

ADDRESS: 3421R WARDEN DR

Name of Resource: Alexander Henry Carriage House and Stable

Proposed Action: Designation

Property Owner: Thomas R. & Margaret McKeegan

Nominator: Keeping Society

Staff Contact: Megan Cross Schmitt, megan.schmitt@phila.gov

OVERVIEW: This nomination proposes to designate the building at 3421R Warden Drive and list it on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places.

The nomination contends that the building, constructed at some point between 1853 and 1875, satisfies Criteria for Designation A, C and D. Under Criterion A, the nomination argues, "From the time of its construction...until 1916, the subject property served as a carriage house and stable for important, prosperous, and successful Philadelphians and their families." The nomination contends that perhaps most important of these owners was Alexander Henry, mayor of Philadelphia from 1858 to 1865. Under Criteria C and D, the nomination states that the "cottage-like" building is a "distinctive and unusual surviving example of the Gothic Revival style." The nomination asserts that "This building was clearly influenced by designs illustrated and discussed by Andrew Jackson Downing... [who] popularized the applicability of the Gothic Revival style in American domestic architecture."

The staff notes for the Historical Commission that a staff visit to the site indicates that the building appears to be vacant and in very poor condition.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: The staff recommends that the nomination demonstrates that the building at 3421R Warden Drive satisfies Criteria for Designation C and D. The staff also recommends that the building, as an ancillary structure on a larger estate, fails to satisfy Criterion A; its connection to the various occupants of the estate is limited.



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: **3421R Warden Drive**
Postal code: **19129** Councilmanic District: **4**

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Historic Name: **Alexander Henry Carriage House & Stable**
Current/Common Name: **NA**

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Site ☐ Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Occupancy: ☐ occupied ☐ vacant ☐ under construction ☒ unknown
Current use: Residential

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see attached

6. DESCRIPTION

Please see attached

7. SIGNIFICANCE

Please attach the Statement of Significance.

Period of Significance (from year to year): **c. 1853-1858 to 1914**
Date(s) of construction and/or alteration: **c. 1853-1858 to 1875**
Architect, engineer, and/or designer: **Unknown**
Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: **Unknown**
Original owner: **Powers & Weightman/William M. Uhler, M.D.**
Other significant persons: **Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia**

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 see attached

9. NOMINATOR: KEEPING SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

Author: **Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian**

Date: **17 May 2019**

Email: **keeper@keepingphiladelphia.org**

Street Address: **1315 Walnut Street, Suite 320**

Telephone: **717.602.5002**

City, State, and Postal Code: **Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107**

Nominator ☐ is ☒ is not the property owner.

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 20 May 2019

☒ Correct-Complete ☐ Incorrect-Incomplete

Date: 28 October 2021

Date of Notice Issuance: 28 October 2021

Property Owner at Time of Notice

Name: Thomas R. & Margaret McKeegan

Address: 5803 Brittany Drive

City: Columbus

State: GA

Postal Code: 31909

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

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: _____

Date of Final Action: _____

☐ Designated

☐ Rejected

3/12/18

NOMINATION

FOR THE

PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



Figure 1. Looking east at the subject property from the grounds between the Alexander Henry House and the Carriage House and Stable. Source: Tyler Schumacher. Figure 2. Looking northeast at the primary (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations of the subject property. Source: Pictometry, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

ALEXANDER HENRY CARRIAGE HOUSE & STABLE IN THE GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE

—
3421 R WARDEN DRIVE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
ERECTED C. 1853–1858



Figure 3. The boundary for the proposed designation is delineated in blue. Source: Philadelphia Water.

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the designation of the subject property is as follows:

Beginning at an interior point, which point is North thirty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes West one hundred and eight-nine feet even and three-eighths inches from a point in the Northwestern side of Warden Drive (seventy feet wide), which said last mentioned point is at the arc distance of six hundred and sixteen feet eleven and three-quarters inches Southwestwardly from the Southwesterly side of Vaux Street (sixty feet wide), thence extending North thirty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes West, crossing a certain macadam driveway, which extends Southwestwardly and communicates with another certain macadam driveway, which leads Southeastwardly into Warden Dive one hundred and seventy-six feet five and one-quarter inches to a point, thence extending North fifty degrees three minutes East one hundred and twenty-three feet and one-quarter of an inch of an inch to a point, thence extending South thirty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes East one hundred and forty-five feet four and three-eighths inches to a point, thence extending on a line curving to the left in a general Southwesterly direction having a radius of six hundred and ninety-five feet the arc distance of one hundred and twenty-seven feet and three-quarters of an inch to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.



Figure 4. Top: The primary (southwest) elevation of the subject property, showing the symmetrical fenestration and the pointed arch opening in the third, half-story. Source: Tyler Schumacher, 2019. Figure 5. Bottom: The primary (southwest) elevation of the subject property. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2018.

6. Physical Description

Built as early as 1853 and as late as 1875, the subject property at 3421R Warden Drive in the East Falls neighborhood of Philadelphia is a distinctive example of the Gothic Revival style as applied to a modest cottage or a carriage house and stable design of the mid-nineteenth century.¹ While access to the property appears to have long since been gained from Warden Drive, the building is situated at the rear of what was once a parcel designed for a large suburban residence that fronted on West School House Lane and extended to the southeast. Despite subdivision as early as the

¹ The building may have been constructed in the period assigned to the Alexander Henry House between 1853 and 1858, an assessment that is based purely on the form, scale, and style of the building; however, it is not referenced on the early insurance surveys, though it is also not mentioned on later surveys, when the building appears on an 1875 Atlas (shown in Figure 24 on page 14).

1920s, the subject property is a component of a largely intact mid-nineteenth century suburban estate.

Based on the well-known Gothic Revival cottage format, the building, appearing to be constructed of rubble schist with a roughcast finish, stands two-and-one-half stories with gable-ends at each elevation. As is common in this building type, the side (northwest and southeast) elevations are integral to the form and structure of the house, while the front and rear gables are secondary in size, built slightly lower than the highest roofline. While the building, in its current state, appears to be a modest Gothic Revival cottage, historic maps indicate that it was used as a stable though no evidence of vehicle entrances are immediately apparent in the main block.

Presenting the common symmetrical fenestration at the ground and second floors of the primary (southwest), side (northwest and southeast), rear (northeast) elevations, the wall surface extends from the second to the third story without break. At the center of each gable is an opening defined by a pointed arch. All four of these Gothic Revival apertures feature original multi-light wooden windows, created by two vertical sashes that open outward on pivots. An interesting and distinctive feature is the use of the pointed arch window in all four of the gable ends of what appears to be a third, half-story attic level of the building. This is a fairly unusual Gothic Revival design to survive in Philadelphia. The gable ends exist beneath a steeply pitched roof; however, like many of the designs popularized in the late 1840s and early 1850s, the side (northwest and southeast) gables that define the larger roof structure are greater in size and scale than the primary (southwest) and side (northwest and southeast) gable ends, which are set equally a few feet below the roofline. The building has two additional slender brick chimneys with terracotta chimney pots: northwestern end of the roofline and the other extending from a one-story addition on the northwest elevation.



Figure 6. Looking southeast at the side (northwest) elevation of the subject property (circled in red), showing its relationship to the Alexander Henry House or the Smith House at 3460 W. School House Lane (circled with a dotted line). Source: Pictometry, City of Philadelphia, 2018.



Figure 7. Top: Looking southwest at the rear (northeast) and side (southeast) elevations of the subject property. Source: Pictometry, City of Philadelphia, 2018. Figure 8. Bottom: Looking southwest at the rear (northeast) and side (southeast) elevations of the subject property, showing the rear porch addition, the continued symmetrical fenestration, and pointed arch openings with early wooden windows. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2018.

At the rear (northeast) elevation of the building is a one-story projecting porch that appears to date to the early twentieth century. The porch is enclosed by large glazed wooden sashes with multi-light wooden transoms. At the northwestern elevation a large one-story garage addition of brick construction appends the building from the side (northwest) elevation to the rear.



