



Haverford Reserve - A History

By Steven S. Goodman

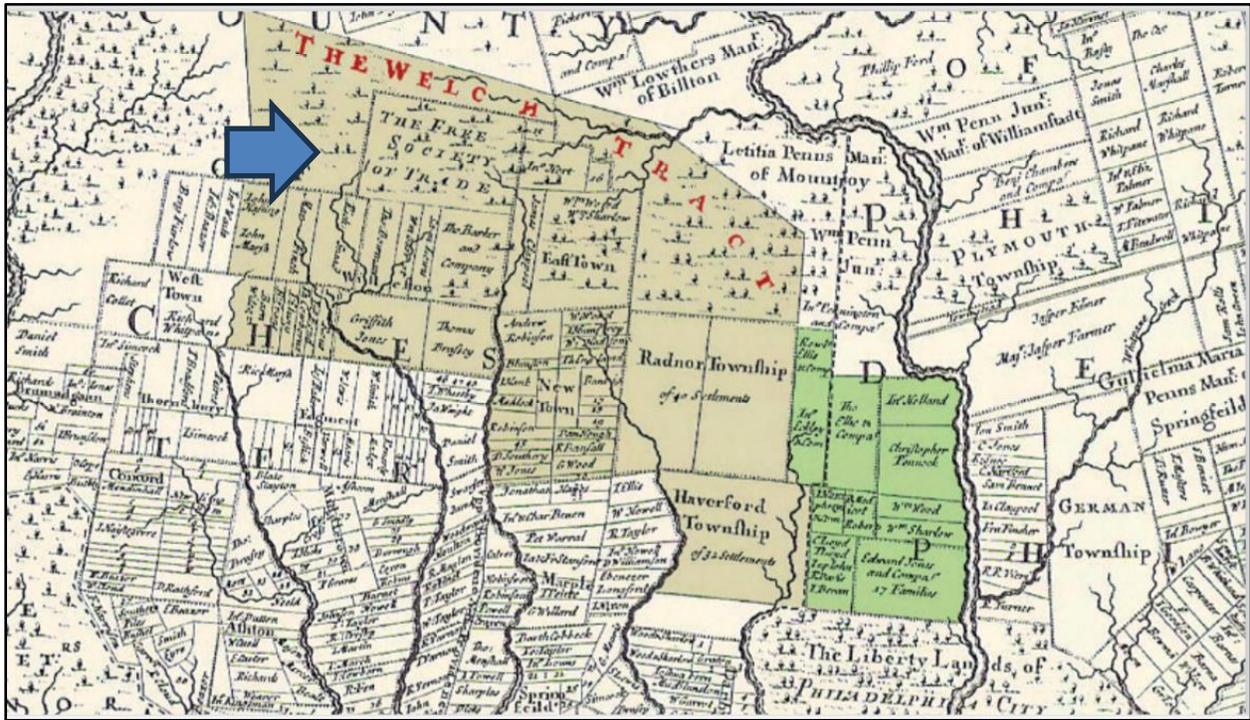


Steven S. Goodman Photo

INTRODUCTION

The property now known as Haverford Reserve has had a long, varied and, at times, controversial history. Haverford Township, which encompasses Haverford Reserve, was created shortly after King Charles II of England established a new colony, Pennsylvania, in 1681 and appointed William Penn as Proprietor. Penn soon established Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester Counties and the first townships, including Haverford in what was then Chester County (and, as of September 26, 1789, Delaware County). Penn began selling sizable parcels of land throughout the region before he arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682. He also signed several treaties with the original occupants of the land, the Lenape tribes, but the parcel sizes and which tribal leaders represented them were uncertain.ⁱ

Early in this initiative, groups of Welsh Quakers arranged to buy 40,000 contiguous acres, hoping to establish a Welsh "barony," a separate entity within Pennsylvania's overall government, whose residents could conduct their affairs in Welsh. Although it never exercised self-government, the area has come to be known as the "Welsh Tract." This tract comprised all of what are now Haverford and Radnor, and most of Lower Merion, townships.ⁱⁱ



*"A Mapp of Ye Improved Part of Pennsylvania in America, Divided into Countyes, Townships and Lotts."
Surveyed by Thomas Holme, 1687.*

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Penn asked prospective purchasers to form "Companies of Adventurers" with the most prominent person in each "company" taking out a patent for, typically, 5,000 acres, to be divided among the participants in the company. Among the earliest settlers of the Welsh Tract, arriving in late 1683, was John Bevan (or John ap Evan, a Welsh term meaning John, son of Evan). Bevan had been allotted 2,000 non-contiguous acres of Company 3 in Haverford and Merion townships.ⁱⁱⁱ Bevan was a Quaker from Treverigg in Glamorganshire who became a trustee of the Old Haverford Meeting, founded in 1683 and still active.^{iv}

What is now Haverford Reserve lies within one of Bevan's parcels. During his ownership, some of the roads bisecting his land, which are prominent in or near the present-day Haverford Reserve, were laid out and constructed. The Darby Radnor road (now called Darby Road) was laid out in 1687 and completed in 1704; the Radnor Chester road (now Sproul Road) was laid out in 1691; and the Marple road was opened in 1754.^v

Bevan never lived on this western Haverford Township land but built a house on his Merion "estate" (near what is now Wynnewood station) that included an adjacent parcel in Haverford Township.^{vi} His residence in Pennsylvania was not permanent. In 1704, in his capacity as a minister in the Society of Friends and accompanied by his wife and youngest daughter, he returned to Wales permanently.^{vii}

