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 ON CD (MS WORD FORMAT)

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

Street address: **1132-1140 North Front Street**

Postal code: **19123** Councilmanic District: **5**

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2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: **Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery**

Common Name: **Dougherty Warehouse**

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3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Site ☐ Object

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4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐ ruins

Occupancy: ☐ occupied ☒ vacant ☐ under construction ☐ unknown

Current use: **Unknown**

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5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a plot plan and written description of the boundary.

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6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a description of the historic resource and supplement with current photographs.

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7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach the Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance (from year to year): from **1864** to **1919**

Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: **Built, 1864** **Enlarged, 1880**

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: **Unknown**

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: **Michael Magee and Company (possibly)**

Original owner: **J. A. Dougherty**

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.

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8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

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9. NOMINATOR

Name with Title **Oscar Beisert, Historian/Author** Email **Oscar Beisert's or KORH**

Organization **Kensington and Olde Richmond Heritage, LLC** Date **February 3, 2016**

Street Address **P.O. Box 3703** Telephone **717.602.5002**

City, State, and Postal Code **Philadelphia, PA 19125**

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt:____4 February 2016_____

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete Date:___4/26/2016_____

Date of Notice Issuance:___4/28/2016_____

Property Owner at Time of Notice

Name:____John Galdo_____

Address:___1132-40 N Front Street_____

_____

City:___Philadelphia_____ State:_PA_ Postal Code:__19123___

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation:_____

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission:_____

Date of Final Action:_____

☐ Designated ☐ Rejected

Proposed for Historic Designation in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places

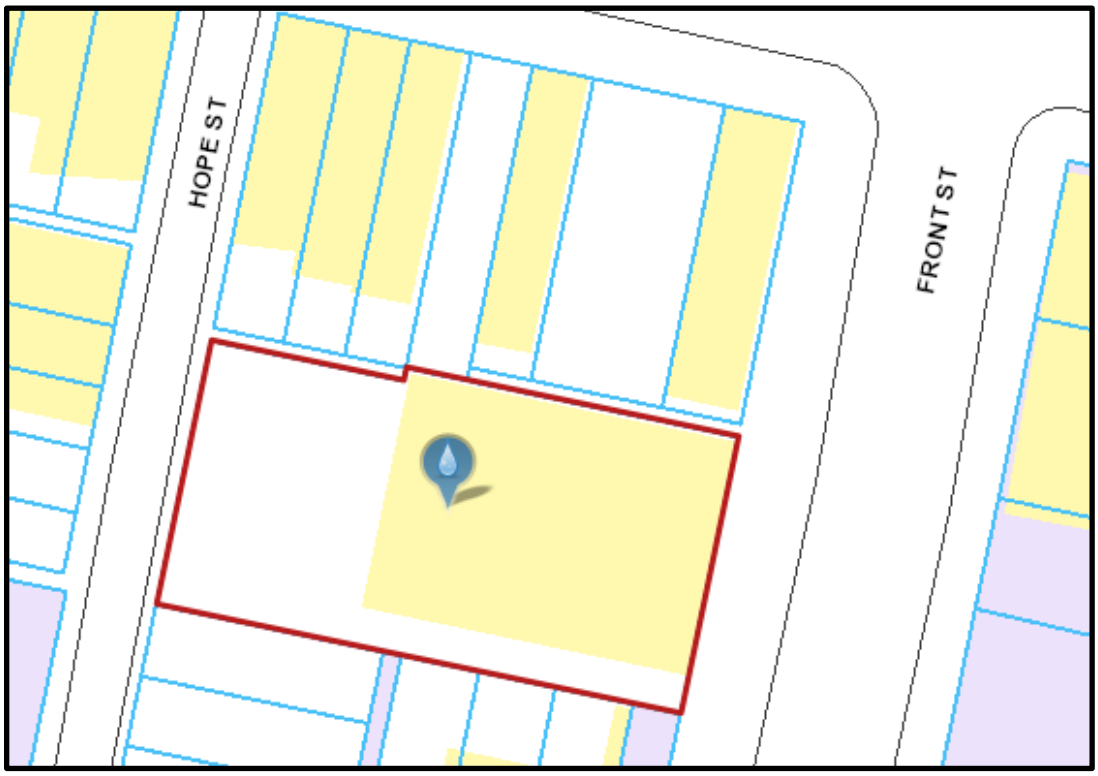
Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. Courtesy of the City of Philadelphia.

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery
1132–40 North Front Street
Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, 1132–40 North Front Street (parcel explorer address: 1142-1144 North Front Street):

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of N. Front Street (60' wide) at the distance of seventy-two feet (72') southward from the southerly side of Girard Avenue (100' wide); thence extending southwardly on the westerly side of said N. Front Street the distance of sixty-three feet, four inches (63'-4") to a point; thence extending westwardly on a line parallel with said Girard Avenue the distance of one hundred and twenty feet (120') to a point on the easterly side of Hope Street (20' wide); then extending northwardly, along the Easterly side of said Hope Street, the distance of sixty feet, four inches (60'-4") to a point; thence extending eastwardly, on a line parallel with the said Girard Avenue, the distance of forty-four feet (44') to a point; thence extending northwardly on a line parallel with Front Street, the distance of three feet to a point; thence extending eastwardly on a line parallel with said Girard Avenue, the distance of seventy-six feet (76') to a point on the westerly side of said Front Street being the first mentioned point and place of beginning, also being known as 1132-1140 N. Front Street. The property is known as Department of Records Parcel No. 008N09–0314 and Office of Property Assessment Account No. 884456420.



Map of the proposed boundary for the subject designation. Courtesy the Philadelphia Water Department.

Bottle of the J.A. Dougherty's "Private Stock".
Courtesy of Ann P. Richards.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Originally constructed during the last year of the Civil War, in 1864, and enlarged at the north in 1880, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery is an impressive brick building that has a striking presence in the context of North Front Street near its intersection with Girard Avenue. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse is a four-story (and basement) masonry building situated on a lot that runs from North Front Street to Hope Street in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia.

As the first of several Bonded Warehouses of the aforesaid distillery, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse was designed and built in at least two phases, which is reflected in the brickwork of the primary, east elevation. The stylistic influence that primarily defines the current building is its adherence to the Italianate principles as applied to commercial and industrial buildings of the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Stylistic definitions are somewhat less clear in utilitarian buildings; however, elements include the employment of brick corbeling to define the archways of the apertures; a coursing of marble between the first and second floors; a fine red brick fascia at the façade; marble sills at each aperture within the façade and brick corbeling that create arched windows; and a detailed cornice of brick corbeling, all of which creates a Italianate façade of the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