Figure 9. Top: Looking southeast at the upper floors of the larger gable end within the primary (southwest) elevation of the subject property. Note, the window, defined by the pointed arch, as well as the window hoods on both floors. Figure 10. Bottom: Looking southeast at the side (northwest) elevation, showing the pointed arch opening at the center of the side gable and the chimney stacks and pots rises from the roof. The smaller, rear (northeast) gable is visible on left. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2018.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 3421R Warden Drive is a significant historic resource that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. The subject building satisfies the following Criteria for Designation, as enumerated in Section 14–1004 of the Philadelphia Code:

- (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;
- (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 to the time of design and construction: c. 1853–1858 to 1914.

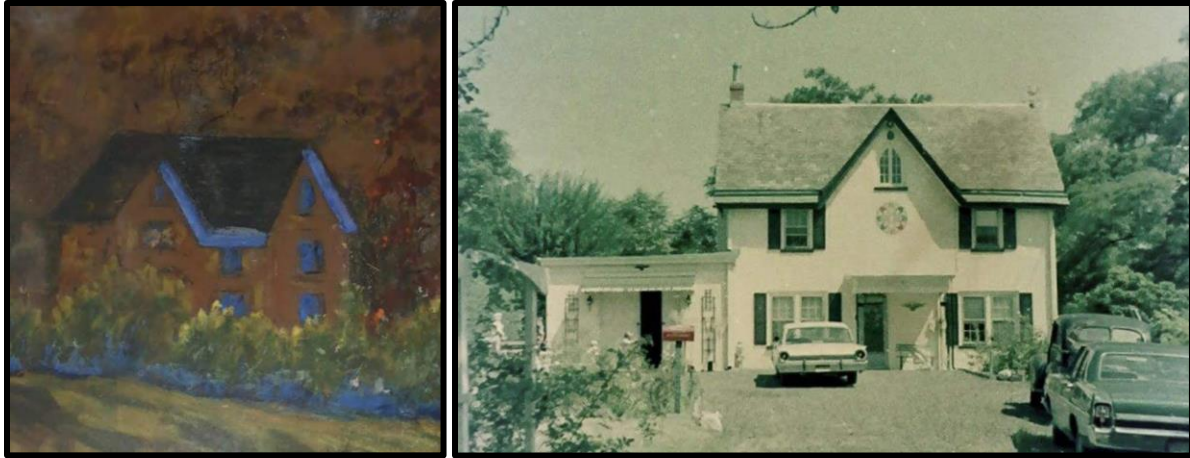


Figure 11. Left: A painting of the subject property, c1940s. Figure 12. Right: A vintage photograph of the subject property, c1970s. Source: Photos of Historic Philly & Its Suburbs, Facebook.

From the time of its construction c1853-1875 until 1914, the subject building appears to have served as a carriage house and stable of an estate that was owned by important, influential, and successful Philadelphians. Outbuildings were an essential feature of complete suburban estates and country seats, and this former carriage house and stable is a compelling representative of the types of ancillary buildings that dotted School House Lane in the mid-nineteenth century. Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), the eminent American landscape designer, horticulturist, tastemaker, and writer, showed “Ground Plans for Ornamental Plantations” in his book *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* in 1844. In this work, Downing popularized plans for larger plantations, as well as more compact country seats, villas, and/or suburban residences. One example discussed is Riverside Villa, a country seat in New Jersey designed by John Notman (1810-1865), the eminent Philadelphia architect. In this specimen Downing shows a villa that is situated at the river bank with outbuildings located away from the house on a different part of the property. These buildings are separated by “pleasure grounds,” there was even a gardener’s cottage shown on the plan. The placement of the subject building is indicative of this architectural, design, and landscape motif. Historically, it appears that the Alexander Henry House, located at 3460 West School House Lane, featured roughly five outbuildings, four of which survive. Based on its form, scale, and style, the subject building appears to be the oldest of the four, being a significant local specimen of the Gothic Revival style. While the subject building is a distinctive example in its own right, it is also part of the largely intact estate that represents the life of Mayor Alexander Henry and other important Philadelphians who occupied the greater property between c1853-75 and 1914.



Figure 13. Top left: Looking southeast at the side (northwest) elevation, showing the pointed arch opening at the center of the side gable and the chimney stacks and pots rises from the roof. The smaller, rear (northeast) gable is visible on left. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2018. Figure 14. Top right: Though a one-and-one-half-story building, “[Fig. 66. The Gardener’s House, Blithewood.]” is similar to the subject building in form, design, and architectural treatment. Source: Andrew Jackson Downing. *A Treatise on Landscape Gardening: Adapted To North America; With A View To The Improvement Of Country Architecture*. (New York: 1841, revised 1844). Figure 15. Bottom left: Also a one-and one-half-story cottage, “Design VI. Symmetrical Cottage,” from *Cottage Residences*, published by Downing in 1842, shows the same building form, including both the type of roof structure, the symmetrical fenestration, and the employment of the pointed arch opening in both the primary and side elevations. Figure 16. Bottom right: Looking southeast at the side (southeast) and rear (northeast) elevations of the subject property, showing the pointed arch windows in the third story, gable-ends. Source: Oscar Beisert, 2018.

CRITERIA C and D

Best referred to as “cottage-like” in design and form, the subject property at 3421R Warden Drive is a distinctive and unusual surviving example of the Gothic Revival style, being, specifically, a specimen of a two-and-one-half story carriage house and stable in modest format and presentation. This building was clearly influenced by designs illustrated and discussed by Andrew Jackson Downing and other tastemakers of the 1840s and early 1850s, during which time he popularized the applicability of the Gothic Revival style in American domestic architecture. Employing one of the most ubiquitous architectural forms of the Gothic Revival, the building is defined by a dominate gable at the third, half-story at all four elevations of the subject building. At the center of each gable is a pointed arch opening, each of which features multi-light, out-swinging wooden casement windows, appearing to be original if not early replacements. While the employment of the pointed arch window and the use of casement sashes is not unknown in the Quaker City, the feature being present in each elevation of a small cottage is distinctive in the Gothic Revival

context of Philadelphia. The building also features chimney pots and corresponds architecturally with the Alexander Henry House at School House Lane.



Figure 17. The residence of Thomas Drake on E. Washington Lane, Germantown (not extant) with a cottage and/or carriage house and stable in the rear that is similar in building form and style to the subject property. Source: Jane Campbell Scrapbook Collection, HSP.

The design of the building is essentially a hybrid specimen of several designs, including “An Ornamental Farm House,” “Symmetrical Cottage,” and others that Downing illustrated and discussed in several of his publications. The illustration of “An Ornamental Farm House” depicts a building form that is similar to the subject property, a simple, but distinctly Gothic Revival with second floor windows that terminate just below the eave. Downing illustrated this building in *Cottages Residences* in 1842, which was a building form that became one of the most commonly known in Philadelphia’s Gothic Revival context.² The illustration of the “Symmetrical Cottage” depicts a small house with a cross-gable roof with a pointed arched window in the two visible elevations. Downing illustrates this building specimen in several publications, one of the earliest being *A Treatise on Landscape Gardening: Adapted To North America; With A View To The Improvement Of Country Architecture*. Originally published in 1841, the illustration is featured in his 1844 edition as “[Fig. 65, The Gardener’s House, Blithewood]” in the section on “Rural Architecture.” While the “Fig. 65” is of a one-and-one-half-story frame building, the basic form of the house and the use of the pointed arched window in at least two of the gable ends, indicates that the design of the subject property was likely influenced by Downing.

² “Design IV. An Ornamental Farm House,” *Cottage Residences* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1842), 88–89.

