

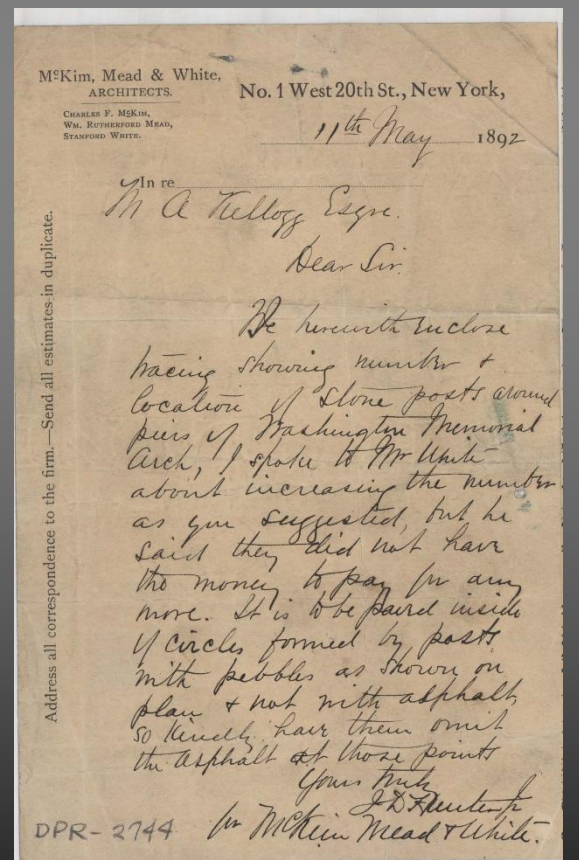
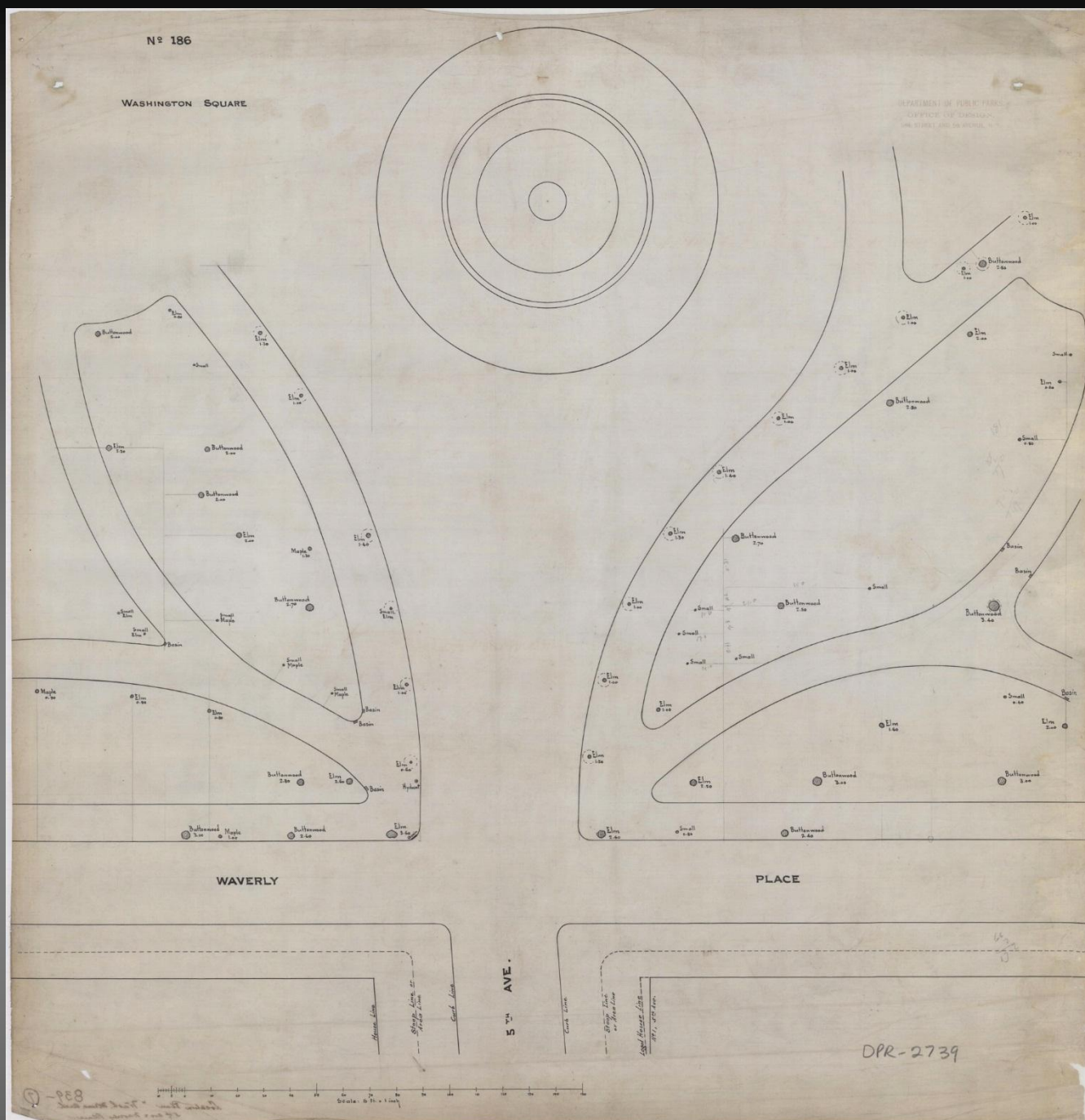
In 1970, the statue was moved approximately 15 feet to the east to allow for the construction of the central promenade.



The park received its second monument in 1889 of Alexander Lyman Holley by sculpture John Quincy Adams Ward. Holley was know best for Bessemer process of steel-making which brought rapid production to ironworks and mills which reduced steel prices and enabled growth in industries such as railroad and bridge construction.

In the 1969, the Holley Monument was moved several feet to the northwest to be centered along the eastern edge of the new Holley Plaza.





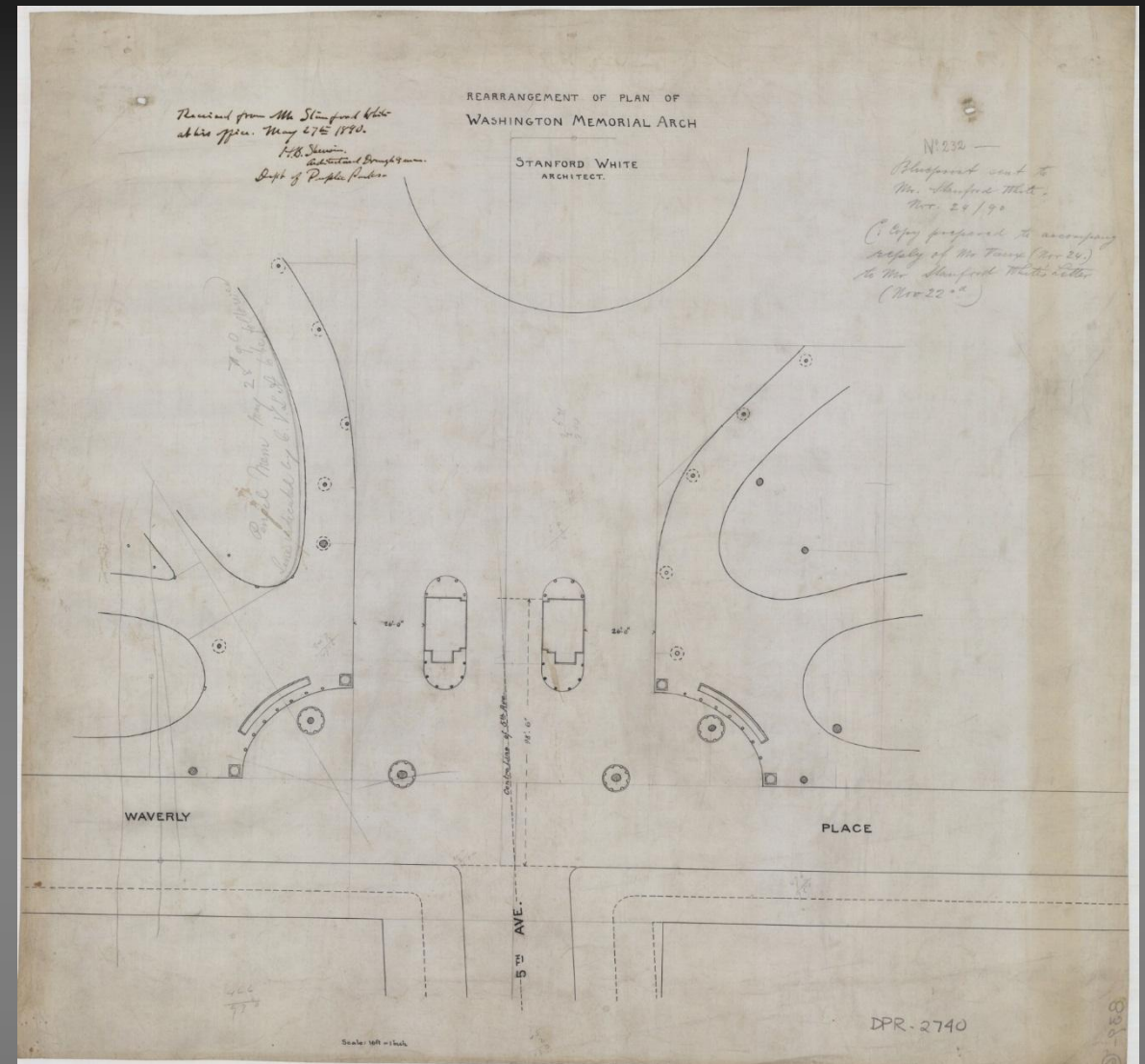
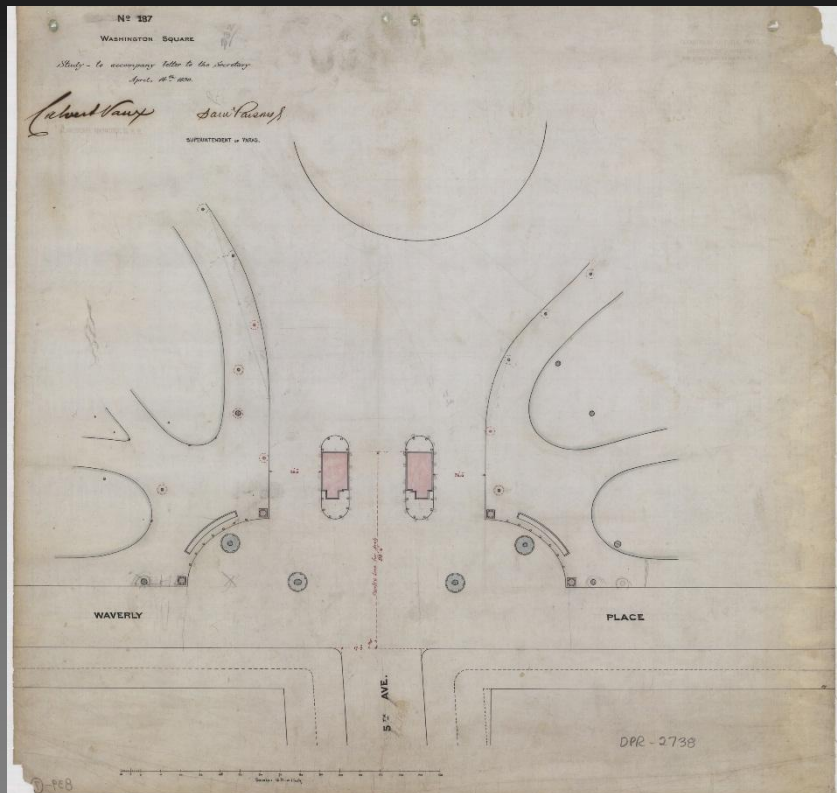
One of the greatest changes to the park began in 1889 with the Centennial of the inauguration of President George Washington. As an incentive to have the parade march around the park, members of the neighborhood signed a petition promising to construct a temporary Arch at the base of Fifth Avenue. The triumphal arch was designed by Sanford White at no charge. The arch was constructed from a mixture of plaster and horsehair over wood frame.

OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS

Temporary Arch

CC 1889



The temporary Arch was a huge success and a committee was formed to make a permanent arch and collected donations from the public. Sanford White agreed to design the permanent arch with some modifications. Calvert Vaux and Sanford White sited the new Arch provide a grander entrance from Fifth Avenue it also required the redesign of the roads, walkways and grass plots at the northern entrance. Slender marble columns flanking the Arch divided the roadway into three passages.

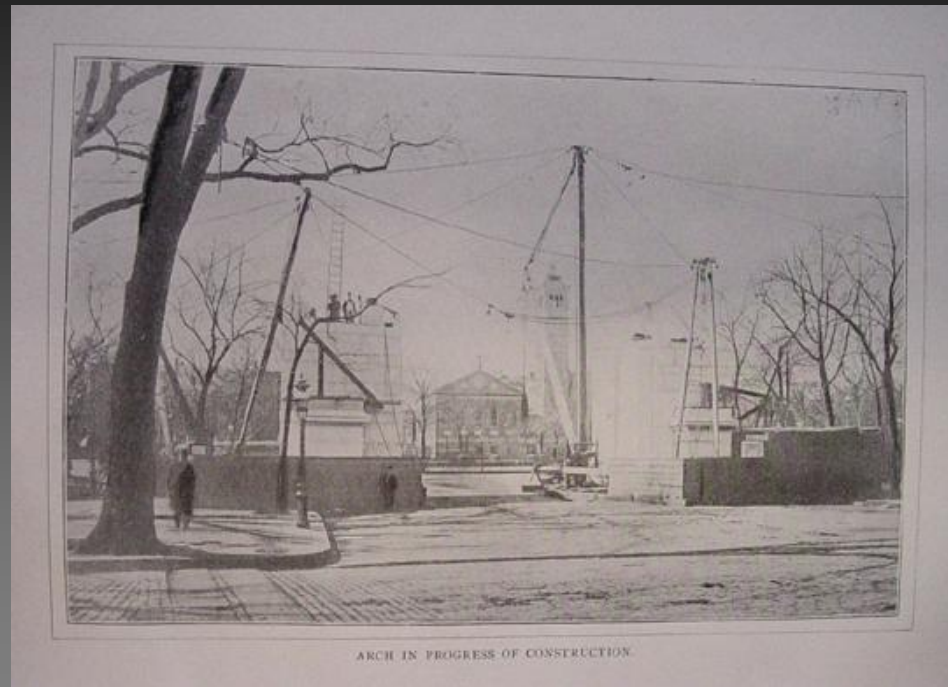
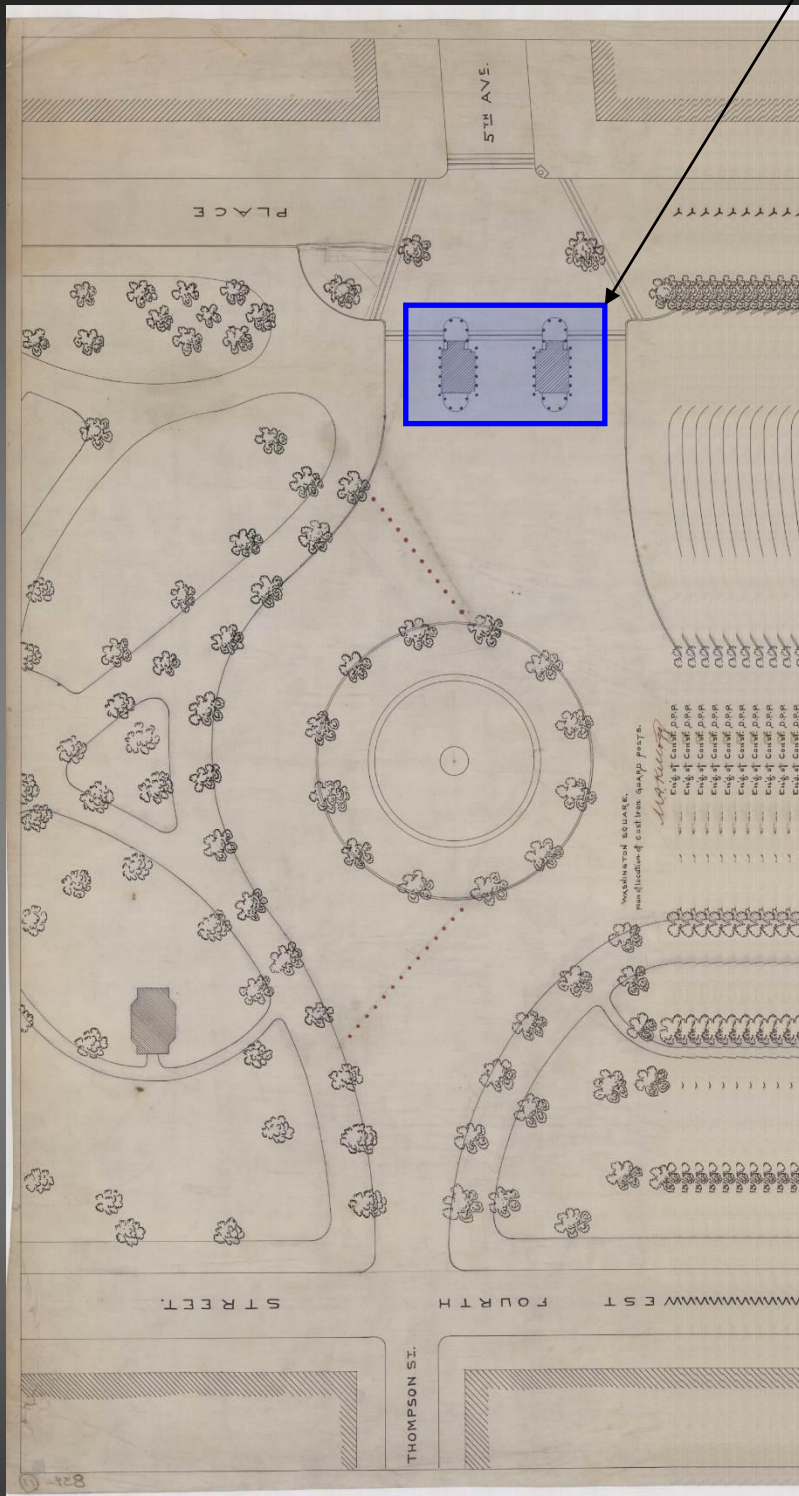
OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Arch

1889 VAUX AND WHITE DRAWINGS

ARCH CONSTRUCTED 1890-1895



The contract for building the Arch, was awarded to David H. King who had just finished the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty. The groundbreaking ceremony occurred on April 30, 1890.



The final monument installed in Washington Square Park is a Memorial Flagpole, dedicated to the local heroes of World War I. The flagpole, with a base designed by McKim, Mead and White, was originally located in the center of the view through the Arch. The flagpole was dedicated in 1920 and donated to the park by the Washington Square Association. In 1930, the flagpole was moved southeast of the Arch where it remains.

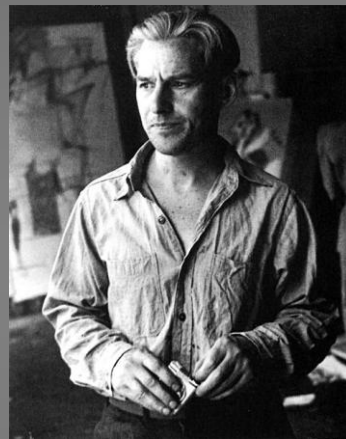


Washington Square South and the neighboring MacDougal Alley and Mews welcomed the arrival of many artist and writers. Greenwich Village was on the road to becoming the “American equivalent of the Left Bank and Latin Quarter”.

The Washington Square Outdoor Art Show was conceived in the spring of 1932 by artist Vernon Carroll Porter as a way to help artist sell their work and occupied the south and west sides of the Square and surrounding blocks. Early artist on display included Jackson Pollack, Willem DeKooning and Alice Neel.