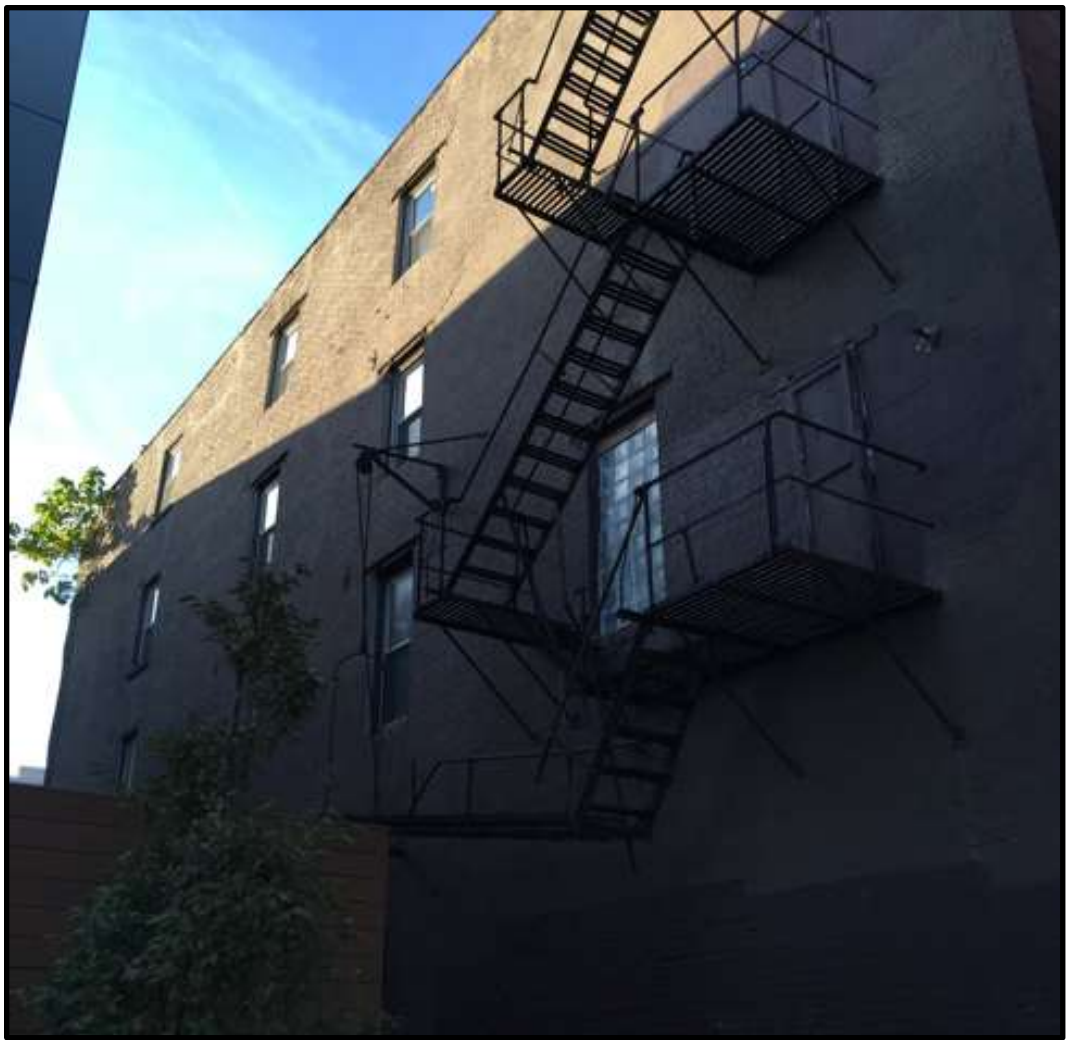
The primary east elevation presents a powerful façade of symmetrically placed apertures, which can be read in two or perhaps three phases of construction. The six-bay fenestration is aligned to a perfect order of doors and windows that expresses, further, the Italianate style. The first floor of the primary elevation is defined by marble coursing that separates it from the second floor, beneath which are six arched openings, four of which contain double door entrances with replacement materials. Originally, two of the arched apertures contained windows that match the doorways, which terminated a few feet above the sidewalk level by marble structural members, allowing for basement egress. Marble steps once provided access to each doorway, only a few of which exist to-date. Above the marble coursing are three floors of six windows, which are basically aligned with the doorways below. The second, third, and fourth floors, six windows per floor, feature replacement windows where there was once six-over-six arched wooden windows, later replaced by fire-proof metal versions. The lintels of each window are articulated with brick corbelling and each window features a marble sill. The cornice projects from the façade in five tiers of brick corbeling that is largely defined by the dentil motif.

The north and west elevations are blind brick walls with no adornment. The south elevation features clusters of four windows, three per floor. The building appears to maintain a flat roof.

Looking southwest.

Looking west.

Looking northwest.



Looking northwest.

Looking southewest.

Looking west.

Looking southwest.

Looking southwest.

Looking west.

Looking south.

Looking north.

Looking north.

Looking east.

Looking west, showing an early Belgian block driveway, which is a contributing element of the proposed designation.

Looking west, showing a bollard attached to the southeast corner of the building, which is a contributing element of the proposed designation.

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7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery (Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse) at 1132–40 North Front Street is a significant historic resource that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. The building satisfies Criteria for Designation c, d, and j of Section 14–1004 of the Philadelphia Code. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, an undesignated historic property:

(c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style;

(d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (building type) or engineering specimen; and

(j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of the community.

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse was constructed in 1864 and enlarged in 1880, as part of a large distillery complex of J.A. Dougherty's Sons, and is significant as the last surviving building of this company, an important whiskey distillery that erected its impressive industrial facility between 1849 and 1889 in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia. In this context, a Bonded Warehouse is a building of "brick, stone or iron" in which dutiable goods may be stored without payment of duty. It is also perhaps the last surviving structure in Philadelphia connected with pre-Prohibition rye whiskey distilling.[1]

J.A. Dougherty, eventually known as J.A. Dougherty's Sons, was the one of the largest distillers of rye whiskey in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania.[2] Largely intact until the last few years, the built environment of Dougherty's Sons' Distillery was situated in the 1100 block of North Front Street. At the height of its operations Dougherty's facility included roughly ten buildings that comprised the distillery itself, and bonded warehouses. In an 1890s insurance survey, the distillery consisted of buildings erected in 1849 (Building No. 4) and 1878 (Nos. 6, 7, and 8); and the bonded warehouses erected in 1864 (No. 1), 1867 (No. 2), circa 1869 (No. 3), 1870 (No.5), 1888 (No. 10) and 1889 (No. 9). It appears that Building Nos. 3, 4, 9 and 10 were long ago demolished while Building Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 were taken down after a "fire" in the last few years and replaced by a garage-fronted complex of stick-houses. The other, larger Bonded Warehouses, Building Nos. 5 and 9, were impressive industrial buildings in their own right as is Bonded Warehouse, Building No. 1.

J.A. Dougherty's Sons Whiskey Distillery is represented by Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, which is an impressive architectural expression of the firm's eminence as a

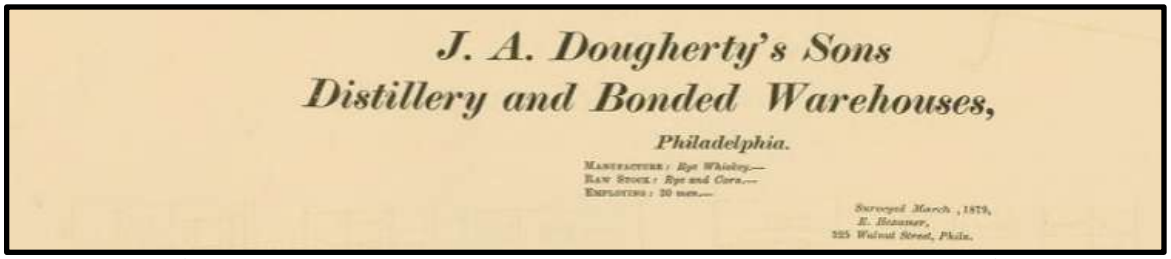
[1] The other and older licensed whiskey distiller, Alexander Young Company, was located on the 400 block of South Street and all the buildings of that complex are now gone (Ernest Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* [Philadelphia: 1891], 26: plate 2496–2497).

[2] The other there firms were in western Pennsylvania: Moore & Sinnott, Gibsonton, Westmoreland Co., produced around 399,000 gallons; Joseph S. Finch & Co., Pittsburg, around 331,000 gallons; and, A. Guckenheimer and Brotheer, Freeport, Armstrong Co., around 310,000 gallons.

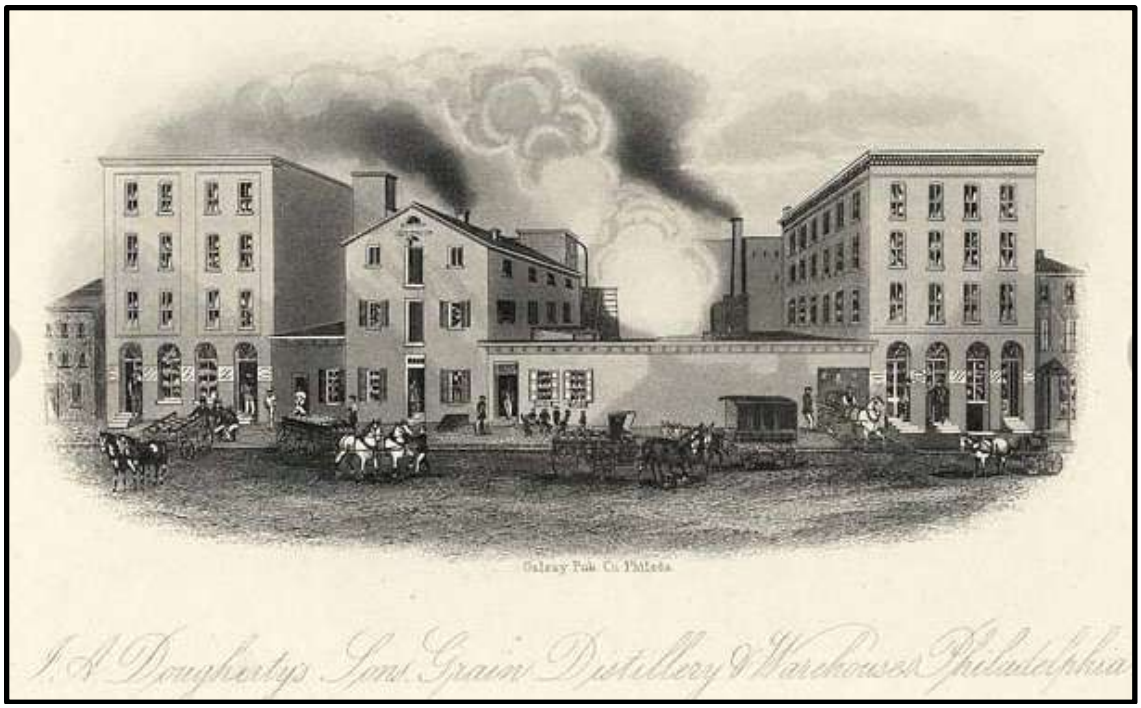
distiller of rye whiskey. The building is also important, architecturally, as an early Bonded Warehouse that, no doubt, was a direct result of the Warehousing Act of 1846 and the Internal Revenue Act of 1862. The original 1864 building and the 1880 enlargement created an Italianate style building that was clearly influenced by the "undecorated style" and the American round-arched style". Furthermore, the 1880 modernization included fireproofing the building, which was a standard with evolving standards in the nineteenth century. As a result, Building No 1: Bonded Warehouse *reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style and embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (building type) or engineering specimen.*