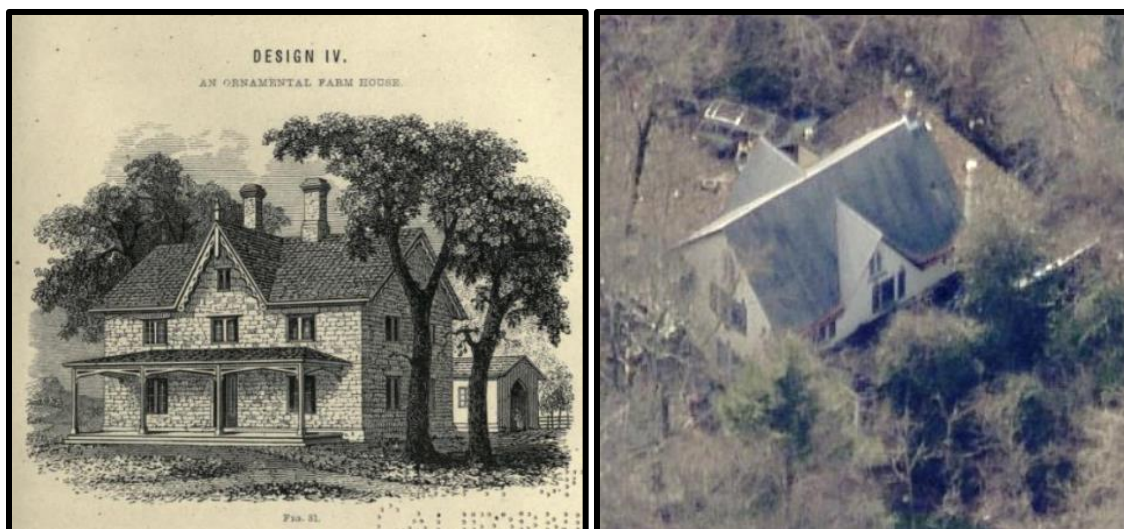


Figure 18. Left: Andrew Jackson Downing published “Design IV. An Ornamental Farm House” in *Cottage Residence* in 1842, and the design and building form clearly influenced the subject property. The difference in the two buildings is found in the front and rear gable-ends, the subject property’s being building slightly lower than the larger roofline. Source: Andrew Jackson Downing. “Design IV. An Ornamental Farm House,” *Cottage Residences* (New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1842), 88–89. Figure 19. Right: looking southwest at the subject property with the rear (northeast) and side (southeast) elevations in view. Source: Pictometry, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

English designers and tastemakers, such as John Claudius Loudon and Peter Frederick Robinson, which influenced Downing, showed earlier designs for cottages; however, the design of the subject property is distinctively American in its overall building form, all of the gables being confined to one volume.³

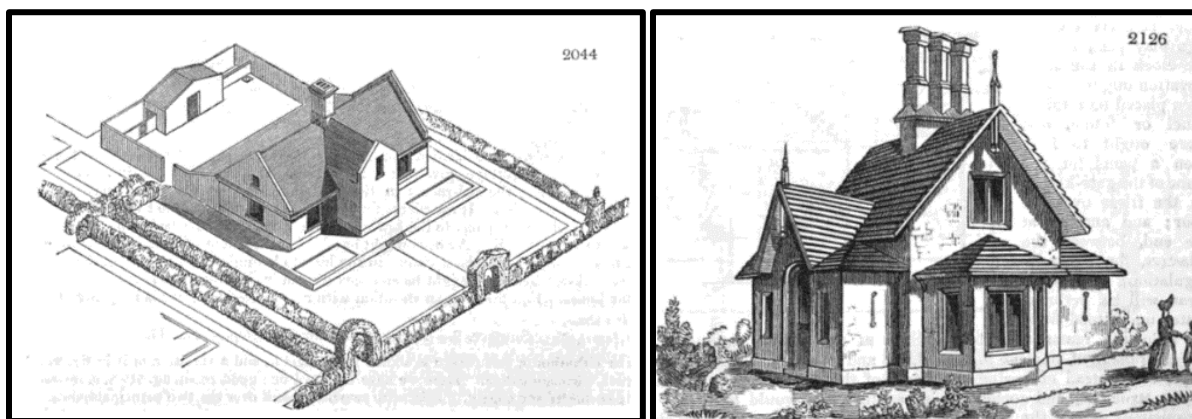


Figure 20. Left: In his book *An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, John Claudius Loudon provides this elevation of “Subsect. 2. Agriculturist’s Model Cottage.—No. II.,” which shows the varied uses intended for these cottage designs. Figure 21. Right: Also from Loudon’s encyclopedia, this elevation is related to “Design XXVII.—A Turnpike Lodge,” which is a cottage that relates to the subject property.⁴

Downing’s recommendations on design evolved, which culminate in his publication of *The Horticulturist: Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste* and *The Architecture of Country Houses*,

³ Peter Frederick Robinson, *Rural Architecture; or, A Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages* (1837).

⁴ John Claudius Loudon, *An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture* (London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1833), 1144, 1180.

which he began publishing in 1846 and controlled until the time of his death in 1852. The design for an improved farm house published in *The Horticulturist* in 1846 has striking similarities in overall appearance to the subject property, featuring a two-and-one-half-story building with a side gable roof and a projecting front gable that is set just beneath the main roofline. In this example, the chimney stacks are located on the sides rather than at the center, much like the subject building.

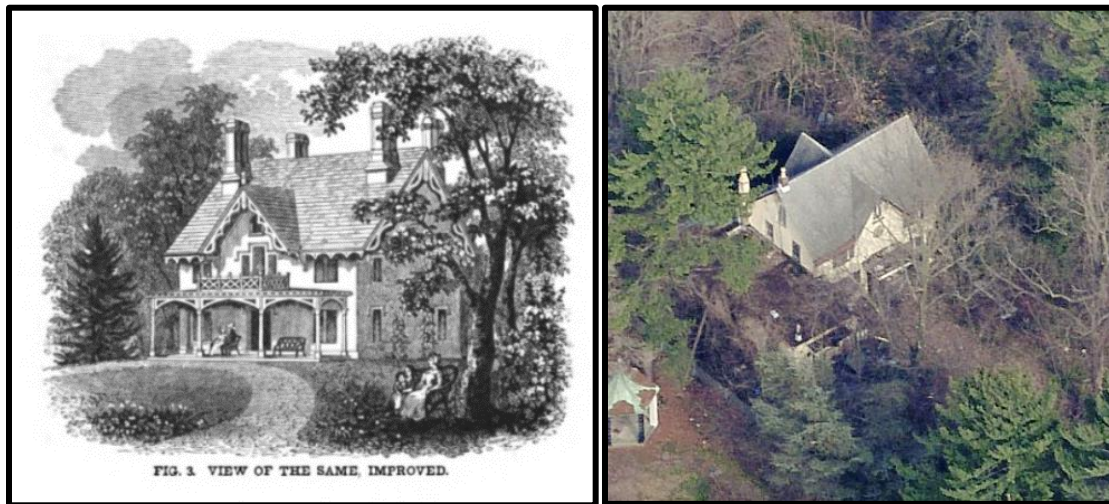


Figure 22. Left: Andrew Jackson Downing published the illustration shown above in 1846 as part of a “before and after” discussion with a final product that has a striking similarity to the subject property. Source: Andrew Jackson Downing. “Rural Architecture,” *The Horticulturist: Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste*. (New York: 1846). Figure 23. Right: Looking northeast at the primary (southwest) and side (northwest) elevations of the subject property. Source: Pictometry, City of Philadelphia, 2018.

Other important and influential designs for Gothic Revival cottages were illustrated in *The Architecture of Country Houses: Including Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, and Villas, with Remarks on Interiors, Furniture, and the Best Modes of Warming and Ventilating* (1852).



Figure 24. An early photograph of Ivy Cottage, located on what is now known as The Oak Road, near the subject property just off West School House Lane. Note that Ivy Cottage has a larger, but similar building form as the subject property. Source: the Jane Campbell Scrapbook Collection, HSP.

