

THE BULLETIN
of
RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume III

FALL, 1973 No. 3



INCORPORATED APRIL 30, 1948

Headquarters and Museum

THE FINLEY HOUSE

BEECH TREE LANE and BELLEVUE AVENUE
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA 19087

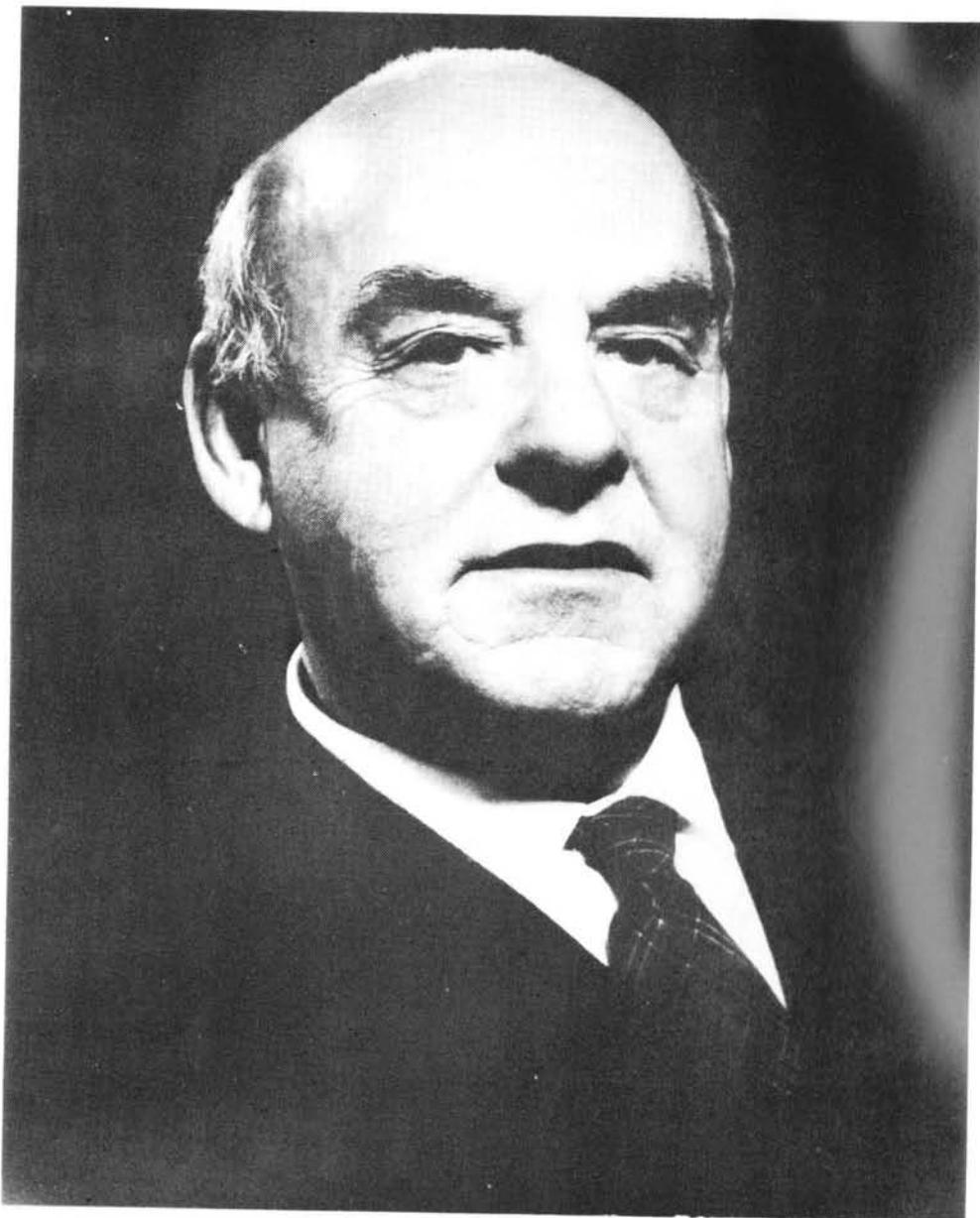
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J. Havard Macpherson, Wayne reared artist, now living in Tucson, Ariz., whose fourteen canvases were exhibited under the auspices of the Society from October 26, 1972 to November 17, 1972 in the Community Room of the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association.

REMINISCENCES OF WAYNE AND SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

J. HAVARD MACPHERSON

"Scenes of My Youth," fourteen beautiful canvases by J. Havard Macpherson depicting bygone views along the Main Line and Southeastern Pennsylvania formed the background of the most interesting talk by Owen Brooke Rhoads, Esq. of Paoli about the artist at the meeting of the Society on October 26, 1972 in the Community Room of the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association in Wayne. The pictures continued on exhibit through November 17.

