

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

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

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

Street address: **404 Fountain Street**

Postal code: **19128**

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: **Wright Cottage**

Current Name: **Unknown**

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Building

Structure

Site

Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: excellent good fair poor ruins

Occupancy: occupied vacant under construction unknown

Current use: Commercial/Residential

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and site/plot plan of the resource's boundaries.

6. DESCRIPTION

Please attach a narrative description and photographs of the resource's physical appearance, site, setting, and surroundings.

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach a narrative Statement of Significance citing the Criteria for Designation the resource satisfies.

Period of Significance (from year to year): ~~1854 to 1856~~ 1850 - 1902 per PHC amendment

Date(s) of construction: **1854-56**

Architects: **Unknown**

Builders: **Samuel Durham, Carpenter**

Original owner: **Samuel Durham, Carpenter**

Significant person: **Jacob Wright**

CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

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

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

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Please attach a bibliography.

9. NOMINATOR

Organization: **Ridge Park Civic Association – Marlene Schleifer**

Author: **Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian
Keeping Society of Philadelphia**

Date: **6 April 2021**

Address: **1315 Walnut Street, Suite 320
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107**

Telephone: **717.602.5002**

Email: **keeper@keepingphiladelphia.org**

Nominator is is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 7 April 2021

Correct-Complete Incorrect-Incomplete

Date: 8 April 2021

Date of Notice Issuance: 8 April 2021

Property Owner at Time of Notice:

Name: Bruce and Carol Tinneny

404 Fountain Holdings LLC

Address: 404 Fountain Street

PO Box 430

City: Philadelphia, PA 19128

Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: 2 June 2021

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: 11 June 2021

Date of Final Action: 11 June 2021

Designated Rejected

12/7/18

NOMINATION
FOR THE
PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



Figure 1. The primary (southeast) and side (northeast) elevations. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

WRIGHT COTTAGE
ERECTED 1854-56
404 FOUNTAIN STREET
ROXBOROUGH
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA



Figure 2. The boundary for the proposed designation is delineated by the purple line. Source: Atlas, City of Philadelphia.

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary description of the proposed designation is as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Northwestern side of Fountain Street (Fifty feet wide) at a distance of Three hundred thirty-five feet and one inch Southwest from the Southwesterly side of Ridge Avenue (Eighty feet wide), thence extending along said Fountain Street South sixty degrees, forty-four minutes, twenty-five seconds West Ninety-nine feet, eight inches to a point, which point is at the distance of Two hundred sixty-eight feet, ten and seven-eighths inches Northeast from the Northeasterly side of Pechin Street (Fifty feet wide), thence extending North twenty-nine degrees fifteen minutes, thirty-five seconds West Two hundred and three feet, five inches to a point in the line of other lands now or late of Jacob Wright, deceased, thence extending North sixty degrees, fifty-nine minutes, fifty-five seconds East Ninety-nine feet, eight inches to a point in the line of lands now or late of Albert R. Righter, and thence along said lands South twenty-nine degrees, fifteen minutes, thirty-five seconds East Two hundred, two feet, eleven and five-eighths inches to the Northwestern side of Fountain Street, the point and place of beginning.

Tax Account No. **093N210151**

OPA/BRT Account No. **212294950**



Figure 3. The primary (south) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Situated on a lot of ample size, measuring just under one-half of an acre, Wright Cottage stands at 404 Fountain Street in the Roxborough neighborhood of Philadelphia. Shaded by large, mature trees, the subject house is two-and-one-half-stories tall and constructed of rubble stone finished in stucco. Elevated, yet immediately upon the street, the building sits atop a lot that is terraced by a retaining wall composed of exposed Wissahickon Schist, including an impressive stone staircase that cuts into the hill just southwest of the house. The building is composed of a main block with a cross-gable roof, rear el that extends from the northerly side of the rear (northwest) elevation, and one-story addition at the southwest and northwest elevations of the rear el.

