

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Stotesbury CTub House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 7830 Eastern Avenue n/a not for publication

city, town Wyndmoor n/a vicinity of

state Pennsylvania code 042 county Montgomery code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>n/a</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Martin Feldman, M.D.

street & number 7830 Eastern Avenue

city, town Wyndmoor _____ vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery County Recorder of Deeds

street & number One Montgomery Plaza

city, town Norristown, state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey ^{Form} _____ Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date August 24, 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records PHMC, Bureau for Historic Preservation

city, town Harrisburg, state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The former Stotesbury Club House is a one-and-one-half-story cedar shingled frame dwelling with a gable roof. The L-plan house measures approximately 60 feet front by 17 feet with a later rear ell approximately 47 feet by 18 feet and a later west end garage, approximately 15 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches.

An open porch supported by three Roman Doric columns is the main feature of the front. Beneath the porch are a nine-light sash window with paneled shutters at the east end, a six-over-one sliding sash window with paneled shutters, a six-light sash window with a single paneled shutter, and at the west end a single-leaf entrance door with a fluted-pilaster frontispiece. A cross-gable pavilion projects approximately 10 feet 6 inches at the west end of the porch; the pavilion has a set of paired sash windows with paneled shutters centered at the ground story and an oculus in the gable. The kitchen entrance (a six-light sash door) and stoop are on the west end of the pavilion, and west of that, on the north facade, is a nine-light window. A shingled gable dormer (six lights) is roughly centered over the porch and over the single bay west of the pavilion.

A truncated rock-faced schist exterior chimney dominates the east end of the original house. The low gable roof turns the corners to form pent eaves on each side of the chimney. Flanking the chimney above the pent eaves are small quadrant casement windows. Identical windows are symmetrically placed in the gable of the west end which is otherwise blank.

A raised flat-stone patio extends across the rear (south side) of the original part of the house, where, beneath the overhanging eaves, a similar irregular fenestration is repeated. It includes a nine-light sash window with paneled shutters at the east end, a set of six casement windows (24 leaded lights each) on a rectangular bay (2-foot projection), and a six-light window with a single paneled shutter. At the west end is a single-leaf panel entrance door. Two gable dormers with six lights each centered over the rectangular bay and the six-light window.

The pavilion at the west end has louvered-shuttered french doors on its eastern wall and a six-over-six sliding sash window with paneled shutters at both the ground story and the gable of the south end.

(1927)

The later, southern wing, attached at the west side of the rear pavilion, was designed in an Arts and Crafts manner similar to the original house. On the northern half of its east facade, beneath paired six-light casement windows in gabled wall dormers, are two four-over-four sliding sash windows with shutters that are louvered at the top and paneled at the bottom. On the southern half of this facade, also centered below a gable wall dormer, is a rectangular bay with a shed roof and four four-over-four sash windows. A coursed rock-faced schist rubble chimney (approximately 6 feet wide) dominates the south end of the wing; six-light casement windows flank it on both the first and second stories. The west facade has irregular fenestration. Four ground-story windows are symmetrically arranged: a pair of six-light casement windows at the north end and three four-light casements toward the south end, all with shutters that are louvered at the top and paneled at the bottom. Two gabled wall dormers hold pairs of six-light casement windows.

The one-story gable-roof shingled garage was added later to the northwest corner of the south wing. It has a four-light sash door with transom centered on its south end and a blank west wall. The entrance on the north end has been filled (see continuation sheet)

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Continuation sheet Statesbury Club House

Item number 7. Description

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in by a shallow extension (approximately 4 feet by 10 feet 6 inches wide) with a shed roof and a centered pair of six-over-six sliding sash windows.

Recessed between the garage and the original part of the house is the gabled north end of the south wing. A six-light casement window is centered on the second story. On the ground story a small laundry room has been added, extending from the south wing's original exterior wall to the exterior cellar entrance to the original part of the house. Its 7-foot 6 inch width accommodates a panel door and a six-light window. The interior is well preserved. The kitchen, entered from the small west end porch, has its original shelves and cupboards, and the floors are in sound condition throughout the house. The most significant interior space is the living room, which consumes most of the original house's ground floor east of the kitchen and dining room pavilions. The living room's focal point is a segmental-arched rock-faced schist fireplace with a hearth that seeps into the room with a gentle arch. Paneling with beaded edges surrounds the stone and rises to the plastered ceiling which originally held exposed beams. Built-in benches and flanking bookcases create an inglenook effect. Built-in book shelves line the two long walls and a simply paneled wall and sliding door stand opposite the fireplace.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
			<input type="checkbox"/> science
			<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
			<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian
			<input type="checkbox"/> theater
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1904-08

Builder/Architect Edwin A. Yeo

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Stotesbury Club House is a fine early example of Arts and Crafts architecture with significant historical associations. Built between 1904 and 1908 from the designs of Edwin A. Yeo, then a young Philadelphia architect, it served as a rural retreat for the socially prominent and financially powerful Edward T. Stotesbury (1849-1938).