The appealing, nostalgic spirit of the canvases are best caught in the language of the artist himself. In his letter of September 19, 1972 to Mr. F. J. Dallett, a member of our Board of Directors, he writes:

"Dear Mr. Dallett:

Thanks for your letter of September 13th. I'll try to answer it as best I can. First off, my son wrote those notes. He had to do it in a hurry and no one was around to help him. He wanted to look things up but didn't have the time.

I was born at my grandfather's house at 1803 North 11th street in Philadelphia on February 25, 1894. My grandfather Havard was a farmer. The Havards owned several farms in Chester Valley near Valley Forge. My grandfather was born on a farm just above the covered bridge over Valley Creek at Valley Forge. Later he owned a farm not far away. He eventually gave up farming and went into the milk business in Philadelphia. My mother always went to her mother when her children were born, so I was born in Philadelphia and not on the farm on Church Road. When I was perhaps four I was brought out to the farm. My grandmother Havard held on to her grandchildren as long as she could.

I was a very small child so my parents wouldn't let me start school until I was seven. I was a very poor student. Of course, I was drawing as long as I can remember. Perhaps my first contact with art was my first lesson in painting in the first grade. The first grade teacher noticed my work. At the end of the year when the class was dismissed I was asked to remain. I was worried and wondered what I had done. When the teacher, Miss Eisenberger came back she gave me a box of watercolors. It was my first box.

The next year in the second grade the teacher was Miss Florence Brinton. She guided my art footsteps from then on until the end of my third year in high school. She persuaded my parents to let me take art lessons. My teacher was an advanced student at what is now Moore Institute in Philadelphia. I gave up high school and started at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts that fall. I think it was 1914. The two instructors I had most and liked the most were Daniel Garber and Joseph T. Pearson. When World War I came along I joined the Navy in 1917. That December I was stationed at the Naval Medical School in Washington, D. C. for two years as a hospital corpsman. Soon I was making medical drawings. While in Washington I attended the night life class at the Corcoran School for two winters. Then I came back to the PAFA for two more years.

A year later I married a student from the academy, Beatrice Edgerly, who became a very fine painter and writer. In 1928 we went to the British Isles then across Europe to Rome and back home. Right after our marriage we went to Bushkill, Pennsylvania where we built a small cottage and studio. We lived there for a few years then acquired a home in Mystic, Conn. and joined the Mystic Art Association. A few years later we went to Tucson, Arizona. My wife fell in love with Tucson so the first thing I knew we owned land and a house there. We tried living in the three places at once. Just before the start of World War II we sold the Mystic house. When the second war came along, I joined the Navy again and was assigned to a hospital corps and eventually sent to Hawaii. My wife became a gray lady in the army hospital in Tucson. Our two sons joined the Navy. I did mostly medical drawings and ran an art school at the Area Naval Hospital near Honolulu.

After the war I spent my summers in Bushkill and the winters in Tucson where we have fine studios.

I feel that I am still part of Wayne and the farm. It is things back there that I want most to paint. Old St. David's Church is my real link to that area. I hope to paint it someday and have made several sketches of it. As a boy I roamed over most of that country and often alone for a whole day; the fields, the woods and along Darby Creek.

The paintings I am sending you belong to a series of documentary things of the country I knew and loved back there. They are of things now mostly gone or going. They cover the country in the area of Wayne and up along the Delaware as far as Bushkill.

As a boy I played in frame barns near Wayne like the ones in the pictures. There are three canvases of the same frame barn. It used to stand at the foot of the lane to our house in Bushkill. One of these canvases is "Peace and Quiet". You are looking across the Delaware River into New Jersey.

The canal boat was the last boat up the canal before it was closed. All of these canvases are typical of the Wayne area as I knew it. Four of the canvases of buildings are of those that were on my father's farm. I believe that two of them are still standing. The white stone house in which my father was born and the big house on the hill. In my canvas it is painted a yellow color and there is snow on the ground. It can easily be seen from Church Road but much has been added to it.

The barn, the old stone house and the springhouse were in a cluster close together on the far said of the hill on which "Our House" stood; so could not be seen from Church Road. I am quite sure the barn was burned some years ago.

Every chance I get I visit the farm and walk over and around it but never go into the buildings. A new barn of a very different type now stands on the site and a bit of stone wall of the old barn is built into the new one. If I ever get the chance, there are several more things near Wayne that I hope to paint.

The two covered bridges are exactly like bridges I knew as a boy. But, the bridges I knew are now long gone.