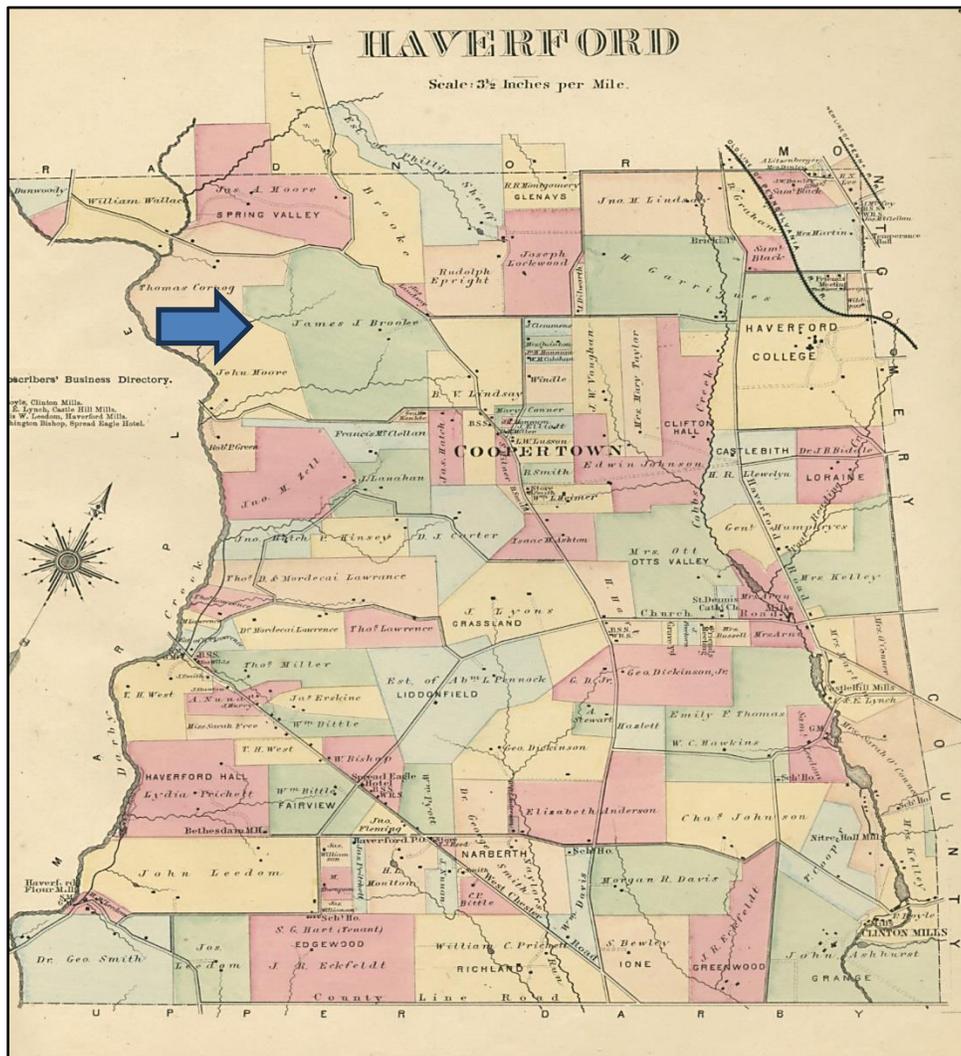
Over the ensuing decades, Bevan's acreage was divided, a portion of which eventually became the adjacent farms of John Lindsay, called "Greenbank," and William Brooke. Lindsay's ancestors arrived in what became Pennsylvania prior to William Penn's arrival, and John Lindsay himself settled in Haverford Township prior to the Revolutionary War.^{viii} Brooke was a captain in the Continental Army and was active

in military operations while the British occupied Philadelphia, and again, as a newly commissioned brigadier general, in the War of 1812.^{ix}

John Lindsay married William Brooke's daughter Sarah, and they raised seven children, one of whom was John C. Lindsay. He inherited Greenbank upon his father's death in 1860, and later purchased a portion of Brooke's farm, which he combined with Greenbank.^x During the ensuing years, Lindsay/Brooke descendants purchased and disposed of smaller adjoining parcels, causing the acreage and boundaries of the property to fluctuate.