The primary (south) elevation is three bays in width that is dominated by a full one-story veranda that is situated atop an exposed Wissahickon Schist foundation at the ground floor and a third, half-story center gable. Original bracketed and chamfered, wooden porch posts support the porch roof, extending from stone plinths. The four porch supports are joined by original or early balustrades of turned porch balusters. The porch roof appears to be flat with single brackets rising above each post within the cornice. The first floor features a central entrance with a single door that is set within a surround of side lights and a transom, featuring original architraves and mullions. Flanking the entrance are two large windows, one on each side with replacement, one-over-one windows. Three windows rise above the first-floor apertures, featuring one-over-one replacement windows. The roofline features a cornice that also serves as an internal gutter, which is formed by projecting eaves supported by restrained, but continuous, ornamental brackets that speak to the Italianate style. The center of the central gable features Lancet windows of the Gothic Revival style, which

includes a one-over-one replacement fixture. Chimneys pierce the front and back roof slopes at the northeastern end of the house.

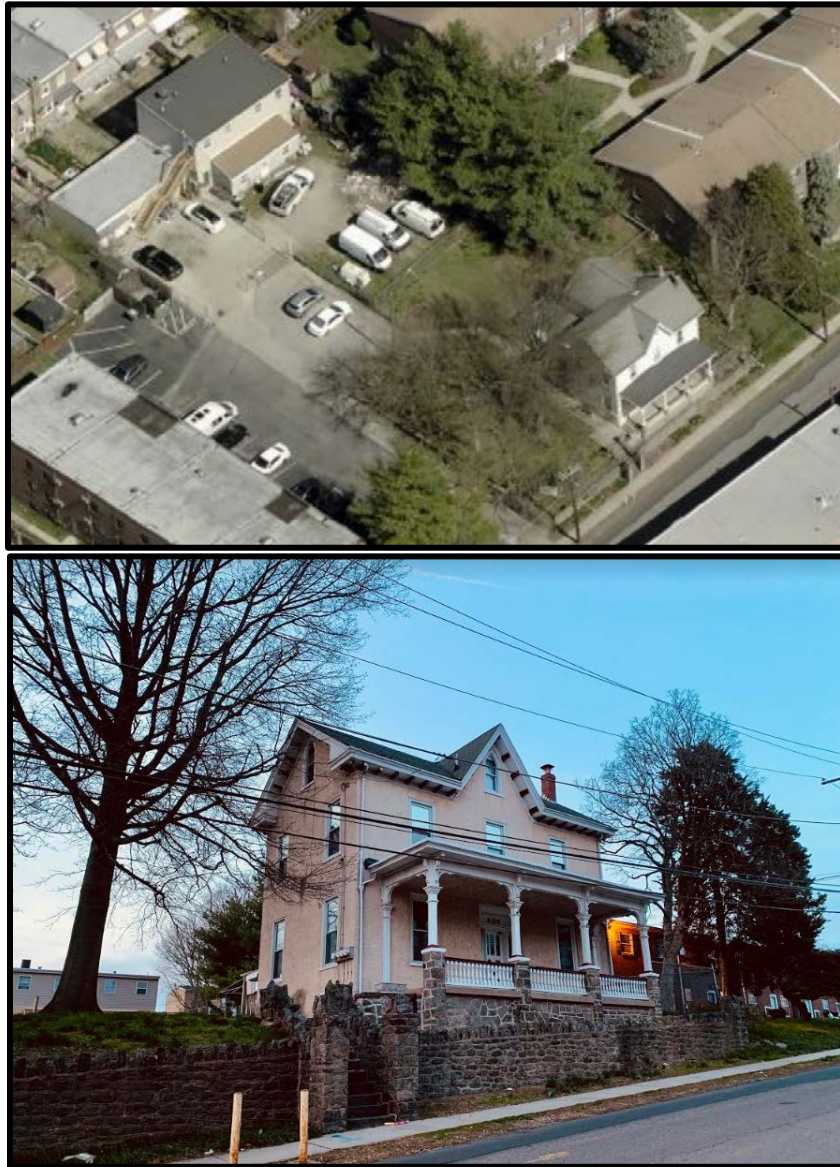


Figure 4. Top: Looking north at the subject property. Source: Pictometry, Atlas, City of Philadelphia, 2020. Figure 5. Bottom: The primary (southeast) elevation and the side (southwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

The side (southwest) elevation of the main block is two bays wide, the first two floors of which feature symmetrically placed apertures with one-over-one replacement windows. Basement windows also align with the first and second floors. The third, half-story is within the side gable, which is framed by projecting eaves supported by restrained, but continuous, ornamental brackets that speak to the Italianate style. At the center of the side gable is a single Lancet window. This fenestration is mirrored precisely on the side (northeast) elevation.