Our farm didn't have a name. I left when I was between 17 and 18 years old. We lived in the Wayne area continuously until I left it about 1921 when I went to Bushkill but have often been there since. My father's name was John Campbell Macpherson. You will see it spelled Mc Pherson often on old records and records of St. David's Church. My Grandfather Macpherson's name was Campbell. I feel sure he was born on the farm. All of my part of the Macpherson family are buried in St. David's yard. My Grandmother and Grandfather Havard are buried in Ardmore. His name was Benjamin Franklin Havard and he was a Quaker.

The canvas of the house my Grandfather Macpherson built is fairly large. As I've said previously it is painted yellowish color and there is snow on the ground. You will see the pump on the porch. It is a side porch but we called it the back porch as the kitchen opens onto it. The kitchen was the room in the house used the most. The front porch was big and went around two sides of the house. The house was surrounded with big trees, many of them fruit trees — pear, cherry and a big crab apple tree. There were also some big maples and an ash. I think the house was built in the late eighties. My grandfather died shortly after it was completed.

The "Why" of my painting would be hard to explain. I just wanted to paint. As a child I drew and painted anything I wanted to paint. Some of my favorite interests were Indians, guns and flowers. It seems that my greatest interest is America and American things. I admire very much American artists, West, Copley, Innes, Homer, Eakins and of course many others.

I hope this is the information you want. If you have any other questions, send them along.

It is my understanding that John R. Conner, in his earlier days, painted a picture of Tryon Lewis' old mill. I have often wondered what became of that canvas. It would be nice if the Radnor Historical Society could have that picture. Of course, the mill is long gone but I knew it as a boy and several times I went there with my father while he was having corn ground.

Thanks for sending Mr. Myers' name. I am very happy about this show.
Sincerely,

J. HARVARD MACPHERSON

Although the soft atmosphere on the paintings does not lend itself too well to reproduction the following prints with their inimitable descriptions effectively express the artist's affection for his childhood home.



THE OLD HOUSE

This is the house in which my father was born. It still stands today but it has been remodeled twice and its old beauty is completely gone. The fine old fireplace was removed and the upper storey has been raised with corrugated iron.



THE SPRINGHOUSE

This is the springhouse on my father's farm on Church Road, Wayne. It is gone now as it has been torn down. Water is now pumped into the house and the refrigerator keeps things cool. On a dairy farm like ours milk was set in cold water.



PASSING OF THE OLD FRAME BARN

There used to be many of these barns throughout the area and the state. With the advent of the tractor and automobile horses were no longer needed. The large dairies and the milk laws caused the removal of cows the small farmer may have had. With no need for hay and grain and no animals to shelter, the old frame barn went out of use. If it wasn't torn down it just eventually rotted away. This one was torn down.



THE RED BRIDGE

This bridge shows one type of construction. Many of them were painted red and some white. The one over Valley Creek at Valley Forge is white.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

April 30, 1973

Our first activity, after the summer, was the talk given by Mr. Owen B. Rhoads on the life and work of the local painter Mr. J. Havard Macpherson. This was the high point of the two week long exhibit of the artist's nostalgic works of local scenes. This is the first art exhibit we have had in some time, but we hope to have more in the future. Further activities of the Society are covered in other pages of The Bulletin.

In September the Society was host to Messrs. Evans, Parry, and Roberts, a producer, a playwright, and a television personality from Wales who had come to the area to do research on the Welsh Quaker Settlements near Philadelphia. They very kindly presented various Welsh mementos to the Society, including the working script for a twelve-part B.B.C. serial on the Quakers in Wales before their emigration to this country, and some posters of the lovely Welsh countryside.

The Society was happy to have the Finley House used as a meeting place for such non-profit local organizations as the North Wayne Protective Association and the Radnor Open Space Committee. Students from Eastern College have made extensive use, this year, of the Society's collections in the course of their research into the Sociology of Radnor. It is hoped that the results will soon be available in published form.

Our library has been augmented by a number of gifts, among them maps and atlases which are a valuable addition to our already extensive collection. A particularly interesting accession was a large millstone discovered during excavations across Sproul Road from the Radnor Friends Meeting and transported to the grounds of the Society through the courtesy of the Township.

The Society continues to welcome questions genealogical and historical; its doors are open on Tuesdays from 2 to 5 P.M. and on other days by appointment.

In closing, our thanks go again to all friends and benefactors for their continuing support. It is, as always, much appreciated.

Dorothy H. Therman

NEW MEMBERS 1972 - 1973

John F. Arndt
Robert E. Dittrich
William M. Fletcher
Jan P. Getting
Miss Deborah Getting

Charles R. Meyers, Jr.
Mrs. Ernest Roth
George W. Smith
H. Ross Watson, Jr.
Mrs. Gertrude Waters

Mrs. H. K. Hammitt

NECROLOGY

Richard W. Barringer
Joseph M. Fronefield III
Rev. William J. Jones
Herman P. Lengel

Ambler D. Tees
Mrs. E. W. Thompson
Miss Evelina Walbaum
Charles S. Walton, Jr.