The influence of Downing and architects like Andrew Jackson Davis and John Notman led to a popularization of the Gothic Revival style. Described as the “Gothic Revival Style 1830–1860” in the *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide* by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, common building types include houses, schools and churches, of which includes the subject property. In addition, the *Field Guide* lists “Identifiable Features:”

1. Pointed arches as decorative element and as window shape
(The windows within each gable have pointed arches.)
2. Front facing gables with decorative incised trim (vergeboards or bargeboards)
(The subject building features front facing gables that may have had incised trim.)
3. Porches with turned posts or columns
(The subject building features altered porches that likely had turned posts and columns.)
4. Steeply pitched roof
(The subject building features a steeply pitched roof.)
5. Gables often topped with finials or crossbracing
(The subject building is defined by its gables which may have originally included finials and/or crossbracing.)
6. Decorative crowns (gable or drip mold) over windows and doors
(The subject building features gable molding at each elevation.)

According to the *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*, “examples of Gothic Revival buildings of both high style and more vernacular character can be found across the state. The high style buildings, mansion, churches, prisons and schools sometimes offer ornate architectural details.” However, more commonly known are the “more common vernacular buildings” that feature “pointed arch windows and a front facing gable.”⁵ The subject property retains elements of the high style and vernacular Gothic Revival tradition and should be listed on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places as one of those examples.

CRITERION A

From the time of its construction between 1853 and 1875 until 1916, the subject property served as a carriage house and stable for important, prosperous, and successful Philadelphians and their families. Each of these residents was highly placed in the cultural, economic, professional, and social realms of Philadelphia society, contributing greatly to various aspects of the city’s impressive heritage. Perhaps the most significant of these residents was a past Mayor of Philadelphia, Alexander Henry (1823–1883) for whom nearby Henry Avenue is named. Not only was Mayor Henry a successful politician, he was one of the most revered mayors in Philadelphia history. As a result, more research was conducted on Mayor Henry than on some of the other residents, though all merit inclusion in this nomination.

The first occupant of the house from c. 1853–1858 to 1867, William Millward Uhler, M.D. (1820–1865), (who may have commissioned its construction) was the Supervising Chemist for Powers & Weightman, one of the earliest and most important chemical/pharmaceutical manufacturers in American history. The second owner, Mayor Alexander Henry occupied the place from 1867 until

⁵ Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission Bureau for Historic Preservation, “Gothic Revival Style 1830–1860,” in *Pennsylvania Architectural Field Guide*, last modified August 26, 2015, <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/gothic-revival.html>

his death in 1883. The third owner, Joseph Wright (1841-1914), was heir to an important umbrella manufacturer in Philadelphia, and was hugely involved in local civic affairs. During his official retirement, Wright occupied the subject property from 1890 until death in 1914 and it was during his residency that the subject property was named “Windrush.”⁶ After Wright, the house seems to have passed through a few brief periods of ownership.

Historic Context: History of Ownership

The subject building appears to have been originally constructed as early as the 1850s and as late as the early 1870s. On June 9, 1853, Abraham Martin of Roxborough Township and his wife Susan conveyed the lot that now contains the subject property to Thomas H. Powers and William Weightman of the District of Spring Garden, manufacturing chemists, for the sum of \$3,600.⁷ The next legal transaction that occurred regarding the subject property was on January 1, 1858, when Powers & Weightman conveyed the property to William M. Uhler, M.D. This indicates that Powers and Weightman constructed the building, perhaps for Uhler—who was in their employ—between 1853 and 1858. Uhler paid Powers & Weightman \$9,000 for the subject property, which, based on style and method of construction, likely included the subject property.⁸

William Millward Uhler, M.D. (1820–1865), the son of George Uhler, a prominent physician, and Mary Ann Millward, was for many years the “analytical” or superintending chemist in charge of the Chemical Works of Powers & Weightman at the Falls of the Schuylkill. Dr. Uhler graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, receiving an honorary M.D. in 1855.⁹ He married Martha Follansbee (1820–1897), the daughter of Nathan Follansbee, a merchant of Newburyport, Massachusetts. The union was blessed with five children, including William Follansbee Uhler, John Uhler, William Uhler, James C. Booth Uhler, and Katharine Lawson Uhler.¹⁰ Earning “fame as a chemist,” Dr. Uhler also served as a member of the Select Council in 1862, 1863, and 1864.¹¹ After Dr. Uhler died “at his residence at Falls of Schuylkill” on Monday, November 27, 1865, the family retained ownership of the subject property for roughly two years when they sold the place to the Honorable Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia, on May 16, 1867 for \$14,000.¹² In 1868, Alexander Henry commissioned an insurance survey of the property. It is possible that the carriage house and stable was constructed at that time.

⁶ *Boyd's Philadelphia Blue Book: Being the Fashionable Private Address Directory, the Ladies' Visiting and Shopping Guide, and Philadelphia Club List, Season of 1896–97* (Philadelphia: C.E. Howe Co., 1896), 590.

⁷ Deed: Abraham Martin to Thomas H. Powers and William Weightman, 9 June 1853, Philadelphia Deed Book T.H., No. 91, p. 498, City Archives of Philadelphia (hereafter CAP).

⁸ Deed: Thomas H. Powers and William Weightman to William M. Uhler, M.D., 1 January 1858, Philadelphia Deed Book A.D.B., No. 28, p. 504, CAP.

⁹ Stephen J. Laden, “Genealogy Report: Descendants of Dr. Uhler,” <https://www.genealogy.com/ftm/l/a/d/Steven-J-Laden/GENE4-0002.html>

¹⁰ William Millward Uhler file, Alumni Records Collection, University Archives and Records Center, University of Pennsylvania.

¹¹ “Death of William M. Uhler, M.D.,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. (Philadelphia: 29 November 1865), 2.

¹² Deed: Martha Uhler, widow of William M. Uhler to the Honorable Alexander Henry, Esquire, Mayor of Philadelphia, 16 May 1867, for \$14,000, Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O., No. 47, p. 148, CAP.



Figure 25. *City Atlas of Philadelphia, Volume 2, Ward 28, 1875, showing the estate of Alexander Henry, on the southeast side of W. School House Lane. The subject property is circled in red. Source: HSP.*

Alexander Henry resided on the place and owned the subject property from 1867 until his death in 1883, after which his widow retained both ownership and residency until her own death. By 1875, the building appears on the Philadelphia Atlas, and is circled above in red. Because the Henrys left no children, the property passed into the ownership of T. Charlton Henry, who also eventually died. His heirs, J. Bayard Henry, Thomas W. Henry, and John J. Henry, sold the property to Joseph Wright on November 5, 1890.¹³

Joseph Wright, born in Philadelphia on November 13, 1841, to Samuel Wright, one of the founders of a firm of Wright Brothers, umbrella manufacturers, established in 1816. When Joseph Wright came of age, he entered his father's firm, and in 1866, he wed Mary Williams Sharpless, a daughter of Charles L. Sharpless. Wright would continue to work at his father's firm until retirement in 1892, when the "firm expired by limitation." Shortly after his retirement he purchased the subject property, where he "devoted his remaining years to art and literature." "He was a member of the Rittenhouse, Art, Philadelphia Country, and Germantown Cricket clubs of Philadelphia, Grolier and Stroller's Clubs of New York, also the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry." Even after his retirement he was "director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia and a director of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D.C."¹⁴ After taking ownership of the subject property, Wright called the house "Windrush" and it was here that he resided from 1890 to 1914. Wright's period of ownership and

¹³ Deed: J. Bayard Henry, Thomas W. Henry, John J. Henry, executors of the will of T. Charlton Henry, deceased, et. al. to Joseph Wright, 5 November 1890, Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P., No. 714, p. 204, CAP.

¹⁴ *Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia* (The Society, 1916), 36–37.

residence is another example of how the occupants were important players in the cultural, economic, and social history of Philadelphia.