At the time of his death in 1938 the New York Times considered Stotesbury "one of the nation's outstanding financiers" (1), a reputation he had held since the turn of the century. After an unusually advanced and appropriate education for the 1860's -- Friends' Central (High) School, Peirce Business College, and a year's clerkship in his father's sugar refining business -- Stotesbury joined Drexel & Co. shortly after the Civil War. By 1883 he became a partner in both Drexel & Co., and its New York affiliate, Drexel, Morgan & Co. after (J.P. Morgan & Co. after 1893), positions he retained until his death. When he rose to senior partner of Drexel & Co. in 1902 he ranked as one of the country's leading financiers, who had already helped J.P. Morgan and Elbert Gary form United States Steel, the nation's first billion-dollar corporation, and had worked with Morgan in "Morganizing" many of the country's leading railroads.

Stotesbury was an avid horseman, and at various times served as president of both the National Horse Show of America and the Road Drivers' Association of America. Understandably his modest but stylish club house served as an adjunct to his equestrian activities. It was built about five years after he acquired an adjacent 40 acre tract that he developed into Winoga Stock Farm. Named after his favorite mare, the farm included grazing land, a half-mile track, a barn and other buildings. The club house served as a proper recreational center for Stotesbury's fellow equestrians and, it is rumored, for Stotesbury's "horsing around" with a lady friend. Even if true, these trysts probably were not as naughty as they sound, since the house was built between the death of Stotesbury's first wife and his second marriage in 1912. Stotesbury sold his club house in 1924, when seventy-five years of age. The house had lost much of its original function, since during World War 1 Stotesbury, in a sincere display of patriotism, had sold his horses and converted Winoga Farm to crops. Also, at his age he probably found it wiser to spend less time behind trotters and more time in Palm Beach and Bar Harbor.

Stotesbury Club House was built about 1904, when the American Arts and Crafts Movement was growing in popularity. With native roots in the Queen Anne and Shingle Styles, the American expression of Arts and Crafts clearly emerged in 1901 when Gustav Stickley began publication of his magazine The Craftsmen. Initially focusing on products Stickley's workshops, The Craftsman in May 1903 published its first houses designs, and beginning in 1904, about when the club house was started, plans and elevations of detached dwellings became a monthly feature of the magazine. (see continuation sheet)

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Continuation sheet Stotesbury Club House

Item number 8. Significance

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Because of the emphasis on the individuality of both craftsman and client, Arts and Crafts homes did not fit into neat formulas. Yet Stotesbury's club house does possess many Arts and Crafts characteristics: a relatively small scale and compact plan, use of indigenous materials (schist and shingle in this case), emphasis on careful but unpretentious craftsmanship in paneling and masonry, an inglenook in the living room (suggested more than actual here), and often the incorporation of vaguely Georgian details as exterior highlights, such as the club house's frontispiece and oculus.

Edwin A. Yeo was evidently the architect of the Stotesbury Club House. He acquired the lot on which the house now stands in late November 1903 and sold it to Stotesbury in April 1908 for a large sum. Presumably the house was built during Yeo's brief ownership of the property. Edwin A. Yeo was a Philadelphia architect who was very active but never prominent in the Philadelphia region during the early 20th century. His practice began about 1900 and continued into the late 1930's, ending at about the same time that Stotesbury died.

(1) New York Times, 17 May 1938. p.1.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

Dictionary of American Biography, 1958 Supplement, "Stotesbury, Edward Townsend,"
by C. Earl Moore.
New York Times, 17 May 1938, page 1.
Times-Herald, (Norristown, Pennsylvania), 25 September 1946.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .24
Quadrangle name Germantown, PA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>4 8 3 3 2 0</u>	<u>4 4 3 6 7 5 5</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point on the SW side of Eastern Avenue, 68' SE from the SE side of Pleasant Avenue, thence along Eastern Avenue S. 48 -57'-56" 125 feet, thence S 33' to a point; thence N. 53 -17'-51" W 125.65 feet to a point; thence N 38 E 149.46 feet to point of beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Webster and Ray Ott

organization Cee Jay Frederick Associates date October 15, 1984

street & number 29 South Walnut Street telephone 215-431-7899

city or town West Chester, Pennsylvania 19382 state

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dictionary of American Biography, 1958 Supplement, "Stotesbury, Edward Townsend,"
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UTM References