Jackson Pollack



Willem DeKooning



Alice Neel



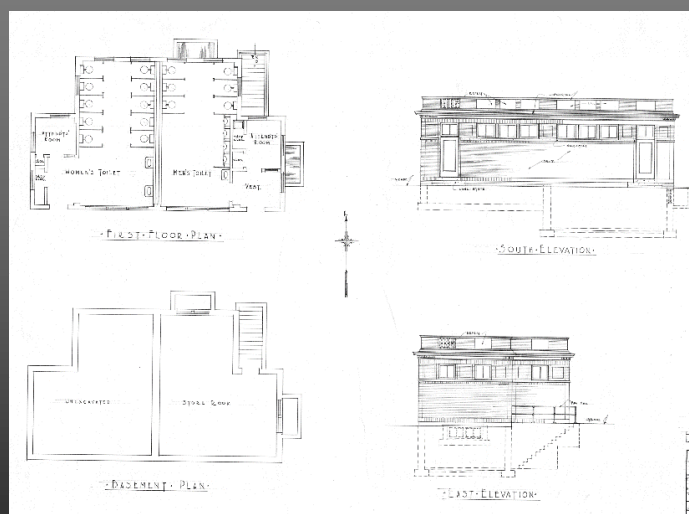
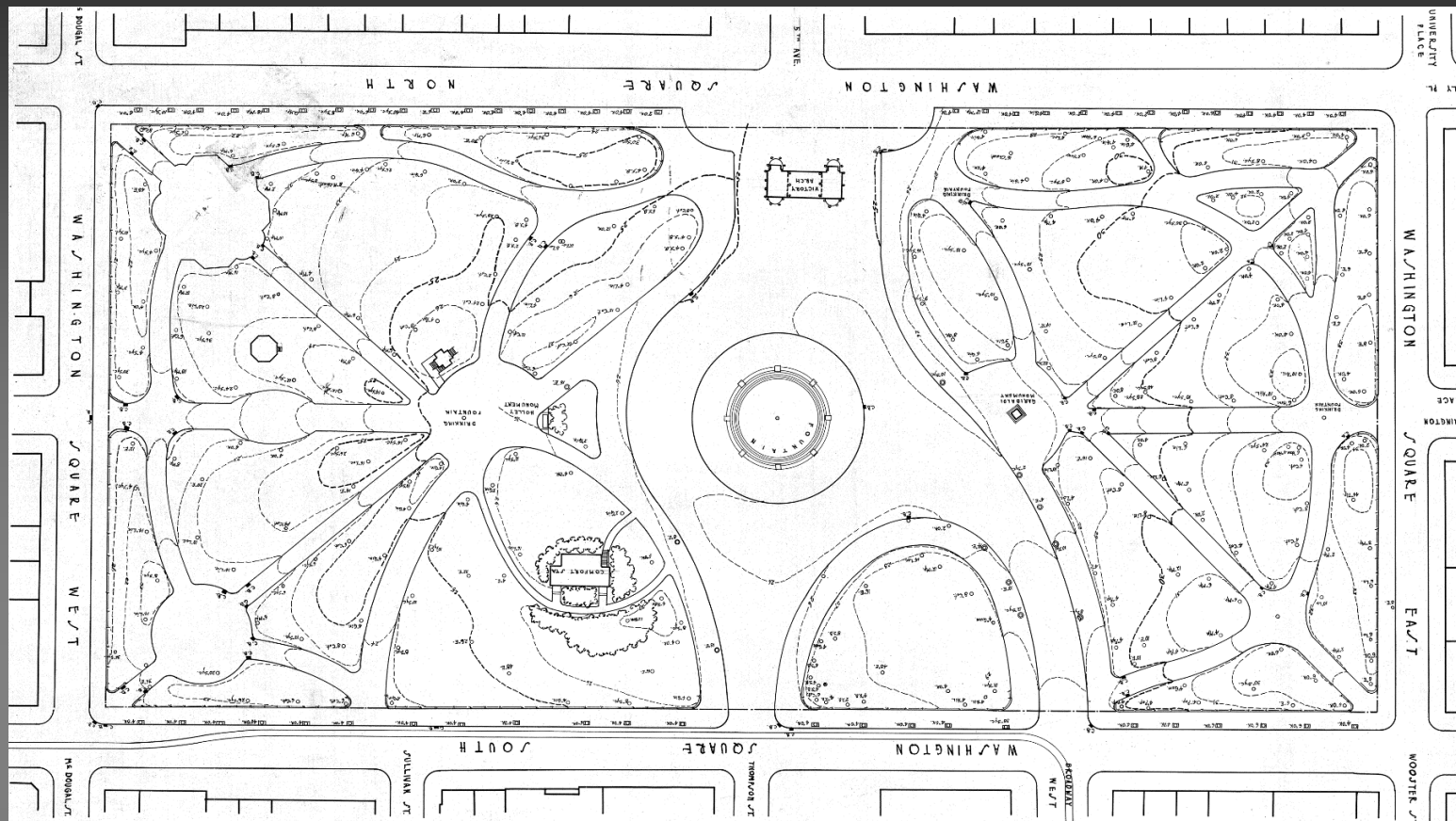
In 1934, Robert Moses was appointed as the city's Park Commissioner under Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. Moses spent his first year in office calling for the repair of some of the neglected parks in the city including Washington Square. The fountain was in need of repair and the roof of the Washington Arch was leaking. The Parks Department renovated the fountain into a wading pool for children by adding four concrete steps around the inside of the stone rim to access the shallow waters inside.



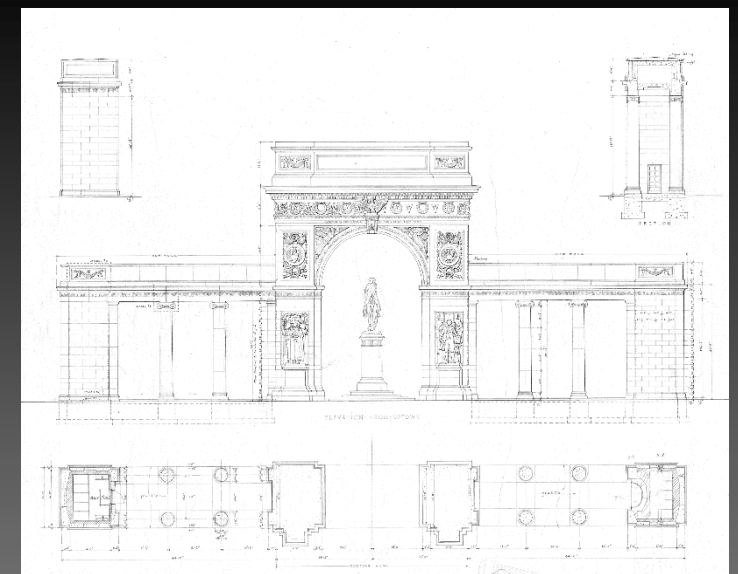
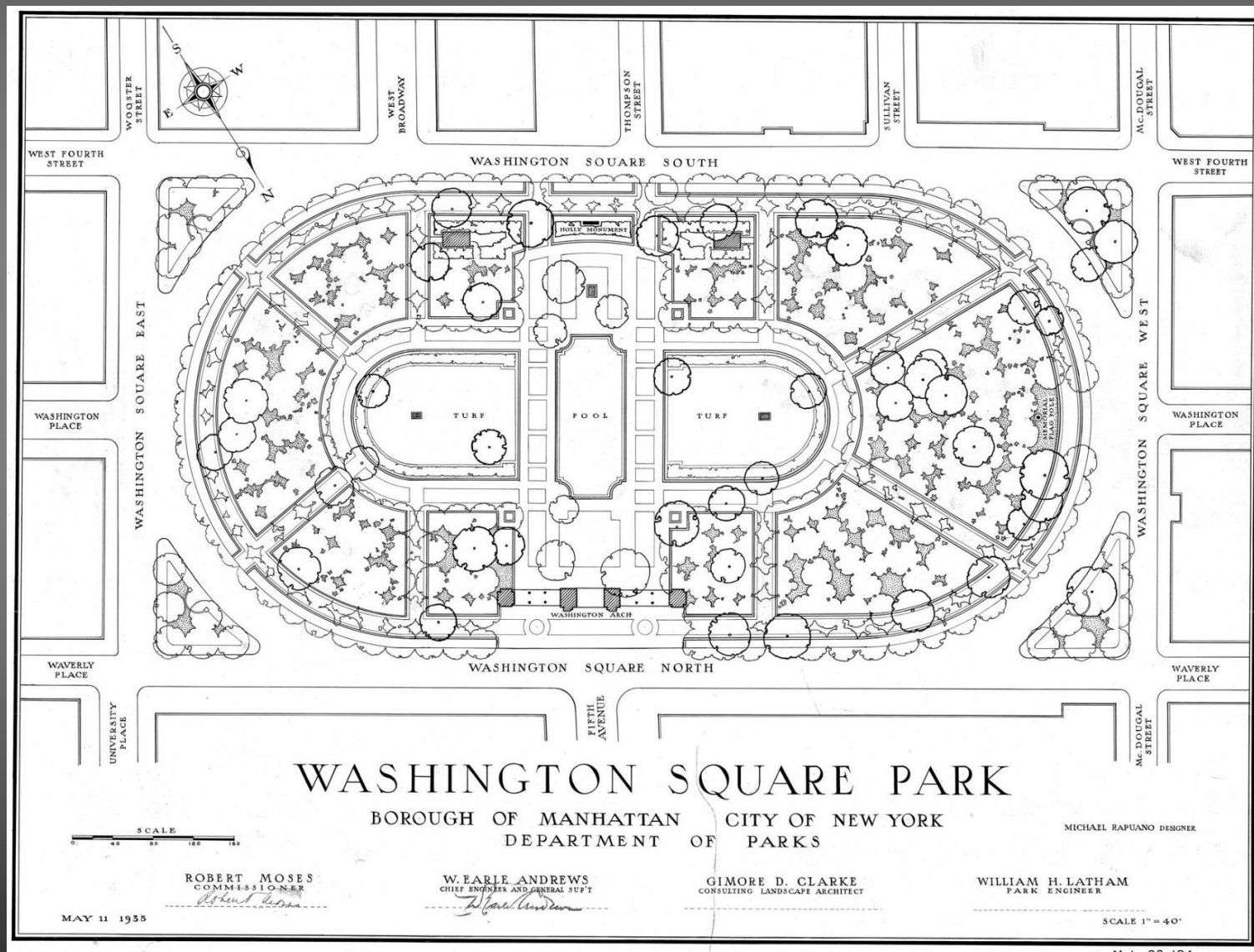
Mayor LaGuardia and Robert Moses



In addition to the new wading pool, a new comfort station and tool shed were constructed and repairs were made to the leaking roof of the Arch. The Chess Plaza may have also been installed around this time.



Within a year, the community's view of Robert Moses as a friend of the park would quickly vanish as a local paper reported on the changes he planned for Washington Square Park. On March 14, 1935, the Villager ran a story entitled "Official Plans for the complete remodeling of Washington Square Park will shortly be made public." When residents saw the plans, they were outraged. Moses' plan designed by Landscape Architect Gilmore Clarke for the park was a complete reversal of the parks existing design.

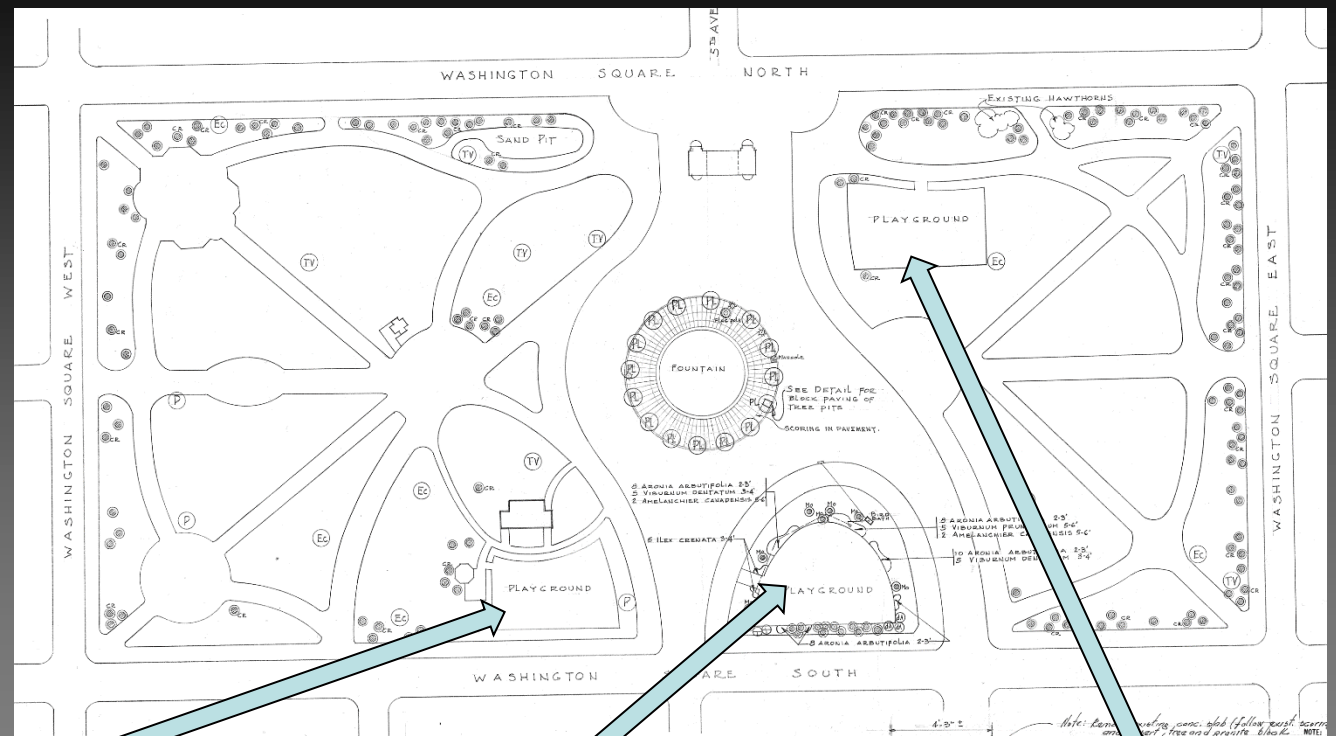


Gilmore Clarke

The residents around the square were determined to stop Moses' plans for the park and organized the "Save Washington Square Committee" to unify the efforts of the Washington Square Association, The Greenwich Village Association and dozens of other neighborhood interest groups.

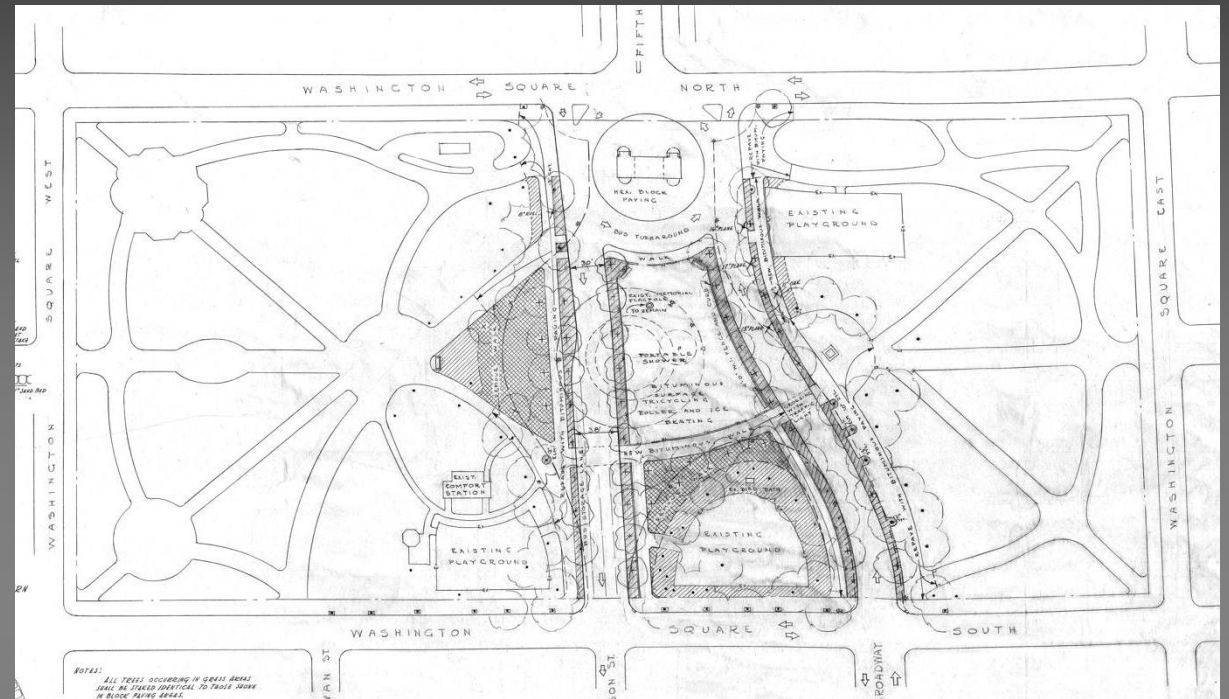
The park was the first major project that Moses was not able to fully implement. He ceded defeat and allowed the park to deteriorate.

By the 1940's, plans were prepared to restore and improve the square without changing the present park character. Moses proposes four new playgrounds for the growing population of families and constructs four playgrounds, one at each quadrant.



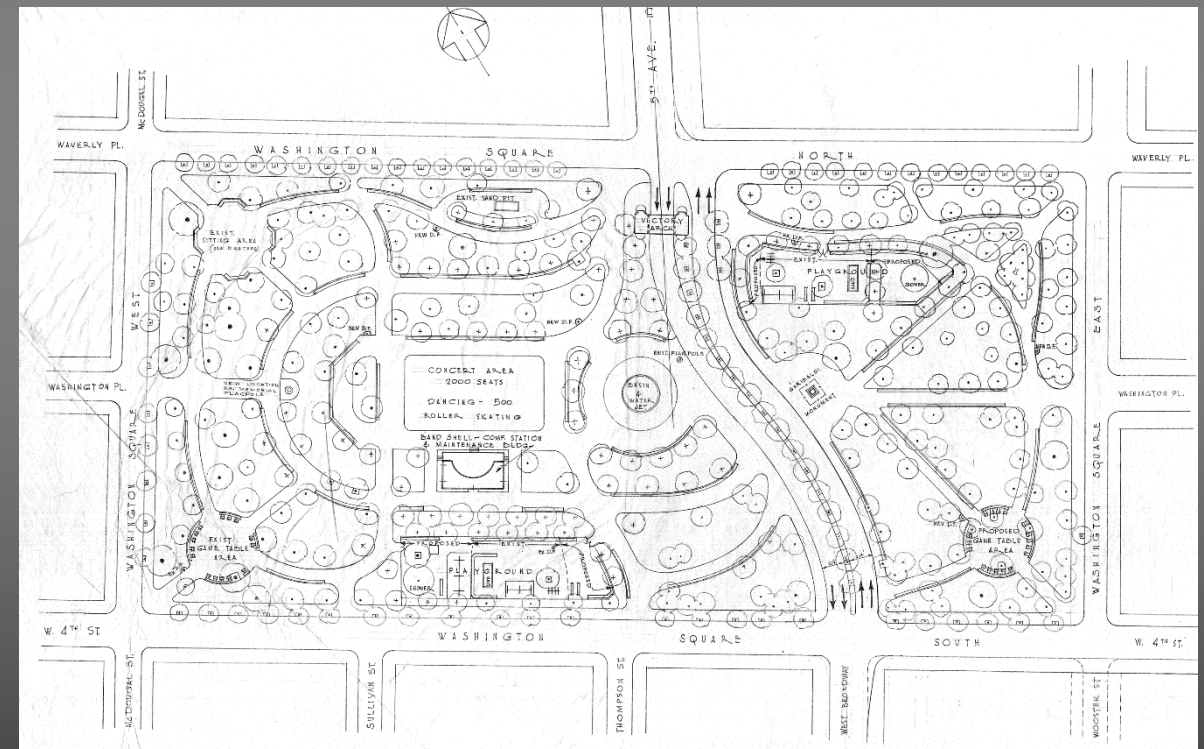
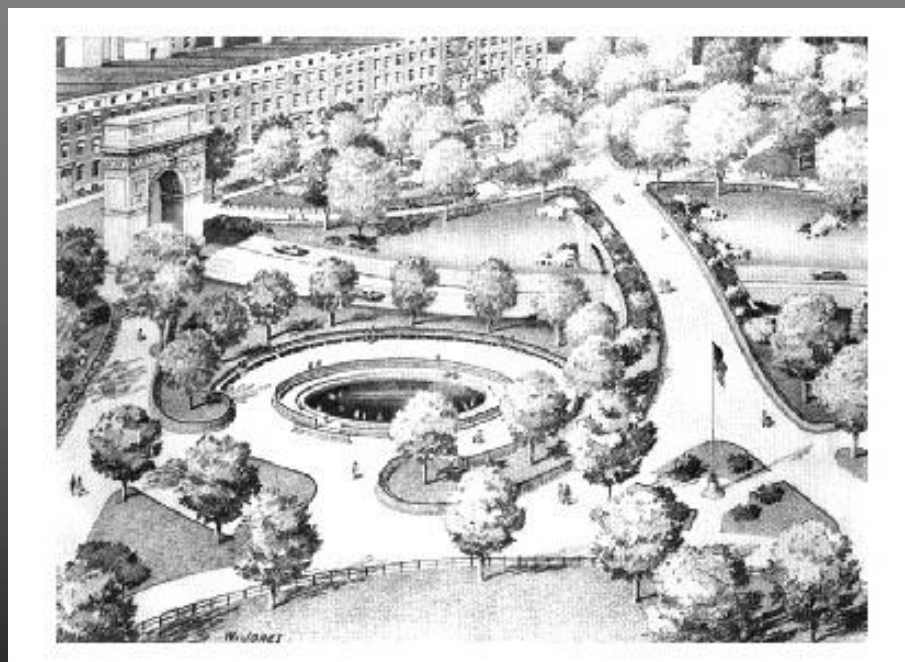
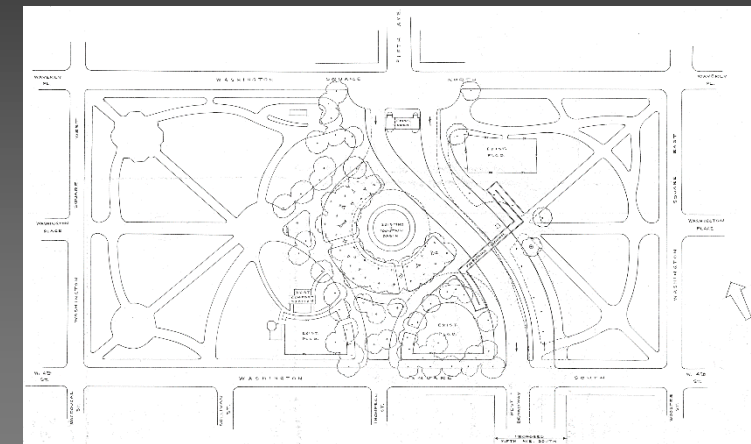
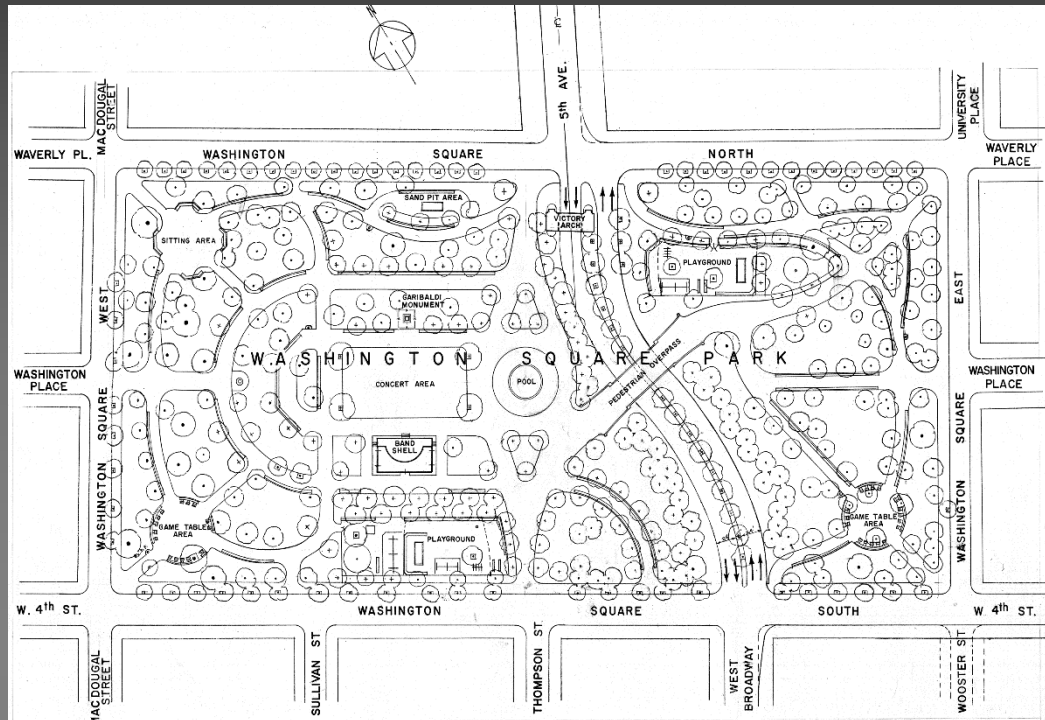
President Truman's Housing Act of 1949 once again set the stage for Moses to attempt to continue to run a major street through a new designed park. The Housing Act called for a an increase in "housing production" through the clearance of slums and blighted area. Protest were heard from residents and business owners who felt their neighborhood was not a "slum" but a community of working artist, a second generation of immigrants who depended upon affordable rents.