Figure 6. Top: Looking northeast at the rock retaining wall and the side (southwest) elevation. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021. Figure 7. Bottom: Looking east at the side (southwest) and rear (northwest) elevations of the main block, rear el, and one-story addition. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2021.

The rear (northwest) elevation features a single window at the first and second floor. The rear el is a single pile, two story structure that extends from the northeasterly side of the same elevation. The projecting eaves continue at the roofline atop the second floor, supported by restrained, but continuous, ornamental brackets that speak to the Italianate style. The first floor, side (southwest) elevation of the rear el is obscured by a single-story addition, which is non-contributing. The second story of the side (southwest) elevation of the rear el features a single aperture with a one-over-one replacement window. The rear (northwest) elevation of the rear el is also largely obscured by the one-story, ~~non-contributing~~ addition. The attic level of the two story el features two windows within a full rear gable-end.

~~The one-story rear addition and~~ the stable building at the far end of the lot are considered to be non-contributing for the purposes of this nomination.

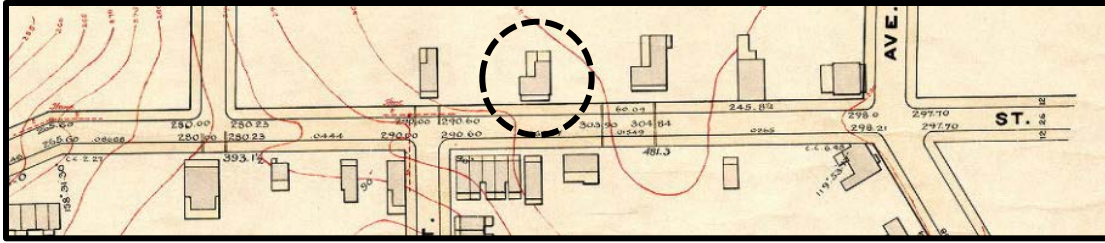


Figure 8. Plan of the revision of lines and grades of part of Plan 231 as authorized by ordinance of Councils approved April 4th, 1902. Twenty-first Ward, Philadelphia. The subject house is circled in red. Source: Philadelphia Streets Department, Survey and Designs Bureau, via Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wright Cottage at 404 Fountain Street is a significant historic resource that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. The proposed building satisfies the following Criteria for Designation as enumerated in Section 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code:

- (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; and
- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen.

The period of significance dates from ~~the time of initial construction in 1854 to the completion of the building in 1856.~~ 1850 to 1902, as amended by the PHC on 11 June 2021.

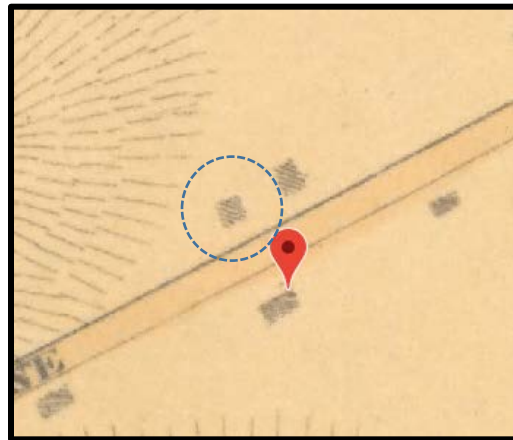


Figure 9. 1862 Philadelphia Atlas, Samuel L. Smedley. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Originally known as Hipple’s Lane, Fountain Street became the name and was widened likely between 1852 and 1854 by Charles Thomson Jones, a farmer, of Roxborough, and his wife, Mary W. Jones. After purchasing the subject property as part of a larger plot of land from John B. Moyer just two years earlier, the Joneses created a “Plan of Lots,” at which time the subject property was created as Lot No. 8.¹ On May 4, 1854, the subject property was conveyed to Samuel Durham, a carpenter, for the sum of

¹ Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, a farmer, of Roxborough, and, his wife, Mary W. Jones, to Samuel Durham, carpenter, of Roxborough, \$250, 4 May 1854, Philadelphia Deed Book T.H., No. 154, p. 109.

