



Congratulations to our Award Winners!

Congratulations to our 2018 Award winners and to all of our members and their guests for making our annual Valentine Awards Tea at The Castle a huge success. We couldn't do it without you! Here is a list of the winners:

Preservation Initiative Award:

Katherine Dowdell for her advocacy towards preservation and the built environment in West Philadelphia.

Outstanding Preservation Award:

Daphne Hawkins Parker and Michael Parker for extensive renovation and restoration to 4316 Osage Avenue

Designed by Daphne Hawkins Parker, Constructed by Harrison General Contracting

Knickerbocker Properties for restored porch, new exterior lighting, new paint, rebuilt exterior wall, removal of chain link fence on 4433 Baltimore Avenue

Designed by Scale Design Architectural Group, Delta Reiner, and Amy Wax

The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation for ongoing restoration efforts of the Woodlands Mansion and Stable

Gift to the Street Awards:

AlphaCare: 3807 Lancaster Avenue

Designed by Blackney Hayes Architects, Construction by MayDay Construction

Academic Properties Inc.: 67 N. 34th Street

Work performed by Drexel University

Wendy & Gary Jastrzab: 428 S. 44th Street

David Hickman, contractor

Emily Gregory & Daniel Hopkins: 430 S. 44th Street

David Hickman, contractor

Theodore Schurr & Danette Wormer: 4622 Cedar

Work by Main Street Fencing and Artistic Masonry

Gillian & John Staack: 3833 Lancaster Avenue

Work by Owners and Mark Rounds

Josie Smith & Digger Vermont: 4818 Windsor

John Braddock & Rebecca Sedehi: 3711 Spring Garden

Teresa G. Labov: 204 N. 35th Street



Exterior of 428-430 S. 44th Street.
Photograph by Joseph Minardi.

A special thanks to Ellie and Nick Cernansky for hosting and to Doris Cochran-Fikes for tea sandwich preparation and our Board members for helping, and to the Awards Committee; George Poulin, Mary Beth Murphy, and Elizabeth Stegner.



Left, Our display of tea sandwiches; **Top center,** Brooke McDowell and Karen Hess from AlphaCare; **Bottom center,** Jessica Baumert; **Right,** UCHS President Elizabeth Stegner and Kathy Dowdell.

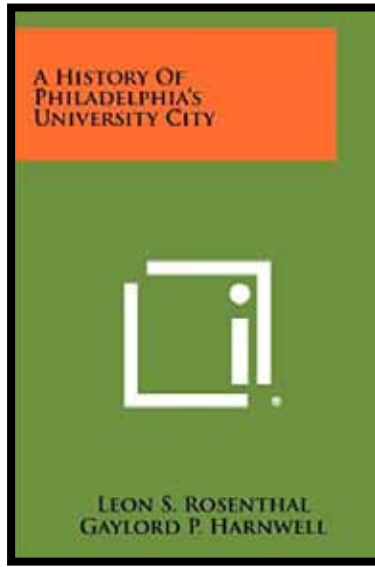
Photographs by Joseph Minardi.

UCHS Recommended Reading: A History of Philadelphia's University City

We know that UCHS members love to read about Philadelphia's rich history, so when a good book comes along, we'll make a recommendation for addition to your library.

When it comes to University City's history, former UCHS President Leon S. Rosenthal, Esq. wrote the book. *A History of Philadelphia's University City* is an important early history of West Philadelphia. The book (with a preface by Penn President Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell) contains nine chapters covering everything pertaining to University City's history, from William Warner's settlement in 1677 to the turbulent situation of the early 1960s. The book includes fascinating information about forgotten villages in West Philadelphia such as Greenville, Maylandville, Good Intent, and Hestonville.

There's an entire chapter devoted to Hamilton Village, a small but prominent residential venture developed by William Hamilton sometime between 1804 to 1809. William Hamilton was grandson of famed Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton and heir to his magnificent mansion that overlooks the Schuylkill River. In 1788 Andrew greatly expanded and renovated the mansion into its current appearance in the Adamesque Style. The mansion, known as The Woodlands, is at the center of The Woodlands Cemetery and was the first home of the UCHS. Hamilton Village consisted of about eighty buildings in total, and was praised by nearly all who saw it. It was described as late as 1840 as "probably the prettiest village in the neighborhood of Philadelphia." Hamilton Village was likely the earliest example of the suburbanization of West Philadelphia, as many



"A History of Philadelphia's University City." Courtesy of The West Philadelphia Corporation, 1963.

of its inhabitants either lived there seasonally, or were merchants who operated businesses in "the city" to which they had to commute. Virtually nothing of Hamilton Village remains today. It wouldn't be until the 1850s that developers attempted building suburban homes in West Philadelphia.