Figure 26. 1895 Philadelphia Atlas. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

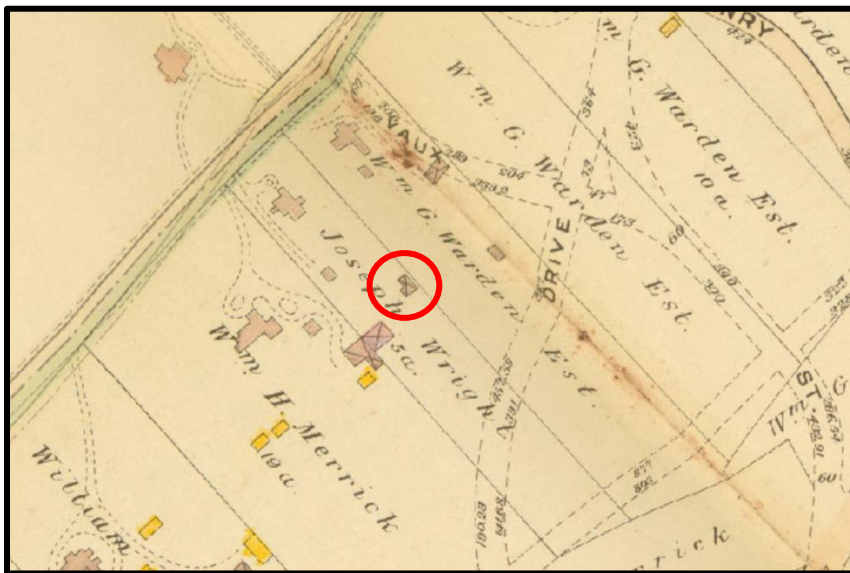


Figure 27. 1910 Philadelphia Atlas. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network.

Wilson D. Craig Wright, Albert B. Heimer, Provident Life & Trust Company, executors of the Will of Joseph Wright, to Sarah H. Warden on November 24, 1914. Sarah H. Warden conveyed the property to Barbara Warden Strawbridge on July 16, 1915. Barbara Warden Strawbridge transferred the property to the School Lane Land Company on April 14, 1916, a company that held the property until it was sold to John H. McClatchy on March 11, 1925.¹⁵ McClatchy subdivided

¹⁵ Philadelphia Deed Register Plan 74N20, Plot 14, CAP. McClatchy engaged in a property flip for the large lot on the same date. All the previous transactions referenced here come from the Deed Registry records.

the original School House Land lot and developed the Warden Drive.¹⁶ The subject building became part of an interior lot (including present-day 3421R and 3427R Warden Drive) behind the Warden Drive houses and McClatchy sold it to William G. Warden in June of 1926.¹⁷ This interior lot was supposed to front on a street called Merrick Street that paralleled Warden Drive but was later stricken from the City Plan. Warden held the subject building until his death in 1941 at which time the larger property was subdivided and 3421R Warden Drive was sold to Thomas R. and Margaret J. McKeegan and Thomas J. McKeegan¹⁸

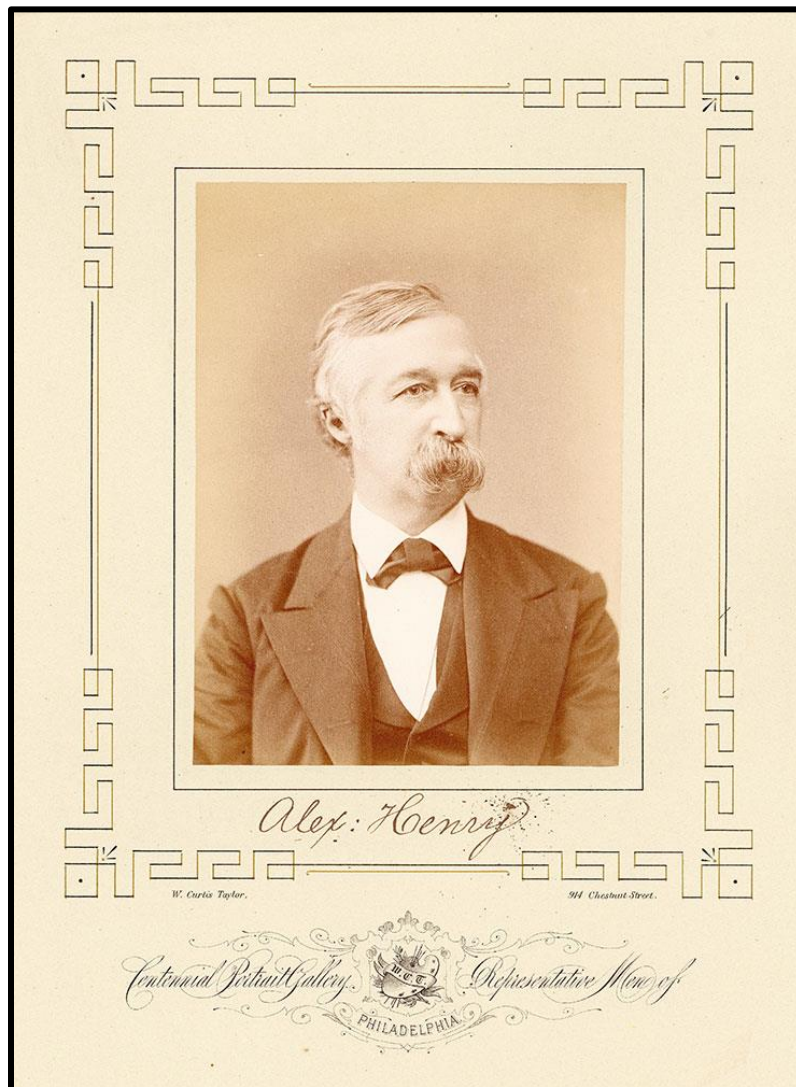


Figure 28. Mayor Alexander Henry. Source: the Free Library of Philadelphia.

¹⁶ “Winding Warden Drive, Germantown,” *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 22 November 1928, 30.

¹⁷ Deed: John H. McClatchy and wife to William G. Warden, 8 June 1926, Philadelphia Deed Book J.M.H., No. 2362, p. 213, CAP.

¹⁸ Deed: The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville and John T. Atkinson, executors of the will of William G. Warden, to Thomas R. McKeegan and Margaret, his wife, and Thomas J. McKeegan, for \$5,500, Philadelphia Deed Book D.W.H., No. 1367, p. 151, CAP.

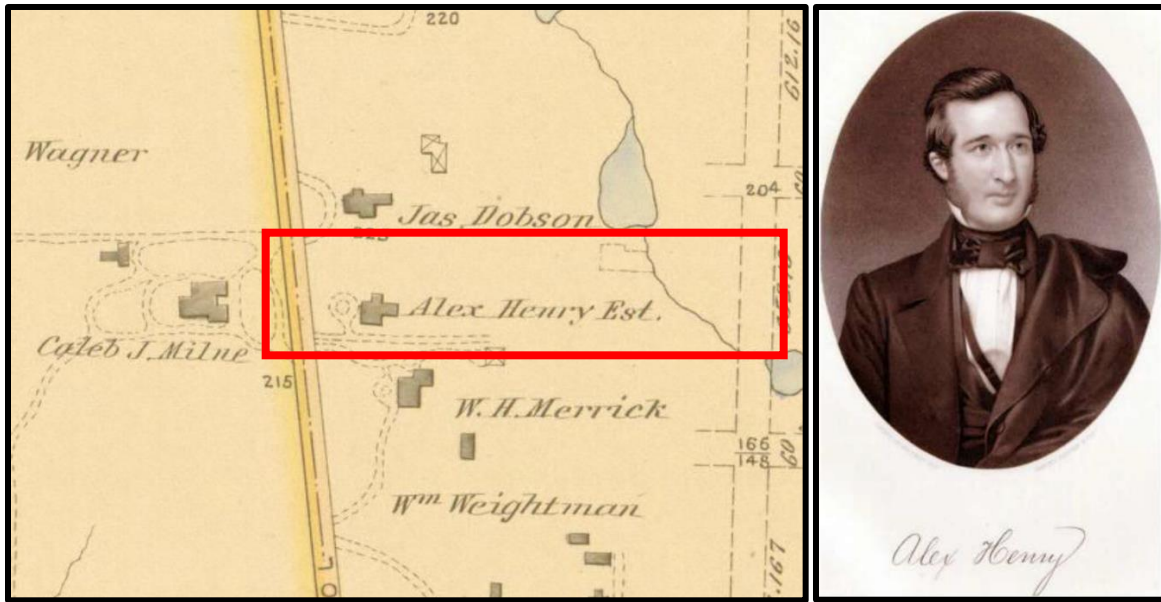


Figure 29. Left: Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, Penna, complete in one volume, 1888. Source: Greater Philadelphia GeoHistory Network. Figure 30. Right: Alexander Henry in 1859, by John Sartain. Source: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