\$250.² Durham likely started construction of the subject house that same year as the residence was completed by the time the subject property was sold again on July 19, 1856 to John C. Haley, a farmer, of Roxborough, and Lydia M., his wife for \$634 with what appears to have been a mortgage of \$400.³ Haley's ownership was brief and he sold the property to William Wright, Jr., a victualler [sic.], of Roxborough for \$1,050 on March 30, 1857.⁴ This period of ownership was also brief, as he sold the subject property to his son Jacob Wright, for \$1,400 on February 28, 1860.⁵ The Wright family owned the property from that time until 1937.⁶



Figure 10. Top: 1895 Philadelphia Atlas, G.W. Bromley. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Figure 11. Bottom: 1910 Philadelphia Atlas, G.W. Bromley. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

² Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, a farmer, of Roxborough, and, his wife, Mary W. Jones, to Samuel Durham, carpenter, of Roxborough, \$250, 4 May 1854, Philadelphia Deed Book T.H., No. 154, p. 109.

³ Deed: Samuel Durham, carpenter, of Roxborough to John C. Haley, farmer, of Roxborough, \$634, 19 July 1856, Philadelphia Deed Book R.D.W., No. 102, p. 106.

⁴ Deed: John C. Haley, farmer, of Roxborough, to William Wright, Jr., a Victualler, of Roxborough, \$1,050, 30 March 1857, Philadelphia Deed Book R.D.W., No. 148, p. 315.

⁵ Deed: William Wright, Jr., a Victualler, of Roxborough, and Maria, his wife, to Jacob Wright, \$1,050, 28 February 1860, Philadelphia Deed Book A.D.B., No. 109, p. 148.

⁶ Deed: The Estate of Jacob Wright to John Lund, of Philadelphia, and Martha Lund, his wife, \$4,800, 11 December 1937, Philadelphia Deed Book D.W.H., No. 465, p. 281.

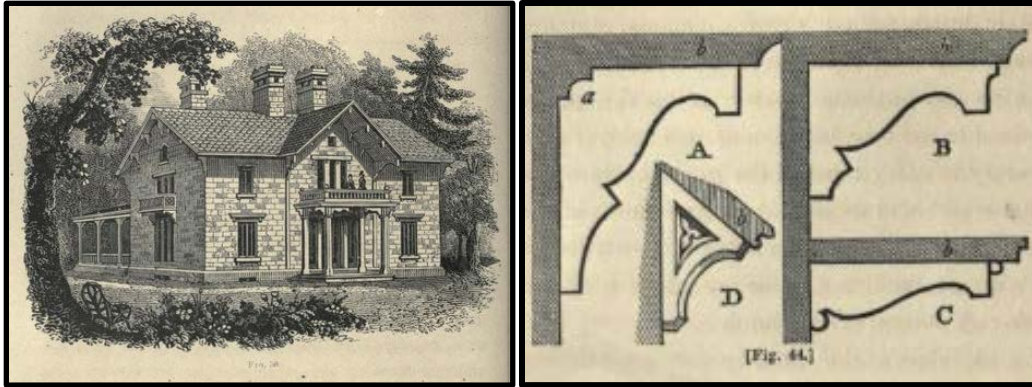


Figure 12. Left: “Design V. A cottage-villa in the Bracketed mode,” as illustrated in Andrew Jackson Downing’s *Cottage Residences* (1842). Figure 13. Right: Bracket options shown in the larger body of Design V by Downing. Source: Andrew Jackson Downing. *Cottage Residences*. (New-York and London: Wiley and Putnam, 1842), 98-106.

CRITERIA C AND D

Wright Cottage at 404 Fountain Street in Roxborough reflects the environment in an era characterized by the Gothic and Italianate styles, embodying distinguishing features of the “Bracketed Cottage” motif.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: COTTAGE RESIDENCES AND THE BRACKETED COTTAGE MOTIF

“Designs for Cottages” were popularized in America through the influence of landscape architect and tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), a legacy that extended from landscape gardening to architecture in 1842 with the publication of *Cottage Residences*. While most vividly remembered for his “English, or Rural Gothic,” Tudor, and even Elizabethan cottage, villa, and country house designs, Downing also whet the nation’s palate for what was referred to as the “bracketed mode,” which was introduced in “Design V. A Cottage-Villa, in the Bracketed Mode” (Figure 12) with a “Variation of this design, as constructed in wood.”⁷ Design ideas for the bracketed cottage were expounded upon in *The Architecture of Country Houses*, which he published in 1850. This book included two designs that relate to the subject house and its architectural details: “Design IX. Regular Bracketed Cottage” and “Design X. Bracketed Cottage, With Veranda,” both of which include projecting roofs, distinctive brackets, and at least one veranda. Ideal “Designs for Farm-Houses” were also discussed, including “Design XVI. Bracketed Farm House of Wood,” which calls to mind the subject house in its basic form and features.⁸ According to Virginia and Lee McAlester’s *A Field Guide To American Houses*, the Gothic Revival style was in popular use between 1840-1880, and the salient features of the subject house is the scale and massing, the two-and-one-half-story building form with its cross-gable roof, the central gable within the primary (southeast) elevation, and the employment of pointed arch windows in each gable. The Italianate too is described in *A Field Guide to American Houses*, highlighting common features including the employment of brackets at

⁷ Andrew Jackson Downing. *Cottage Residences*. (New-York and London: Wiley and Putnam, 1842), 98-106.