J.A. Dougherty's Sons Whiskey Distillery was one of the largest rye whiskey distillers in Philadelphia prior to Prohibition. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, alone, illustrates the firm's eminence in the mid- to third-quarter of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the building fits into an early context of Bonded Warehouses, which were originally established in America by the Warehouse Act of 1846 as related to imported goods. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, first completed in 1864, is a direct response to the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, which created an excise tax on all distilled liquor. Bonded Warehouses allowed distillers to put up bond in lieu of paying taxes and the goods were stored in the Bonded Warehouses until the tax was paid. For these reasons, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse *exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of the community.*

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse adheres to the above statement in that it not only has special historical and architectural significance, but it also represents the workmanship and quality of past construction in Philadelphia. The Period of Significance for aforementioned Criteria as related to this building is 1864–1919.



Hexamer Survey of J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery and Bonded Warehouses, Philadelphia. Courtesy of the Philadelphia GeoNetwork.



J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, ca. 1870. Courtesy of Ann P. Richards.

Historic Context: J. A. Dougherty's Sons

J.A. Dougherty was a native of Ireland, arriving in America via Halifax, Nova Scotia in January 1814. Originally a baker, Dougherty began working in distilleries after his arrival in Philadelphia—first on Spruce Street and later on Shippen Street. At age sixty-one, Dougherty established his own still at 1101 North Front Street in Philadelphia. He purchased a 139-foot 11 inch-lot on the west side of North Front Street in January 1848.[3] The distillery of J.A. Dougherty's Sons was founded by John Alexander Dougherty, Sr. in 1849. The first building was constructed in 1849, and in subsequent years, Dougherty enlarged the operations greatly.

> Within a year the company's distillery was erected – Distillery No 2 of the 1st district of Pennsylvania. The still and warehouse were located in the 1000 block of Front Street. Front Street runs north-south parallel to and near the Delaware River.[4]

[3] Deed: George G. Williams, of Northern Liberties, gentleman, and Hannah, his wife, to John A. Dougherty, of the same place, distiller, 26 January 1848, Philadelphia Deed Book A.W.M., No. 25, p. 380, City Archives of Philadelphia (hereafter CAP).
[4] *Those Pre-Pro Whiskey Men!*; "The Doughertys of Philly Were Distilling Sons of St. Patrick," blog entry by Jack Sullivan, January 16, 2012.

Metal Trays, Advertisement for J.A. Dougherty's Sons, Inc.
Courtesy of Ann P. Richards.

> Dougherty's "Pure Rye Whiskey" met with almost immediate success, capturing a market in Philadelphia area and beyond. The company's first still was a wooden one of 750 gallons. It soon was joined by a second copper still with a 1,200 gallon capacity. Both were fueled by steam. A new larger warehouse was built in 1864, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels.[5]

Dougherty died in 1866, leaving the business to his sons William H., Charles A. and John A. Dougherty.[6] It was at this time that the company name was changed to "J.A. Dougherty's Sons" and went through major expansion.

Around this time, Patent Nos. 54,060 and 54,061 were issued to the J.A. Dougherty & Sons.

> No. 54,060.—William Corfield, Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and J.A. Dougherty & Sons, same place.—Manufacture of Burning Fluid.—April 17, 1866.—The exist. pipe of a still contains the vapor through a bath of turpentine.
>
> No. 54,061.—William Corfield, Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and J.A. Dougherty & Sons, same place.—Manufacture of Burning Fluid.—April 17, 1866.—Distill a mixture of grain spirit and spirits of turpentine, and re-distill the condensed product of the first distillation.[7]

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[5] "The Doughertys of Philly," Sullivan.

[6] Deed: Thomas Harvey Dougherty and Edwin Vernon Dougherty, surviving executors of the will of Charles A. Dougherty, Thomas Harvey Dougherty and Amelia V., his wife, Edwin Vernon Dougherty and Rosalie P., his wife, William H. Dougherty and Kathryn M., his wife, Watson M. Null and Katie E., his wife, Eliza A. Dougherty, George K. Dougherty, Alfred W. Dougherty and Mary E., his wife, Imogen D. Skelly and Oscar S. Portner to William P.M. Irwin, 3 July 1920, Philadelphia Deed Book J.M.H., No. 886, p. 403, CAP.

[7] *Annual Report of the Commissioners of Patents for the Year 1866* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office), 1: 641.

The business grew rapidly after the Civil War. In 1860 the firm employed 15 men and had a total value of materials of $72,372 and of product $85,800.[8] Directly in response to the Civil War excise taxes on distilled liquor, the Doughertys added more buildings to their plant in the form of bonded warehouses – in 1864 (the subject of this nomination), 1867, and another around 1868 – and increased production. In 1870, the firm grew, employing 24 men and having a total value of materials of $236,000 and of product $473,000.[9] Its total value of product in 1880 was almost double that of its only local competitor, Alexander Young Company.[10]

By the 1880s, the company became one of the premier distilleries in Philadelphia and in southeastern Pennsylvania. The firm acquired in 1880 a 17-foot lot just north of Bonded Warehouse, No. 1 which was used to enlarge the building.[11] In 1882, the company built a large Bonded Warehouse across from their facility on North Front Street, constituting Building No. 9. The extent of these improvements were significant enough for Blodget's report on manufacturing in Philadelphia to state:

> *J. A. Dougherty* & Sons conduct an extensive distillery at 1134 N. Front Street, the buildings covering a large area.[12]

In 1887, the firm petitioned the City of Philadelphia to allow them to construct a tramway across North Front Street which by ordinance passed in 1888.[13] That same year, J.A. Dougherty's Sons was listed in the annual report of the Internal Revenue Service as the "Second" Distillery to be licensed in Pennsylvania and only one of two in Philadelphia. The first, also in Philadelphia, was the Alexander Young Company.[14]

By the 1890s, the Dougherty firm was producing and storing massive quantities of whiskey at its North Front Street location which far exceeded its only competitor in Philadelphia. The following table provides a valuable perspective on the scale of its operations.[15]

Tax Paid, First Revenue District of Pennsylvania, June – August 1894

Name of Firm, License No.	**No. of Gallons**
Alex. Young Co., Limited, Phila., No. 1	28,076

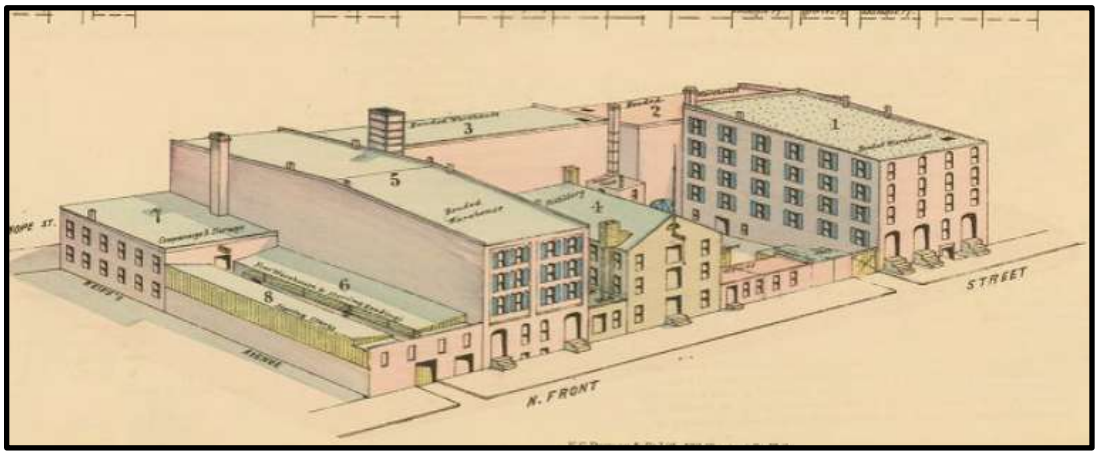
[8] Theodore Hershberg, *Philadelphia Social History Project: Manufacturing Data, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880*, ICPSR34967–v2 (Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2014), 1860 data.
[9] Hershberg, *Philadelphia Social History Project: Manufacturing Data*, 1870 data.
[10] Dougherty's value was $150,000 and Young's $80,000 (Hershberg, *Philadelphia Social History Project: Manufacturing Data*, 1880 data).
[11] Deed: Richard Duffy, of the city, carpenter, and Ann, his wife, to Charles A. Dougherty, William H. Dougherty and John A. Dougherty, of the city, distillers, 3 November 1880, Philadelphia Deed Book L.A., No. 119, p. 480, CAP.
[12] Lori Blodget, *Census of Manufacturers of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, 1883), 67.
[13] An Ordinance: Granting permission to J.A. Dougherty Sons to Construct a Tramway Across North Front Street. City of Philadelphia. Approved April 1888 by Edwin H. Fitler, Mayor of Philadelphia.
[14] *Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1887* (Washington: Government Printing Office), 77.
[15] Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to Senate resolution of January 15, 1895, S. Doc. No. 53–83 (1895).