IN MEMORIAM

HERMAN P. LENGEL
October 21, 1889 — January 9, 1973

With the death in January of Herman Lengel the Radnor Historical Society lost another of its founders, and the township one of its ablest and most loyal citizens. No one did more to bring the Society into being, and to help as member, and as director from 1948 to 1957, in its early development. From the beginning Herman freely gave wise advice, valuable information, time, and gifts. His father's account books were among other memorabilia given during his lifetime. By his will he bequeathed the Society money, the

much prized A. B. Frost prints and other treasures. In the Spring of 1958 the Radnor Historical Society *Bulletin* published an article on "Herman Lengel, Jobbing Carpenter" as he insisted on being called. Since his death three interesting, illustrated articles by Irma Flood appeared in February in *The Suburban and Wayne Times*, on the Lengels of Wayne and various buildings associated with them.

The Lengels have long resided in Pennsylvania, coming from Germany in 1737 and settling as farmers in the Reading area. As suburban development was following the railroad west from Philadelphia, Jonathan M. Lengel came to Devon and then to Radnor Township. For three generations, much of what was to become Wayne was built by his family. Herman could often tell inquirers not only about the construction of Wayne houses, but about their contents as well. He was himself a part of local history, and, through his ancestors, of the history of the Commonwealth. Paul, the first immigrant died in 1786. His son, Stephen fought in the Revolution and married Elizabeth Heath, whose father also fought in Washington's army. Adam of the third generation, and Peter of the fourth, continued farming. At least one of the Lengels also fought in the Civil War. James, of the fifth generation was the father of Jonathan who died in 1941. Jonathan married Marie Louise Petri, daughter of more recent emigrants from Marbingen, Germany. They had a large family, Herman being one of their sons who was born at 250 Conestoga Road, where until recently he continued to live and conduct the business.

The Lengels not only helped to build Wayne, they also plied their craft in such far flung places as Virginia, New England, and Cuba. They took pride in their work and in the tools of their trade. Herman not only cherished the implements of former times, he fully appreciated the progress in method that machinery had brought, and in the greater exactitude, properly used, it could afford. To see him explaining the function of his various tools, early and modern, was in itself a revelation, and to watch the twinkle in his eye as he talked, a constant pleasure, and a most agreeable memory.

Herman was educated at the Radnor High School, served in the Army during World War I, and remained active in his own and township affairs throughout his life. A bachelor, he was an enthusiastic sportsman and a collector of sporting prints and guns. An antiquarian, he had a very fine instinct for the significant as well as the beautiful. His unbroken family line, preserving its Lutheran faith, and until his father's generation, its German language, was not in itself unique, but was far from common. Herman's perception of the role of family and locality in a larger history, and the sense their appreciation afforded of community and time, was unusual. The Radnor Historical Society was fortunate in having so signal a personality, and so wise a friend among its early members, and should always try to live up to his ideals of the relevance and values of the past.

Caroline Robbins

IN MEMORIAM

With the death of Richard W. Barringer on May 19, 1973, the Society lost a valued member and Director who helped to guide it for almost a quarter century.

A lifelong resident of Radnor, besides his association with the Society he was active in other community and civic affairs, serving as Secretary of Radnor Township from 1949 to 1956 and on the Committee of Seventy. For five years he was on the Main Line Community Chest, the precursor of the United Fund.

Mr. Barringer joined the Board of Directors of the Society June 1, 1950 and served as its Secretary from 1950 through 1952. His fine article, "Radnor Township's History" has had a wide distribution. Being a director of the company he was instrumental in having the Barringer Crater artifacts made a part of the permanent collection of the Finley House.

During the past eight years he devoted much of his time to the care and display of the Society's wagons and the Wagon House. His love for local history will be remembered not only by the Society with esteem and affection but by the many Boy and Girl Scouts to whom he enthusiastically depicted the age of the Conestoga Wagon.

RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY (A Non-Profit Educational Institution)

Annual Treasurer's Report

April 30, 1973

RECEIPTS

Balance Cash April 30, 1972		\$1,937.04
Dues		
1972	\$143.00	
1973	\$790.00	\$ 933.00
Contributions		545.00
Interest on Investments		
Stock	\$648.80	
Trust	\$906.72	\$1,555.52
Rent		1,005.00
Advertising		182.50
Bulletins Sold		22.00
Phone from Tenant		44.31
TOTAL		\$6,224.37