CRITERION A: Alexander Henry (1823–1883)

The subject property is a component part of the suburban residence associated with the life of the Honorable Alexander Henry, a significant person of the past, who served three terms as Mayor of Philadelphia (1858–1865), during a significant period of local, Commonwealth, and National history. Leading the city during the Civil War, Mayor Henry was a highly revered public servant, who remained involved in civic matters after his final term expired. The subject property was an important part of the only primary residence that Mayor Henry purchased and owned, the place where he spent the last period of his life from 1867 to 1883.

The grandson of Alexander Henry, and the son of John S. Henry and Elizabeth I. Bayard, Alexander Henry the younger was born on April 14, 1823 in Philadelphia. His father and paternal grandfather were important merchants and, as a result, Alexander Henry had a privileged upbringing, so much so that in his youth, John S. Henry removed the family permanently to Germantown, where they occupied the famous Wachsmuth-Henry House at 4908 Germantown Avenue.¹⁹ He was approximately twelve years old when his father died, leaving his mother a widow with five children. Though despite his father's death he would go on to become a "staunch Presbyterian."²⁰

Alexander Henry received his education at the Germantown Academy and later attended Princeton University. He graduated from Princeton with high honors in 1840. He then studied law and passed

¹⁹ T. Charlton Henry: 1828–1890 (Philadelphia: Privately published, c. 1890), 6–10.

²⁰ Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, *The University of Pennsylvania: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics; with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni* (Boston: R. Herndon Company, 1901) 1: 341.

the Bar on April 13, 1844 and established his own law firm. In the summer of 1845 he was appointed “inspector” in the Custom House.²¹

He served in this post until George W. Williams succeeded him in October 1846.²² During this time Alexander Henry was also serving as Secretary to the Board of Directors at Girard College, a post that he soon resigned.²³

In 1847, Alexander Henry the elder died and in November of that year the younger Alexander Henry married Elizabeth Stadleman Paul.²⁴ Elizabeth S. Paul was the daughter of Comegys Paul (1785–1851) and Sarah Rodman (ca. 1790–1867). Alexander Henry and Elizabeth S. Paul had one child—John Snowden Henry (d. 1880), who died without issue. Around the time of his marriage, Alexander Henry gave his first public oration at the opening of the House of Refuge’s new building about 1847.²⁵ It appears that in the first years of marriage the Henrys lived with the Paul family. In 1850, Comegys Paul, the eminent Philadelphia merchant, was worth no less than \$50,000. He, his wife Sarah Rodman, and their five children were living together in Northern Liberties. Alexander Henry, “Attorney at Law,” as well as Elizabeth I. Paul, and their son, “John,” then about one year old, were also in residence. Four servants were also living in the house.²⁶

In April 1856, Henry was nominated by the Whig Party of the Seventh Ward of Philadelphia to be re-elected to the Common Council.²⁷ That same year, he was one of the nominees chosen to represent the First Congressional District by the Republican Convention of the First District; however, another candidate was selected.²⁸ At the American Convention, Alexander Henry was nominated for an office and he asked to be withdrawn.²⁹ However, despite all of these political machinations, he would continue to serve the Seventh Ward on the Common Council. Like his father and grandfather, he was also involved in several charities. During this time, he served as “Secretary” to the House of Refuge.³⁰

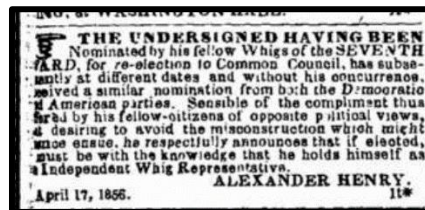


Figure 31. Political Advertisement for Alexander Henry, during his bid for re-election to the Common Council of the Seventh Ward of Philadelphia. Published in the *Daily Pennsylvanian* on April 18, 1856.

²¹ “Custom House,” *Public Ledger*, 7 June 1845, 4.

²² “Custom House,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 29 October 1846, 2.

²³ “Girard College,” *North American*, 30 December 1847, 3.

²⁴ “Marriages,” *North American*, 13 November 1847, 2.

²⁵ “Death of Alexander Henry: The Life and Public Services of Philadelphia’s War Mayor,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7 December 1883, p. 2.

²⁶ Seventh Census of the United States, 1850; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M432, 1009 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

²⁷ “The Undersigned Having Been...,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 18 April 1856, 5.

²⁸ “Republican Convention of the First District,” *North American*, 29 April 1856, 2.

²⁹ “American Convention,” *Dollar Newspaper*, 19 August 1857, 2.

³⁰ “At The Annual Meeting,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 15 January 1857, 5.

The words of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq. were spoken on May 3, 1858 and this excerpt from his speech provides insight into the sentiments the times:

Mr. Henry has been a member of the Common Council from the Seventh Ward. He was elected by anti-Know-Nothing votes, to go for reform. Now, he was not more than warm in his seat before he voted for the Know Nothing caucus candidate, John P. Verree, for President; and he did not stop there, but voted for John M. Riley for Clerk, and all the other officers. Shortly after, he presented a resolution voting \$750,000, to do what?—to give it to the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Reading Railroad! No, sir! But to the Northwestern Railroad Company, a concern that tis a perfect myth—that never had any existence except in the brains of speculators and leeches who wished to swindle the City Treasurer.³¹

Earlier in 1858, the call for “Honest, Economical Government and Reform” was loudly proclaimed by the progressive “People’s Party” in Philadelphia. This new party was a “fusion” of parties opposing the “extension of slavery,” being in part comprised by members of the budding Republican Party.³² This “American-Republican coalition” was made up of Republicans who were willing to stand up for popular sovereignty, which veiled anti-slavery. Another component of the political movement was the protection of American labor.³³ Democrat Richard Vaux was finishing his term as Mayor, having been in office during the consolidation of the County of Philadelphia and all of its municipal governments under one authority—the municipal government of Philadelphia.

In March 1858, the “People’s Convention” nominated Alexander Henry to be their candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia.³⁴ The election was held during the first week of May 1858. Henry, the “People’s Candidate” won with a total of 33,771 votes. The incumbent, Alexander Henry had 29,065 votes.³⁵

As soon as the result was known, the successful party formed a procession, and with a band of music proceeded to the residence of Mr. Henry, the Mayor elect, who was called out, and after thanking them for the honor conferred on him, proceeded to speak of the result as an Anti-Lecompton victory. This view of the result is also taken by the *Press*, Col. Forney’s paper. That journal says:

This significant result will convince the country that Philadelphia, the exponent of Pennsylvania’s sentiments on great national questions, is able to make her sentiments authoritatively known.³⁶

³¹ “The Democracy in Council at National Hall,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 3 May 1858, 2.

³² Anthony Joseph, Waskie, *Philadelphia and the Civil War: Arsenal of the Union* (Charleston: The History Press, 2011), 167.

³³ Russell Frank Weigley, ed., *Philadelphia: A 300 Year History* (Philadelphia: W.W. Norton, 1982), 372, 389.