Some village names have survived and are familiar names such as Mantua, Kingsessing, and Powelton Village. In chapter six Rosenthal speaks on the history of Powelton Village, a name very familiar to nearly every history-minded Philadelphian, but a name that didn't exist before 1955. Rosenthal takes the reader from the early Powel family exploits, through the residential boom of the 1800s, up to the desperate need to rejuvenate the neighborhood's Victorian housing stock from being carved up into tiny student apartments.

Leon S. Rosenthal, a life-long resident of West Philadelphia, was active in the civic life of his corner of the city, which provided him with a love of local history and a knack for details. Several years after writing the primary book on University City, he helped to found the University City Historical Society in 1967. The book, written in the style of a simple chronicle, is presented in a casual and friendly manner.

A History of Philadelphia's University City has been out of print for a long time but copies can be obtained through online booksellers and a free version is available on our website. To view it just go to <http://uchs.net/Rosenthal/rosenthaltofc.html>

Congratulations UCD on 20 Years of Excellence

The UCHS would like to congratulate the University City District (UCD) on their twenty-year mission of community revitalization. The UCD was launched in 1997, as dedicated residents, institutions, and businesses came together to create an organization to help transform their community.

UCD is a partnership of world-renowned anchor institutions, small businesses, and residents that creates opportunity, improves economic vitality and quality of life in the University City area of West Philadelphia. Their primary mission is community revitalization. They work within a place-based, data-driven framework to invest in world-class public spaces, address crime and public safety, bring life to commercial corridors, connect low-income residents to careers, and promote job growth and innovation.

You can donate to UCD at <https://donatenow.networkforgood.org/ucd20/donate>.



Ask the Experts

STRIPPING A BATHTUB

Q: What is the best way to remove paint from the outside of my antique claw-foot tub, and what kind of paint should be used to repaint the surface?

A: The least risky paint-removal method could be standard chemical remover (methylene chloride) and wire brushes. Since you're repainting, it's actually more important that you remove all the rust, than all previous paint.

Once you've wire brushed all the rust off, prime the iron with a "red" rust-resistant primer. Then paint with any finish paint that's labelled as appropriate for use on metal. For best results on metal in a damp environment such as a bathroom, use oil-alkyd based paints rather than latex.

From *The Old-House Journal*, February, 1981.



University City Then & Now: Psi Upsilon Fraternity House, 300 S. 36th Street



Courtesy of the Penn Archives.



Photo by Joseph Minardi.

Psi Upsilon Fraternity House, the castle-like stone building on Locust Walk, bridges the gap between Thomas W. Richards' version of the Collegiate Gothic theme and the Men's Dormitories by Cope & Stewardson. "The Castle," as it is popularly known, was designed in 1897 by George W. and William D. Hewitt. The limestone facade of Psi Upsilon was intended to be used for Penn's campus in the twentieth century but was eschewed for the more traditional red brick. The building was restored in 1991 by alumni Paul Steeger and Walter Crimm.

WINDOW TALK: A GLOSSARY

Continued from previous issue.

Stile: Each vertical side member of a window or door frame. Also, a vertical side member of a sash.

Stop or Stop Bead: A strip on a window frame against which the sash slides.

Tracery: Delicate intersecting lines of muntins or glazing bars that form ornamental designs in a window. Originally, the term related to the patterns in the upper part of Gothic windows, but it can also refer to the delicate glazing patterns in some Georgian and Colonial Revival houses.

Transom Bar: A horizontal member separating a small upper (transom) window from a larger, lower window.

Triple Window: Any tripartite group of windows with square heads. These are frequently found on Colonial Revival houses; they suggest Palladian windows but are less expensive to build.

Wheel Window: A round window with muntins radiating from the center, as in the spokes of a wheel. Also called Catherine wheel. Those with tracery are general known as rose windows.

From *Talk to Me of Windows: An Entertaining Story About Windows*, F. Palmer Cook, New York, New York, 1971.