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and Postage		\$ 176.50
Bulletin		493.75
Telephone		175.84
Insurance		
1972	\$632.00	
1973	\$632.00	\$1,264.00
Gas-Electric		361.40
Water-Sewer		80.87
Fuel		600.00
Yardwork		172.10
Repairs and Maintenance		96.31
Building Costs		175.16
Dues-Subscriptions		16.50
Transfer to Savings		1,426.00
Refreshments		27.50
J. Havard Macpherson Display		190.30
Miscellaneous		21.25
TOTAL		\$5,277.48
Balance Cash in General Fund April 30, 1973		\$ 946.89
TOTAL		\$6,224.37

Additional Savings Account — No. 3-4614

\$2,093.37

Other Assets:

300 shares Philadelphia Electric (Common)
 36 shares United States Steel (Common)
 40 shares Chase Manhattan Bank (Common)
 Sausser Trust: \$15,000 in Savings Certificates
 Real Estate, 113 West Beech Tree Lane, Wayne,
 including lot, Finley House, Wagon House, and
 contents of library and museum.

CHARLES R. MEYERS, JR.
Treasurer

Membership is open to those interested. Minimum Dues is \$3.00 per annum. Contributions to Society are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY

May 21, 1972

The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Society was at three P.M. in the Finley House. Mr. Paul H. Cadwell illustrated his address to the Society on "Old Cars, Hobbies and History" with movies taken along the Main Line in 1940. Not only were the usual hobbies mentioned, but Mr. Cadwell pointed out that there were even avid collectors of barbed wire.

Thanks to Ted Brooks, a number of classic and antique cars were displayed on the lawn, including Ted's 1912 White, Dick Vincent's modified American LaFrance Fire Engine, Elliot Bernstein's early Model T Ford, Hank Krusen's Franklin touring car, and Alfred E. Shaw, Jr.'s Chrysler.

Elected to serve as directors for three years were Theodore B. Brooks, Mrs. Herbert S. Casey, William M. Fletcher, Herbert S. Henderson, Mrs. Edward W. Westhead, and Conrad Wilson; to serve as one year (vice Mrs. Leonard, resigned), Mrs. Edward F. Beatty, Jr. At a subsequent Board of Directors Meeting the same officers who served last year were re-elected.

October 26, 1972

Owen B. Rhoads, Esq. introduced the Society to the life and paintings of J. Havard Macpherson. Meeting in the General Wayne Room of the Main Line Savings and Loan Association in Wayne, members of the Society and their guests attended the Opening Night of the painting exhibit which remained on view through November 10. Expertly hung by Mrs. Joseph Parsons of the Wayne Art Center, the pictures attracted visitors from New Jersey and New York as well as from Pennsylvania. A more intimate view of this Exhibit and some of Mr. Macpherson's comments are printed elsewhere in this Bulletin.

December 5, 1972

"The Blacks of Radnor Township before 1850" was the subject of Katherine Hewitt Cummin's discussion at the meeting held at the Main Line Federal and Savings Association at eight in the evening. Mrs. Cummin's very interesting talk is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

February 28, 1973

Arthur B. Gregg addressed the Society on "Main Line Postal History" at the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association. The first colonial mail was under the jurisdiction of the British Postal System with local control being vested in deputies who were often newspaper publishers. Benjamin Franklin was a "Surveyor of the Post" under British rule.

Shortly before the Revolution, the colonies established their own competing system, which was refined under the Articles of Confederation in 1778 and set up finally as the United States Post Office ten years later in 1788. The number of Post Offices in the country grew from 75 in 1790 to 502 in 1796, 903 in 1800 and to 76,688 a century later. Since then they have been declining because of the start of the Rural Free Delivery System and then the modernized system recently instituted.

Post Offices, like other development, followed transportation routes. They occupied first the local tavern or inn, later railroad stations and sometimes stores. Early postmasters had to be literate to fill out the many forms required by the government. Additionally, doctors, storekeepers and innkeepers not only could compute but, by the nature of their work occupied quarters in convenient locations.

The first local post office was at the Spread Eagle Tavern (1804). In 1844 this office moved to Chester County, later taking the name of Strafford. Radnor's post office was established in 1849, Bryn Mawr in 1871, Villanova in 1873, Ithan in 1889, St. Davids in 1892 and Wayne in 1888, having previously been Louella in 1872 and General Wayne in 1883.

Early letters, consisting of folded pieces of paper, sealed with wax (envelopes did not appear until 1850) were delivered to the postal authorities by the sender in Philadelphia, which office served the whole area. They did not deliver the letters, though, but advertised the names of addressees who were expected to call for their mail in the city. This system, being not the most convenient for either sender or receiver gave birth to the practice of sending mail in care of local taverns along the routes of the stage coaches. Thus the "Spread Eagle, the Buck Tavern, the Warren Tavern, Streapers (the General Wayne in Merion) became drop spots before formal post offices existed.