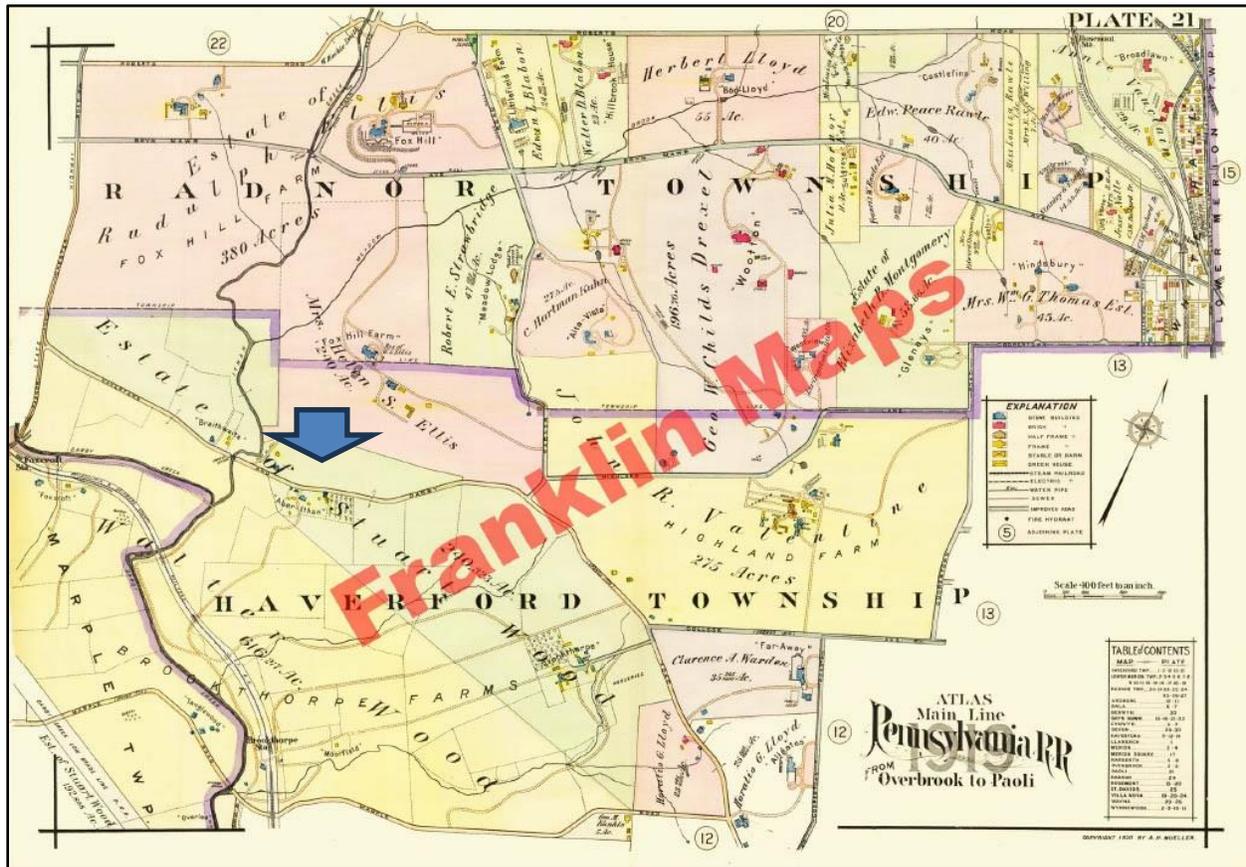
BROOKTHORPE

On April 1, 1861, a Brooke descendant, James S. Brooke, purchased the land encompassing much of Haverford Reserve, adjacent to land then owned by Thomas Cornog and John Moore, portions of which may also be encompassed by the Reserve.^{xi} Brooke's purchase included the extant "mansion house and tract of land ... the buildings, improvements, ways, woods, waters, water courses, rights liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever."^{xii} James S. Brooke named his property "Brookthorpe."^{xiii}



Haverford Township (1870) – G.M. Hopkins Atlas

Within 25 years, ownership of the future Haverford Reserve property changed again. In 1885, brothers Stuart and Walter Wood, industrialists from New Jersey, began purchasing properties in the area, assembling them into a landholding exceeding 1,600 acres, which extended from Darby Road westward beyond Darby Creek to West Chester Pike in Marple Township. The combined tract consisted of approximately 1,200 acres in Haverford Township and 450 acres in Marple Township.^{xiv} The Wood brothers maintained the longstanding agricultural use of their newly acquired Haverford land, which they named “Brookthorpe Farms.”



Map of Pennsylvania Railroad Main Line, Overbrook to Paoli (1920) – Franklin Maps

One exception to the agrarian nature of the Brookthorpe Farms property was a railroad line that crossed it. A single-track railroad line called the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad was built between 1893 and 1895. It branched off from existing railroad tracks in the Fernwood section of Upper Darby and ran 10 miles through rural countryside to Newtown Square. The line became part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and by 1913 became known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Newtown Square Branch.

Several passenger trains daily served stations and flagstops along the route, one of which was a small passenger shelter called Brookthorpe Station, near the intersection of what today is Parkview Drive and Darby Creek Road, at the western border of Haverford Reserve.^{xv} Passenger service terminated due to low ridership in 1908, but two concrete bridge abutments from this line, once spanned by a 457-foot, 48-foot high trestle with intermediate pier supports, still stand at the intersection of Marple and Darby Creek roads.^{xvi}



Haverford Township Historical Society/Richard D. Kerr photos (2012)

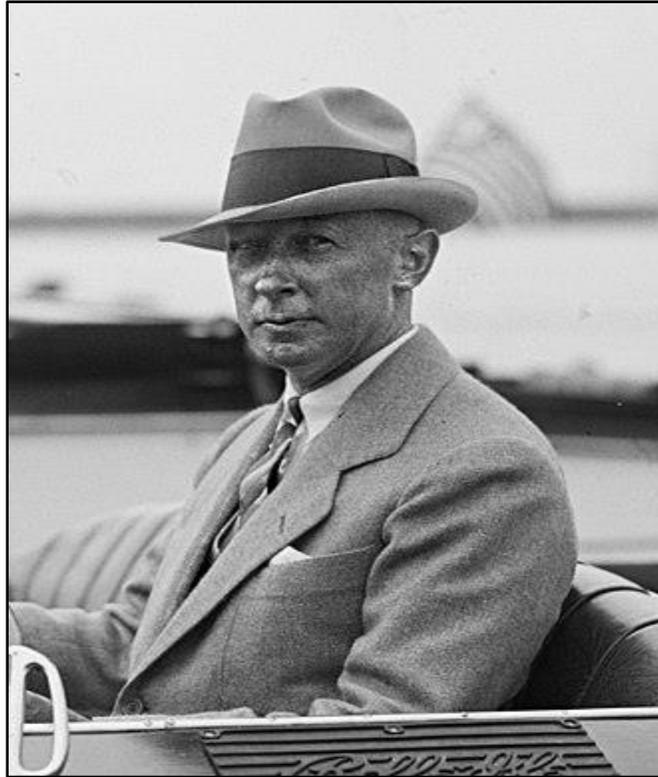
The Wood brothers' ownership of their vast tract outlasted the passenger rail service, but not by much. Stuart Wood died in 1914 and, although Walter Wood lived until 1934, Brookthorpe Farms was divided and sold in 1920, apparently in connection with the settlement of Stuart's estate.^{xvii} A portion of the property, located near the southwest corner of Darby Road and College Avenue, adjacent to the present-day Haverford Reserve, was acquired by J. Stanley Reeve, an insurance broker and, more notably, a foxhunting enthusiast and author of several books on the subject, and his wife Katharine Reeve, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1921 the Reeves constructed a large English Georgian-style house on the property, which they also named "Brookthorpe." The Reeve family lived there until 1961, following which ownership of the property changed further until Marriott Corporation acquired and redeveloped it in the late 1980s as an addition to the Quadrangle, a life-care community now owned by Sunrise Senior Living.