³⁴ “Movements of the Opposition,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 19 March 1858, 2.

³⁵ “Municipal Election in Philadelphia,” *Christian Observer*, 6 May 1858, 71.

³⁶ “Philadelphia Municipal Election,” *National Era*, 13 May 1858, 75.

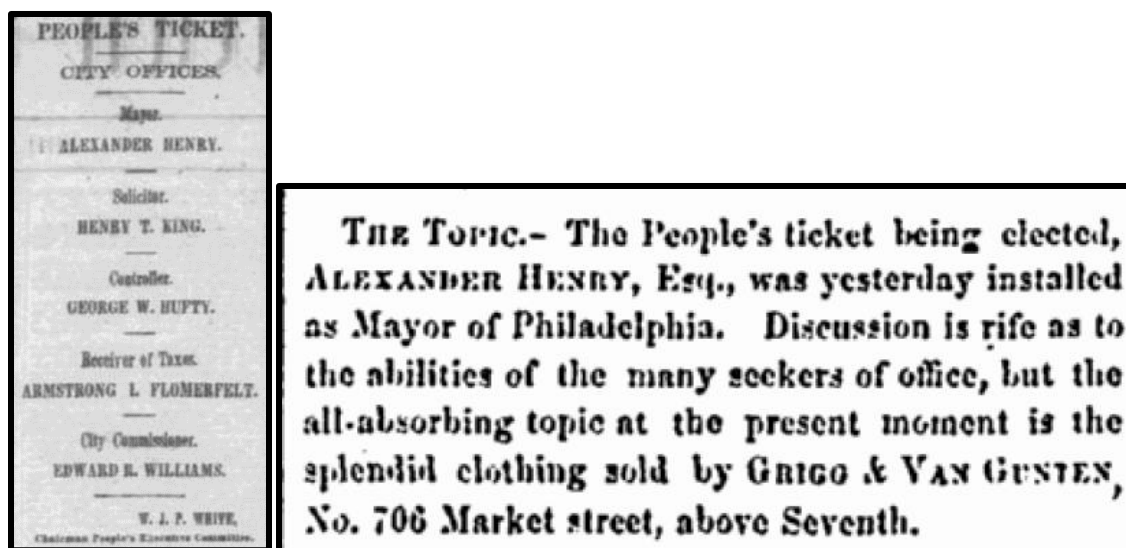


Figure 32. Left: Notice of Candidates of the “People’s Ticket” of the People’s Party in the North America, April 9, 1858. Figure 33. Right: Advertisement for Grigo & Van Gunten, No. 706 Market Street, above Seventh, announcing the new mayor—Alexander Henry. Published in the *Daily Pennsylvanian* on May 12, 1858.

Incidentally, one of Alexander Henry’s first acts as Mayor of Philadelphia was “An Ordinance To Make An Appropriation to pay for the expenses of the Inauguration of the Mayor” on May 14, 1858.³⁷ The event soon followed. As mayor, Henry also officiated at marriage ceremonies, his first being that of Alexander Miller to Mary W. Estlack on June 23, 1858.³⁸ Though Mayor Henry was responsible for many of the city’s issues, the Police of Philadelphia turned out to be his first and a continual primary concern throughout his time in office.

His [Alexander Henry] first month of office was not a happy one. No sooner had he taken his place than his supporters made clamorous demands for appointments on his police force. It is related that during the first four weeks of his administration there were days when his office was so crowded with importunate applicants for the star that it was almost impossible to force an entrance to his presence.³⁹

By the fall of 1858, the Reserve Corps had been founded, commanding a presence with their distinctive dress and military appearance.⁴⁰ He also administered proposals for \$450,000 in loans for the City of Philadelphia; issues concerning city water; and much more. However, by the start of the following year, one of his lasting works was the “Ordinance, to provide for the erection of new public buildings in Philadelphia...”⁴¹ By the close of his first year, Alexander Henry urged a “change in the mode of organization of the police force.” This led to testing appointees. He also recognized the need for more policemen and setting limitations on “beats” in terms of mileage. Alexander Henry also placed a great emphasis on the importance of a newly organized detective system, which led to the establishment of this department.⁴²

³⁷ “Ordinances,” *Daily Pennsylvanian*, 18 May 1858, 1.

³⁸ “Married,” *Dollar Newspaper*, 23 June 1858, 3.

³⁹ Howard O. Sprogle, *The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present* (Philadelphia: Howard O. Sprogle, 1887), 114.

⁴⁰ Sprogle, *The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present*, 115.

⁴¹ “New Public Buildings,” *Public Ledger*, 10 February 1859, 1.

⁴² Sprogle, *The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present*, 115.



Figure 34. "Illustration from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper showing the Japanese delegation on a tour of the Philadelphia Mint. Philadelphia Mayor Alexander Henry and council members made up the welcoming party. The visitors are dressed in traditional costumes and wearing bob style length classical Japanese haircuts. The visit to Philadelphia was one stop on a nationwide tour by the Japanese ambassadors – the first such diplomatic mission to the United States." Source: Castner Scrapbooks, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Alexander Henry was re-elected in 1860 by a majority of 882 votes, victory with far less of a margin than in 1858.⁴³ The Civil War began and ended during the tenure of Mayor Henry. While the war caused problems in the city, it also led to the type of prosperity stimulated by war time.

It was with thrilling effect that Mayor Henry alluded to the great Union meeting called by the city government in that very spot last winter. "This place, this throng, this scene" said he, "cannot fail to recall the last occasion upon which you met here by appointment of your municipal councils. But eight months since, my fellow-citizens, in all earnestness and affection, you held forth the hand of brotherhood to the disaffected people of another section of our common country. The offer of hand has been spurned and rejected. History will reserve its darkest page for the perfidy, the ingratitude and infatuation, which find no parallel in its records."⁴⁴

According to the 1860 United States Federal Census, the Henrys continued to live with the Paul family. Comeygs Paul died in 1851. However, his wife was listed as the head of household, then sixty years old. Three unmarried children remained; several servants; and the Henrys.⁴⁵ To ensure

⁴³ "Philadelphia Election," *Saturday Evening Post*, 12 May 1860, 7.

⁴⁴ "A Patriotic Demonstration," *New York Observer and Chronicle*, 26 September 1861, 310.

⁴⁵ Eighth Census of the United States, 1860; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M653, 1483 rolls); Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

local peace during wartime, Alexander Henry employed the local resources of militia, which was led Democratic militia general and Mexican War hero George Cadwalader. This allowed immediate suppression of minor disturbances.⁴⁶

In 1862, Alexander Henry was nominated for a third term under the National Union ticket—the Republicans.⁴⁷ His opponent was Daniel M. Fox—the Democratic “stand-bearer” who lost by roughly “5088 votes.” The inauguration was held on a Thursday in January 1863 in the chamber of the Common Council. He spoke on the subject of the consolidation of the city nine years prior.⁴⁸ Soon after his inauguration, Alexander Henry published an Appeal...to the People of Philadelphia, in which he requested that brave citizens enlist to fight against the invasion of the city by the Confederate soldiers.⁴⁹

Despite his popularity, Alexander Henry chose not to run for reelection in 1865, understanding that more than three terms would be abusing the public faith.⁵⁰

MAYOR HENRY

A few days since the Hon. Alexander Henry, who was, for seven years past, filled with eminent credit to himself and benefit of Philadelphia, the position of Mayor of the city, announced to his friends his fixed determination to retire finally from the position, declining a renomination [sic]. Mr. Henry has on previous occasions felt a disinclination to continue to labor at the arduous duties of the post, and therefore his present resolution is not a sudden one, but the consummation of a long cherished wish. His unimpeachable integrity, combined with his purity of motives, have procured for him the respect of all classes of our people in a high degree. He has been a friend of economy in the administration of municipal affairs consistently from the beginning, yet at the same time keenly alive to the necessity of fostering our business interests by a liberal policy in all that affects them. Mr. Henry has sustained the honors of his position with dignity, urbanity and efficiency throughout, and, whoever may be his successor, we shall part from our chief magistrate with regret.⁵¹

The Democrat, Mr. Fox again ran, but lost by “6935 votes” to Morton McMichael, the Republican nominee.⁵²

Of all the milestones and reforms attained under Alexander Henry’s administration, law enforcement was perhaps his greatest achievement. Historian Howard O. Sprogle states:

It was one of the cardinal principles of Mayor Henry’s administration that members of the police force should be retained during good behavior, without liability to

⁴⁶ Weigley, *Philadelphia: A 300 Year History*, 411.