Just as mapmakers of the 19th century gave names of contemporary owners to streams, so local place names were established at the whim of the local residents. But when post offices were established confusion reigned as it was found that 33 states each had a post office named Washington, 30 had offices named Lincoln, and when two offices in the same state had similar names, the problem was compounded. The name, General Wayne had been assigned to the Merion area. The name was moved to Radnor Township only after the other had been changed to Academy, and the name Wayne was denied to this township until an earlier Wayne became Ovid. St. Davids became St. Davids only after Newtown's place of the same name became Wyola. Some names were lost to this area entirely, such as Eagle, because of the Eagle in Warren County.

The stability of the locations of the actual post offices and their services rendered was not helped any by the fact that beginning in Andrew Jackson's day, the federally funded office of postmaster changed hands with each change of administration. Inasmuch as each postmaster had his own idea of where the post office should be locations were frequently shifted from the local store, the local tavern, or the railroad station to other localities, and Mr. Gregg is still seeking information as to the precise locations of the Wayne Post Office.

After the talk, various envelopes showing local post marks, letters referring to local postal systems, copies of Post Masters' reports used to illustrate Mr. Gregg's lecture were available for the members' examination.

April 26, 1973

John H. Grant, a member of our Board of Directors gave an illustrated lecture on "Early Maps showing Radnor Township." The first map of the area showing any significant detail was produced under the direction of the first Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, Thomas Holme in 1687. This was the culmination of five years of hard work by him and his deputies after he was appointed in 1682. The map has a 4,000 word description at the bottom which states that it shows the improvements since 1681. As can be seen from the accompanying illustration of this map, (see fig. 1) the names of quite a number of landowners in neighboring townships are shown, but nothing whatever is shown within the



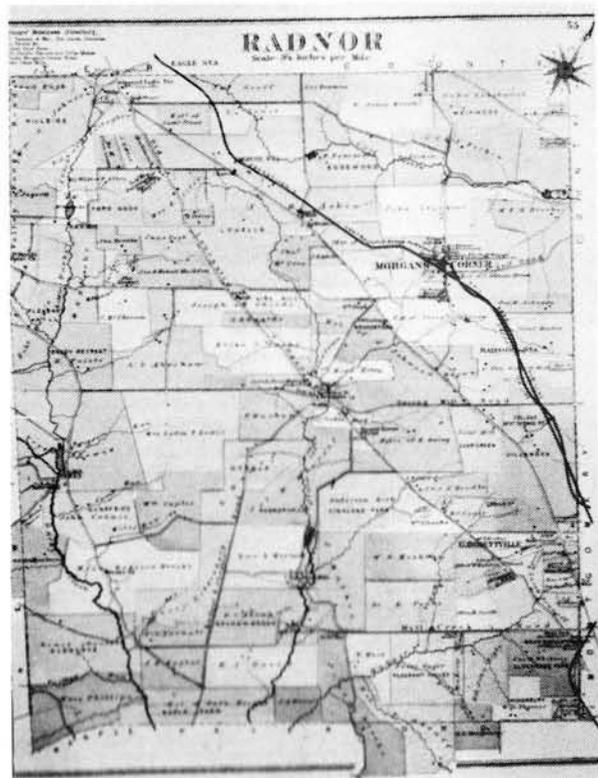
confines of Radnor. (Did they consider it a violation of the privacy they had fled from England to preserve?)

Many maps of the general area of Pennsylvania and the Middle Colonies remain from the 18th Century, such as Evan Lewis' in 1749, Nicholas Scull's in 1759, and one by his grandson, William Scull in 1770. It was not until 1792, though, that the various counties and townships were outlined in Reading Howell's map. John Hills, a former draftsman in the British Army during the Revolution settled in Philadelphia and drew the first map of Delaware County, as such, in 1810. Since Mr. Hills died soon after its completion this is a manuscript map presently in the possession of the Delaware County Institute of Science in Media. Many details of Radnor Township are shown, including roads, inns, and the names of some landowners.

After the Act of 1816 passed by Pennsylvania designating that each county of the Commonwealth make a map of itself on a scale of one inch to two and one half miles, John Melish was appointed to assemble the state map and also make a map of Delaware County, which he completed in 1818. Although the state maps were published in 1822 Mr. Melish died the same year before he could publish the map of the County. This map is presently kept in the land office in Harrisburg.

Many maps were turned out during the ensuing years of the 19th Century which helped to establish Philadelphia as a map-making center of the country. Among the most notable was one by Dr. Joshua Ashe in 1843. Dr. Ashe was a practicing physician in Upper Darby and his map was published by Robert P. Smith who had a part in the publication of over one hundred land ownership maps over the next 20 years.