*1925 aerial photograph of the Reeves' Brookthorpe estate
(photo by Dallin Aerial Survey Co., Hagley Museum and Library)*

FOXCROFT

The largest portion of the former Brookthorpe Farms, however, and the portion that is more germane to this history, was acquired in 1929 by Haverford Township resident A. Atwater Kent, an inventor and manufacturer of automobile ignition systems and “wireless” radios who already had built a mansion nearby for his family’s main home.^{xviii} Kent’s property, which he named “Foxcroft,” encompassed the present Haverford Reserve although, as discussed below, that portion of the tract served a radically different purpose for several decades before development of the Reserve.



A. Atwater Kent, Library of Congress photo

Kent later subdivided and developed single-family homes on a portion of the Foxcroft tract. He also transferred a 209-acre parcel, bounded by Darby Road, Marple Road and Darby Creek, to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon which the Haverford State Hospital, an institution designed to provide inpatient psychiatric treatment and psychological services to adults with severe mental illness, was eventually constructed.

HAVERFORD STATE HOSPITAL



U.S. Geological Survey aerial photo showing the old Haverford State Hospital buildings and roads (thick lines), as well as the then-planned Haverford Reserve roads (thin lines).

In 1953, Pennsylvania Governor John S. Fine signed into law an act to allow construction of a psychiatric hospital in Delaware County to relieve overcrowding at Philadelphia State Hospital at Byberry and the state psychiatric hospitals in Norristown and Embreeville, Pennsylvania.^{xx} After ruling out a 500-acre parcel in Chadds Ford deemed too far from Philadelphia hospitals, which, it was hoped, would supply part-time doctors, the General State Authority announced in March 1956 that the hospital would be built in the Foxcroft section of Haverford.^{xx}

The proposed hospital was intended to represent an entirely new model for housing and treating psychiatric patients. The facility aimed to provide treatment in the patient's own community, with patients drawn from a relatively narrow radius from the hospital.^{xxi} The nature of the facility itself was also to be a key component of the progressive, enlightened treatment expected to be delivered there. Unlike earlier hospitals, the new facility would feature open wards and extensive amenities for the use and benefit of the residents. The hospital's setting, an expansive, green, wooded "campus," would provide opportunities both for leisure and work and enhance the quality of patients' treatment and their lives.^{xxii}

Although the original estimate was three years, it took almost ten years for the proposed facility to become a reality.^{xxiii} Resistance by local residents was strong. Petitions circulated throughout Haverford Township demanding that the state choose another site, and civic groups joined the fight. Delaware County commissioners adopted a resolution protesting the choice of location. Homeowners on nearby Williams Road filed suit to bar the General State Authority from building the hospital in Haverford, but the court dismissed the case and the dismissal was upheld by the state Supreme Court. Separately, both

the state House and Senate approved a bill to repeal the 1953 enabling legislation. In July 1957, Gov. George M. Leader vetoed the bill, and the General State Authority moved forward with development of the hospital.

As the first step, in June 1958, a 20-room mansion situated near the northeast corner of the property, likely the present-day Torrey House, was remodeled into an outpatient clinic. The facility, accessible from Darby Road, was named the Haverford Mental Health Center, establishing it as the first building of the eventual hospital complex.

The state solicited bids for the broader facility in 1959, construction began in 1960 and Haverford State Hospital opened in September 1962. At the ribbon cutting ceremony, attended by 2,500 guests and dignitaries, including John Cardinal Krol, Public Welfare Secretary Ruth G. Horting and Dr. Jack B. Kremens, the new hospital's director, Pennsylvania Governor David M. Lawrence hailed Haverford State as "a milestone in Pennsylvania's mental health program," representing "a new horizon in the attitudes of government and citizens toward the treatment and cure of mental illness."^{xxiv}



Main building of Haverford State Hospital – published with permission of Abandoned But Not Forgotten.net

Upon its completion, and through additional construction in the ensuing years, the hospital did significantly depart from previous institutions in structure and function and included many of the progressive attributes promoted by its designers and administrators. Dubbed the "Haverford Hilton,"^{xxv} the facility featured beds for 650 patients; a large recreation building, which included a gym, billiards room, soda fountain and four-lane bowling alley; an indoor swimming pool; a greenhouse; a library that could hold 4000 books; a central music room with five soundproof practice rooms; a 400-seat

auditorium/multipurpose room; a chapel; a theater; a 12,400 square foot therapy building housing both occupational and industrial therapy activities; and a canteen to serve staff and patients and train some patients for fast-food jobs. Its five open wards, across several buildings, were reputed to be the first of their kind in the world, containing six four-bedroom suites with living rooms adjoining a common day room, where patient therapy groups could meet several times weekly.^{xxvi}

The hospital eventually grew to include at least 15 buildings spread across its vast acreage. These included various administration, dining and extended care structures, as well as a power plant at the west end of the property (on the site now occupied by the Haverford Township Community Recreation & Environmental Center) and a sewage treatment plant.