⁸ Andrew Jackson Downing. *The Architecture of Country Houses*. (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1850).
Wright Cottage, Erected 1854-56, 404 Fountain Street, Roxborough, Philadelphia, PA
Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination, April 2021–Page 10

the veranda and the cornice. The presence of a veranda and the chamfered posts may be found in both styles.⁹

Combining elements of the Gothic and Italianate styles, the Bracketed Cottage forms a particular theme among Downing's cottage residences that would become more commonly employed in the Philadelphia area, specifically in sections of the city that were historically of a rural, small town, and suburban residential character compared to the densely populated areas closer to the city's center. The northwest section, specifically Roxborough and Germantown, featured many variants of the bracketed cottage. Downing's pattern book designs were not meant to be set in stone, but intended to inspire design variations based on the geographic region or even the specific site, as well as individual economic circumstances, materials commonly used per locality, and particular tastes. In fact, one year after Downing lost his life in a steamboat accident on the Hudson River, *Peterson's Magazine* published a design that illustrates the evolution of pattern book architecture in "A Suburban Cottage in the Italian Style" (Figure 14). While Downing-esque, the design deviates from the typical Gothic Revival style roofline, but not entirely from the familiar building form. As shown below, the overhanging eaves of typical cottage residence have been replaced by a full cornice of continuous ornamental brackets, a feature that no doubt doubled as an internal gutter.

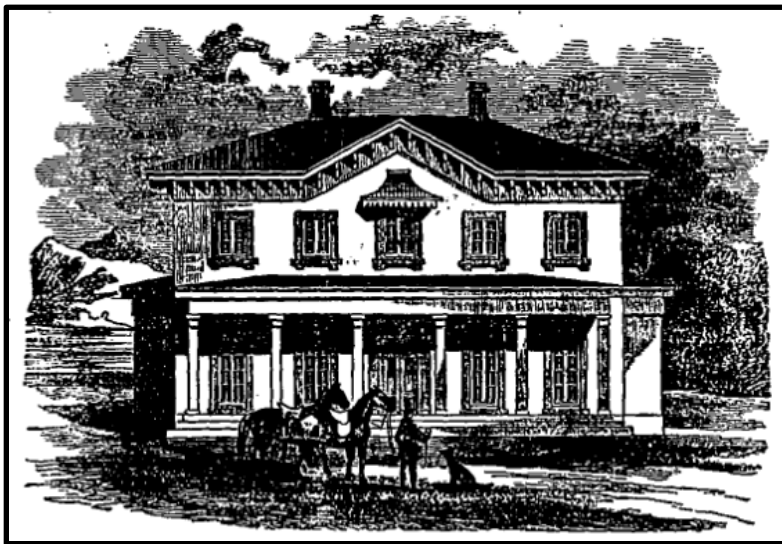


Figure 14. "A Suburban Cottage in the Italian Style." *Peterson's Magazine* 24, no. 5, November 1853, 255. Note: the porch employed on the cottage shown above is similar to that of the subject house. Source: *Peterson's Magazine* 24, no. 5, November 1853, 255.

⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), 196-209 and 210-229.