J.A. Dougherty's Sons, Phila., No. 2	215,219
Nathaniel L. Kalbach, Mt. Aetna, Berks Co., No. 8	816
Joseph E. Straub, South Whitehall, Lehigh Co, No. 10	186
Allen H. Dunkle, East Berkley, Berks Co., No. 11	1,575
Kretz & Close, Exeter Station, Berks Co, No. 29	3,265
Adam Stein, Greenwich Twp., Berks Co., No. 45	275
Longaker & Kinsey, Linfield, Montgomery Co., No. 65	1,522
Miller & Mooney, Womersdorf, Berks Co., No. 75	2,640

J.A. Dougherty's Sons was at this time one of the largest whiskey distillers and storage facilities in eastern Pennsylvania and the third largest in the commonwealth.[16]

In 1893, the Doughertys modernized the warehouses—one of which was designed to accommodate 3,800 barrels and another to accommodate 25,000. The continued expansion came in response to a national demand for Dougherty Pure Rye.

The built environment of Dougherty's Sons' Distillery was situated in the 1100 block of North Front Street. At the height of its operations, Dougherty's facility included ten buildings that comprised the distillery itself and several bonded warehouses. The distillery consisted of Building No. 4, erected in 1849; and Nos. 6, 7, and 8, erected in 1878. The Bonded Warehouses included Building No. 1, erected in 1864; Building No. 2, erected in 1867; Building No. 3, erected between 1868 and 1869; Building No. 5, erected in 1870; Building No. 9, erected in 1889; and Building No. 10, erected in 1888.[17]



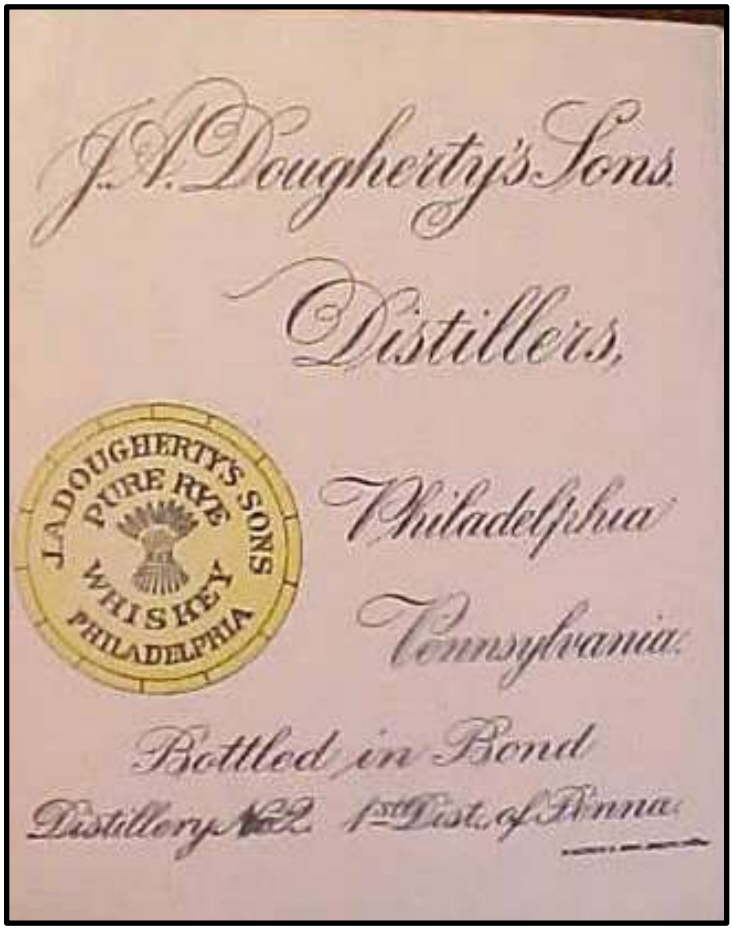
Hexamer Survey of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Resurveyed 1889. Courtesy of the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

Several of the buildings were constructed by Michael Magee and Company. Magee was the contractor for the erection of numerous important buildings, including the Disston Saw Works, the Bromley Carpet Mills, and the "elegant Lorraine Hotel." William H.

[16] The other there firms were in western Pennsylvania: Moore & Sinnott, Gibsonton, Westmoreland Co., produced around 399,000 gallons; Joseph S. Finch & Co., Pittsburg, around 331,000 gallons; and, A. Guckenheimer and Brotheer, Freeport, Armstrong Co., around 310,000 gallons.

[17] Ernest Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: 1894), 29: plate 2829–2830.

Dougherty primarily managed the firm from 1866 until his death in 1892, at which time the management was undertaken by his brothers John A. and Charles A. Dougherty. [18]



Label of J.A. Dougherty's Sons. Courtesy Ann P. Richards.

When Charles A. Dougherty died in 1898, the firm fell solely to the management of the last surviving brother, John A. Dougherty, who was responsible not only for the business but also for paying shares to the children of his brothers. The firm continued into the early twentieth century.

The passage of the Eighteenth Amendment in January 1919 (effective January 1920) and the Wartime Prohibition Act (effective July 1919) put an end to J.A. Dougherty & Sons. When John A. Dougherty died in February 1920, the heirs chose not to try to continue the business under another form.[19] They sold the plant on North Front Street in July 1920.

[18] Dennis Clark, *The Irish Relations: Trials of an Immigrant Tradition* (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1982), 90.
[19] Deed: Thomas Harvey Dougherty et alia to William P.M. Irwin, 3 July 1920, Philadelphia Deed Book J.M.H., No. 886, p. 403, CAP.

The building on the east side of the street (which includes Bonded Warehouse No. 1) was purchased by L.H. Parke Company, a coffee business.[20]

Framed Advertisement for J.A. Dougherty's Sons. Courtesy of Ann P. Richards.

CRITERION C and D

J.A. Dougherty's Sons Whiskey Distillery is represented by Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, which is an impressive architectural expression of the firm's eminence as the producer and retailer of their rye whiskey. The building is also important architecturally as an early Bonded Warehouse that, no doubt, was a direct result of the Warehousing Act of 1846 and the Internal Revenue Act of 1862. The original 1864 building and the 1880 enlargement created an Italianate style building that was clearly influenced by the "undecorated style" and the American round-arched style". Furthermore, the 1880 modernization included fireproofing the building, which was a standard with evolving standards in the nineteenth century. As a result, Building No 1: Bonded Warehouse *reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style and embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (building type) or engineering specimen.*

[20] Deed: William P.M. Irwin and Helen, his wife, to L.H. Parke Company, 3 July 1920, Philadelphia Deed Book J.M.H., No. 903, p. 395, CAP.

Twin store buildings facing onto Girard Avenue at North Front Street. Photograph taken on July 7, 1905. Note, in the background, the striking storehouse—Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Courtesy the City of Philadelphia.