In 1952, a new proposed plan called for the elimination of the fountain and created two north-south roads through the park. Between the two roads would be a playground and a roller-skating rink. The plan required children to cross a major thoroughfare in order to get to play areas and causing concern to local parents, including Shirley Hayes, a young mother of three sons who often frequented the park.



Hayes and ether residents believed a plan to run a new major artery through the park would compromise the historic character of the Village and deny thousands of local residents and visitors access. Hayes began a fight to "Save the Square" that lasted for seven years. Hayes, along with community activist Edith Lyons, organized the Washington Square Park Committee, which composed of thirty-six community groups. Hayes urged that "provisions for healthy family living and some vestige of quite and beauty must be allowed to survive."

After significant opposition, Borough President Robert F. Wagner agreed to pull the plan and to work with the neighborhood to find alternatives. But, Robert Moses, insisted that a roadway through the park was a necessity of his scheme to beautify Greenwich Village and increase property values south of the Square. Several alternate plans for the roadways were proposed. Which included a recessed roadway through the park with a footbridge linking the park. This plan was quickly nicknamed “the Big Ditch” by Villagers.



Moses not one for compromise came back with a plan of a four-lane highway divided by a center mall planted with trees.

Hayes and her community allies rejected these proposals and requested the roadway closed to all motor vehicles and unify the park for more programed uses. The City Planning Commission issued a report warning the “closing Washington Square to traffic would be detrimental to the surrounding community and to the City.”



In 1958, a public hearing was held to discuss the roadway through the park. Bus loads of supporters, including Eleanor Roosevelt, a resident of 29 Washington Square Park West, crowded into City Hall to support Hayes. Moses opted to back off from his proposal in the hopes that Hayes' plan would be a failure.

On October 23, 1958, the Board of Estimates ordered a temporary closing of the park to test whether traffic would lessen or become worse.

On October 30th the park was closed to all cars, with the exception of the Fifth Avenue buses. The *New York Times* noted that, "Observation during different period of the day revealed no congestion.



OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Closure of Roadway to Buses Only

cc 1958

Months later, the experiment was extended to prohibit buses from the park altogether. In August 1959, Hayes and her supporters were victorious in their battle and the Board of Estimate permanently closed the park to vehicular traffic.

Moses had again been defeated by the residents of Greenwich Village.



OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Closure of Roadway to Buses Only

cc 1958

Around the time Washington Square Park was closed to traffic, growing numbers of folksingers were gathering around the fountain basin. Young Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, and David Bennett Cohen remained a steady fixture of park life and a dynamic epic center. In 1961 the Washington Square Association, along with then Parks Commissioner Newbold Morris, acted on their belief that the park should be tranquil and quiet. Police were ordered to remove “the folk singers and their followers” from the park. Newspapers announced the Beatnik riot. On Sunday, April 9, close to 3,000 “Beatniks,” including a 19-year-old Bob Dylan, came to the park to play their music in opposition of this ban. The protest was arranged by Izzy Young, head of the Folklore Center on MacDougal Street. Eventually the ban was lifted after more protests ensued and a 1,500-person petition was signed.



Ginsberg, Corso and Rosset



Izzy Young



Bob Dylan, WSP 1964

OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1960's and Social Changes

cc early 1960's

With the park now closed to traffic, the community felt that a redesign of the park was in order. It had been almost a century since the Park's last major redesign but by now it had also become a hangout for the homeless, drug addicts and other objectionable characters.

While discussing what actions to take on the park, Villagers kept in mind the ideas put forth by Jane Jacobs. Jacob sites Washington Square as one of the best examples of a successful square. She paid special attention to the usage of the central fountain with its: Sunken concrete circular basin, dry most of the year, bordered with four steps that forms an outer rim a few feet above ground level. In effect, this is a circular arena, a theater in the round, and that is how it is used. Jacobs had come to the conclusion that the best way to deal with undesirables is to make the area in question as attractive as possible to attract other users.



Jane Jacobs



OVERALL HISTORY

► HISTORICAL PLANS

1960's and Social Changes

cc early to mid 1960's

Drugs first came into the park around the same time as the folksingers were gathering at the fountain. In a 1964 article in the New York times analyzing the unique sociology of Washington Square and how each of the park's distinct populations staked out its own territory. The walk between the Holley statue and the chess area in the southwest corner was designated "junkie row." Through the 1960s drug dealers aggressively expanded their turf in the park.



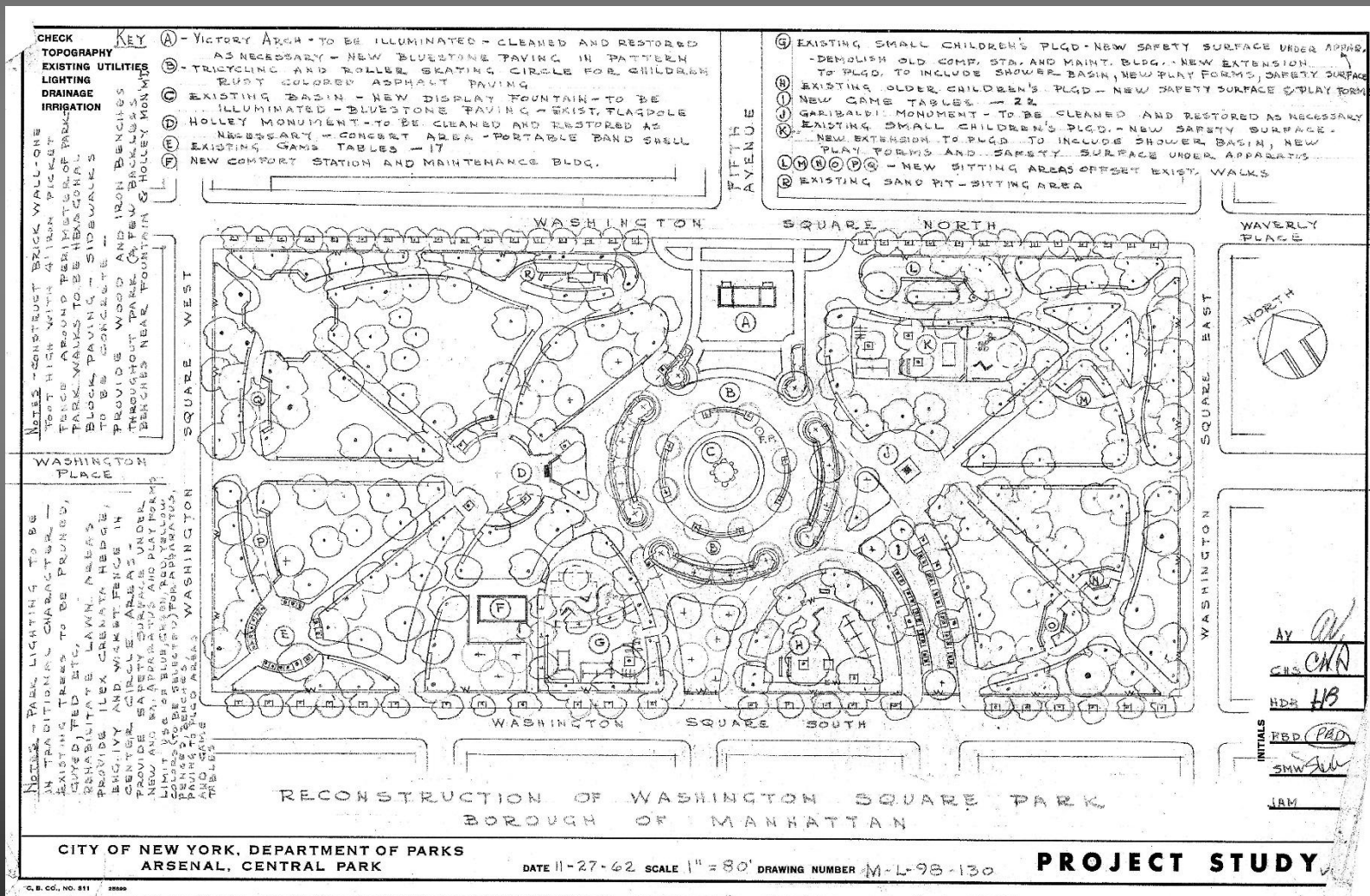
OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1960's and Social Changes

cc mid 1960's

After 1962, Newbold Morris, who had succeeded Robert Moses as the Parks Commissioner, contracted landscape architect Gilmore D. Clark to redesign Washington Square Park. Residents around the Square were not impressed. In an effort to create a park that would be acceptable to the neighborhood, Mayor Robert F. Wagner ordered that Commissioner Morris work together with a local committee of experts in the redesign of the Square.



OVERALL HISTORY

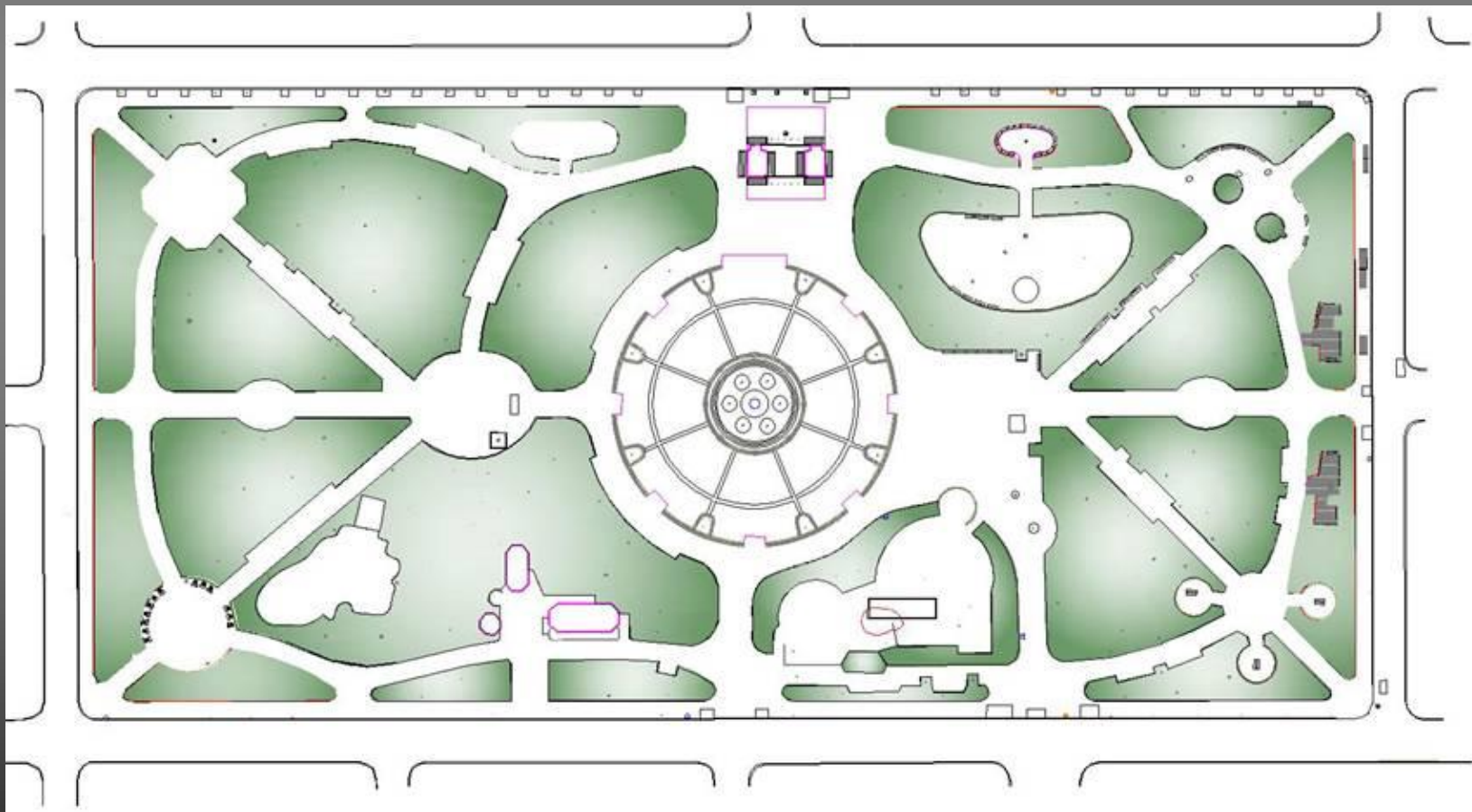
► HISTORICAL PLANS

1967 Community Redesign of the Park

cc mid to late 1960's

After three years, the committee produced their recommendations for a design led by Robert Nichols, the landscape architect of the 1969 redesign of the Washington Square Park. The refurbished Square - those involved preferred to call it a restoration rather than a redesign - maintained the gently curving walks and diagonal paths while creating new urban expressions throughout the park including corner entrances defined by concrete walls, new play areas and a performance stage.

The most dramatic change to the park was around the central fountain-the park core where once lived a road since the 1870's. The removal of the road allowed the opportunity to create new public spaces around the central fountain for the creation of a large sunken plaza and adjacent raised plaza. The fountain area caused the most contention where some residents wanted an ornamental fountain to be installed to which Jane Jacobs replied that "as soon as you have an ornamental fountain, you'll need a fence around it." The community was evenly split on the issue and a tied vote at a community meeting was decided by the chair in favor of retaining the existing fountain. Renovations to the park were completed on December 6, 1970 at a cost of \$1,559,900.



1969 PLAN

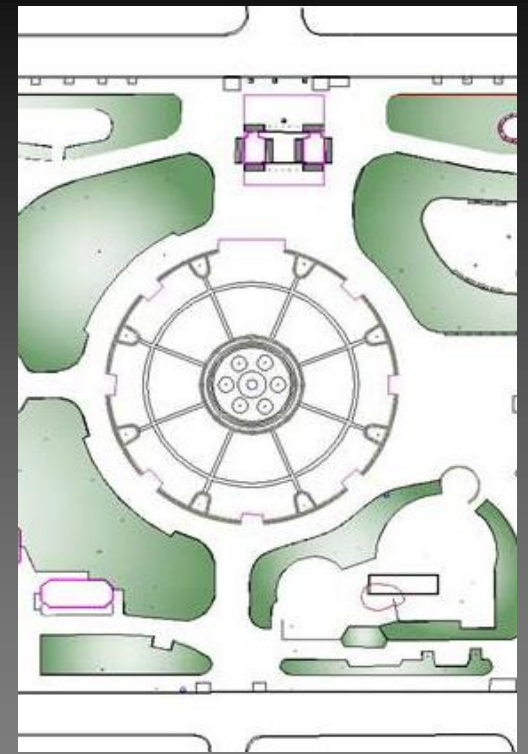
OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

cc late 1960's

The greatest change occurred at a time during a modern-trend in landscape architecture with significant hardscapes, grade changes and the introduction of concrete walls. In order to create a two-tiered central space and retain the fountain in-place, excessive fill was placed over the old roadbed along the plaza perimeter walkway ringed by concrete retaining walls with eight openings for access, seven of which were shallow steps and one paved steep concrete ramp for vehicular access closest to the Arch. The sunken plaza was decoratively paved with various red tones of hexangular concrete pavers and concrete radial bands. Surrounding the sunken plaza were new shade trees planted in concrete planters along a encircling walkway with benches only along the western lawn.



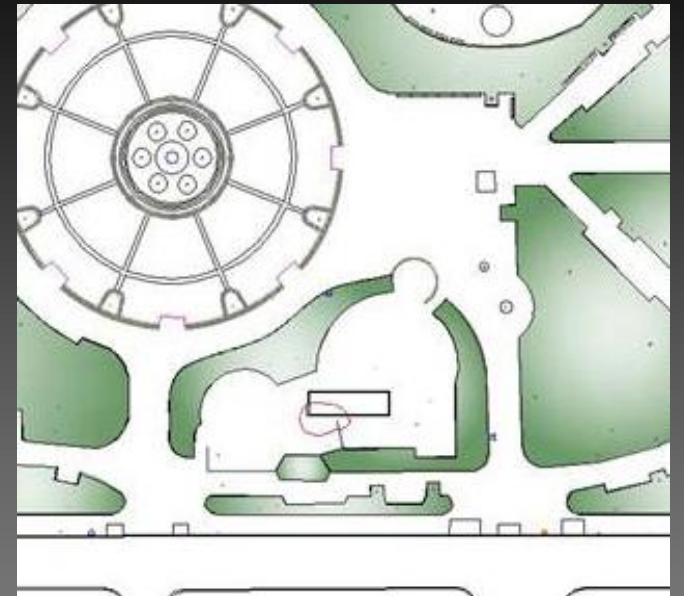
OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Central Plaza

Excessive pavement to the south and east retained some remnant of the previous roadbed. South of the plaza between Thompson Street and La Guardia Place was an elevated podium enclosed with concrete walls and fencing created for teenagers paved with brick was called the "Teen Plaza". A circular stage area was formed by the raised podium overlooking the large paved asphalt paved plaza with the relocated Garibaldi monument. The stage was used for concerts and performances, it served as the setting for the Washington Square Music Festival's outdoor summer concerts, coordinated since 1977 but began in 1959.



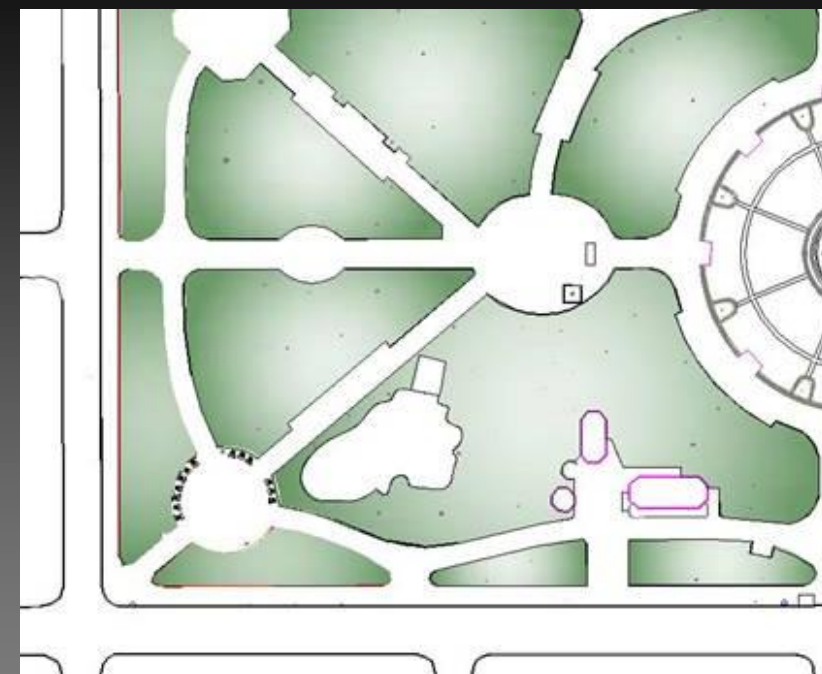
OVERALL HISTORY

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Teen Plaza and Performance Stage

►HISTORICAL PLANS and PHOTOGRAPHS

Along the western portion of the park, a secondary circular plaza for the relocated Holly monument attracted smaller gatherings. An "adventure" playground was constructed and intended for older children near the southwest corner with wooden play equipment and three prominent "mounds" asphalt covered hills and three foot high concrete walls with new chess tables enclosing the previous open chess plaza.