A

18	4	8	3	3	2	0	4	4	3	6	7	5	5
Zone	Easting						Northing						

B

Zone	Easting						Northing						

C

D

E

F

G

H

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N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

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date October 15, 1984

street & number 29 South Walnut Street

telephone 215-431-7899

city or town West Chester, Pennsylvania 19382

state

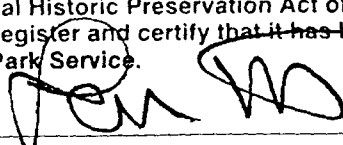
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State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Larry E. Tise, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 11/7/85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

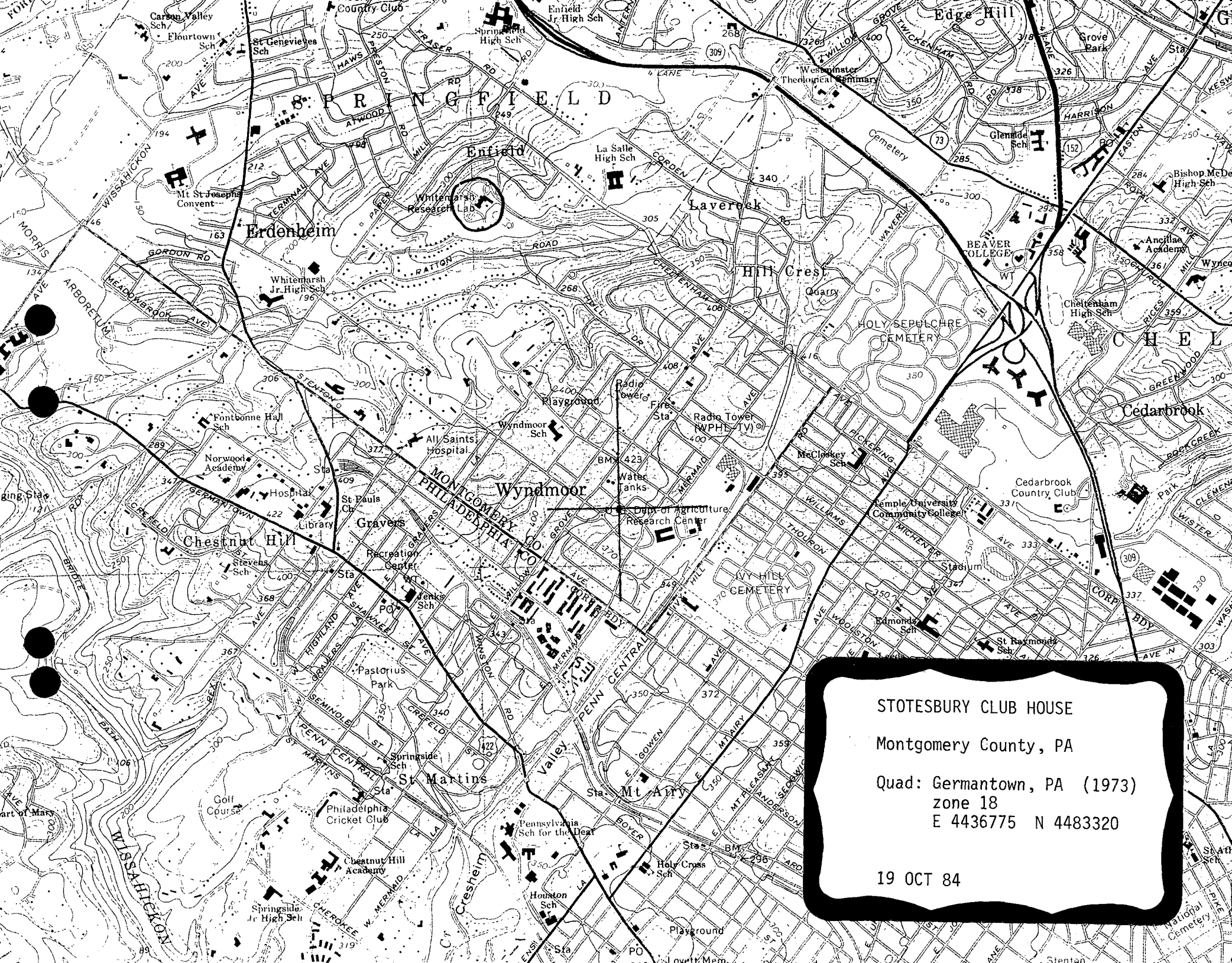
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



STOTESBURY CLUB HOUSE
 Montgomery County, PA
 Quad: Germantown, PA (1973)
 zone 18
 E 4436775 N 4483320
 19 OCT 84