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse

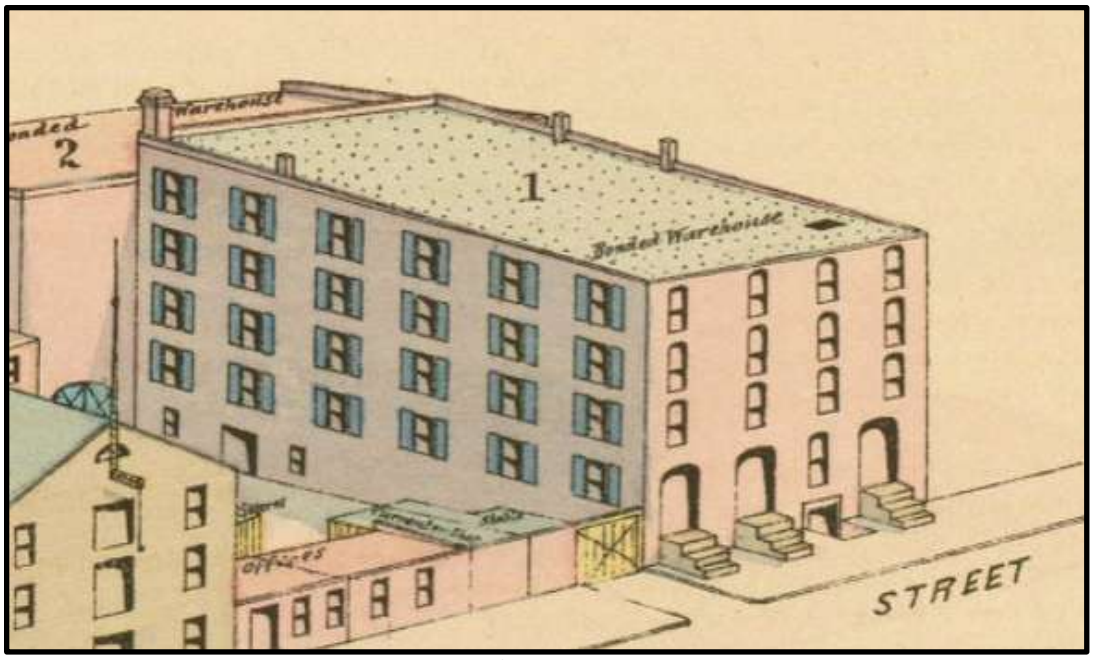
Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse is the oldest of the warehouses that eventually occupied J.A. Dougherty's Sons Whiskey Distillery, constructed in 1864 nearly fifteen years after the founding of the distillery.

A Hexamer General Survey (likely from around 1868) of "J.A. Dougherty & Sons' Whisky Distillery & Storehouses" states the following about the facility:

> Warehouses Built in 1864, 1867, 1868—Steamboiler in Basement of Warehouse fronting North Front street, marked No. 1 on Plan, enclosed by Brickwalls in proper distance of Woodworks – Rooms warmed by Steampipes resting on Iron. – Heat not over 100 Degrees. – No Lights used in the Warehouses.— No communication between the Warehouses No. 1, 2, & 3. – Frame enclosed Hoisting Apparatus at a, b, & c, communicating with every Floor – Hoisting by Hand. – Walls of the Buildings: 18 inches. Capacity of the Warehouses: 5000 Barrels.[21]

[21] Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: n.d.) 4: plate 346.

Between 1868 and 1870, the "Bonded Warehouse" with "Whisky stored in Packages" was within a "Basement & 4 story brick" and a "tin roof," and at the time of this survey, the shutters on the exterior were wooden and the cornice of wood. There were also steam boilers in the basement, where there would later be a stable.



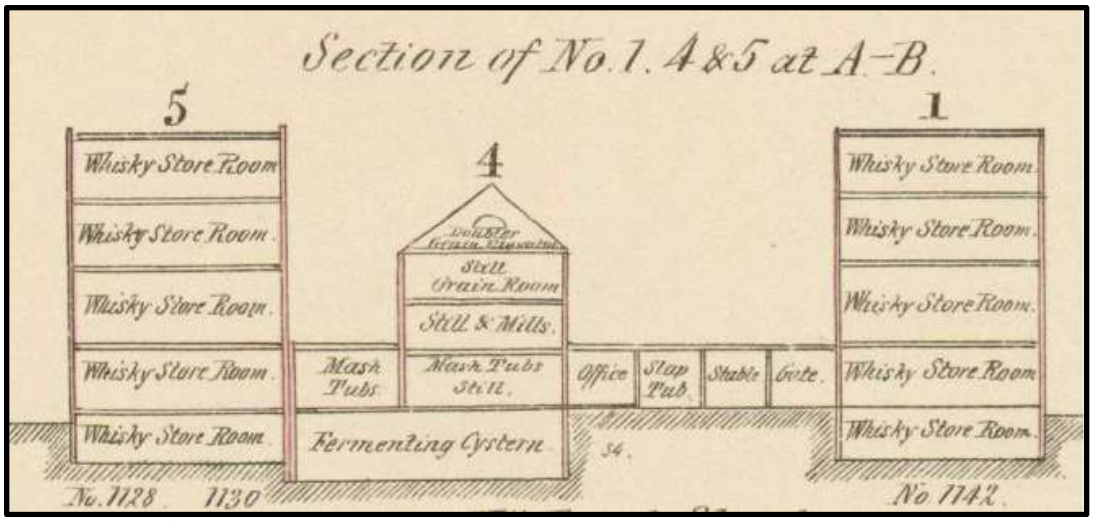
Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, ca. 1870. Courtesy of the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

Another Hexamer General Survey was done around 1870 and provides the following about the buildings:

> Warehouses built 1864, 1867, 1869 & 1870 in good and substantial way. Kept in good state of repair – Cornice of No, 2, 3, and 5 of brick, 3 feet thick below the pavement side – Gutters of tin. – Scuttle and Stairs to the roof. – Walls of No. 1, 2, and 3: 18 inches thick and rising 10 inches above the roof. – Walls of No. 5 of brick, 3 feet thick below the pavement and 22 inches in the upper stories, rising 10 inches above the roof. – Enclosed Wooden Stairways inside as per diagram. – Window Sills of Stone. – Galvanized Iron lined Shutters and Doors Front and Rear. – No Ceilings except in the 4th stories, which are plastered. – Enclosed Hoisting Apparatus a, b, c, d, and e on plan communicating with every floor. – Hoisting by hand. – Boiler for heating Premises, enclosed by Brickwalls outside in a Fireproof Building at (D). – Smoke Stack of brick, located as per diagram, rising 5 feet above the peak of the roofed at all, in the Distillery Building. – Whisky in course of manufacturing, in case of Fire would run into the Main Culvert out of the Premises, through a 4 feet opening, without endangering the Warehouses.[22] –

[22] Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: n.d.) 5: plate 395.

This particular survey states that the building was a "Bonded Warehouse" with "Whisky stored in packages." The survey goes on to describe the building as "Basement and 4 story brick" with a "tin roof" and a "Capacity 3000 barrels."



Hexamer Survey of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Resurveyed 1889. Courtesy the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

An Hexamer General Survey 1879 survey states the following:

Owners:	J.A. Dougherty's Sons.—
Superintended:	By the owners.
Name:	Dougherty's Bonded Warehouses.
Location:	Situated between Front and Hope Sts., south of Girard Ave., 16th Ward, Phila, Pa.
Age:	No. 1 built 1864.— No. 2 built 1867.— No. 3 erected 1868 and 1869.— No. 5 built 1870.
Construction:	Good.—Building put up in a substantial manner and kept in a good state of repairs.
Communications:	No inside communications between either of the warehouses.
Power:	None.—Only handpower used.
Height:	No. 1, 8'—12'—10'—10'—10'…
Length:	See plan.—
Walls:	No. 1, 21"—21"—18"—13"—13"…
Cornice:	Of No. 1, of brick with wooden finish on south and east side—…
Shutters:	Galvanized iron lined shutters on west side of Nos. 2, 3 and 5, fronting on Hope street, on south side of No. 1 and east side of No. 5
Iron Lined Doors:	In 1st Story of Nos. 2, 3 and 5, fronting on Hope street, and in basement of Nos. 2 and 3, on east

	side.—There is a double iron door in 1st story of No. 3, on east side, fronting the boiler house.
Window Sills:	Of stone.
Ceilings:	Boarded ceiling on 1st and 2nd story of No. 1.—Ceiling in 4th story of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 lathed and plastered.—Boiler iron plate ceiling with brick over, in stable basement of No. 1.—Other ceilings not finished.
Floors:	14" yellow pine flooring boards, not arranged for flooding.
Columns:	Iron columns in basement, 1st and 2nd floor of No. 1, and in basement of No. 2…
Tower:	None.
Scuttle:	In roof of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and ladders to them.
Ladders:	Permanent iron ladder to top of the upright steamboiler.
Lightning-Rod:	None.
Elevator:	None.
Hatchways:	Open hatchway at (a) in No. 1 from basement to 4th floor.—Wood case hatchway…
Stairways:	Of wood, located as per plan, cased.
Windows:	As per plan and view.
Machine Shop:	None.
Forge:	None.
Wood Shavings:	None made.,.
Boiler:	1 upright steamboiler…[23]