OVERALL HISTORY

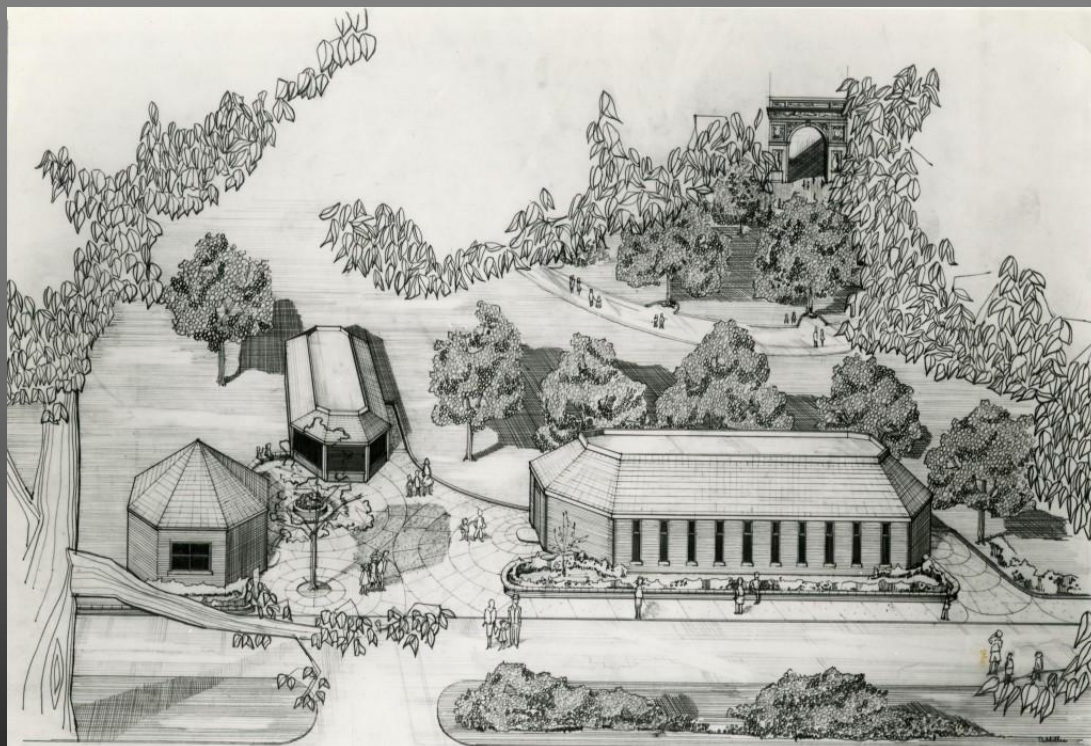
Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Adventure Playground/Mounds and Chess Plaza

►HISTORICAL PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Local architect Edgar Tafel's drawings were chosen as the winning design for for three new park buildings. Tafel was a member of the committee for the 1967 redesign of the park as well as being President of the Washington Square Association. Tafel was an apprentice to Frank Lloyd Wright until he left the firm in 1941.

Tafel's proposal retained the westernmost building of the three individual buildings. This small octagonal structure served as the tool shed for the park and was constructed during the 1930's. Tafel's design for the additional two buildings related to the octagonal tool shed during the 1969 renovation of the park. His placement of new buildings created a public courtyard that allow access to each structure along the southern portion of the park. The cluster of buildings entrances faced the decorative concrete pavers courtyard which lead to a vehicular drive along west 4th Street. The center building was used as park offices, while the easternmost building was used as a public restroom. The buildings were constructed of brick with slate roofs.



OVERALL HISTORY

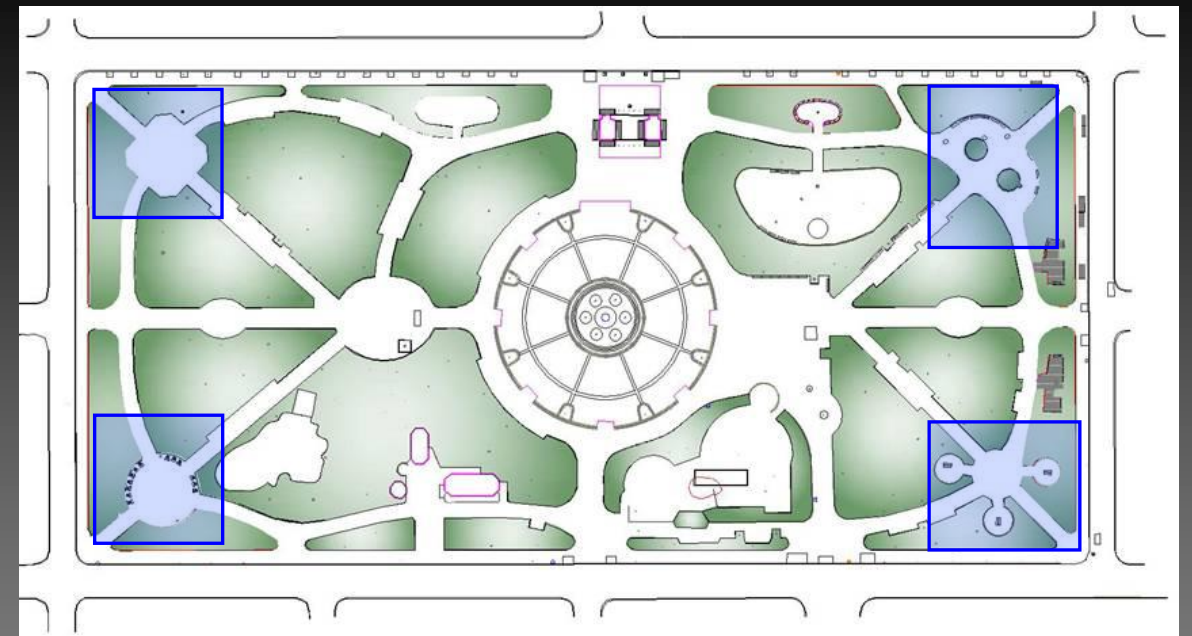
►HISTORICAL PLANS and PHOTOGRAPHS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Cluster of New Park Buildings

The largest entrance to Washington Square Park is at the north side of the park at the base of Fifth Avenue. This entrance is 150' wide and leads through and around the Washington Arch to the central fountain.

Entrances at all four corners of the park where adjusted and others reconfigured to allow for small isolated seating areas within the landscapes. These paved areas had similar defined concrete walls that defined these spaces.



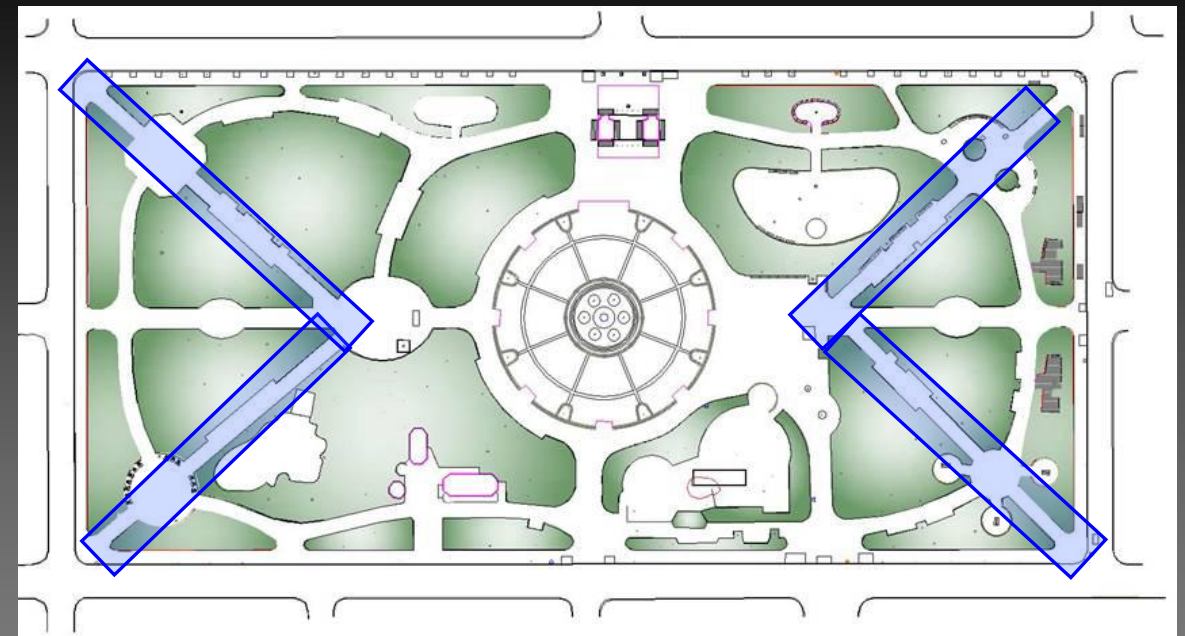
OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Park Entrances

The “historic” diagonal paths from each corner entrance leads visitors toward the Garibaldi or the Holley plaza where paths intersect direct paths to tight confined areas of congregation to sprawling paved by Garibaldi. The majority of the paths in Washington Square Park are covered with asphalt This includes all paths leading into the park from the entrances on the east and west sides of the park, the path around the perimeter of the park, and the path that encircles the central fountain.



OVERALL HISTORY

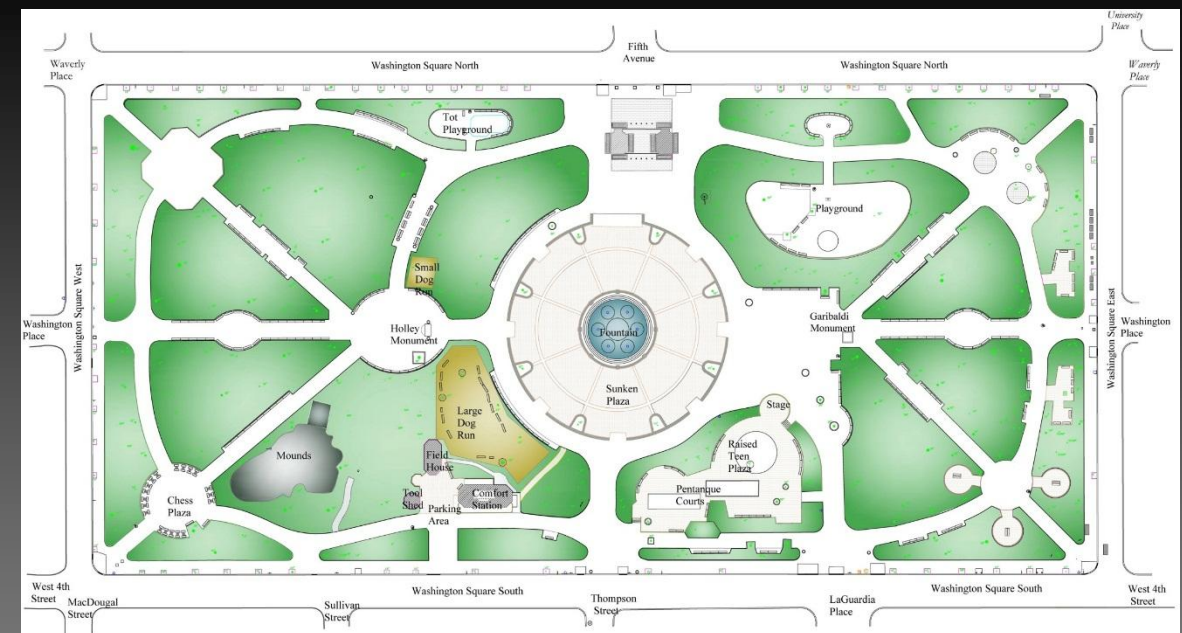
►HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan

Diagonal Paths

The greatest changes of the 1970's park also brought additional crime. Sitelines throughout the park were diminished with the insertion of the sunken plaza, raised podium, concrete walls and mounds. The placements of the Garibaldi and Holley monuments along paths hampered pedestrian circulation while excessive pavements along the eastern portion overbearing park recalling the old drive.

Lawns turned to dust; garbage overflowed. Neighbors in the vicinity had come to accept the Square's crowded, carnival-like atmosphere as a condition to be enjoyed, endured, or ignored. During the mid 1970's, New York City was facing a devastating fiscal crisis. Families who could afford to move left in droves.

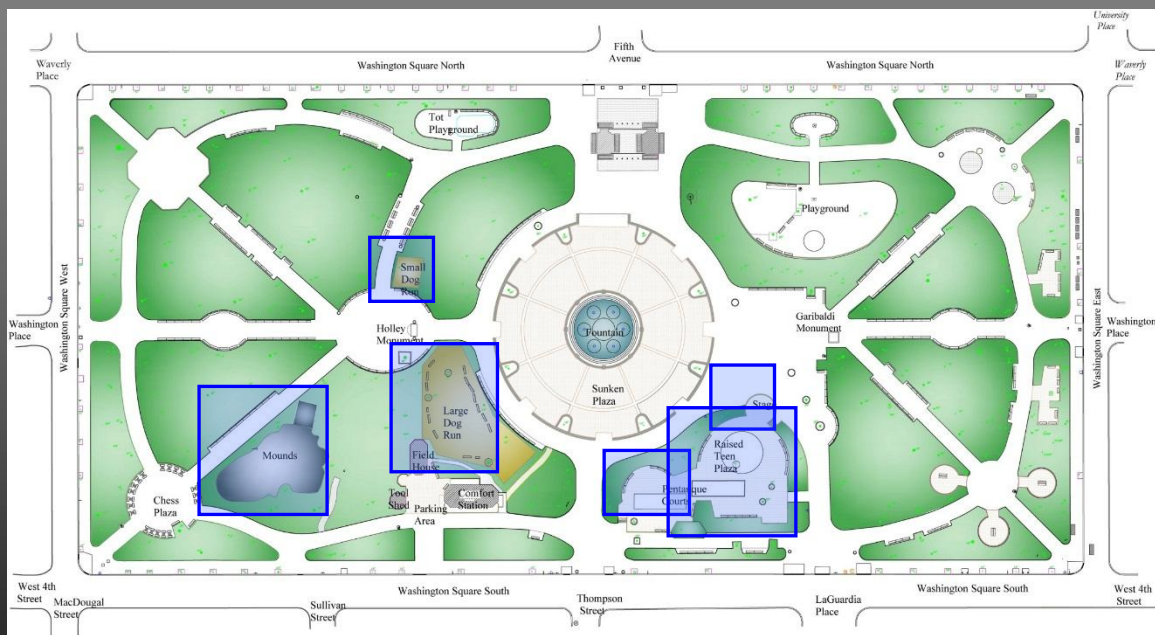


OVERALL HISTORY

►HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan – Decline Of The Park

Sitelines



1969-2005 ADDITIONS

OVERALL HISTORY

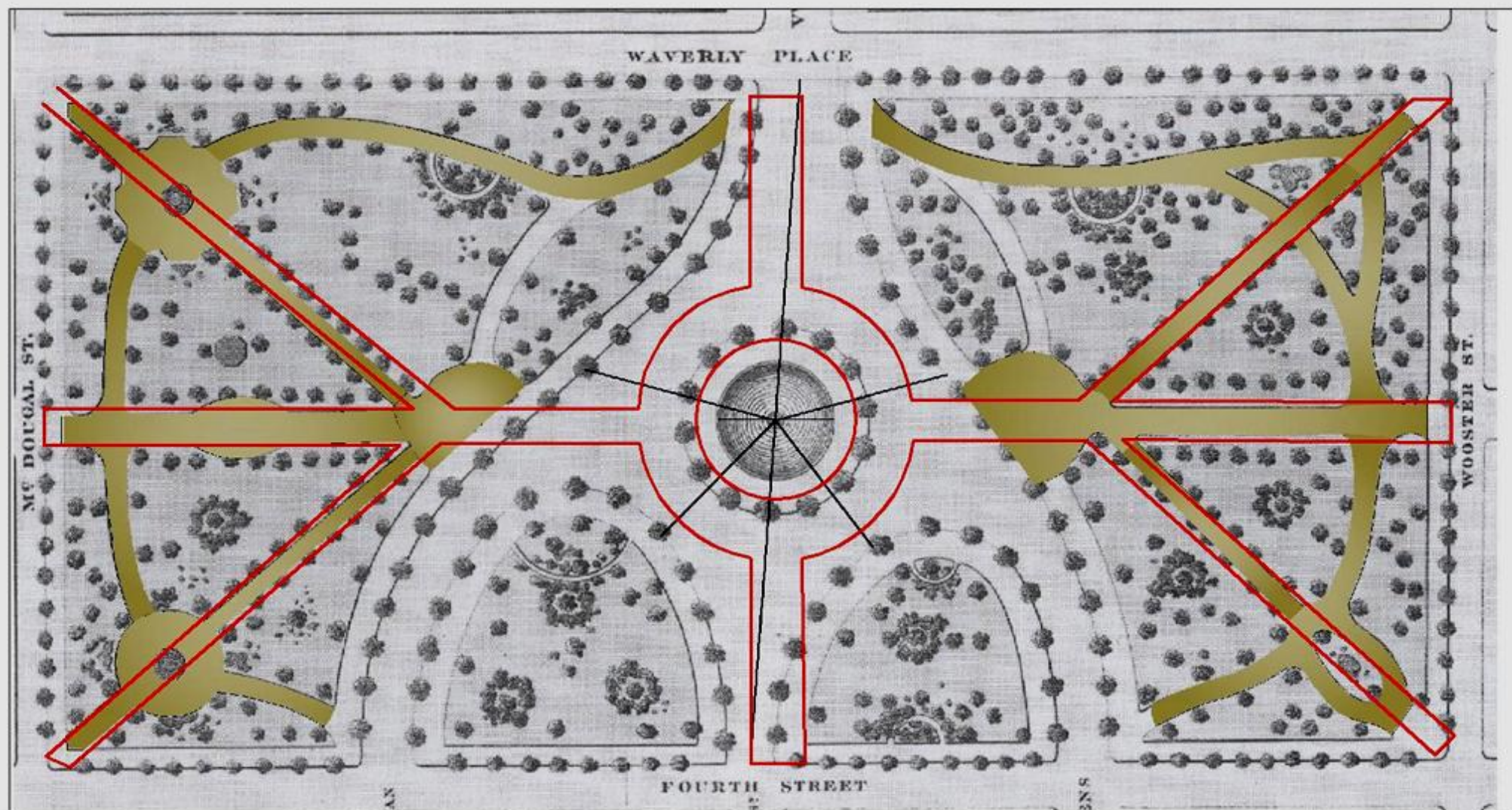
► HISTORICAL PLANS

Washington Square Park – Fifth Plan – Decline Of The Park

Sitelines

PRE RENOVATION SUNKEN PLAZA





1827 and 1870 HISTORIC PLANS

THE ORIGINAL 1852 DISPLAY FOUNTAIN WAS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK TO DEMONSTRATE THE CITY'S NEWEST ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT. THE BORDERS OF THE FOUNTAIN WAS CONSTRUCTED OF BLUE STONE. THE DIAMETER OF THE BASIN WAS 100 FEET AND THE NAME OF THE DESIGNER IS UNKNOWN.

IN 1871, MOULD STATED THAT A NEW FOUNTAIN WOULD BE CONSTRUCTED OF GRANITE WITH BRONZE CANDELABRA. DUE TO CONTROVERSY OF BOSS TWEED, MANY OF PARKS PROPOSED FOUNTAINS WERE NEVER BUILT INCLUDING WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK. THE REPLACEMENT OF THE ORIGINAL FOUNTAIN WAS FROM A RECYCLED FOUNTAIN FROM THE FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK. BY NOVEMBER OF 1871, THE CENTRAL PARK FOUNTAIN WAS REMOVED AND WAS REINSTALLED IN WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK IN 1873.

THE CENTRAL PARK FOUNTAIN WAS A NATURAL EXTENSION OF THE 'PICTURESQUE' PLAN FOR THE PARK. THE STONE BASIN HELD WATER AND WAS PLANTED WITH AQUATIC FLORA.

IN 1934, THE FOUNTAIN WAS IN NEED OF REPAIR. THE PARKS DEPARTMENT UNDER COMMISSIONER MOSES RENOVATED THE FOUNTAIN INTO A WADING POOL FOR CHILDREN BY ADDING FOUR CONCRETE STEPS AROUND THE INSIDE OF THE FOUNTAIN WHICH INCLUDED THE JETS.



c.1895 PHOTOGRAPH



c. 1935 PHOTOGRAPH



c.1907 PHOTOGRAPH



"...WE HAVE HERE ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE THINGS
IN AMERICA – AN INFORMAL THEATER IN THE ROUND."
JANE JACOBS, 1967



c. 1960 PHOTOGRAPHS



1852



1907



1935



c. 1950



c. 1960



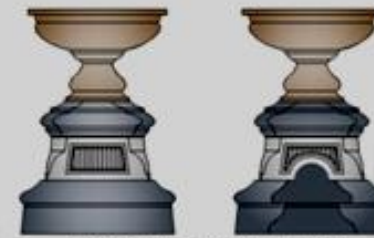
c. 1970

OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN
 ►DETAILS: WATER FEATURES



FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE WITH FOUNTAIN CENTERED TO ARCH



REPLICATE HISTORIC URNS



EXISTING CONDITIONS



MADISON SQUARE - JACOB WREY MOULD, DESIGNER



EXISTING CONDITIONS
OF CONCRETE STEPS



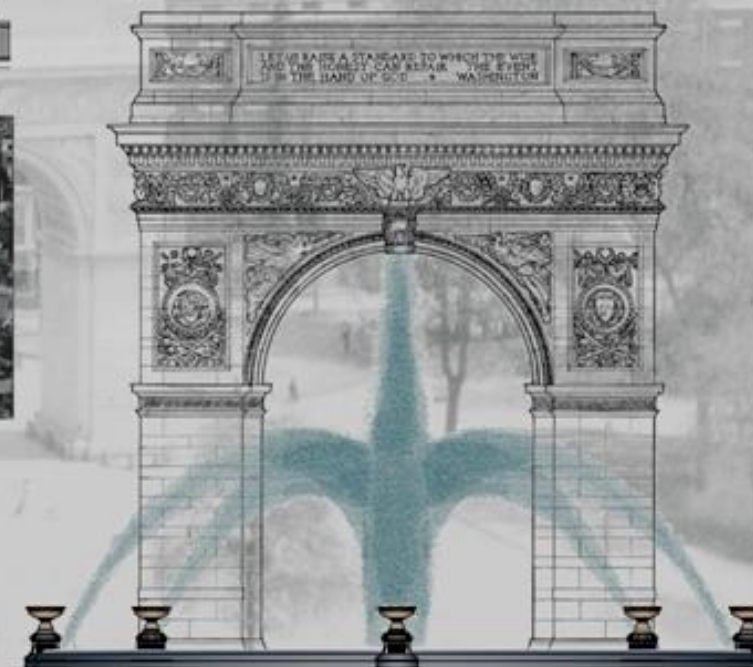
CIRCA 1940'S SIDE JETS USED FOR
SPRAY SHOWER FOR CHILDREN