Citizen's Planning Institute

In the fall of 2017, I had the honor of participating in the City of Philadelphia Planning Commission's Citizen's Planning Institute (CPI). CPI offers a seven-week course on planning issues including development, zoning and community development, all tailored to help understand the current climate of our changing city. My cohorts included people with a wide range of interests from all around the city, from the Northeast to the stadiums. My application centered around my involvement with UCHS, namely our efforts to save 4046-4048 Chestnut Street in the Summer of 2016. As it turns out, I was the only



Graduating class of the Citizen's Planning Commission and Director of Planning and Development Anne Fadullon. This was the night of our graduation and the Planning Commission's 'Future in Focus' event at which Mayor Kenney spoke.

"preservation person" and the only representative from Spruce Hill. While not all of the material related to me as preservation advocate or a board member of a historical society, certain sessions like the ones on development and zoning changed my perspective on the issues in which UCHS deals, and I look forward to implementing the strategies and information I learned in my courses on behalf of UCHS. If you are passionate about a certain issue, whether it be historic preservation, street beautification or parking or if you, as CPI's motto says "love where you live," I strongly encourage you to apply so you can learn how to make a bigger difference in your community (plus you get free dinner!). Applications for the Spring 2018 course series are being accepted until March 21. For more information, go to: <http://citizensplanninginstitute.org/>.

-Kelly Wiles, UCHS Board member





What's in a Name?

PHILADELPHIA'S
STREET NAMES
(AND CHANGES)
OVER THE YEARS

You're probably familiar with the names of streets throughout Philadelphia, but did you know that many of the names were once quite different? Some of the oldest streets in the city were renamed early in city history. Mulberry Street was renamed Arch for the bridges that arched over the deeply gullied street. Sassafras was renamed Race for the horse races that once took place there. High Street was renamed Market for the food market stalls that began operations there from the earliest days. Since Cedar Street was the southern border of the city at the time, it began to be referred to as South Street and the name eventually stuck.

Even in West Philadelphia changing the names of streets was a common practice. The names of the streets in West Philadelphia were largely just carried over from corresponding streets east of the Schuylkill River such as Market, Chestnut, Walnut, etc. However, perhaps just to be a little different, some street names were changed in the late nineteenth century. Lombard Street became Larchwood, Fitzwater became Walton, and South Street reverted back to Cedar Avenue west of 46th Street. Some of the more established road names in West Philadelphia have older roots.

Warrington Avenue was no doubt named for the old Warrington family who owned a house near present day 47th and Baltimore Avenue. There was even a Warrington's Lane that no longer exists. In 1895 Sarah N. Warrington developed twenty houses in the vicinity of 48th and Warrington Avenue.

Depending on its source, **Baltimore Avenue** started either in 1811 or 1872, or earlier. The sixty-plus year gap is due to the fact that the original stage route to Baltimore and Washington, laid out by the road jury in 1811 and built by the Philadelphia, Brandywine and New London Turnpike Company "over the road leading from the Schuylkill to Darby, commonly called the

Woodland Road (now Woodland Avenue), where said road diverges from the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpikes", no longer exists as such. It is probable that the road existed earlier than 1811 as the Darby Road from Merion Meeting to Darby Meeting.

Kingsessing Avenue takes its name from Kingsessing, one of the oldest settled regions of Philadelphia. Kingsessing was the "place of the Schuylkill where five families of freedom dwelt together" and is considered by some authorities to be the first village of Philadelphia.

The earliest recording of **Paschall Avenue**, dated 1848, is from Island Avenue to Grovers Avenue (formerly Mud Lane). Completed in 1927, Paschall Avenue extends from 46th Street to Island Avenue. Paschall was settled in 1682 by Thomas Paschall on a 500-acre grant of land east of Cobbs Creek. The road, which runs through the village, was named Paschall.

Some additional street name changes in West Philadelphia are:

Original name	Current name
Ackley	St. Bernard
Adams	Stiles
Allman	Regent
Ameaseka	Beaumont
Ashland	Thole
Atlanta	Olive
Bankers Court	Union
Beach	Ionic
Bicking	Yocum
Canova	Frazier
Cathedral	Stiles
Charles Terrace	Walden
Chelsea	Summer
Clairmont	Melon
D'Invillier	N. 47th
Eaglefield	Cambridge
Fisher's Avenue	Vodges