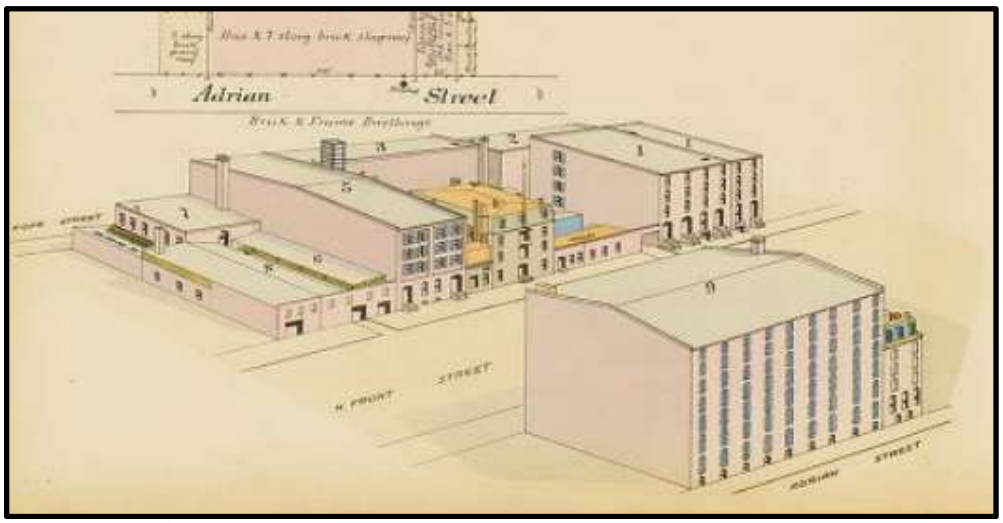
The survey documents the manufacture of "Rye Whiskey;" raw stock of "Rye and Corn;" and employing "30 men." The plan describes Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse with "Whiskey stored in packages" with a "Capacity 3000 Barrels" in a building with a "Bas. & 4-story brick" with a "gravel roof." Along the southern wall of the building at center was a small "Office in 1st floor" with four windows. Immediately to the west of the office was a larger room at the southwest corner of the building with a basement stable and a first floor store room.

Just after the Hexamer General Surveys of 1879, the building was extended that same year by seventeen feet to the north, extending the entire depth of the building.[24] While considered part of Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, the extension was its own section of the warehouse.[25]

[23] Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: 1879) 14, plates: 1354–1355.
[24] Building Permit for "North Front St., No. 1146, four-st'y warehouse, 18' x 70'; J.A. Dougherty & Son, owners" ("Summary of the Week: Philadelphia," *American Architect and Building News*, 8 [13 November 1880]: 230)
[25] Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: 1889) 23: plates 2252–2253.

Nearly a decade later, Hexamer General Surveys recorded "J.A. Dougherty's Sons. Distillery and Bonded Warehouses," which was at the next to last in a series of related surveys including Plates 346, 395, 1354–55, 2252–53, and 2829–30. This survey was completed in 1889. The site then included buildings to the east across North Front Street—including Building Nos. 9 and 10. Both of these buildings were completed one year prior to the survey in 1888.

By 1894, Hexamer General Surveys completed its final "J.A. Dougherty's Son's Distillery and Bonded Warehouses." This survey captured a substantial improvement to the facility with the construction of Building No. 9: Bonded Warehouse in 1893. The building was, by far, the largest warehouse on the premises, located just across North Front Street from the original complex.[26]



Hexamer Survey of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Resurveyed 1889. Courtesy the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

The Architecture of Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse

Constructed as a semi-fireproof building, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse is a loadbearing brick structure that was constructed as part of a larger complex of commercial and industrial buildings over two phases. The first phase was completed in 1864, as the "storehouse" was the first of the firm's Bonded Warehouses. The second phase was completed in 1880, which included a "modernization" of the original 1864 building.

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse was designed in the Italianate style building that was clearly influenced by the "undecorated style" and the American round-arched style", These stylistic influences were adapted to commercial and industrial architecture in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. While the building is far more graceful and "modern" in its appearance than other portions of the entire complex, it adheres to the American and particularly Philadelphia tradition in the use of brickwork to achieve a strong aesthetic character. The larger industrial complex of J.A. Dougherty's Sons

[26] Hexamer, *Hexamer General Surveys* (Philadelphia: 1894) 29: plates 2829–2830.

reflects what is commonly known as the "Undecorated" and "American Round-Arched" styles. Employing specific Italianate details, the "undecorated style" first appeared in the 1820s in England. The "American Round-Arched style" was first used in industrial buildings in Germany in the 1830s and 1840s and later applied to American buildings in the 1850s and 1860s.

The "Undecorated" and the "American Round Arched" Style for Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

In the early days of the Industrial Revolution, Sir William Fairbairn contended that mill engineers made their first aesthetic improvements to such buildings by advancing their designs beyond "brick boxes". Fairbairn himself designed a mill in 1827 that was "without architectural pretension", but also stylized the building beyond the brick box that was required. Fairbairn used pilasters and a cornice to enhance the appearance of a mill, which was a application later seen in many American commercial and industrial buildings. Later, G.D. Dempsey, a British engineer noted that by the 1850s he and his fellows had mastered the "undecorated style", which he considered appropriate for industrial buildings.[27] The "undecorated style" was employed on many Philadelphia buildings related to industry. At the same time another style was being created in industrial Germany, where German architects of the 1820s and 1830s were using brick to created architectural style and detail without much additional expense. The Rundbogenstil was created in Germany and was the precursor to the to "American round-arched style". A defining principle of the style was that the architectural style did not cost extra and/or influence the building and/or its use, but rather "the round-arched style was generated by—not applied to—a building's structure.[28]

Dougherty's is a prime example of a complex that employed minimal architectural details to achieve a commercial appearance rather than an entirely unadorned industrial one. From this "undecorated style" developed along with the American "round-arched style", as identified by Betsy Hunter Bradley in *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*. Bonded Warehouse No. 1 was the product of the "American round-arched style" as well as the "undecorated style". At first glance, Bonded Warehouse No. 1 appears to be a quiet, but impressive commercial building. However, it was not a commercial building, it was a warehouse. The building was not designed to attract customers to it, but was merely a representative of the "undecorated" approach to make buildings of its kind appropriately attractive. The building represents the "Undecorated Style", as well as the "American round-arched" style.

The stylistic motifs were used as "a means of minimizing the box-like nature of a flat-roofed industrial building". The incorporation of round-arched apertures into the structure of the building is a primary feature. Furthermore, this style employed the use of "brick cornices…built up from corbel tables and projecting courses…", which also eliminated

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[27] Betsy Hunter Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), pp. 209-213.

[28] Betsy Hunter Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), pp. 235-237.

the need for "combustible wood" cornices., or combustible cornices. Bonded Warehouse No. 1 employs similar features and is, again, the direct product of these larger international and national movements.

Simple built stylistic features that adhere to both the "undecorated style" and the American round-arched style are as follows:

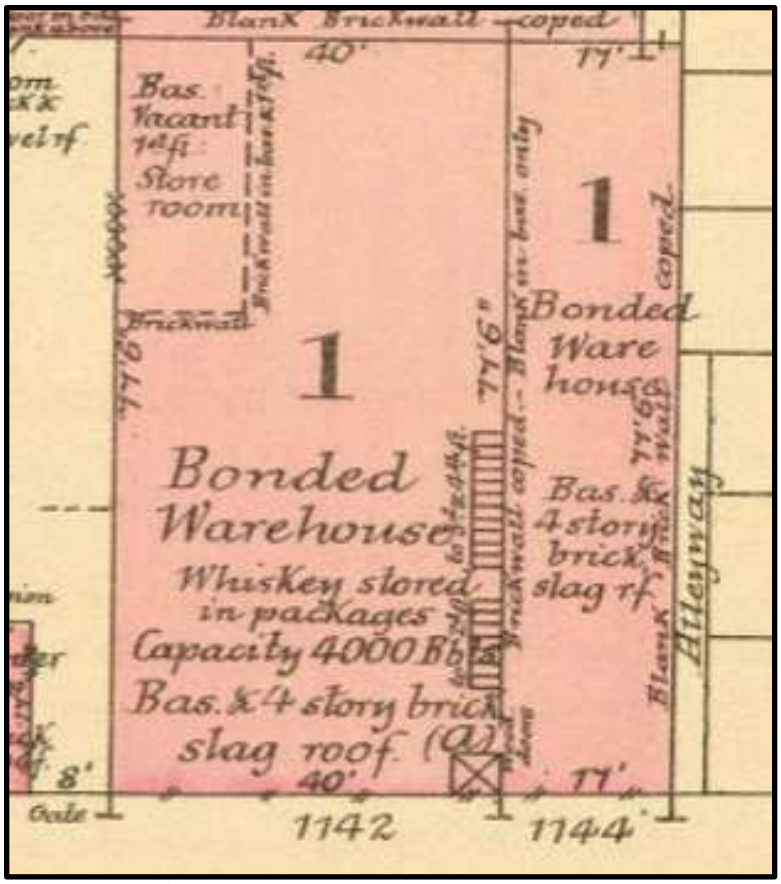
- A simple base course, delineated by brick;
- Round-arched apertures, including dramatic arches at the ground floor, created by brick lintels;
- A simple, symmetrical fenestration that adheres to both attractiveness and utility;
- A brick cornice built up from a corbel table and a projecting course; and
- Overall a warehouse that is essentially a "fire-proof" brick box that is embellished to appear as a simple, but attractive commercial building.