CIRCA 1970'S SHOWING
DRAMATIC CENTER JET



CROSS SECTION THRU FOUNTAIN SHOWING GRANITE STEPS AND URNS



VIEW OF FOUNTAIN CENTERED ON ARCH FROM PARK

WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK - HISTORIC FOUNTAIN



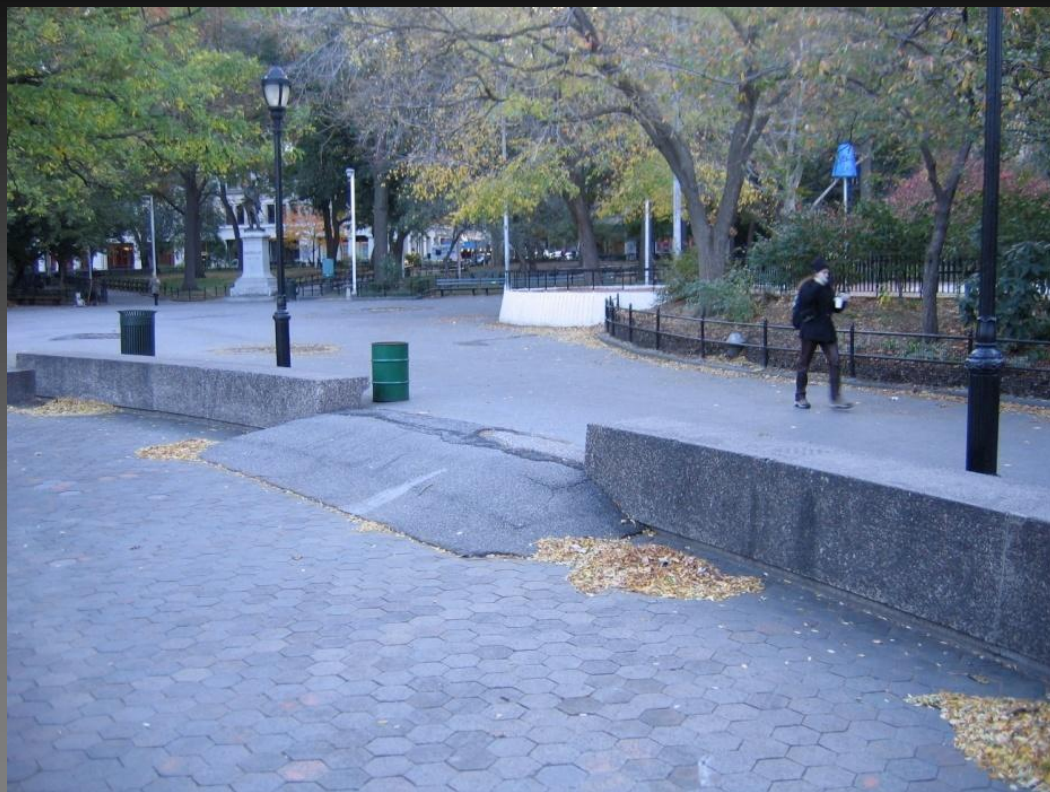
1966 PHOTOGRAPH



c. 1970 PHOTOGRAPH

OVERALL HISTORY

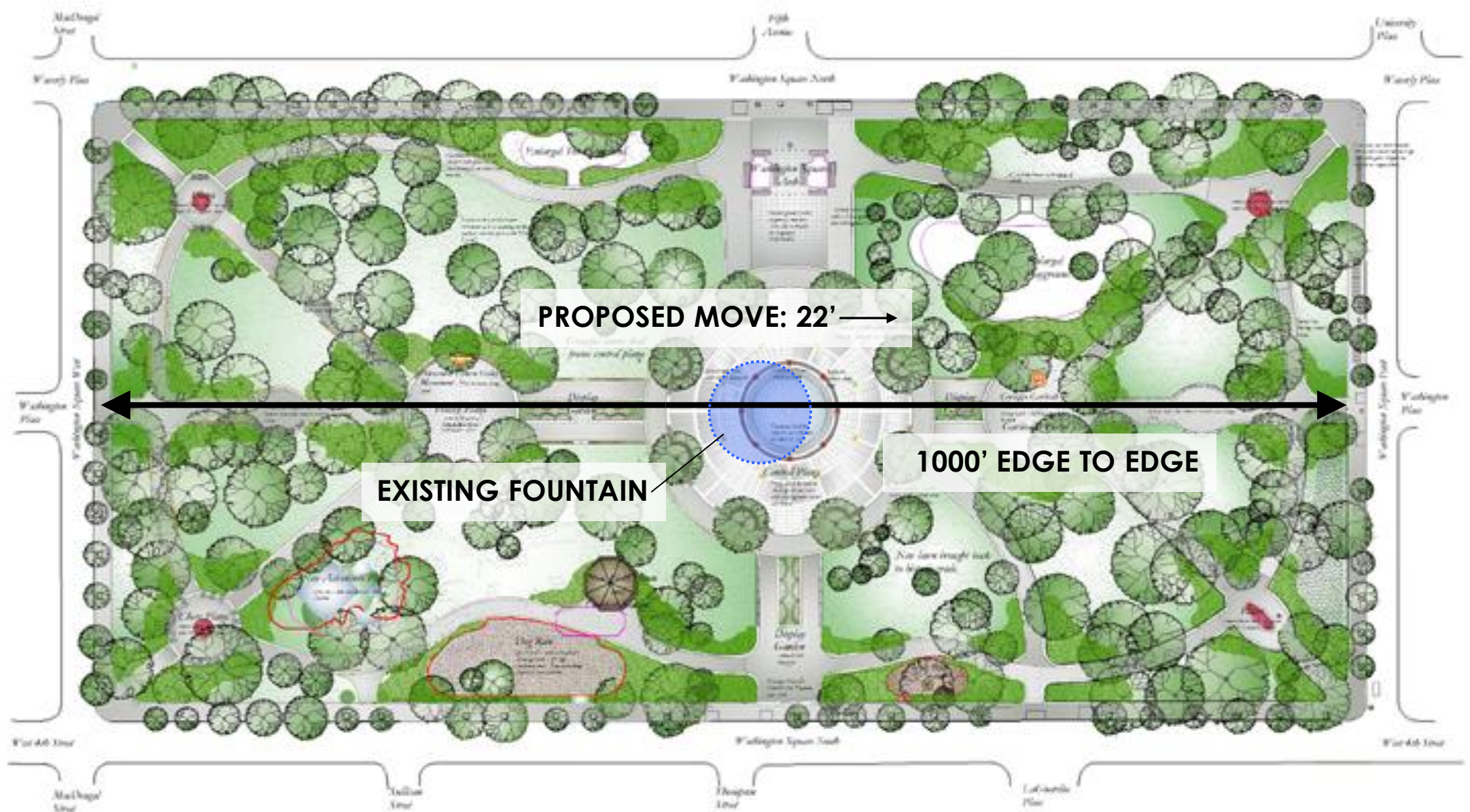
CENTRAL FOUNTAIN – SUNKEN PLAZA
► HISTORY



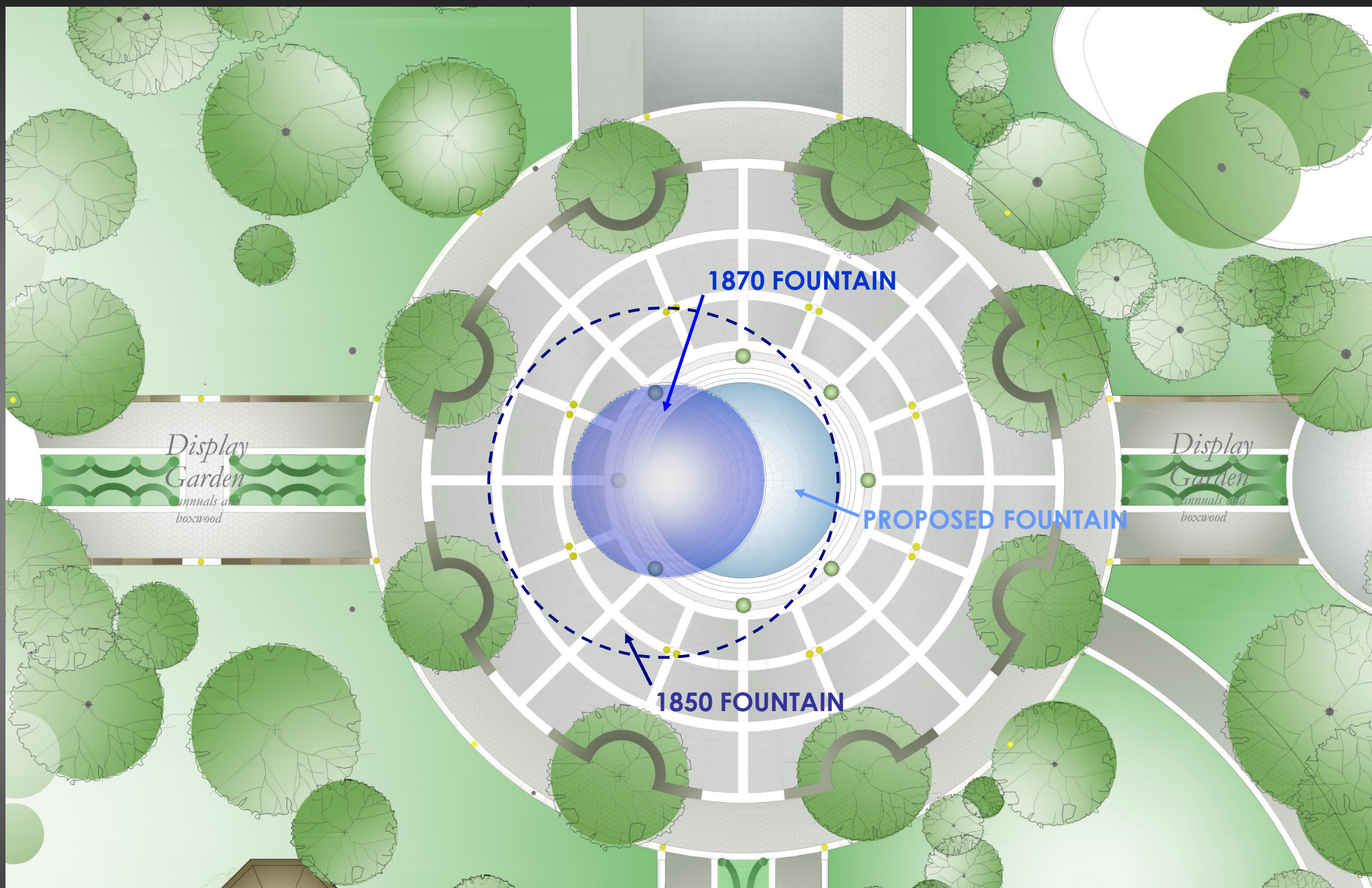


OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN – LEVELED PLAZA
► HISTORY



2005 PROPOSAL



2005 PROPOSAL WITH 1870 OVERLAY



OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN

►RAISED AND CENTRALLY RELOCATED



2005 PHOTOGRAPHS

OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN

► CONSERVATION

CONSERVATION APPROACH

①



FOOTINGS + FOUNTAIN INTERIOR

②

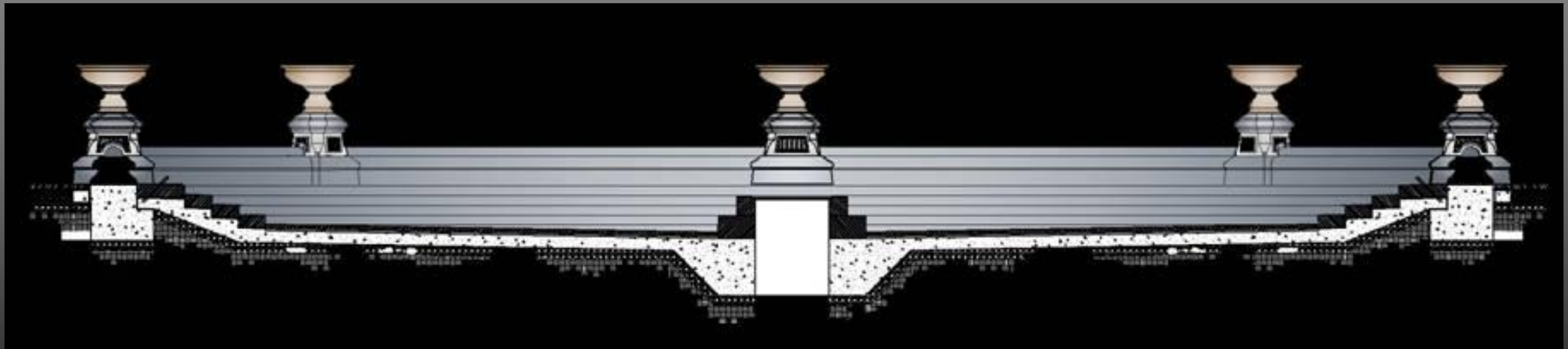
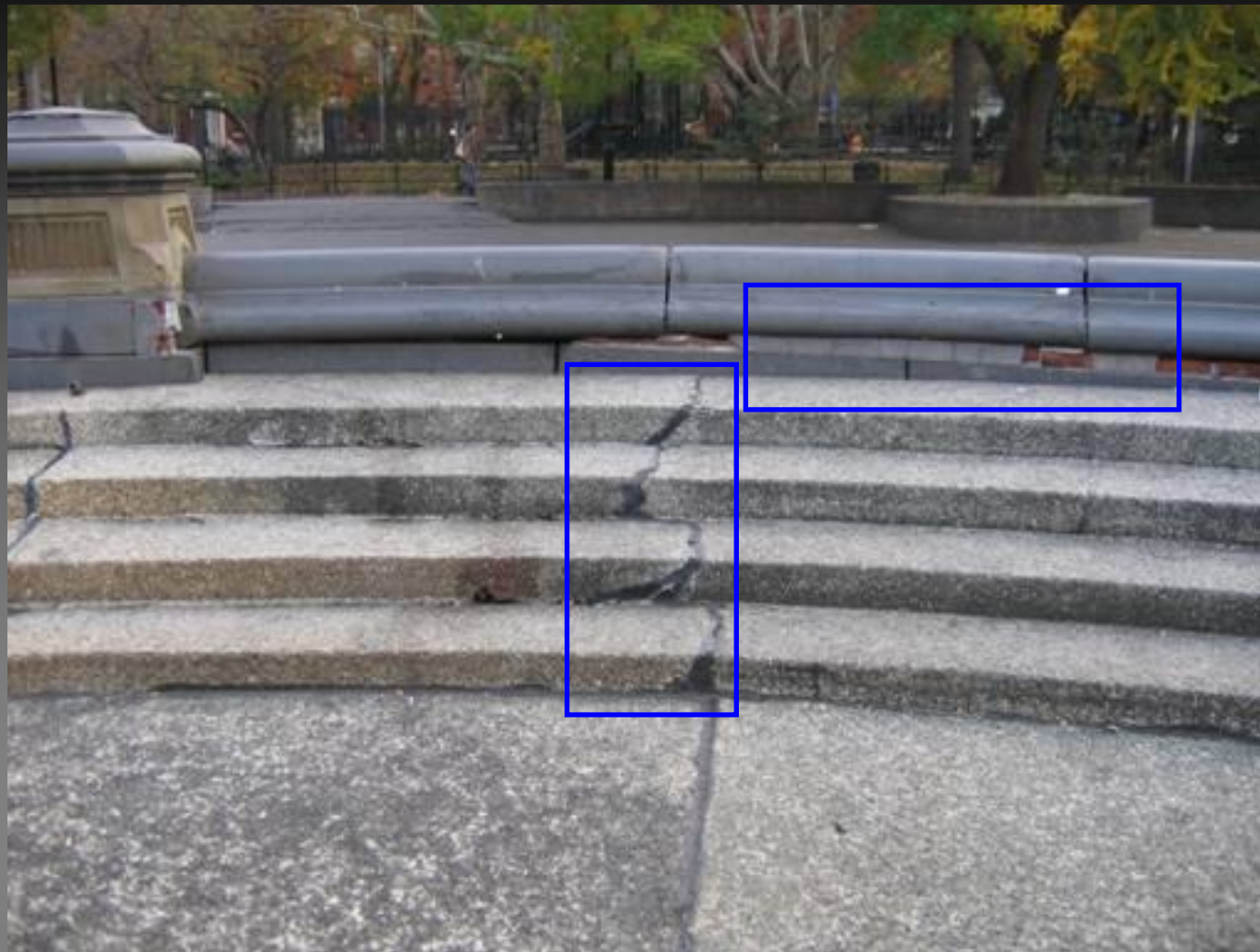