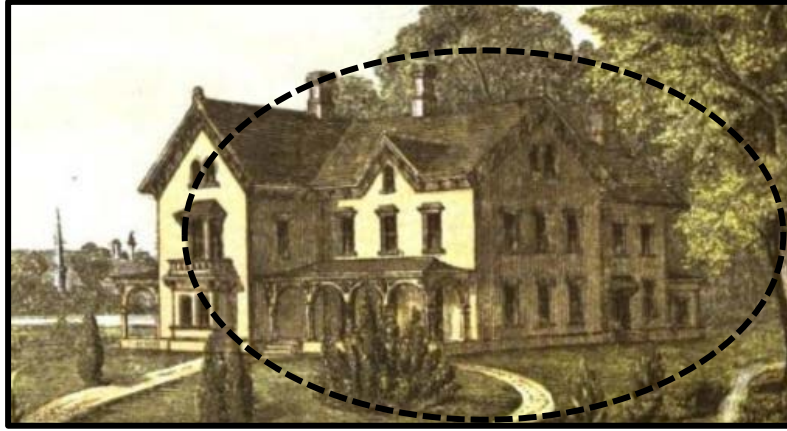


Figure 15. Design XII. A Large Farm House by Samuel Sloan. Source: Samuel Sloan. *American Houses: A Variety of Original Designs for Rural Buildings*. (Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, 1861).

Architects like Philadelphia's own Samuel Sloan (1815-1884) carried this torch forward through his own commissions, pattern books, and publications. In fact, he significantly propelled the evolution of the Bracketed Cottage through his evolved cornice and roofline enhancements and verandas, all the while maintaining the earlier building forms and fenestration patterns. The cornice type seen in the subject property is employed in several Sloan designs of various building forms in his book, *American Houses A Variety of Original Designs for Rural Buildings*, including "Design II. Italian Villa," "Design III. Mansion," "Design IV. Southern Villa," "Design V. Suburban Mansion," "Design VI. River Villa," and, most importantly, "Design XIII. A Large Farm House" (Figure 15). The last of this specimen contains a design very much like the subject building with a similar cross-gable roof, fenestration, bracketed cornice, and bracketed veranda.¹⁰ Also in 1861, Sloan published *Sloan's Homestead Architecture*, "containing Forty Designs for Villas, Cottages, and Farm Houses." Specific designs relate directly to the subject property, including "Design III. Farm House" (Figure 16), "Design VI. A Bracketed American Cottage," and "Design XV. A Cottage for a Mechanic or Clerk" (Figure 17).¹¹ A later book provides a model for a "Country Residence" in Design Fifty-Sixth (Figures 18, 19, and 20), the illustration for which is of a rubble stone and roughcast dwelling much like the subject property. Sloan discusses the "wide verandah extending the whole length of the front" with chamfered posts, and the wooden cornice "ornamented with cantilevers," as well as the versatility of the building's style, suitable for "almost any rural landscape, or even in the suburbs of a city or town..."¹² Again, the primary features of this design are relative to the subject building, a bracketed cottage, capitalizing on elements of the Gothic and Italianate styles.

¹⁰ Samuel Sloan. *American Houses: A Variety of Original Designs for Rural Buildings*. (Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, 1861). This book does not contain standard page numbers throughout, but is available on Google Books.

¹¹ Samuel Sloan. *Sloan's Homestead Architecture*. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1861), Designs III and XV.

¹² Samuel Sloan. *The Model Architect*. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1868), Design Fifty-Sixth.