Strong and Fireproof Warehouses

Other elements of the original building included its strong structure, as "the problem of moving materials to the upper stories required the need for great strength in commercial and industrial building construction." Elevators later changed this, but that occurred largely after the construction of this building. In the 1870s, after the death of John A. Dougherty, the "Sons" enlarged the capacity of the firm's facilities. With this included the "modernization" of its buildings. For example, the original building—Building No. 4: the Distillery was rebuilt and/or redesigned to reflect the Second Empire style of architecture during this period, and Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse was enlarged and given a slight makeover. However, as is often the case in old Philadelphia, the building's original features were respected, while other elements were upgraded to adhere to a growing understanding of fireproofing.

> Nevertheless, manufacturers seldom built "fireproof" factories. The fireproof construction used in well-financed British textile miles—usually brick arched flooring supported by iron interior framing members—was considered too expensive and heavy for textile mills and other industrial buildings in the United States. Indeed, an 1849 report on the warehousing system of Great Britain prepared for the American secretary of the treasury admitted that there was scarcely a single absolutely fireproof storehouse, one with combustible materials and wood were combined in various types of "semi-fireproof" construction.[29]

[29] Betsy Hunter Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999),



Hexamer Survey of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Resurveyed 1889.
Courtesy of the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

In 1874, the Philadelphia Warehousing Company erected a "fireproof" building in response to the call for such warehouses. The building's plan included a division of five separate spaces achieved through brick wall partitions. Rather than using wooden shutters, "Iron-clad shutters" were employed, which added to the fireproof qualities of the building.

In 1880, J.A. Dougherty's Sons not only enlarged Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, they also compartmentalized its addition to adhere to the standards set forth by purpose-built "fireproof" buildings like the 1874 Philadelphia Warehousing Company building. Other changes were also made to reflect an interest in fireproofing, including the replacement of the wooden cornice with a corbeled brick version, and the replacement of the wooden shutters with metal-lined models that were considered "fireproof".[30]

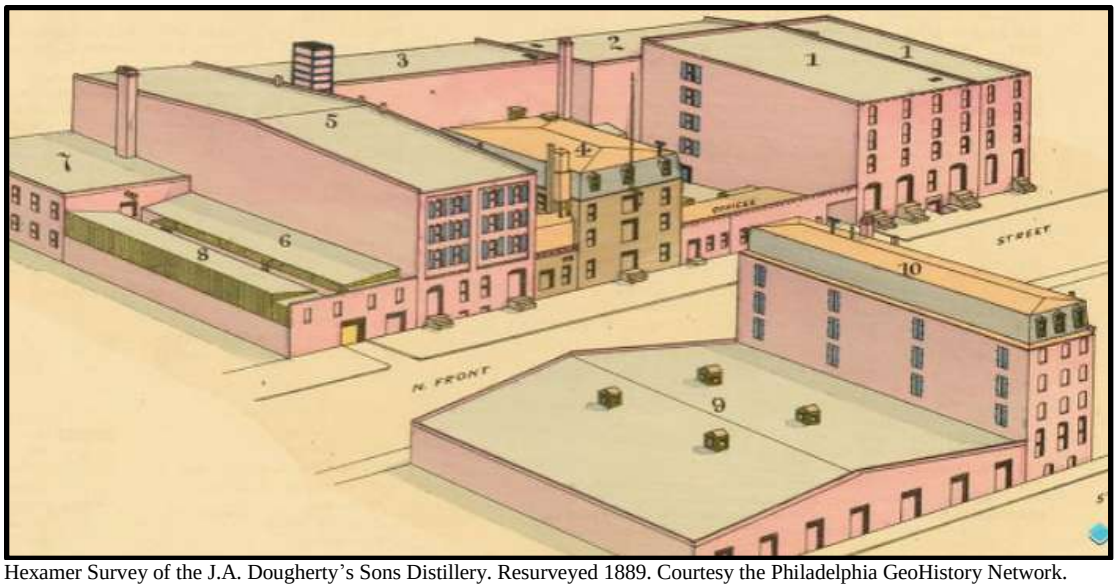
[30] Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*.

Photograph showing the construction of the Frankford Elevated in the North Front Street portion of the line. Photograph taken ca. 1910s. Courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Detail of the above photograph, showing the Bonded Warehouse. Photograph taken ca. 1910s.
Courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

CRITERION J

J.A. Dougherty's Sons Whiskey Distillery was an important whiskey distillery in the Northern Liberties section of Philadelphia, as well as being one of two distilleries of its size and scale in the city. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, alone, illustrates the firm's eminence in the mid- to third-quarter of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the building fits into an early context of Bonded Warehouses, which were originally established in America by the Warehouse Act of 1846 as related to imported goods. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, first completed in 1864, is a direct response to the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, which created an excise tax on all distilled liquor. Bonded Warehouses allowed distillers to put up bond in lieu of paying taxes and the goods were stored in the Bonded Warehouses until the tax was paid. For these reasons, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse *exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of the community.*



Hexamer Survey of the J.A. Dougherty's Sons Distillery. Resurveyed 1889. Courtesy the Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

The Internal Revenue Acts of 1862 and 1868 and the Bonded Warehouse

In order to deplete the public debt that was incurring during the American Civil War, the Internal Revenue Act of 1862 was passed, authorizing the Federal government to impose a temporary tax on distilled liquor. This was the first excise tax raised by the Federal government since Andrew Jackson abolished the tax in 1834. The new excise tax was placed on a wide range of products—from "ale to zinc." The Act imposed an excise tax of twenty cents per "first proof" of distilled liquor by July 1, 1862, which increased to two dollars per gallon by 1865. In order to assess and collect this tax in an effective manner, the Internal Revenue Bureau was established in 1862. Each state was divided into districts and distilleries, required to pay an annual licensing fee of fifty dollars, were registered with a specific number. For example, the subject distillery was long known as Registered Distillery No. 2 in its district. Because the tax was so successful in raising monies for the Federal budget, it was not discontinued, but remained a temporary tax.[31]

[31] The Internal Revenue Act of 1862, 12 Stat. 432, Ch. 119 (July 1, 1862).

Naturally, the Internal Revenue Act of 1862 put many small firms out of business. Even larger enterprises couldn't afford to pay tax prior to the sale of their goods and, in anticipation of this, distillers were required to tender "surety bonds" to ensure the payment of the excise tax. In fact, the Internal Revenue Bureau required an inventory of the goods at least three times per month to assess the tax. Some of the early positions within the Internal Revenue Bureau were established at this time, which included both gaugers and storekeepers. Gaugers measured the production and, ultimately, the collection of the tax based on the assessment. Storekeepers were responsible for overseeing general administrative operations, controlling access to the product.

In order to house this bonded merchandise, the concept of Bonded Warehouses on goods subject to an excise tax became applicable and, as a result, the Internal Revenue Bureau allowed distillers to construct such buildings of "brick, stone or iron." In order to ensure that both the distiller and the government employee were virtuous in their assessment, two sets of pad locks were used to secure the building.

The Internal Revenue Act of 1868 lowered the excise tax to fifty cents per gallon. Each bonded warehouse was assigned a Gauger and a Storekeeper and the owner could not access his goods without the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau employees. The 1868 Act established branding standards for whiskey barrels, which included type, date of production, and a serial number. When a distiller finally paid its excise taxes, a paid tax stamp was placed upon the appropriate barrel. The product was then removed from the Bonded Warehouse to a "free warehouse."[32]

Both the Internal Revenue Act(s) of 1862 and 1868 evolved over time, as the industry changed and progress required. However, the construction of Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse is a direct reaction to the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, and, incidentally, requires the implementation of the Bonded Warehouse System for distilleries nationwide.

Origins of the Bonded Warehouse

The history of the Bonded Warehouse starts earlier with taxation of imported goods and only applies to other types of domestic transactions when such product types become subject to the Internal Revenue Act of 1862. The Bonded Warehouse, in the context of the Bonded Warehouse System in America, is said to have inspired the "organized and systematic cooperation of public and private power to shape the scope and scale of American capitalism."

> **WAREHOUSE**. A storehouse; especially, one in which goods of some value are kept, either by the owner or occupier of the building, as when a large shop or store is spoken of popularly as a warehouse, or for the safe keeping of the property of persons who hire a room or a safe in the building, or who leave goods on deposit.

[32] The Internal Revenue Act of 1868, 15 Stat. 256 (July 6, 1868).