PLUMBING

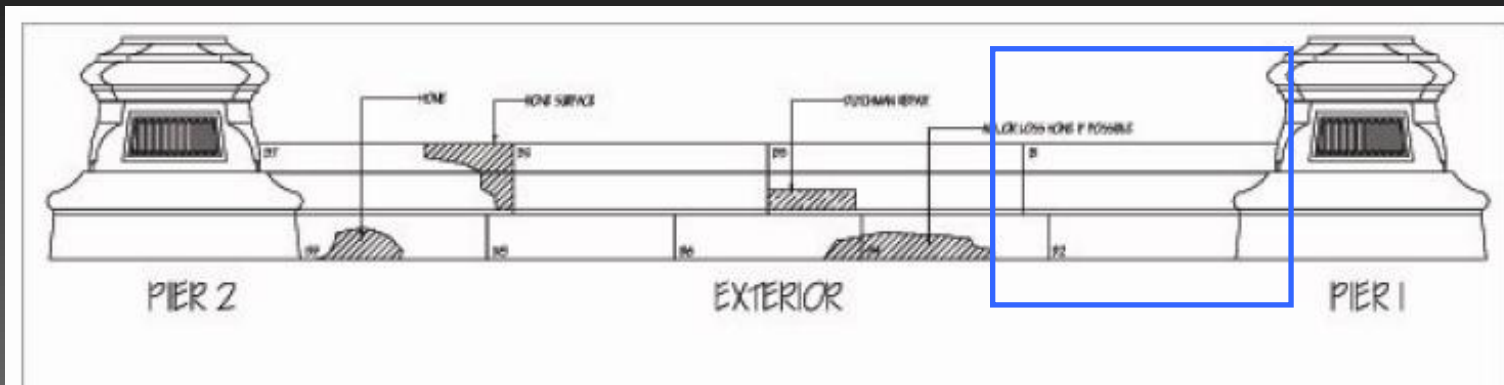
③



MASONRY + FOUNTAIN EXTERIOR



2005 PHOTOGRAPH + RENDERING



OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN
► CONSERVATION



OVERALL HISTORY

CENTRAL FOUNTAIN

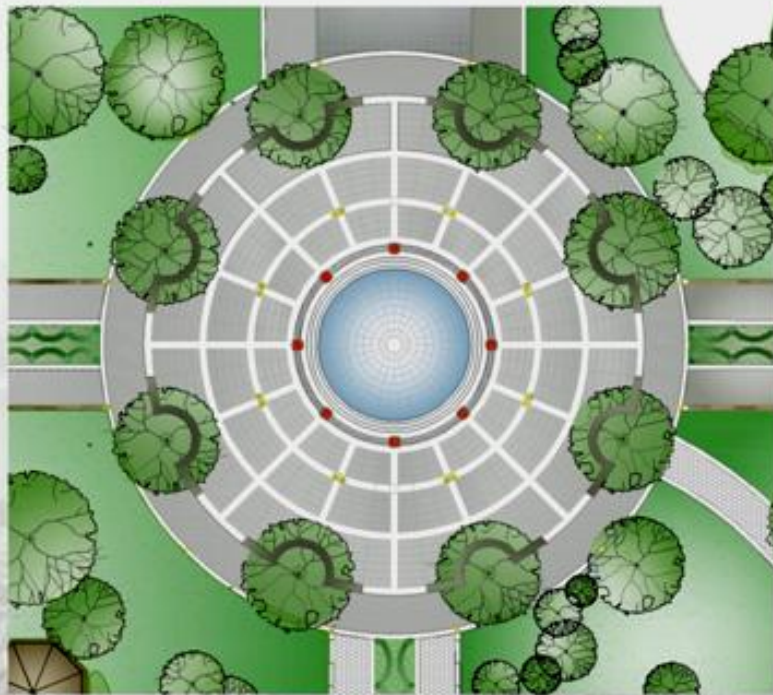
► CONSERVATION





OVERALL HISTORY

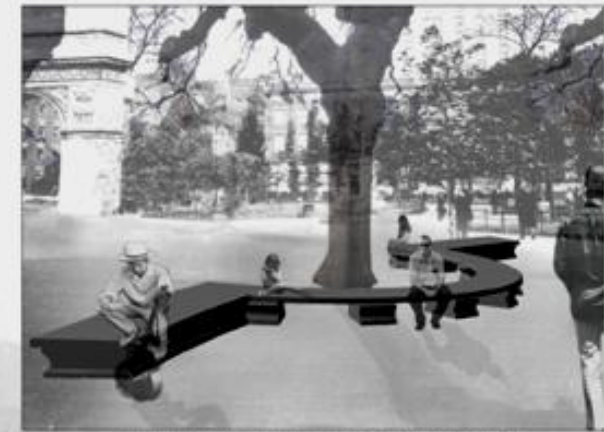
CENTRAL FOUNTAIN



PLAN OF CENTRAL PLAZA



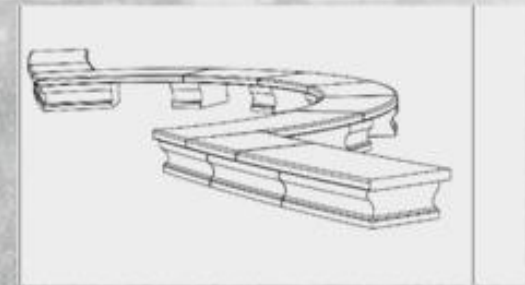
GRANITE SEATING WALLS



GRANITE SEATING WALLS - PERSPECTIVE



30" HIGH SEATING WALL



CIRCA 1970



RAMP



WALKWAY AROUND PLAZA

WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK - CENTRAL PLAZA

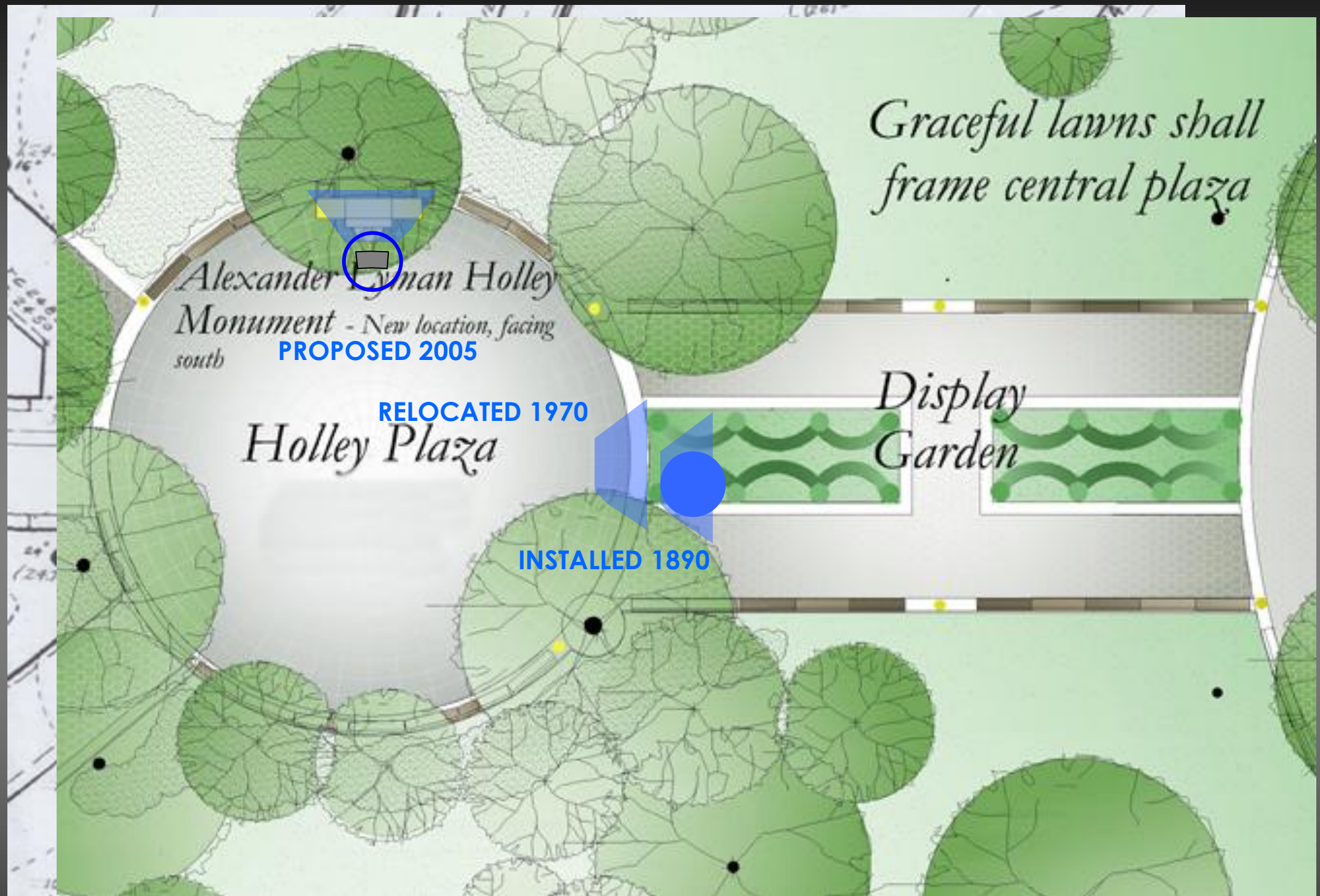






2005 PHOTOGRAPHS





1969 PLAN

2005 PROPOSED

OVERALL HISTORY

HOLLEY MONUMENT

HOLLEY MONUMENT

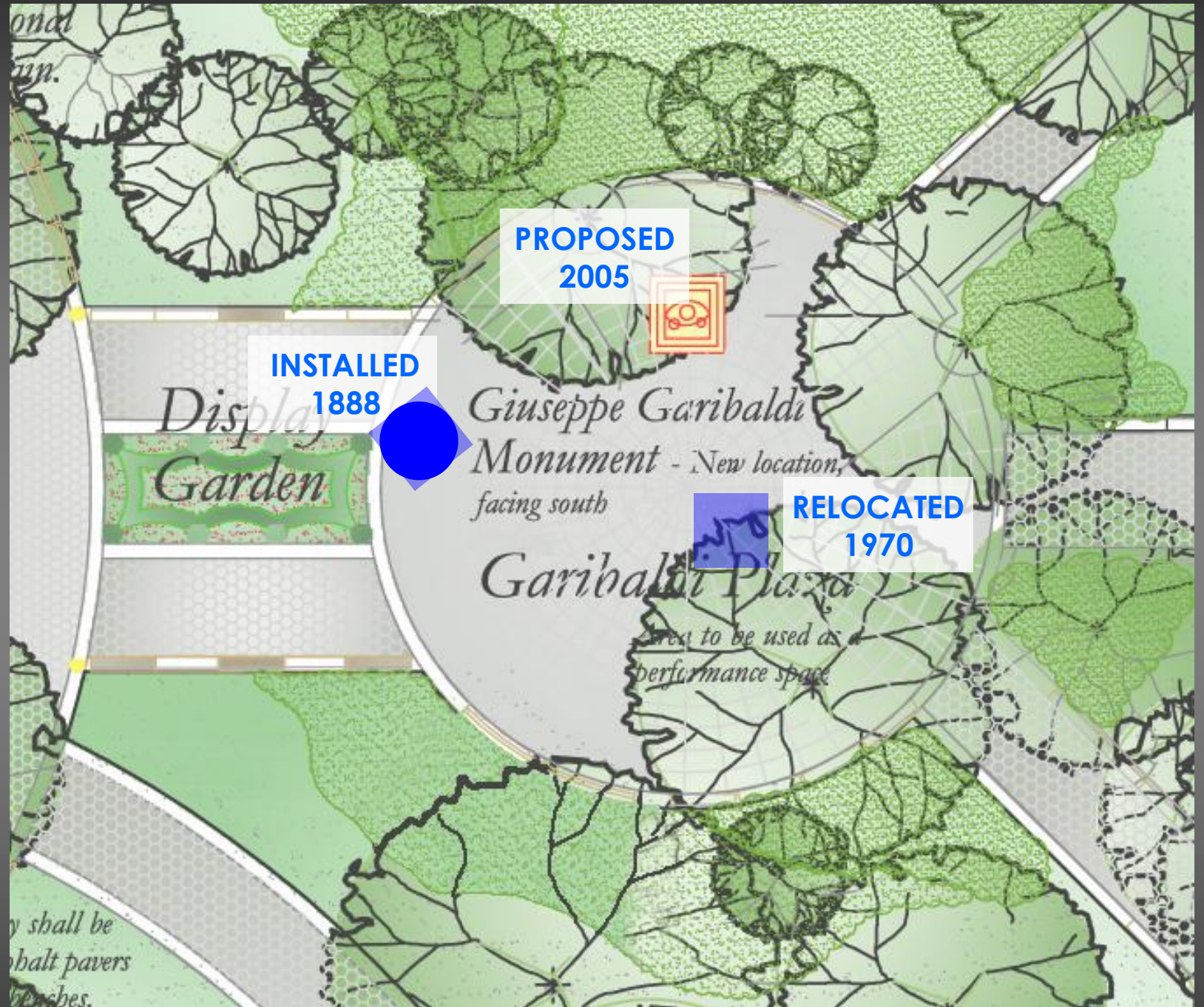
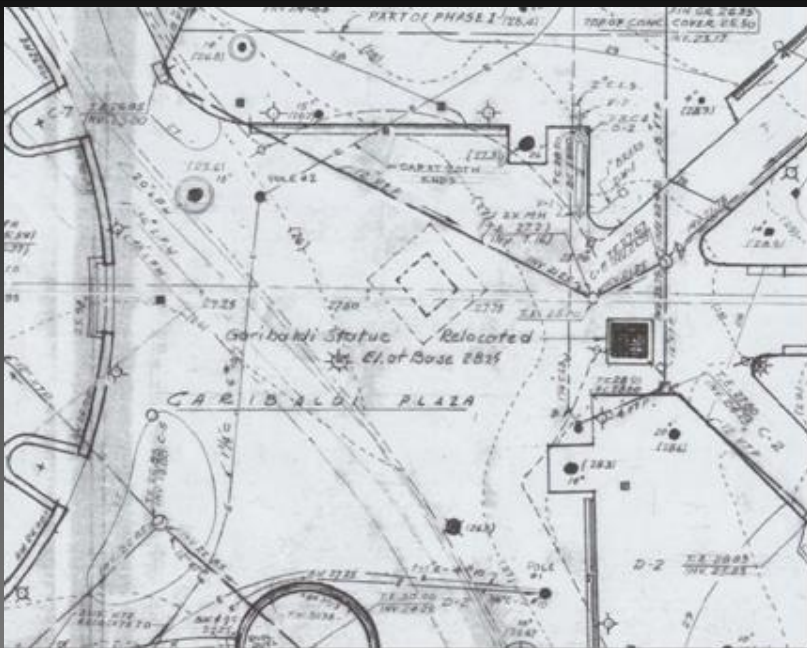
►PROPOSED RELOCATION



OVERALL HISTORY

HOLLEY MONUMENT

HOLLEY MONUMENT



1970 PHOTOGRAPH

2005 PROPOSAL



2005 PHOTOGRAPH



OVERALL HISTORY

GARIBALDI MONUMENT

►PREVIUOS TO CURRENT LOCATION

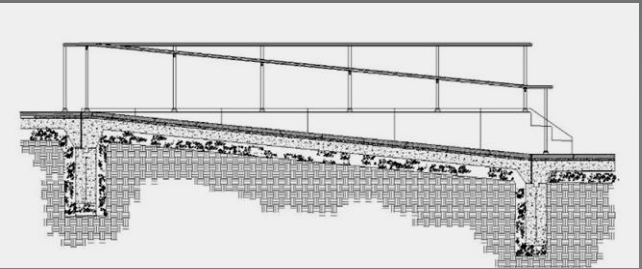
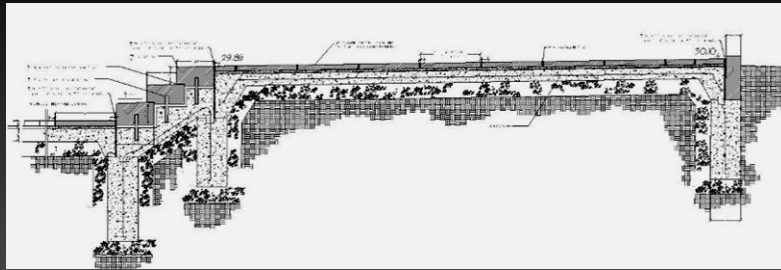
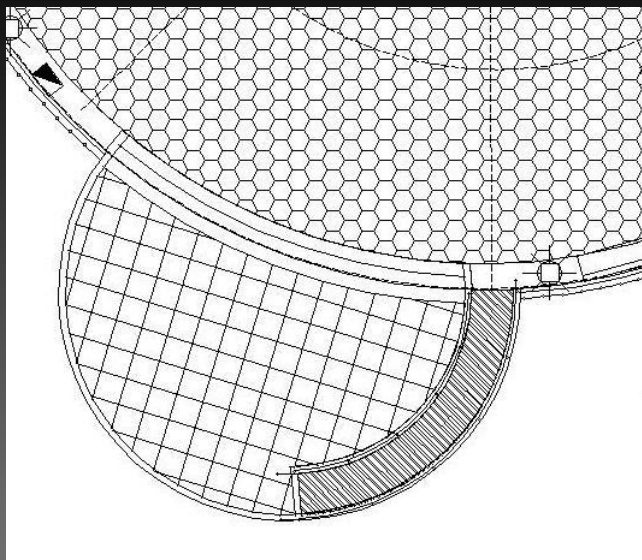
PRE RENOVATION - PERFORMANCE STAGE



OVERALL HISTORY

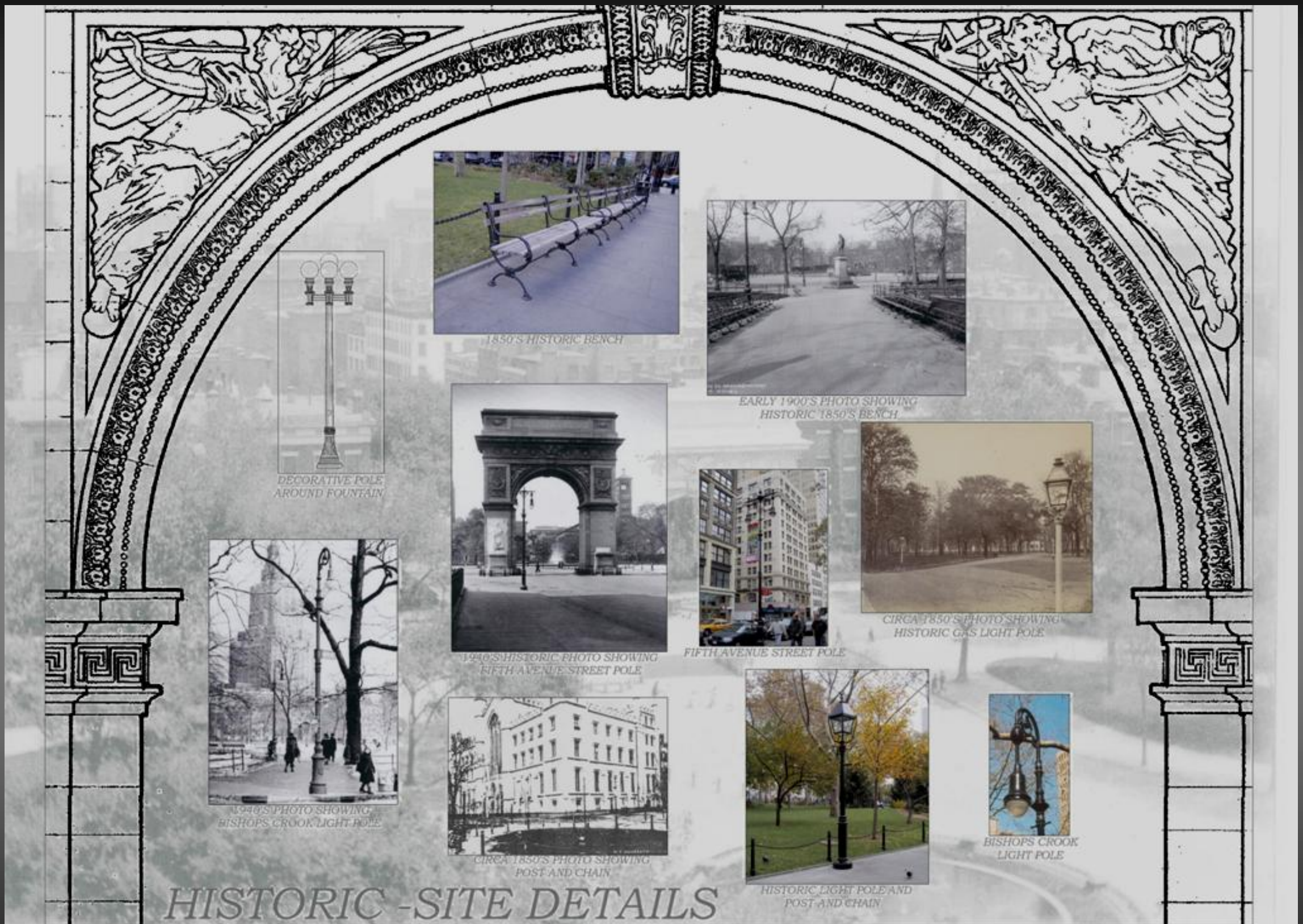
PERFORMANCE STAGE

►2005 PHOTOGRAPHS



OVERALL HISTORY

PERFORMANCE STAGE





PERIMETER FENCE—CIRCA 1850'S



PERIMETER FENCE AND POST — CIRCA 1850'S



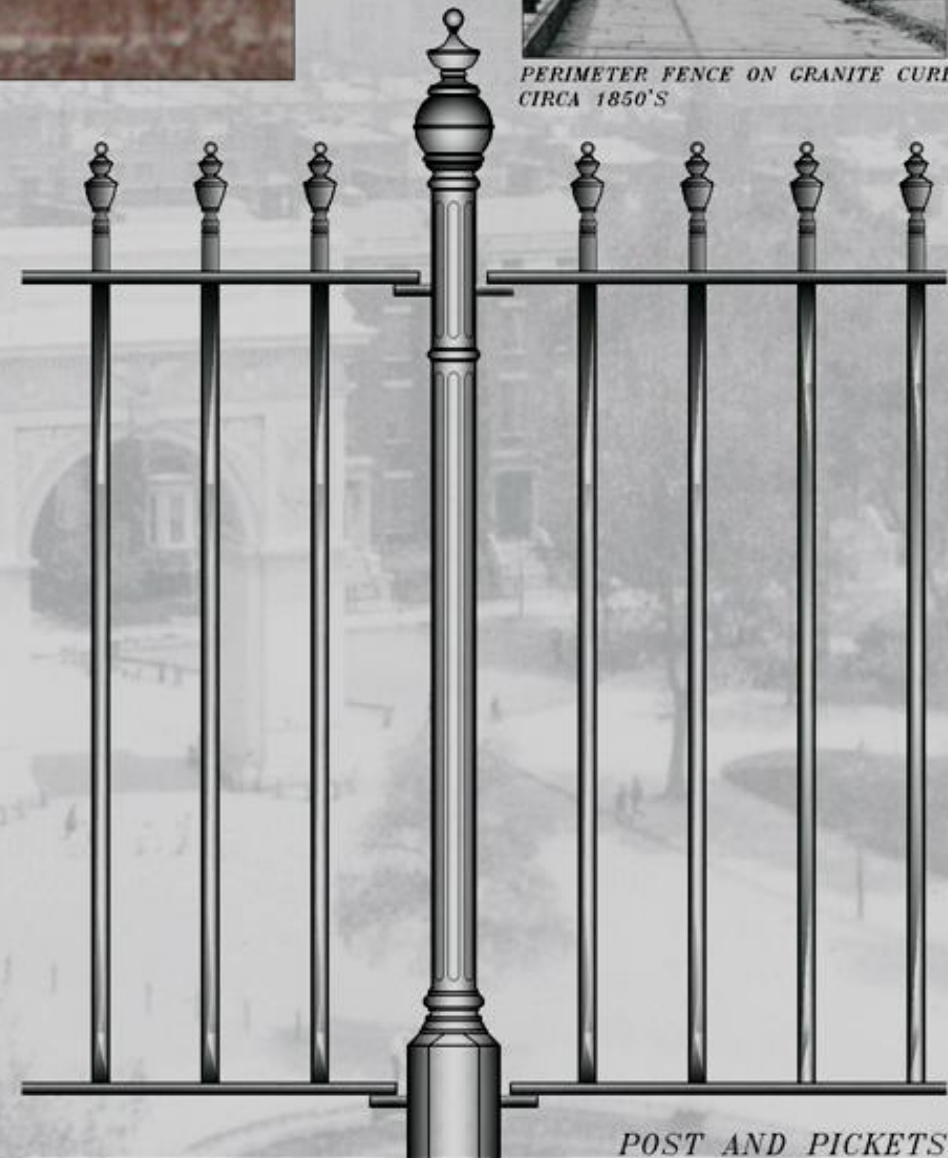
PERIMETER FENCE ON GRANITE CURB
CIRCA 1850'S