When a map was proposed, subscriptions would first be obtained from the persons in the area, and when enough were secured work would then begin on the map. All sources of information concerning surveys, deeds, and other records were consulted at the County



Seat, road networks were surveyed, usually with odometer and magnetic compass and buildings and other physical features were personally observed and transferred to the maps. Up until about 1865 maps were generally of the single sheet wall variety but with the advent of lithography to supplant copper plate engraving the making of atlases became economically feasible. Not only were the maps easier to handle, but the atlases provided additional space for views of homes and businesses, for which the map-makers could get about forty dollars per view whereas the maps or atlases usually cost only from ten to fifteen dollars.

The details of the plate of Radnor shown in the accompanying illustration (see Fig. 2) which appeared first in the "Atlas of Delaware County" by G. M. Hopkins can be seen to be quite complete. Besides these private maps produced for profit, as such, there were several other types which should be mentioned.

One of these were the maps showing property contiguous to the railroad. In 1880 George Childs and A. J. Drexel bought 600 acres of land at Wayne Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad and maps were a necessity in the development of this and other real estate ventures. No less than five of these atlases were produced from 1881 to 1900 showing some of Radnor.

Another source of maps can be found in the U. S. Geological Surveys which were formed out of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey of 1873. Such a topographical map of our area was published in 1894. Two other types of local maps are also available, the single sheet "driving maps" much like our road maps of today, and the local survey maps, usually of single properties, but showing many interesting details. Many of these are in the collection of the Radnor Historical Society.

Maps are always fascinating and those turned out before 1900 are particularly so since they give us a special insight into the history, growth, and development of our community.

THE BLACKS IN RADNOR BEFORE 1850

Katherine Hewitt Cumin

The following paper was presented to the Radnor Historical Society by Mrs. Cumin, the Secretary of our Society, at a meeting of the Society on December 5, 1972 at the Main Line Federal and Savings Association in Wayne.

Not only is "Kady" our very able Secretary, but a very able and capable historian as well.

Tonight's is a slender tale because there were so few Blacks in Radnor before 1850 and since few owned land, it is hard to trace them in the historical records available to us.

Radnor was settled by Welshmen who found themselves in a township not very fertile and with only minor streams. Farmers could make a living but had little opportunity to amass capital. For lack of money, and because many of its families were Quaker, Radnor contained fewer slaves in the eighteenth century than surrounding townships.

In 1764, in the first extant and detailed Radnor assessment record,¹ Lewis Jarman, who lived near the Friends Meeting House, was assessed for a Negro woman. A Quaker, he was disowned by the Meeting in 1769, not for slave-owning, but for insubordination. Mordecai Morgan, who owned the Sears property, was also assessed for a Negro woman. He was a Quaker in good standing. Magdalen Morgan, his sister-in-law, who lived on the Radnor High School property, paid taxes on both a Negro man and a Negro woman. That was all.

When legislative action required in 1780, that slaveowners register the names of their slaves lest the slaves receive immediate freedom, no one took this action in Radnor, although owners in other local townships did.

In 1783 a new country took stock of its worth with another detailed assessment list. Here, in Radnor, five Black inhabitants were listed: one housed by Issac Abraham who owned what is now the center of Wayne, one by John Buley who had bought land from Lewis Jarman, one by John Witmer who ran but did not own the Tavern which is now the Lower School Building of the Agnes Irwin School, one by John Morgan, son of the Magdalen assessed in 1764, and one under 12 years of age, by Mordecai Morgan. Five Blacks in a total population of 524.

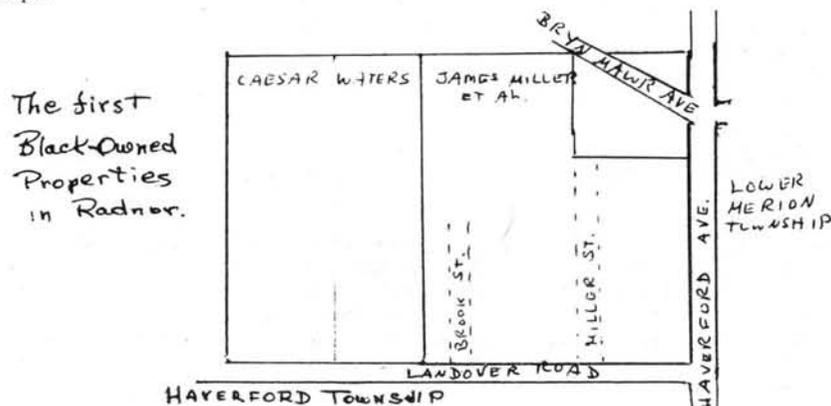
The first Federal Census of 1790 showed Radnor with two slaves, one belonging to John Morgan and the other to John Buley. (Local assessors that year charged Buley with "one dumb Negro", obviously a rarity as the expression has been seen nowhere else.) There were also four free Blacks, one each in the households of Adam Siter, Jr. who owned the Old Spread Eagle Tavern property, of Benjamin Davis who lived near Ithan Creek, of John James near the Darby Paoli Road, and of John Cornog, who spent some years as an innkeeper in Philadelphia and whose local property straddled the Haverford Township line near Landover Road. Six Blacks in a population of 680!