⁴⁷ Weigley, *Philadelphia: A 300 Year History*, 405.

⁴⁸ “Inauguration of Mayor Henry.,” *Dollar Newspaper*, 7 January 1863, 2.

⁴⁹ “Appeal of Mayor Henry to the People of Philadelphia,” *World* (New York), 30 June 1863, 1.

⁵⁰ “Union Nominations for Mayor,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 16 August 1865, 8.

⁵¹ “Mayor Henry,” *North American*, 18 August 1865, 2.

⁵² Sprogle, *The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present*, 134–135.

removal for their political opinions. He regarded it as a matter of great importance not only to the maintenance of an effective police force, but to the welfare of the community. Several bills to that end were prepared by him and submitted to the Legislature.⁵³

The consolidation of Philadelphia in 1856 had created a rather disjointed and disorganized police force. This combined with “climactic sectional crises” and the problems created by the Civil War led to many challenges in local law enforcement. Despite the continual uprisings during this period, Alexander Henry and the new police force succeeded.⁵⁴

As mayor, he [Alexander Henry] never permitted the constitutional rights of the people to be crushed. We honor the public officer who stands by the Constitution of the State and that of the Union. Mayor Henry did that at a time when the “loyal leaguer” and the “loyal shoddy,” and the “loyal lawyer” were striking down every vestige of the constitutional privileges and rights of the citizen. Mayor Henry yielded no obedience to the behests of the “Loyal League.” Mayor Henry never yielded to the negrophobia of the times. He believed a negro was a human being—to be protected in his position, but never to be raised above it for political purposes.⁵⁵

Henry retired from his position of Mayor of Philadelphia on January 1, 1865 at the inauguration of Morton McMichael in the old chamber of the Common Council.⁵⁶ There was almost immediate talk of appointments to various posts for the former mayor. Several judicial appointments were entertained—some of which proved entirely false, never even having occurred. Alexander Henry even published letters to dispel such rumors.⁵⁷

After serving as mayor, Alexander Henry devoted his life to other charitable and business pursuits, as well as a full return to his law practice. One cause that had been started during his last year in office was the formation of a committee to honor former President Abraham Lincoln. He chaired the Monument Association, helping to erect a permanent memorial in Fairmount Park to the fallen president.⁵⁸ In business, he was also a longtime Director of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.⁵⁹

⁵³ Sprogle, *The Philadelphia Police, Past and Present*, 126.

⁵⁴ Weigley, *Philadelphia: A 300 Year History*, 372.

⁵⁵ “Mayor Henry,” *Age*, Philadelphia: 13 December 1865, 2.

⁵⁶ “Inauguration,” *The Daily Age*, 2 January 1866, 2.

⁵⁷ “The Local Nominations,” *North American and United States Gazette*, 3 September 1866, 2.

⁵⁸ “A Monument to Mr. Lincoln,” *Commercial Advertiser*, (New York: 31 May 1867), 4.

⁵⁹ “Advertisement,” *Patriot*, Harrisburg, 12 January 1870, 2.

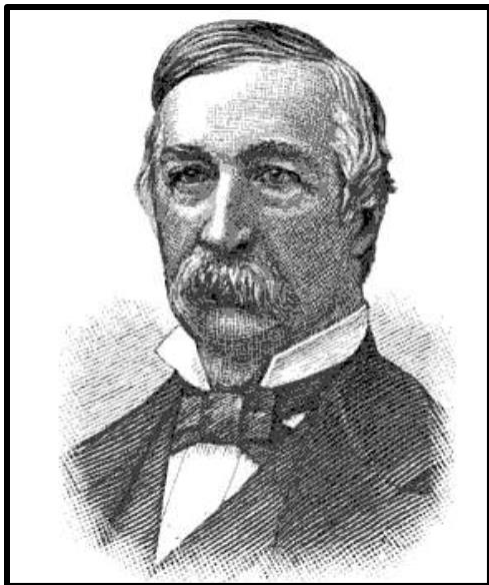


Figure 35. Alexander Henry, c. 1870. Source: Hathi Trust.

A sign of Henry's retirement was evident in 1867, when he purchased the subject property at 3460 West School House Lane from the Uhler Estate. The purchase would have included both the house and the subject property as part of the original estate. Finally, the Henrys moved out of the Paul residence to their own country seat. By 1870, then forty-seven years old, Alexander Henry was listed as a "Lawyer" with \$40,000 in real estate and \$25,000 in personal estate. He lived with his wife, Elizabeth, and their son, John. The household included several of servants—J.M. Chamberlain, a teacher; Eliza Chamberlain, a nurse; Susan Maguire, servant; Annie Carlin, servant; Ellen Dowd, servant; and David Hunter, gardener.⁶⁰ Around this time Henry became President of the Sinking Fund Commission, a position he held through September 1871.⁶¹ Later that year, he announced a "Fair for the Benefit of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," of which he was the presiding officer at that time.⁶² In April 1873, Alexander Henry was named a "centennial supervisor" by Governor Hartranft (1830–1889), a post that would evolve over time and involved Henry in the planning of the Centennial Exhibition and administering its financial affairs.⁶³

He was also a Trustee of the Fairmount Park Commission, Director of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and Inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary. He was also a member of the Centennial Board of Finance.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, National Archives Microfilm Publication M593, Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, National Archives.

⁶¹ "Resignation," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 May 1870, p. 8; "City Intelligence," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 22 September 1871, p. 2.

⁶² "A Fair For the Benefit of the...", *Public Ledger*, 6 December 1870, 2.

⁶³ "The Centennial," *Patriot* (Harrisburg), 1 April 1873, 2.

⁶⁴ Charles Henry Jones, *Genealogy of the Rodman Family, 1620–1886* (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane & Scott, 1886), 226.

In 1880, the Henrys suffered a major tragedy with the death of their only son, John Snowden Henry. After several years had passed, Elizabeth Henry was in poor health and, in 1883, it was recommended that she take a trip abroad to improve her condition. She had emotionally strained since the death of their only child three years earlier. After the entire summer and fall, the Henrys returned to Philadelphia. Alexander Henry returned with a reported, "...new lease of life."⁶⁵ Seemingly in perfect health, he visited his office in Walnut Street daily through the first days of December, when on a Wednesday he showed signs of a severe cold. Alexander soon was diagnosed with typhoid-pneumonia and died early in the morning on December 6, 1883 at the subject property.⁶⁶ He was interned the Saturday following his death at Laurel Hill Cemetery.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ "Death of Alexander Henry: The Life and Public Services of Philadelphia's War Mayor," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7 December 1883, p. 2.

⁶⁶ "Death of Alexander Henry," *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 7 December 1883, 2.

⁶⁷ "Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803–1915," Index. FamilySearch, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2008, 2010. From originals housed at the Philadelphia City Archives. "Death Records"; and *Find A Grave*. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi>.

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This nomination was completed by the Keeping Society of Philadelphia. The primary author was Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian and Historic Preservationist, with assistance from J.M. Duffin, Archivist and Historian, Kelly E. Wiles, Architectural Historian, and Tyler Schumacher, Citizen Preservationist.

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SUPPLEMENTAL IMAGES



Courtesy of Laura DiPasquale. October 2021.



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