> **Bonded Warehouse**. In countries where a customs tariff is placed upon merchandise, a building in which such goods may be left for a certain length of time without paying the duty, which becomes due only on their withdrawal "from bond." According to the law of different nations, greater or less privileges are allowed to the owner of such goods; thus, he may be allowed to exhibit his goods in bond to possible purchasers, or may be allowed to change the form of their packages, as by bottling liquors which arrive in casks, or the like.[33]

By the late 1830s, commerce was such in the mid-Atlantic region, that the mercantile community lobbied for legislation that would essentially mitigate the potential to pay customhouse duties on goods that had not yet been sold—i.e. "anticipated future transactions." This movement was confined to the mercantile communities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans. An established consensus soon created the origins of "the federal bonded warehouse system." Congressman C.C. Cambreleng of New York was one of the leading sponsors.

> The contingency of sale for a foreign market…
>
> …entrepôt, free of duty, till an opportunity offers to dispose of them…[34]

The movement resulted in the Warehouse Act of 1846, the Fifth Section of which entitled "An Act to establish a Warehousing System…." The concept of this legislation was simple, as it allowed importers to take out a bond for double the value of their commodities, and in return, store their goods in government or private warehouses until ready for importation. The custom duties were not due until the merchant imported its goods.

> 3d. Stores in the occupancy of persons desirous to engage in the business of storing dutiable merchandise under the Warehouse Act, and of performing the labor on such goods, in what is usually termed the storage business.—the buildings being first examined by the person appointed by the Collector, and found to agree with the requirements of the instructions, and the selection having been approved by this Department, an inspector shall be designated for its superintendence, the owner or occupant stipulating to pay to the Collector monthly, a sum equivalent to the salary of the inspector or inspectors required in the superintendence of goods and store, the whole of the building being appropriated to this purpose, as required in Class No. 2. Merchandise entered for warehouse will only be stored in these stores when the same are agreed on by the Collector or chief revenue officer of the port, and the importer owner or designee, as the place of deposit and the store are to be "secured" provided in 1st Sect.

[33]Russell Sturgis, *A Dictionary of Architecture and Building: Biographical, Historical and Descriptive* (Macmillan, 1902), 2: 1021.
[34] Gautham Rao, "Cities of Ports: The Warehouse Act of 1846 and the Centralization of American Commerce," *Thresholds* 34 (2007): 1–6.

> Act 6th of August, 1846, "under the joint locks of the inspector and the importer," the latter appointing the owner or occupant of such store as his agent and custodian, to have the custody of the goods and possession of the key allowed to the importer,--this appointment to be per Form 25.[35]

The Warehouse Act of 1846 led to a major change in the built environment and climate of the urban landscape. Furthermore, it allowed for the creation of an entirely new tax system that saved capitalists from immediately spending money on imported goods that were not in use and/or up for sale. In many of the port cities, this act inspired the creation of entire warehouse districts—most owned by the government and/or within certain sections of the cities. New warehouse districts were probable in smaller, less developed cities of the mid-nineteenth century, while in established, older American cities, the act led to a sudden disruption of the built environment, especially in working-class neighborhoods of that period.

In Boston, for instance, E.H. Derby reported "a demand has arisen in Boston for enlarged warehouses" in his booster pamphlet of 1850, resulting in "continuous blocks of brick warehouses, four to five stories high and fifty to eighty feet deep."[36]

In New York City, the Warehouse Act of 1846 had a tremendous effect. Between 1846 and 1849, the "frenzy of warehouse activity" supported the city's important import/export business of roughly twenty million dollars per annum. Storage prices skyrocketed. During this time the Atlantic Dock Company was formed with the purpose of promoting and constructing "docks, bulkheads, and piers," which led to a "basin…of about 42 acres, and a hydraulic dock." This was located and arranged in Brooklyn near the Red Hook and Williamsburg neighborhoods, and thus created the great Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn.[37]

After the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, the Bonded Warehouse became relevant for many other products that were subject to new excise taxes. The "warehousing movement" retained its place as a driving force behind the industrial revolution and American capitalism. And like all forms of capitalism, the Bonded Warehouse evolved with progress and invention, absorbing and adapting to the climate of change caused by the advent of the railroad and its place in the built environment and infrastructure of industrial facilities.

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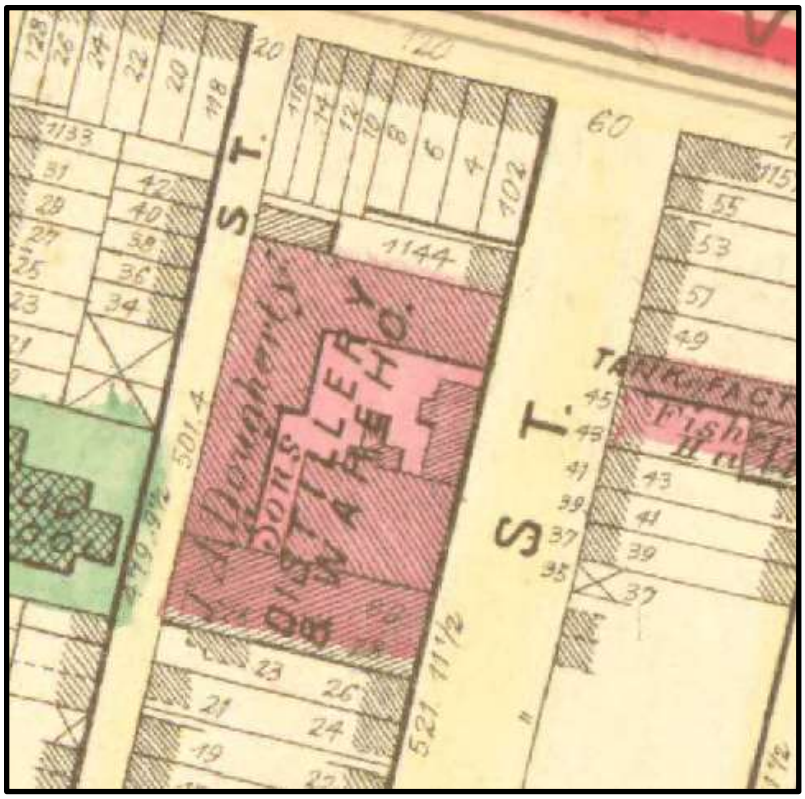
[35] R.J. Walker, "Commercial Regulations: Regulations of the Warehousing System the United States Treasurer's Circular of Instruction to Collectors and Other Officers of Customs," *Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review* 20 (1849): 425–426.
[36] Rao, "Cities of Ports.," pp. 22.
[37] Rao, "Cities of Ports.," pp. 24



1875 Philadelphia Atlas, G.M. Hopkins

Conclusion

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse was constructed in 1864, as part of a large distillery complex of J.A. Dougherty's Sons and is significant as the last surviving building of this company, the largest rye whiskey distillery in Philadelphia prior to Prohibition. Largely intact until the last few years, the built environment of J.A. Dougherty's Sons' distillery was situated in the 1100 block of North Front Street. At the height of its operations, Dougherty's facility included roughly ten buildings that comprised the distillery itself and bonded warehouses.

Today, J.A. Dougherty's Sons whiskey distillery is represented by Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, which is an impressive architectural expression of the firm's eminence as distillers of their rye whiskey. The building is also important, architecturally, as an early Bonded Warehouse that, no doubt, was a direct result of the Warehousing Act of 1846 and Revenue Act of 1862. Furthermore, the original 1865 building and the 1880 enlargement and modernization created an architectural work that is distinctly Italianate style building that was clearly influenced by the "undecorated style" and the American round-arched style". Furthermore, the 1880 modernization included fireproofing the building, which was a standard with evolving standards in the nineteenth century. As a result, Building No 1: Bonded Warehouse *reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style and embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style (building type) or engineering specimen.*

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, alone, illustrates the firm's eminence in the mid- to third-quarter of the nineteenth century. Furthermore, the building fits into an early context of Bonded Warehouses, which were originally established in America by the Warehouse Act of 1846 as related to imported goods. Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse, first completed in 1864, is a direct response to the Internal Revenue Act of 1862, which created an excise tax on all distilled liquor. Bonded Warehouses allowed distillers to put up bond in lieu of paying taxes and the goods were stored in the Bonded Warehouses until the tax was paid. For these reasons, Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse *exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of the community.*

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse adheres to the above statement in that it not only has special historical and architectural significance, but it represents the workmanship and quality of past construction in Philadelphia.

North Front Street. Note the Dougherty Complex is on the left and right. Photograph taken ca. 1905.
Courtesy of the City of Philadelphia.

Old Rum Bottle with J.A. Dougherty's Sons Label. Courtesy of Drinks Planet Blog.

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Contributors.

Building No. 1: Bonded Warehouse appears to be the last building of the eminent Northern Liberties distiller J.A. Dougherty's Sons. Given the wholesale demolition of the largely intact complex, it is important to save this strong architectural example of the local industrial heritage.

Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian and Historic Preservationist
J.M. Duffin, Archivist and Historian
Christopher Mote, Editor and Writer

Repositories Visited

City Archives of Philadelphia
Historical Society of Pennsylvania
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