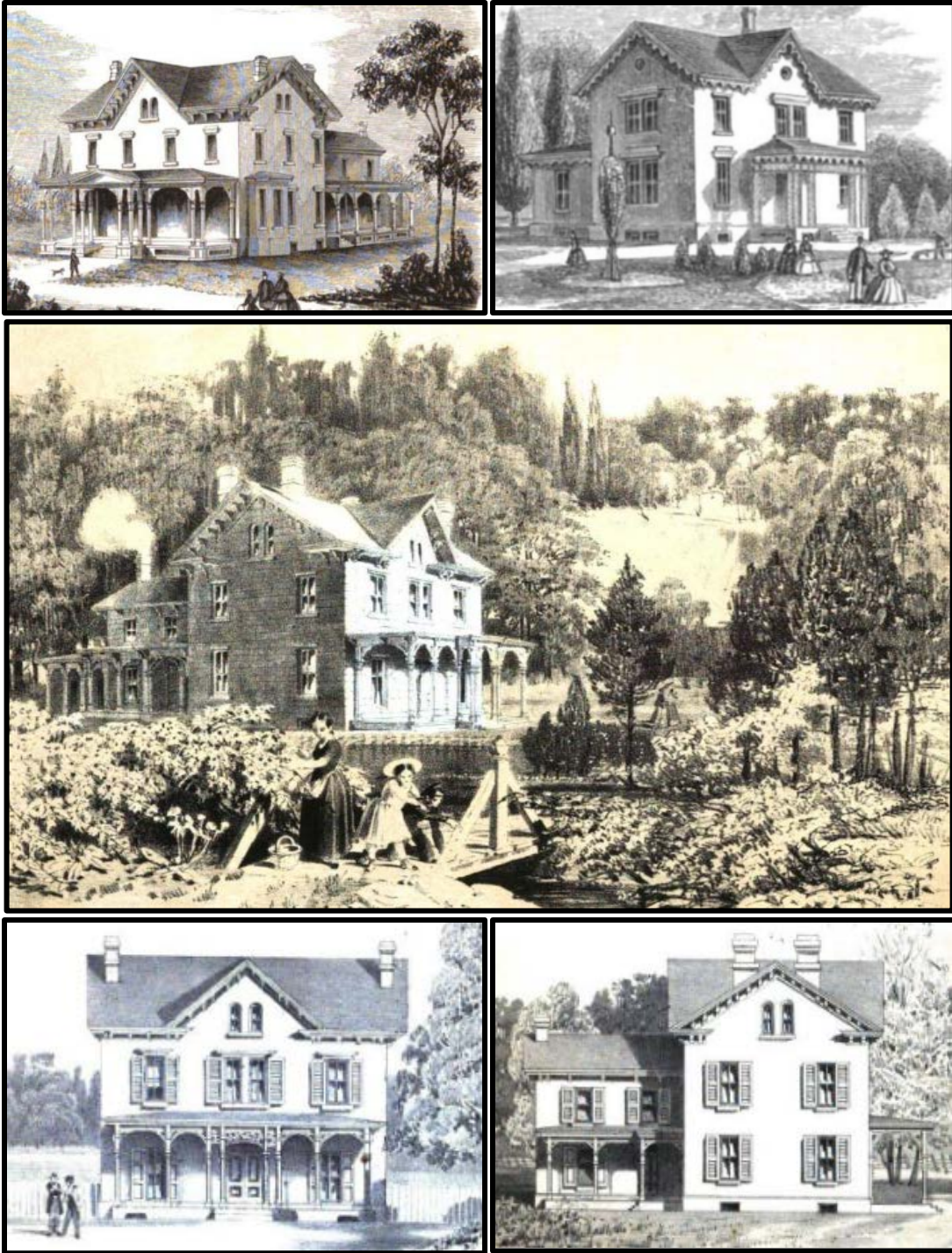


Figure 16. Top left: Design III. Farm House. Figure 17. Top right: Design XV. A Cottage for a Mechanic or Clerk. Source: Samuel Sloan. Sloan's Homestead Architecture. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1861), Designs III and XV. Figure 18. Center: A Perspective View of Design Fifty-Sixth by Samuel Sloan. Figure 19. Bottom left: Front Elevation of the Model Cottage. Figure 20. Bottom right: Side Elevation of Design Fifty-Sixth. Source: Samuel Sloan. The Model Architect. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1868), Design Fifty-Sixth.



Figure 21. Left: The Amos Barnes House. Figure 22. Right: 8029 Ridge Avenue. Source: The PRHP Nomination for the Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District, 2018.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: COTTAGE RESIDENCES AND THE BRACKETED COTTAGE IN ROXBOROUGH AND NORTHWEST PHILADELPHIA (CRITERION C)

Capturing the various architectural styles of nineteenth century Roxborough, the Philadelphia Historical Commission staff provides an overview of “Gothic Revival Architecture in Roxborough Township” in the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places (PRHP) Nomination for the Ridge Avenue Roxborough Thematic Historic District. This narrative includes local examples of buildings that represent the bracketed cottage theme in the larger realm of cottage residences, as well as recognition of the commonly known co-mingling of the Gothic and Italianate styles:

One of the best examples of the Gothic Revival style in Roxborough is the Amos Barnes House at 559 Righter Street (Figure 21), at the intersection of Ridge, Righter, and Hermit. Constructed of Wissahickon schist about 1856, the Barnes House effectively represents the Gothic Revival style with Victorian Cottage elements, as reflected in the center cross gable decorative barge board at the roofline. Originally, the building had a full-width front porch and lancet window at the gable. Other excellent examples of the Gothic Revival style on Ridge Avenue include the houses at 5508 Ridge Avenue, which includes the centered cross gable, arched gable windows, and full-width front porch; and 8029 Ridge Avenue (Figure 22), which includes the centered cross gable, lancet windows, and a highly ornamented, full-width, front porch. The building at 8029 Ridge Avenue is unique in that it is clad in wood shiplap siding rather than masonry. Also, rather than decorative bargeboards, it has bracketed cornices, linking it to the Italianate style as well.¹³

¹³ Philadelphia Historical Commission staff. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 38-39.