Over time, the promise of the facility gave way to a more difficult reality. The deterioration and eventual closure of Haverford State is beyond the scope of this piece and is easily the subject of its own history. To summarize (and over-simplify), however, a combination of overcrowding, understaffing, improper procedures and security issues, coupled with a move toward community placement and deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill, and hastened by a lawsuit pursuant to the then-relatively new Americans with Disabilities Act, led to its demise.^{xxvii} In June 1998, Haverford State Hospital closed.

DETERMINATION OF RE-USE OF THE PROPERTY

Closure of the facility gave rise to a long and sometimes contentious process to determine a new use for the property. The hospital's 209 acres represented the largest and last parcel of open space in Haverford Township,^{xxviii} a portion of which was idyllic sylvan space, presenting a rare but certain to be controversial opportunity to both re-purpose and preserve the tract. The hospital buildings and site languished for several years while the process played out.

From the outset the state was inclined, although not committed, to turn the parcel over to Haverford Township, but not before the Township had developed a plan for it.^{xxix} An appointed board, the Haverford Township Authority, chaired by Haverford Township Commissioner Fred Moran, was established and tasked with turning public opinion about the site's future use into a concrete plan.^{xxx}

As the first step, the Authority sent a survey, shortly after official closure of the hospital, to 20,000 township residences, and approximately 3,300 responses were received, considered a high response rate by the Institute of Survey Research of Temple University, which tabulated the results.^{xxxi} Residents were asked to provide their view on various planning factors, financing options and specific uses on a scale from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree."

The highest level inquiry in the survey related to ownership alternatives for the hospital site. The options included sale of the property by the state to a private developer, sale to Haverford Township for a nominal amount, or purchase by the Township followed by sale or lease of a portion of the site to one or more private entities to offset the cost of any public projects proposed for the balance of the site.^{xxxii}

The survey results made immediately clear that a significant majority of the respondents did not favor outright sale to a private developer. Instead, roughly the same majority expressed a strong preference for the Township to acquire the site.^{xxxiii} In view of the cost to demolish and clear the hospital buildings from the site, respondents favored a model in which development of the property would be funded through a mix of public and private sources, through sale or lease of a portion of the tract for private use.^{xxxiv}

With respect to planning factors, protection of the environment, maintenance of the neighborhood's character and preservation of open space ranked as respondents' highest priorities, and increasing the local tax base ranked lowest. Residential and office or commercial development did not garner much support.^{xxxv}

Among specific uses for the property, survey respondents ranked walking trails and bike paths most highly, followed by a swimming pool.^{xxxvi} The Haverford Township school board had set aside \$2.6 million in 1994 for construction of a pool and thus expressed interest in constructing one on the hospital site.^{xxxvii} Some support was also provided for a senior center and a facility geared to teens. Other proposed uses, including a golf course or relocation of either the Township's offices or the library, were far less popular.^{xxxviii}

The township engaged a planning firm to translate the survey results into potential scenarios for development. The firm created three alternatives, each featuring a combination of conservation areas, recreation fields and athletic facilities, a community recreation center, and either offices or age-restricted housing.^{xxxix} The township then held several public hearings to solicit input from residents and other interested parties.

Following an extended period of deliberation, in mid-2001 the Haverford Township Board of Commissioners approved a master plan for development. The plan was a combination of two of the three original scenarios and was intended to strike a balance between open space conservation, community recreation and revenue-producing development. It featured conservation of 135 acres of undeveloped open space, a community recreation center and potentially 23 acres for age-restricted housing, although Villanova University expressed interest, ultimately unrealized, in acquiring the 23-acre portion for construction of a new law school and housing for law school students.^{xi}

Having satisfied the state's condition that the township have a plan in place, on September 10, 2002, Haverford Township and the state Department of General Services entered into an Agreement of Sale.^{xii} On November 25, 2002, the General Assembly passed an act approving the conveyance.^{xiii} The purchase price was \$3.5 million, and the deed of conveyance required that 120 acres be preserved for open space and passive recreation uses, with an additional 15 acres set aside for community recreation.^{xiii}

HAVERFORD RESERVE

The township then solicited bids to develop the remaining portion of the hospital site, situated at the eastern side of the property. Two dozen bids were submitted, including one by a joint venture formed by Blue Bell-based Goldenberg Group and Malvern-based Pohlig Builders. In December 2003, the Board of Commissioners entered a preliminary sales agreement with the Goldenberg/Pohlig joint venture, pursuant to which Goldenberg/Pohlig would pay \$30.65 million for 61 acres of the parcel to develop residential properties and build several ball fields.^{xiv}

In 2004, a dispute arose between the Board of Commissioners and Goldenberg/Pohlig about the proposed development. One disagreement involved a discrepancy in the number of acres to be developed, as well as the number of acres set aside for the proposed ball fields. Another involved the inability to construct regulation size ball fields because of the location and steep topography of the land.^{xlv}