ENTRANCE AT WASHINGTON PLACE



PERIMETER FENCE AT WASHINGTON PLACE — CIRCA 1850'S

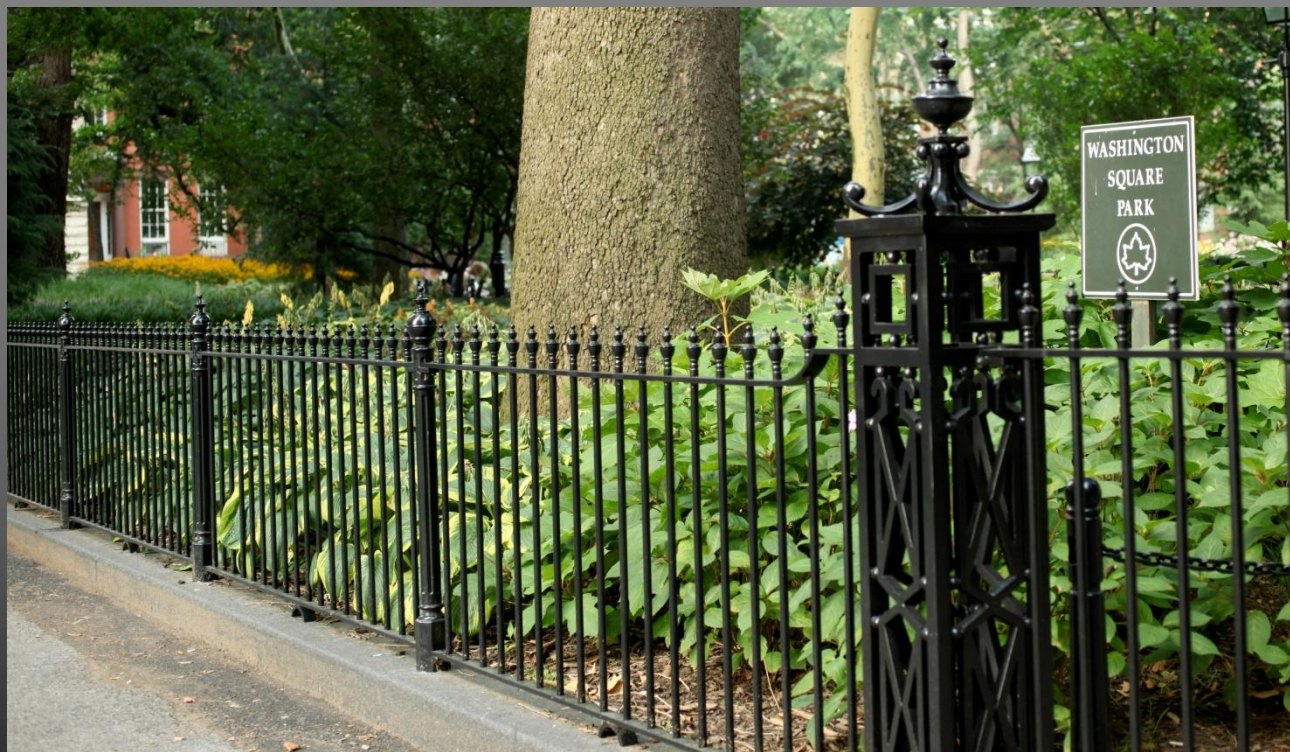


POST AND PICKETS

WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK — HISTORIC FENCE



EXISTING CONDITIONS



OVERALL HISTORY

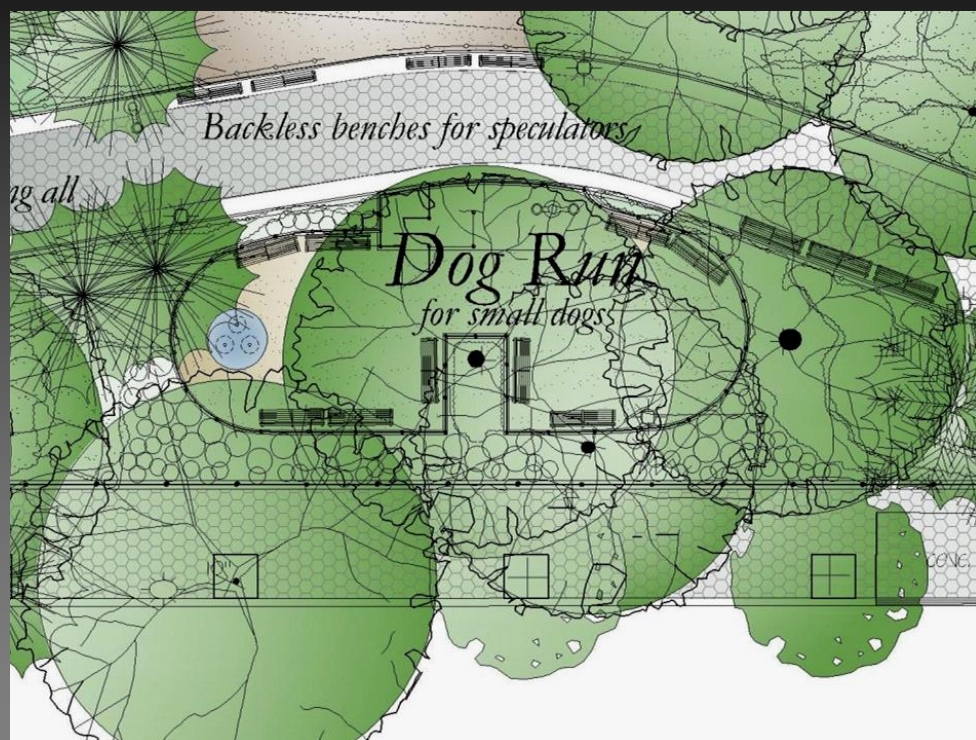


ENTRANCE CAGE POST



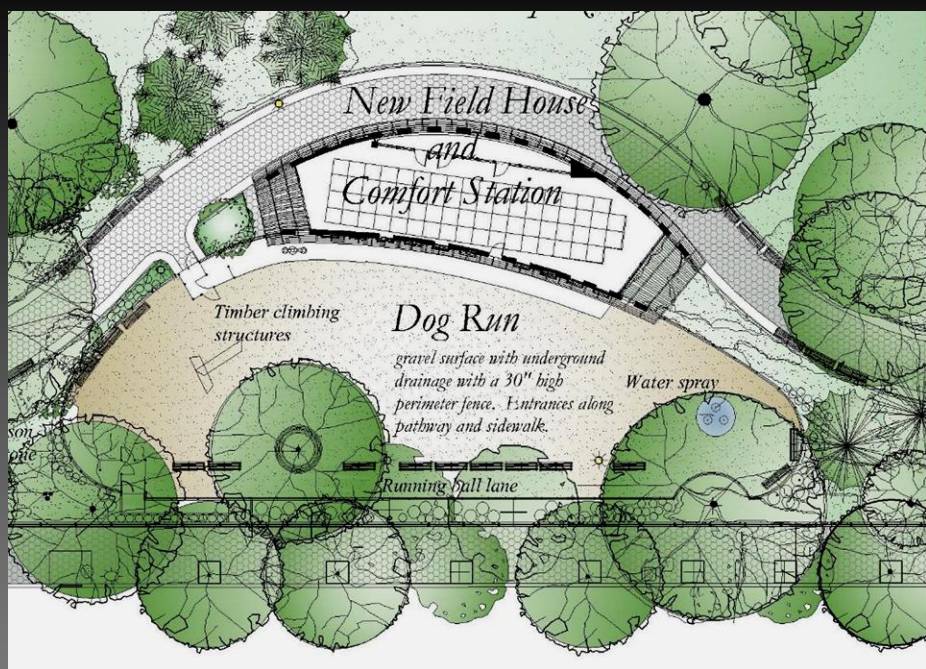
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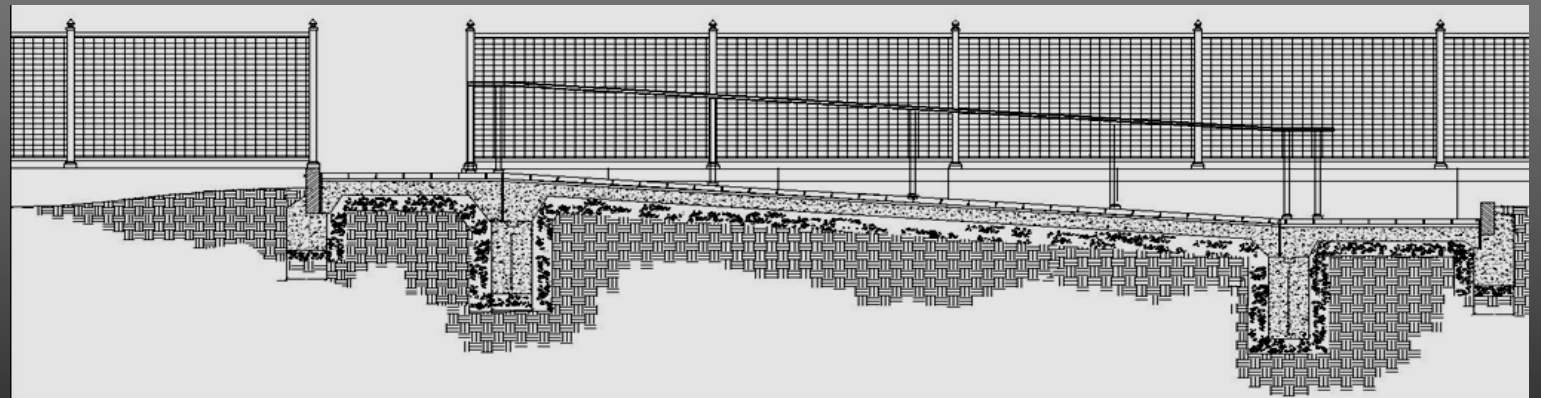
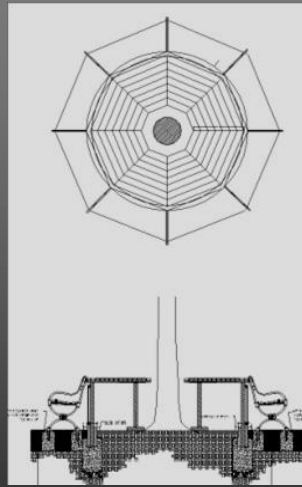
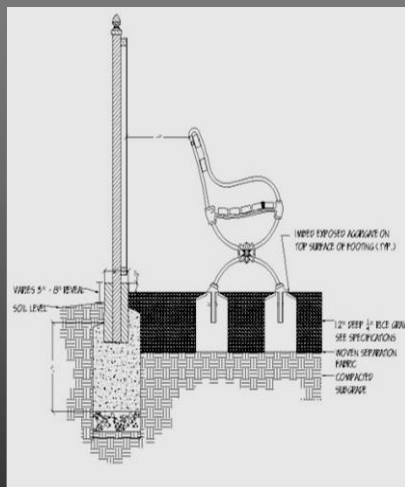
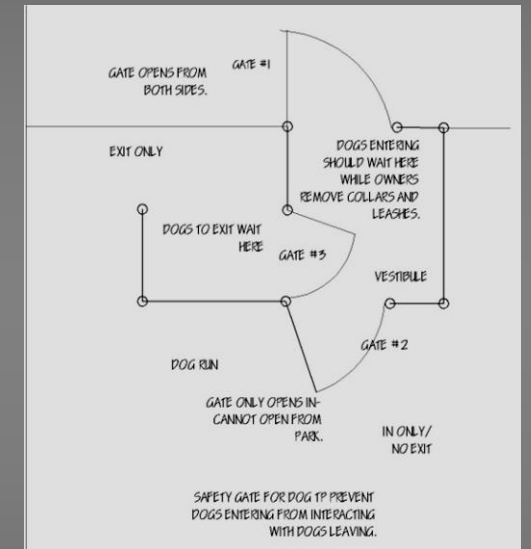
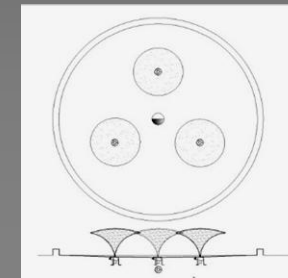
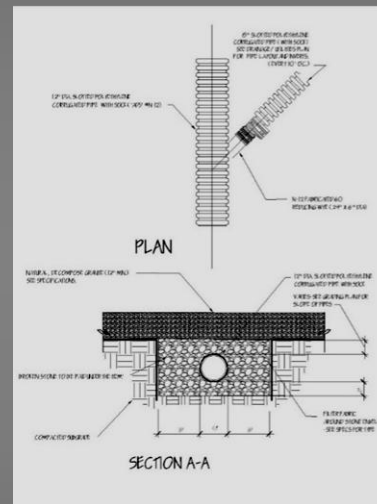
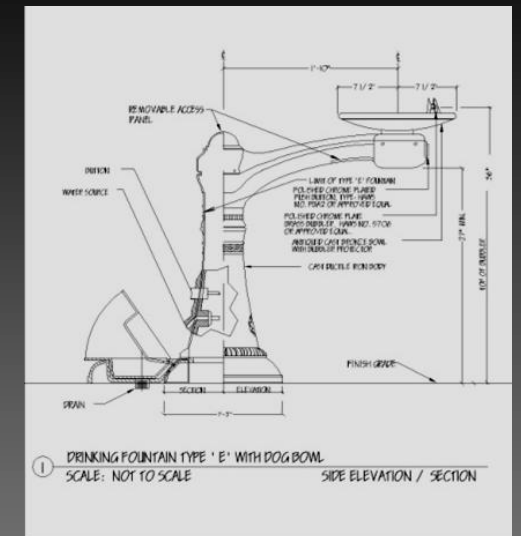
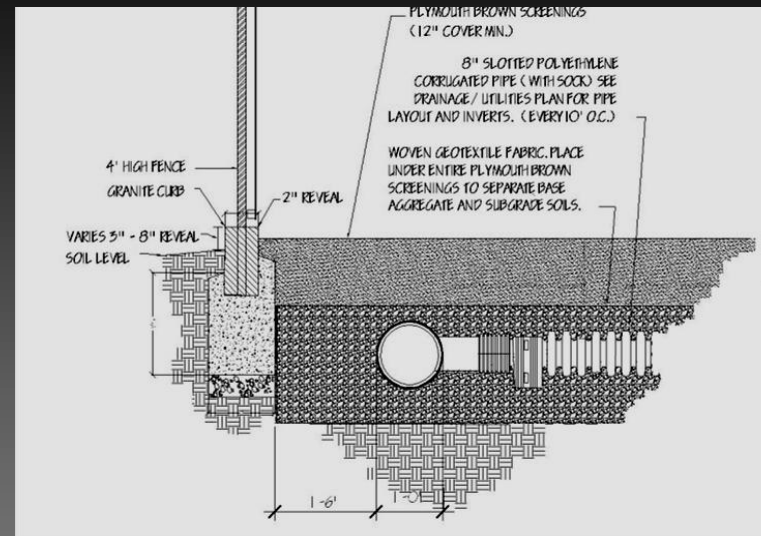
SMALL DOG RUN
►2005 PHOTOGRAPHS



PRE RENOVATION - LARGE DOG RUN





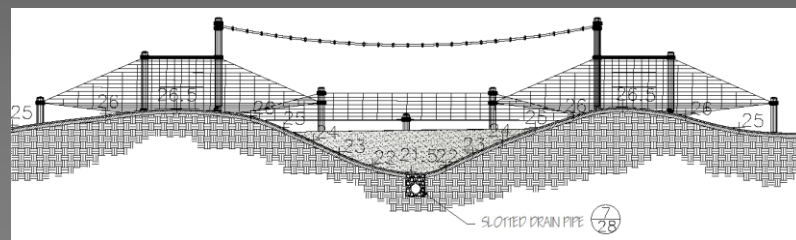
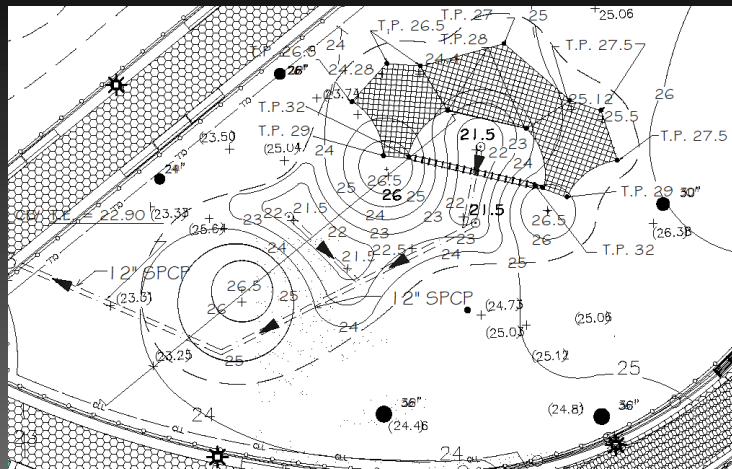