Figure 23. Left: The John Levering House (ca. 1870), 8835 Ridge Avenue. Figure 24. Right: The Charles W. Gifford House (1874), 5508 Ridge Avenue. Source: John C. Manton. *Victorian Roxborough: An Architectural History*. (Philadelphia: J.C. Manton, Historical Research, 1983), 50-56.

While not immediately accessible to the public, the PRHP Nomination for the Amos Barnes House provides additional examples of local variants. Earlier than either of the PRHP nominations, John C. Manton, a historian of Manayunk and Roxborough, published *Victorian Roxborough: An Architectural History*. In this work he too calls out the wide array of architectural resources in Roxborough, which includes at least two Gothic Revival specimen that speak to the subject property (Figures 23 and 24).



Figure 25. 20 E. Johnson Street, Germantown c. 1910. Source: Scrapbooks of John B. Harting (in possession of his descendants).

As previously stated, Germantown and the larger area known historically as the German Township are dotted with variants of the bracketed cottage. One example, recently designated as historic by the Philadelphia Historical Commission, stands at 20 E. Johnson Street in Germantown (Figure 25). Built for Catherine Price, the dwelling at 20 E. Johnson Street is akin through its bracketed cornice, full veranda, and roughcast finish.¹⁴ Again, this is one of many buildings near Roxborough that speak to the subject property.

In summary, all of the examples shown illustrate that the subject building reflects the environment in an era characterized by the Gothic and Italianate styles, embodying distinguishing features of the “Bracketed Cottage” theme, satisfying Criteria C and D.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CONTRIBUTORS.

Sponsored by the Ridge Park Civic Association and Marlene Schleifer, President, this nomination was authored and compiled by Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian and Historic Preservationist with assistance from J.M. Duffin, Archivist and Historian, and Kelly E. Wiles, Architectural Historian and Historic Preservationist.

SOURCES CITED.

- Andrew Jackson Downing. *Cottage Residences*. (New-York and London: Wiley and Putnam, 1842), 98-106.
- Deed: Charles Thomson Jones, a farmer, of Roxborough, and, his wife, Mary W. Jones, to Samuel Durham, carpenter, of Roxborough, \$250, 4 May 1854, Philadelphia Deed Book T.H., No. 154, p. 109.
- Deed: John C. Haley, farmer, of Roxborough, to William Wright, Jr., a Victualler, of Roxborough, \$1,050, 30 March 1857, Philadelphia Deed Book R.D.W., No. 148, p. 315.
- Deed: Samuel Durham, carpenter, of Roxborough to John C. Haley, farmer, of Roxborough, \$634, 19 July 1856, Philadelphia Deed Book R.D.W., No. 102, p. 106.
- Deed: The Estate of Jacob Wright to John Lund, of Philadelphia, and Martha Lund, his wife, \$4,800, 11 December 1937, Philadelphia Deed Book D.W.H., No. 465, p. 281.
- Deed: William Wright, Jr., a Victualler, of Roxborough, and Maria, his wife, to Jacob Wright, \$1,050, 28 February 1860, Philadelphia Deed Book A.D.B., No. 109, p. 148.
- Oscar Beisert. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: House & Stable at 20 E. Johnson Street, Germantown*. (Philadelphia: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2017).
- Peterson's Magazine* 24, no. 5, November 1853, 255.
- Philadelphia Historical Commission staff. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: Ridge Avenue Roxborough thematic Historic District*. (Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission, 2018), 38-39.

¹⁴ Oscar Beisert. *Philadelphia Register of Historic Places Nomination: House & Stable at 20 E. Johnson Street, Germantown*. (Philadelphia: Keeping Society of Philadelphia, 2017).

- Samuel Sloan. *American Houses: A Variety of Original Designs for Rural Buildings*. (Philadelphia: Henry Carey Baird, 1861). This book does not contain standard page numbers throughout, but is available on Google Books.
- Samuel Sloan. *Sloan's Homestead Architecture*. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1861), Designs III and XV.
- Samuel Sloan. *The Model Architect*. (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1868), Design Fifty-Sixth.
- Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide To American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989), 196-209 and 210-229.