The ensuing year witnessed a request by the Board of Commissioners that Goldenberg/Pohlig submit alternate development plans, legal wrangling over the preliminary sales agreement, including its rescission by the Board, further negotiations regarding the size and scope of the development, and additional public hearings.^{xlvi} In November 2005, the parties reached a new agreement, pursuant to which Goldenberg/Pohlig would pay \$17 million for 39 acres, on which it would develop age-restricted condominiums and carriage houses, as well as single-family homes. The agreement was subsequently modified, with Goldenberg/Pohlig committing to donate an additional \$500,000 to the township for construction of a nature center. In exchange, the carriage houses were more loosely designated as “age-targeted” and Goldenberg/Pohlig was no longer obligated to construct single-family homes. The Board of Commissioners approved these new terms and authorized preparation of a written final sales agreement.^{xlvii}

Prior to execution of the agreement, on December 19, 2005, the Board held a special public meeting to address a looming revenue shortfall for the upcoming year. According to testimony at a subsequent court proceeding, ultimately accepted by the state Supreme Court (as described further below), Commissioner Moran proposed accelerating the collection of real estate taxes as a way to raise revenue, and in particular he suggested having Goldenberg/Pohlig pre-pay \$500,000 of the 2006 property taxes on the 39-acre parcel. When another commissioner asked Moran why Goldenberg/Pohlig would consider pre-paying these taxes, Moran was said to have responded, “[W]ell, maybe they want to accelerate this process, get it moving.” The testimony also indicated that Moran expressed displeasure with the prospect of budget cuts and stated the township “should have income coming in from [the parcel].”^{xlviii}

The next day, according to the testimony, Moran and Commissioner Andy Lewis had a telephone conversation with a representative of Goldenberg/Pohlig, during which Moran said to the representative, “[C]all it extortion, call it what you will. We need \$500,000, and we’ll accelerate the zoning. We’ll get you the zoning approvals you need and accelerate the process.” Lewis recalled the Goldenberg/Pohlig representative asking whether the \$500,000 was included in the \$17.0 million purchase price and \$500,000 donation, and Moran indicated it would be added to the purchase price. A few minutes later, Lewis called the Goldenberg/Pohlig representative back and told him, “I want no part of that conversation. Haverford Township is not in the business of selling zoning.” Lewis testified he also called Moran the next day and essentially told him the same thing. No one from Goldenberg/Pohlig took any formal action in response to Moran’s proposal, and the sales price for the parcel remained unchanged.^{xlix}



*Commissioner Andy Lewis,
photo by Steven M. Falk,
Philadelphia Inquirer, April 18, 2021*

In April 2007, Moran was charged with three counts of bribery. A jury convicted him on all three counts, and the conviction was upheld on appeal, including ultimately by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The courts rejected Moran’s claims that he did not act with a corrupt motive and would not have been personally enriched by the transaction he proposed. With respect to the latter, the Court held that solicitation of payment to a governmental entity in exchange for the promise of special treatment, such as expediting the zoning process, by public servants who are officers or employees of that same body and are not acting in the regular conduct of governmental affairs, fell within the prohibition on bribery: “it is patently improper for an official to condition successful or expedited completion of a legitimate process on payment of extra money.”ⁱ

In the interim, on November 14, 2006, the township and Goldenberg/Pohlig signed a new Agreement of Sale. A letter to township residents confirmed the \$17 million purchase price and the \$500,000 donation “to be used exclusively for public walking trails and an environmental nature center.”ⁱⁱ The letter indicated that, of the 209 acres comprising the former Haverford State Hospital site, 123.7 acres would be preserved in perpetuity as open space, 45.5 acres would be available for active recreation, and 39.9 acres would be developed with carriage homes and age-restricted condominiums. The letter also indicated that Goldenberg/Pohlig would be responsible for demolition of all of the hospital buildings and construction of on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements which, together with the donation, would “collectively amount to approximately \$13 million in additional costs incurred by the developer rather than the taxpayers.”ⁱⁱⁱ The letter further noted that the township, Haverford School District and Delaware County would share in approximately \$3.55 million in annual real estate and transfer taxes.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ



Haverford Reserve before construction - published with permission of BTC Marketing

Pohlig ultimately constructed Athertyn at Haverford Reserve, a 55+ active lifestyle condominium community, featuring six four-story buildings with a total of 198 units as well as a clubhouse and pool. Goldenberg built 100 carriage houses in 50 two-unit buildings. The separate developments flank Parkview Drive, a new public road bisecting the former hospital property. The dedicated open space was preserved as envisioned. Several playing fields, an accessible playground, a dog park and walking trails –

collectively the “Community Park at Haverford Reserve,” subsequently renamed “Andy Lewis Community Park” following Commissioner Lewis’s passing in 2021 – were also built or improved on the land adjoining the residential portion of the property. The Haverford Township Department of Parks and Recreation, under director Timothy Denny, provided significant leadership and oversight of the park project, and local community groups assisted as well.



Haverford Township photo



Timothy Denny, Haverford Township Photo

The Haverford Township Community Recreation & Environmental Center, colloquially referred to as the “CREC,” was also constructed on the property and opened its doors in June 2012. The CREC is a 35,000 square-foot facility that encompasses an indoor track, double gym, multi-purpose rooms, fitness center, environmental nature area and kitchen facilities. The facility’s broad mission includes provision of township-owned indoor space to serve a wide range of ages and recreational interests, while also taking advantage of Haverford Reserve’s natural beauty, providing opportunities to improve residents’ health, and serving as a learning center for environmental stewardship.^{liv}

The CREC features a “green” design and a geothermal climate control system. When the Haverford State Hospital was in operation, the state required that it use Pennsylvania coal for its power needs. The CREC is located on the site of the hospital’s former power plant and runs on geothermal energy from 40 wells located beneath its parking lot.