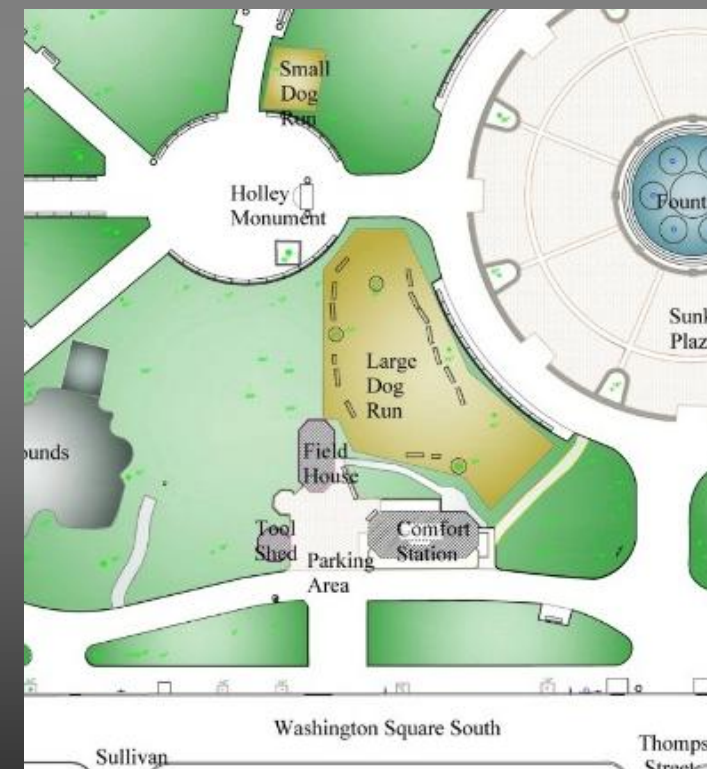


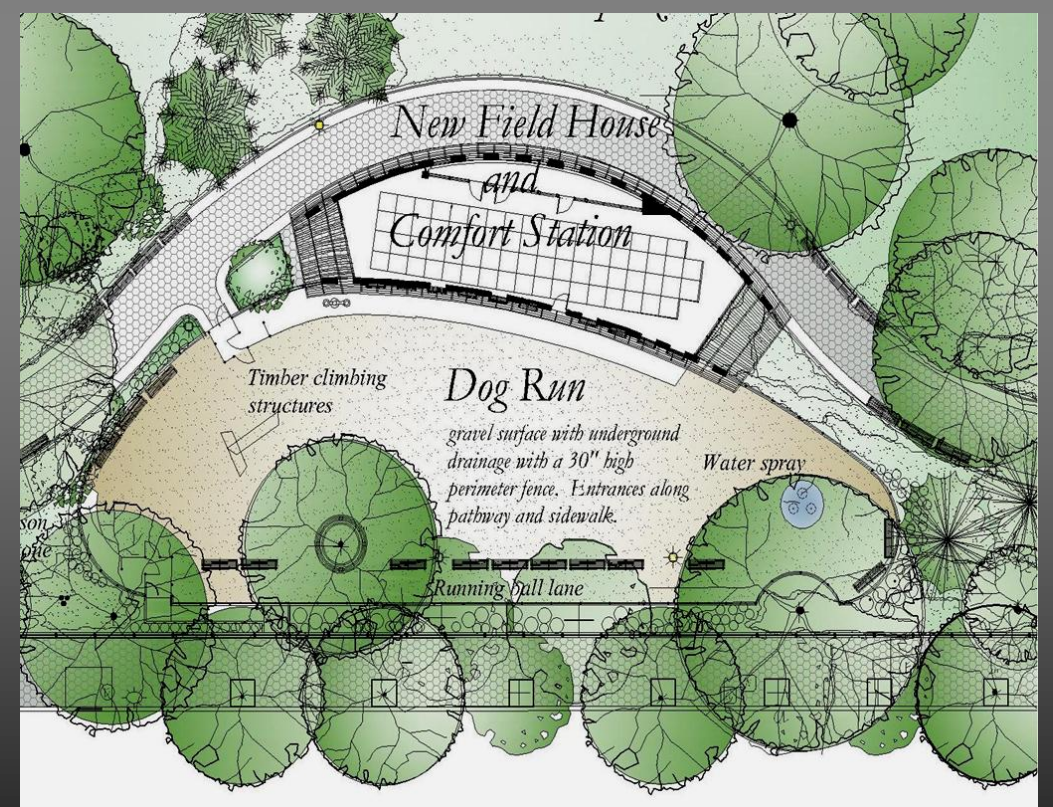


OVERALL HISTORY

ASPHALT MOUNDS
►2005 PHOTOGRAPHS







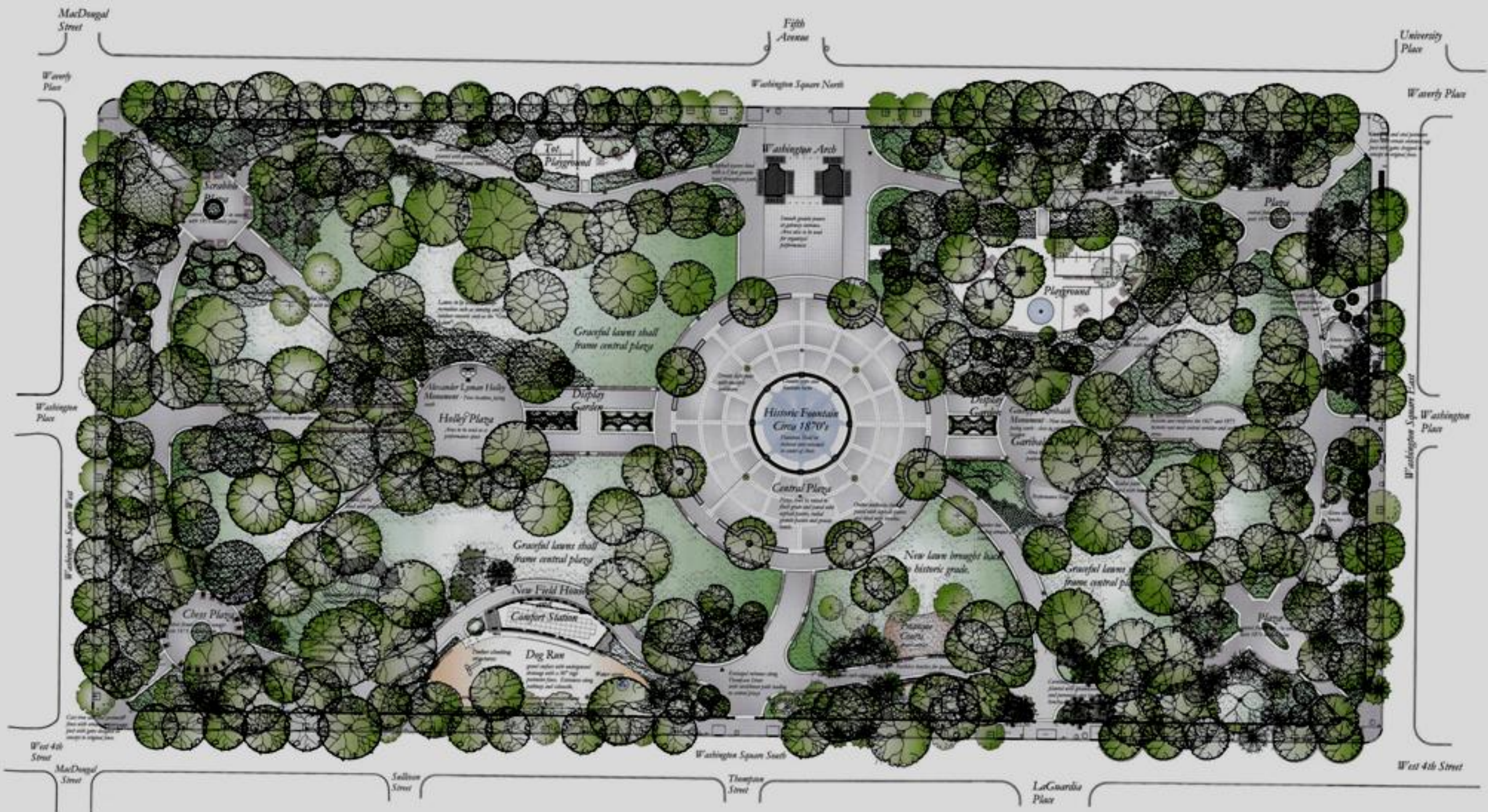


OVERALL HISTORY

ARCHEOLOGY



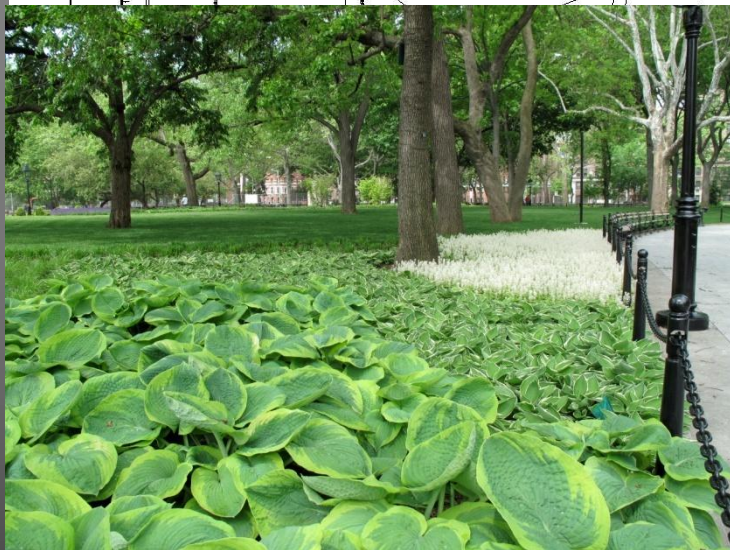
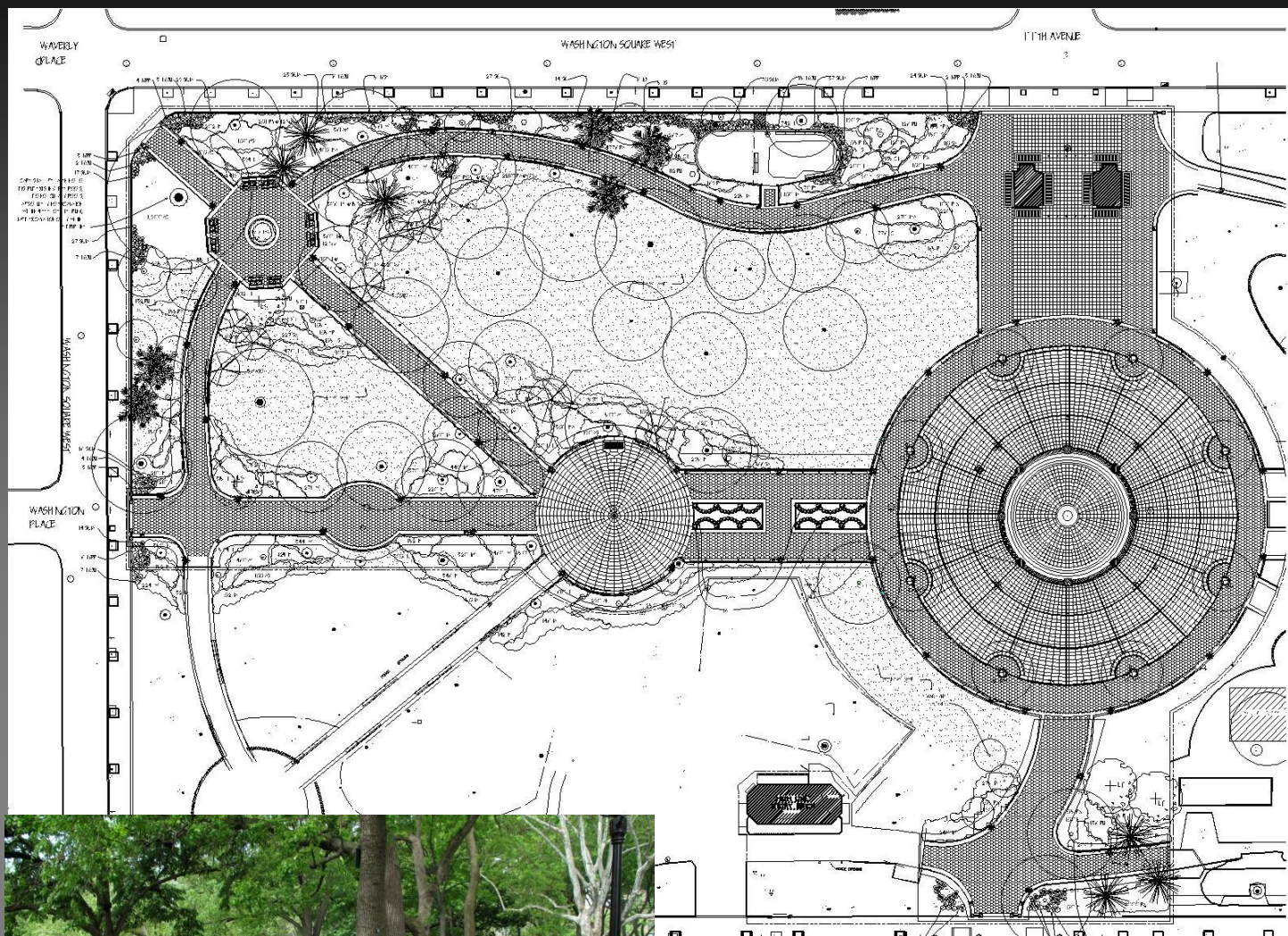
LANDSCAPES/PLANT MATERIAL



WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK PLAZA AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPES



NEW TREES IN PLAZA



EARLY SPRING



EARLY SPRING

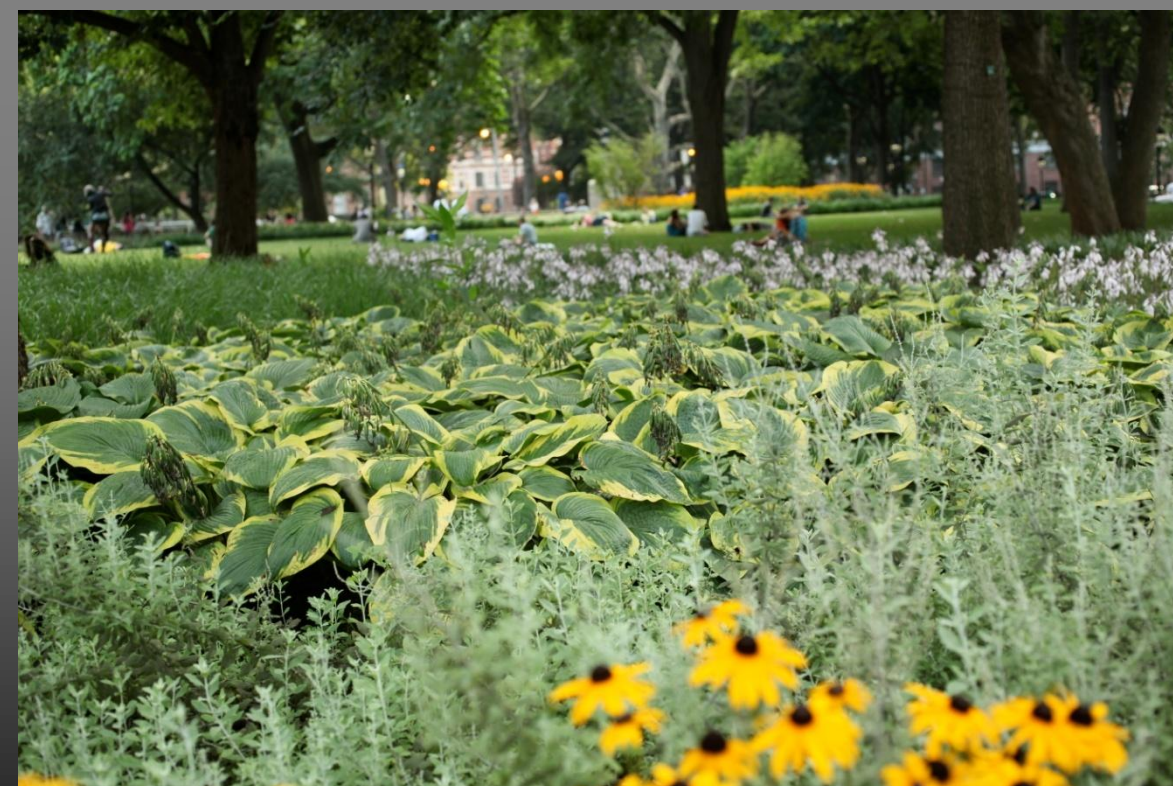


EARLY SPRING



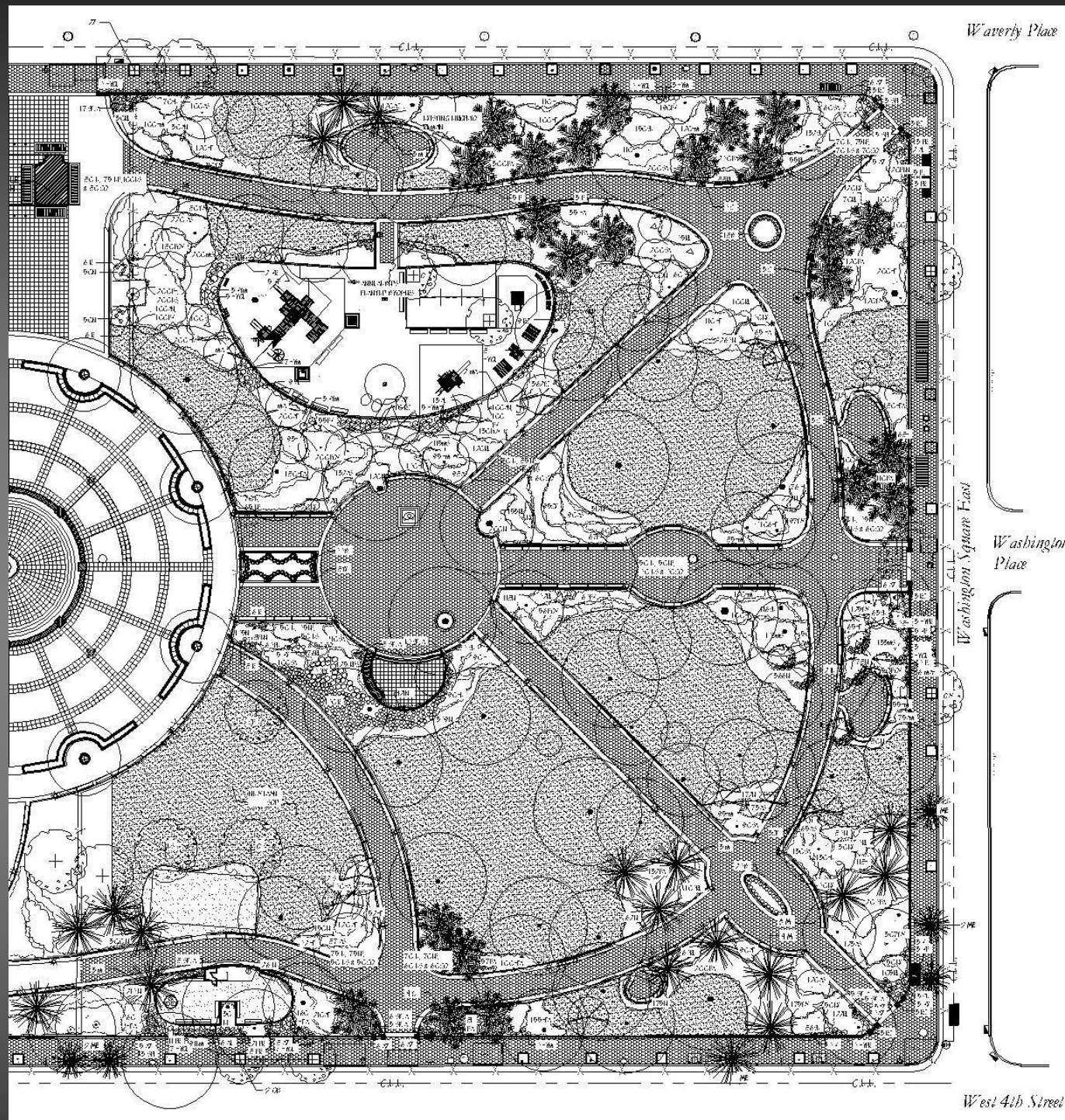
SPRING





EARLY SUMMER

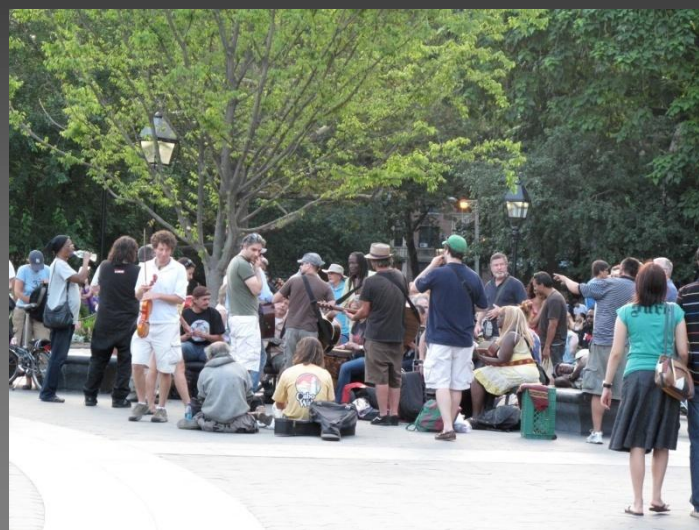




PHASE TWO

QUAN	KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SPACING	COMMENTS
TREES						
15	C	CEDRUS DEODARA	DEODAR CEDAR	14'-16' HT.	SEE PLAN	UPLIGHT STRAIGHT TRUNK
1	CP	CERCIDIPHYLLUM JAPONICUM	KATSURA TREE	12'-14' HT.	SEE PLAN	MULTI-STEM SPECIMAN
3	CK	CORNUS KOLSA	KOREAN DOGWOOD	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	MULTI-STEM SPECIMAN
2	CF	CORNUS FLORIDA 'CHEROKEE PRINCESS'	HYBRID WHITE DOGWOOD	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
6	IL	ILEX x 'NELLIE STEVENS'	AMERICAN HOLLY	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
1	LS	LIQUIDAMBAR STRYRACIFLUA	AMERICAN SWEETGUM	4 1/2" - 5" CAL.	SEE PLAN	FALL PLANTING HAZARD
4	MA	MAGNOLIA SOUL-ANGIANA	SAUCER MAGNOLIA	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
13	M	METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBILOIDES	DAWN REDWOOD	14'-16' HT.	SEE PLAN	UPLIGHT STRAIGHT TRUNK
6	ME	METASEQUOIA GLYPTOSTROBILOIDES	DAWN REDWOOD	5" - 5 1/2" CAL.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
8	P	PICEA OMORICA	SERBIAN SPRUCE	14'-16' HT.	SEE PLAN	UPLIGHT STRAIGHT TRUNK
5	Q	QUERCUS BOREALIS	RED OAK	4 1/2" - 5" CAL.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
9	QW	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	5" - 5 1/2" CAL.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
2	S	STYRAX JAPONICA	JAPANESE SNOWBELL	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
2	SP	STEWARTIA PSEUDO-CAMELLIA	JAPANESE STEWARTIA	8'-10' HT.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
2	T	TILIA CORDATA	LITTLE-LEAF LINDEN	4 1/2" - 5" CAL.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
1	TC	TILIA CORDATA	LITTLE-LEAF LINDEN	5" - 5 1/2" CAL.	SEE PLAN	SINGLE STEM SPECIMAN
4	Z	ZELKOVA SERRATA 'HALKA'	JAPANESE ZELKOVA 'HALKA'	5" - 5 1/2" CAL.	SEE PLAN	DENSE VIGOROUS CANOPY
SHRUBS						
77	AZ	AZALIA HINO-CRIMSON	CRIMSON AZALIA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
66	SKJA	SKIMMIA JAPONICA	JAPANESE SKIMMIA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
46	AU	AUCUBA JAPONICA 'CROTONFOLIA'	JAPANESE AUCUBA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
95	B	BUDIS MICROPHYLLA 'GREEN GEM'	GREEN GEM BOXWOOD	2 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
95	CK	CARYOPHERIS	BLUEBERRY	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
11	CL	CLYTHRA ALNIFOLIA	SUMMERSWEET	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
25	IG	ILEX GLABRA	INKBERRY	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
32	ILM	ILEX X NERPERVEAE 'DRAGON LADY'	DRAGON LADY MESERVE HOLLY	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
18	K	KALAMIA LATIFOLIA	MOUNTAIN LAUREL	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
20	MAH	MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM	OREGON HOLLY GRAPE	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
18	PJ	PIERIS JAPONICA	JAPANESE ANDROMEDA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
85	PR	PRUNUS LAUROCEASUS 'OTTO LINKEN'	CHERRY LAUREL	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
5	LA	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	CRAB-MYRTLE	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
78	LAV	LAVANDULA OFFICINALIS	TRUE LAVENDER	2 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
8	TX	TAXUS X MEDIA 'CITATION'	UPLIGHT YEW	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
35	HYM	HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA	LACECAP HYDRANGEA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
25	HYPR	HYDRANGEA PANICULATA	PEE GEE HYDRANGEA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
54	HYQU	HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA	OAKLEA HYDRANGEA	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
154	R	ROSA 'FLOWER CARPET PINK'	FLOWER CARPET PINK ROSE	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
44	RC	RHOODOPHONON CATAPWA	CATAPWA RHODODENDRON	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
18	V	VIBURNUM CARLESII	KOREAN SPICE VIBURNUM	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
8	VP	VIBURNUM MACROCEPHALUM	CHINESE SNOWBALL	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
10	VPT	VIBURNUM PLICATUM TOMENTOSUM	DOUBLEFILE VIBURNUM	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
7	VR	VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM	LEATHER LEAF VIBURNUM	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
39	SPI	SPIREA JAPONICA	SPIREA	2 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
11	VX	VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS	CHASTE TREE-MISSISSIPPI BLUE	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
5	SY	SYRINGA PATULA	MISSISSIPPI BLUE	5 GAL	SEE PLAN	VIGOROUS IN POTS
GROUND COVERS, ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS						
125	AM	ALCHEMILLA MOLLIS	LADY'S MANTLE	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
250	AN	ANEMONE X HYBRIDA 'ALBA'	WHITE JAPANESE ANEMONE	2 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
1450	AS	ASTILBE CHINENSIS PUMILA	PUMILA ASTILBE	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
650	GO	COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA 'MOONBEAM'	MOONBEAM TICKSEED	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
715	E	ECHINACEA PURPUREA 'WHITE SWAN'	WHITE CONEFLOWER	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
705	EP	ECHINACEA PURPUREA 'MAGNUS'	PURPLE CONEFLOWER	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
850	AF	ANTHRUM FILIX-FEMINA	LADY FERN	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
175	ANP	ANTHRUM NIPPONICUM 'PICTUM'	JAPANESE PAINTED FERN	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
571	MS	MATTEUCCIA STRUTHIOFERTIS	OSTRICH FERN	1 GAL	20" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
541	HA	HAKONECHLOA 'AUREOLA'	HAKONECHLOA BAMBOO	2 GAL	20" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
351	PEN	PENNISETUM ALPELLOIDES	FOUNTAIN GRASS	2 GAL	20" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
795	H	HEMEROCALLIS 'HAPPY RETURNS'	DAYLILY	2 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
817	HE	HOSTA SEIBOLDIANA 'ELGANS'	HOSTA	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
1195	HF	HOSTA 'FRANCIS WILLIAMS'	HOSTA	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
615	HFA	HOSTA 'FRANCEE'	HOSTA	1 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
150	HC	HOSTA 'CAMEO'	HOSTA	1 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
215	HIS	HOSTA 'ISLAND CHARM'	HOSTA	1 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
115	HFA	HOSTA 'GINKO CRAIG'	HOSTA	1 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
165	HST	HOSTA 'SEIBOLDIANA THUNDERBOLT'	HOSTA	1 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
397	LX	LEUCANTHEMUM X SUPERBUM	SHASTA Daisy	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
870	LS	LIATRIS SPICATA 'KOBOLD'	GAYFEATHER	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
3054	LI	LIRIOPE MUSCARI 'MAJESTIC'	LILY TURF	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
481	N	NEPETA FAASSENSI 'DROPMORE'	DROPMORE CATMINT	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
94	PE	PEROVSKIA ATRIPLICIFOLIA	RUSSIAN SAGE	2 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
2581	PA	PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS	PACHYSANDRA	FLAT	6" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
200	PH	PHLOX PANICULATA 'DAVID'	PHLOX	2 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
826	PV	PHYSTOLIA 'VARIEGATA'	FALSE DRAGONHEAD	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
904	POV	POLYGONATUM VARIEGATUM	SOLOMON'S SEAL	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
1458	RJ	RUBROCKIA PULGIDA 'GOLDSTURN'	GOLDSTURN BLACK-EYED SUSAN	2 GAL	18" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
950	SA	SALVIA NEMOROSA 'ROSA WINE'	ROSA WINE SAGE	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
627	SE	SEDUM 'AUTUMN JOY'	STONECROP	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
2181	TE	TARELLA WHERRY	FOAM FLOWER	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
1211	TC	TARELLA CORDIFOLIA	FOAM FLOWER	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
635	HM	HEUCHERA MICRANTHA 'PEWTER VEIL'	CORAL BELLS	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
458	AC	ASARUM CANADENSE	WILD GINGER	4" POT	8" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
150	B	BRUNNERA MACROPHYLLA	HEARTLEAF BRUNNERA	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
200	CH	CHRYSANTHEMUM 'SNOW LADY'	MUM	1 GAL	10" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
181	PL	PULMONARIA 'MAJESTIC'	LUNGWORT	2 GAL	15" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
125	RP5	RODGERSIA PINNATA 'SUPERBA'	RODGERS'S FLOWER	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
60	SCF	SELAGINELLA 'CASA FLORA'	FERN	1 GAL	12" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS
74	PT	PHYTOSPORUM TOBIRA	JAPANESE PHYTOSPORUM	5 GAL	24" O.C.	VIGOROUS IN POTS





FESTIVE PARK



ENJOYMENT