Haverford Township Community Recreation & Environmental Center – Haverford Township photo

TORREY HOUSE

As a final note, the Torrey House survived the development around it and remains in its original building at the far eastern corner of Haverford Reserve. Named for psychiatrist/researcher Dr. E. Fuller Torrey, Torrey House Personal Care Home provides supervision and assistance with personal care for adults with mental illness. Torrey House provides individualized care and promotes social activities and group therapies, including group sessions focused on psycho-education, health and nutrition, interpersonal relationship building, arts and crafts, and participation in community events to promote socialization and integration with the local community^{lv} – similar in many ways to the aspirations of the Haverford State Hospital, for which it served as an interim first building. In late 2023, the General Assembly passed an act conveying the Torrey House property to Carelink Community Support Services of PA, Inc.^{lvi}



Torrey House – Haverford Township Historical Society photo

CONCLUSION

William Penn could not have foreseen, as he was selling parcels in the new colony of Pennsylvania, the use to which those parcels would eventually be put or the events that would occur on them. Each tract undoubtedly has an interesting and perhaps unique history, and the one that encompasses today's Haverford Reserve is no exception. This property and its surrounding area have been owned by or home to Quakers, soldiers, farmers, industrialists, inventors, psychiatric patients and people from various other walks of life, and have been put to a variety of uses, ranging from agrarian to medical to residential to recreational. Haverford Reserve is now home to hundreds and its resources serve many more, operating as one of many jewels in the crown of Haverford Township.

ⁱ “Haverford Township: A Brief History,” haverfordhistoricalsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/introductory/Haverford-Township-A-Brief-History.pdf.

ⁱⁱ “Haverford Township: A Brief History.”

ⁱⁱⁱ Charles H. Browning. *Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania*. (Philadelphia: William J. Campbell 1912). Facsimile reprint (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books 1998), 166.

^{iv} John Bevan Memorial Plaque, Old Haverford Friends Meeting House, placed in June 1927. The plaque reads, in pertinent part, "In memory of / John Bevan / One of the founders of the Quaker religion in Pennsylvania. Born in Treverigg, in the Parish of Llantresant, Glamorganshire, Wales in 1646. / He followed his friend William Penn to America in 1683 and as a trustee of two thousand acres promoted the settlement of the Welsh tract in Pennsylvania. Here, in the Welsh Tract on land deeded by William Howell, he with his friends and fellow trustees William Lewis, David Lawrence, John Lewis, Morris Llewellyn and William Jenkins established the Meeting House in 1693."

^v “Brookthorpe: 1792-1921,” May Douglas Flanagan and Phyllis C. Maier, 1977.

^{vi} Thomas A. Glenn. *Merion in the Welsh Tract. With Sketches of the Townships of Haverford and Radnor* (Norristown, PA: Herald Press 1898). Facsimile reprint (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1970), 172.

^{vii} “History,” Old Haverford Friends Meeting, accessed April 4, 2024, www.oldhaverford.org/history/; Barry Levy, “‘Tender Plants’: Quaker Farmers and Children in the Delaware Valley, 1681-1735,” *Journal of Family History* (1978): p.117, <https://doi.org/10.1177/036319907800300202>.

^{viii} Haverford Township Historical Society, “John Lindsay, John C. Lindsay, George Brooke Lindsay,” excerpted and adapted from Samuel T. Wiley and Winfield Scott Garner, “*Biographical and Historical Cyclopedia of Delaware County, Pennsylvania*” (Gresham Publishing Company, Richmond, Indiana and New York, 1894); *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^{ix} Haverford Township Historical Society, “General William Brooke,” excerpted from *Biographical Annals of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania*, Elwood Roberts (editor) (T. S. Benham and Company and the Lewis Publishing Company, 1904); *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^x *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^{xi} *Map of Haverford Township (1870)* – G.M. Hopkins Atlas.

^{xii} Deed, Estate of John Lindsay the Elder, Grantor to James J. Brooke, Grantee, April 1, 1861, Office of Delaware County Recorder.

^{xiii} *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^{xiv} *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^{xv} “The Railroad, Reserve and Darby Creek,” Presentation by Richard D. Kerr for Haverford Township Parks and Recreation “Talk and Walk,” October 30, 2016, 7.8, 14 [Haverford Heritage Trail-Site 21 \(havtrail.com\)](http://havtrail.com), joint project of the Haverford Township Historical Society and the Friends of Haverford Trails; *Brookthorpe: 1792-1921*.

^{xvi} Richard D. Kerr, *Talk and Walk*.

^{xvii} Litigation regarding Stuart Wood’s estate arose in several jurisdictions and continued for many years. See, e.g., *In Re Wood’s Estate*, 321 Pa. 497, 184 A.13 (Pa. 1936); *Wood, et al. v. Provident Trust Co.*, 152 So. 186 (Fla. 1933).

^{xviii} “Highlights from Brookthorpe’s History,” prepared by Margaret Johnston, Haverford Township Historical Society, published in “Designers’ Show House 1967, ‘Brookthorpe,’” for the benefit of the Philadelphia Vassar Scholarship Fund.

^{xix} Zal, H. Michael, *Dancing with Medusa: A Life In Psychiatry* (AuthorHouse, 2010), 12.

^{xx} The General State Authority acted pursuant to authority granted by Act 592, Pennsylvania Assembly Session of 1955, “for the purpose of constructing, improving, equipping, furnishing, maintaining, acquiring and operating ... State institutions of every kind and character (heretofore or hereafter constructed).”

^{xxi} Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 12. This concept was eventually codified in Pennsylvania’s Mental Health and Intellectual Disability Act of 1966, Act of Oct. 20, 1966, Special Session 3, P.L. 96, No. 6 Cl. 50 and the Mental Health Procedures Act, Act of Jul. 9, 1976, P.L. 817, No. 143 Cl.50.

^{xxii} “The Closing of Haverford State: A Special Report,” by Joanne Silberner, National Public Radio, June 21, 2000.

^{xxiii} Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 12.

^{xxiv} Unnamed article. Weart, William. *New York Times*, September 12, 1962.

^{xxv} Amy Brisson, “Hospital is History; Haverford State Set for Demo,” *Main Line Times*, June 21, 2007; Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 12.

^{xxvi} Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 12-13. The hospital was based in part on principles espoused by noted, albeit controversial, psychiatrist Humphry Osmond. Perhaps best known for introducing the term “psychedelic” to describe the effects of hallucinatory drugs, Osmond was also keenly interested in psychiatric hospital design. Early in his career, he introduced significant reforms at Weyburn Mental Hospital, the last 19th century psychiatric hospital in Canada. Families were welcomed to the hospital, patients were encouraged to spend time in the community, and music and art therapies were introduced. By 1957, Weyburn Hospital was recognized by the American Psychiatric Association as the most improved hospital of its type in North America. Robert M. Kaplan, “Humphry Osmond: The Psychedelic Psychiatrist,” *International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education*, Volume 3, Issue 2 (2016), 83; Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 28-29.

^{xxvii} “*The Closing of Haverford State: A Special Report*,” Brisson, “Hospital is History,” Zal, *Dancing with Medusa*, 141; *Kathleen S. v. Department of Public Welfare*, 10 F. Supp. 2d 476 (E.D. Pa. 1998) (“There can ... be no question that the ADA prohibits discrimination, including unnecessary segregation, against members of the Plaintiff class whom the medical experts have determined are appropriate for treatment in the community”). Haverford State Hospital was the subject of the *Kathleen S.* litigation, filed by mental health advocates on behalf of Haverford State patients to argue that people with mental illness should be kept in the least restrictive setting possible.

^{xxviii} Christian Davenport, “*Haverford Twp. Brimming with ideas for hospital land*,” Philadelphia Inquirer, September 28, 1997, B1; “*Vitali urges preservation of open space at Haverford State Hospital*,” Legislative Report, Greg Vitali, State Representative, 166th District, April 1999.

^{xxix} Andrew Rice, “*Survey: Use vacant hospital for recreation; Haverford must have a plan before the state will consider turning over the campus to the township*,” Philadelphia Inquirer, September 16, 1998, B1.

^{xxx} Davenport, “Brimming with ideas,” B1. *Survey Report for Haverford State Hospital Property*, Compiled by The Haverford Township Authority, September 15, 1998, 1.

^{xxxi} *Survey Report*, 1.

^{xxxii} *Survey Report*, 3.

^{xxxiii} *Survey Report*, 3.

^{xxxiv} *Survey Report*, 7.

^{xxxv} *Survey Report*, 15.

^{xxxvi} *Survey Report*, 27.

^{xxxvii} Rice, “Use vacant hospital for recreation,” B1; Davenport, “Brimming with ideas,” B1, MD10.

^{xxxviii} *Survey Report for Haverford State Hospital Property*, Compiled by The Haverford Township Authority, September 15, 1998, p.27.

^{xxxix} Vitali, “Vitali urges preservation.”

^{xl} “*Haverford State Hospital update*,” Legislative Report, Greg Vitale, State Representative, 166th District, August 2001.

^{xli} Conveyance: Commonwealth Property in Delaware County. Act of November 25, 2002, P.L. 1115, No. 137, CL 85, authorizing the Department of General Services, with the approval of the Governor, to grant and convey certain tracts of land situate in Haverford Township, Delaware County.

^{xlii} Conveyance.

^{xliii} Letter to Haverford Township Residents from Stephen D’Emilio, First Ward Commissioner, and Kenneth B. Richardson, Eighth Ward Commissioner, Haverford Township, Nov. 1, 2005.

^{xliv} D’Emilio and Richardson, Letter.

^{xlv} D’Emilio and Richardson, Letter.

^{xlvi} Letter to Haverford Township Residents from Stephen D’Emilio, President, and Andy Lewis, Vice President, Board of Commissioners, Haverford Township, Dec. 18, 2006.

^{xlvii} *Commonwealth v. Moran*, 104 A.3d 1136, 629 Pa. 68 (Pa. 2014).

^{xlviii} *Commonwealth v. Moran*, 104 A.3d 1136, 629 Pa. 68 (Pa. 2014).

^{xlix} *Commonwealth v. Moran*, 104 A.3d 1136, 629 Pa. 68 (Pa. 2014).

^l *Commonwealth v. Moran*, 104 A.3d 1136, 629 Pa. 68 (Pa. 2014).

ⁱⁱ D’Emilio and Lewis, Letter.

ⁱⁱⁱ D’Emilio and Lewis, Letter.

ⁱⁱⁱⁱ D’Emilio and Lewis, Letter.

^{liv} Lois Pugliesoni, “*Haverford Reserves’ recreation success story*,” Main Line Times and Suburban, July 13, 2014.

^{lv} “Residential Services; Personal Care Home,” Services, Carelink Community Support Services, accessed May 7, 2024, [Residential Services | CareLink Community \(carelinkservices.org\)](https://www.carelinkservices.org).

^{lvi} The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Senate Bill 991, Session of 2023.

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