In the same census, but in Germantown, side by side were enumerated Caesar Waters who housed three free non-whites, and James Miller who housed five. These same men were assessed for property in Radnor that year, Miller being called "Black James." The families of these two men lived here for a number of decades. Theirs is the major part of tonight's story, which begins with a man named Charles Humphrey of Haverford.

Humphrey was almost the last of his generation in a large family, for whom the settlement known as Humphreyville, now Bryn Mawr was named. He started life as a Quaker but married out of Meeting. Because he left no children, he divided his large properties in Haverford and Lower Merion among numerous nieces and nephews.² His ownings included a number of mills as well as the mansion house known as Pontreaching which is still in the hands of Humphrey descendants, and, in addition, a ten acre tract in Radnor bought before 1768 from Griffith Evans. The deed is not of record. A member of the Continental Congress, Humphrey declined to sign the Declaration of Independence. In 1780, according to Ashmead's **History of Delaware County**,³ eight slaves were registered by Humphrey and his sisters. Among them were a Negro woman Nancy, 70 years old, Negro man Caesar, 36, Negro man Tone, 34, Mulatto woman Judy, 25, and a Mulatto child Fanny, 13 months old.

His detailed will of late 1785, proved early in 1786, contained long and specific instructions on the care and welfare of his slaves. First, the adults were to be freed six months after his death, but Judy's girls (apparently for their own protection), not until the age of 20. Humphrey's "Servantman Cezar" received three acres of land, out of the ten acres in Radnor. The land adjoined Caesar's own. Slave or no, Caesar Waters had bought two acres 22 perches of land at some time before 1779 from Griffith Evans. This is implied in this will and confirmed by deeds to adjacent properties which mention Waters as the owner.⁴ The actual deed to the two acres 22 perches, however, does not appear officially until 1804 when Daniel Evans, son of Griffith, signed a deed in return for \$25.⁵ Humphrey's will required that the Waters bequest be divided from the rest of the ten acres in such a manner as not to deprive the remaining land of the spring of water.

On the map of Radnor, the ten acres (and Caesar's two acres) lie in the township's corner where Radnor, Lower Merion, and Haverford meet. Today a road called Brook Street parallels the Waters boundary and a spring house stands in the yard of the house beside it. The remainder of the ten acres tract Humphrey left to his "servants Tom and Judy." Judy married James Miller Thus Radnor's first Black owners acquired land. (See accompanying map.)



First, as to Caesar Waters. Humphrey left him 20 silver dollars which the executors started parcelling out immediately. They outfitted him for freedom with new clothing, the accounts meticulously kept by the executors in the day book which Humphrey started in 1779 and which is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Caesar Waters lived on his Radnor property. In the Fall of 1784, Richard Allen, the first Black Bishop of the Methodist Church, walked north from Maryland and visited the then new, small, Methodist congregation in Radnor. In later years he wrote an account of this visit: "Having but little money I stopped at Caesar Water's at Radnor Township, 12 miles from Philadelphia. I found him and his wife very kind and affectionate to me. In the evening they asked me if I could come to take tea with them; but after sitting a while my feet became so sore and painful that I could scarcely be able to put them to the floor. I told them that I would accept the kind invitation, but my feet pained me so that I could not come to the table. They brought the table to me. Never was I more kindly received by strangers that I had never before seen, than by them. She bathed my feet with warm water and bran; the next morning my feet were better and free from pain. They asked me if I would preach for them. I preached for them the next evening. We had a glorious Meeting.⁶" He stayed on in Radnor to preach on the Sabbath day to "a large congregation of different persuasions."

He returned to Radnor the following year but stayed at George Gyger's on the Conestoga Road. While there, he not only preached, but also killed seven beeves (whose?) and supplied the neighbors - I hope Caesar Waters was one - with meat. Allen was then called to preach in Philadelphia where he and other Blacks later endangered and imperished themselves nursing, cleaning, and burying victims during the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793. It was assumed by Philadelphia that Blacks were immune to the disease.

The existing records of the Radnor Methodist Church unfortunately make no mention of the Waters family. I have found no record of any other church affiliation, nor of where Caesar and his wife Phebe are buried.

The rest of the Humphrey ten acre lot went to the servant Tom (I imagine he was the "Tone" listed in Ashmead as a Humphrey slave) and to the servant Judy. Except for that in Ashmead, all references to her have been in handwriting. The name can always be read either as "Judy", "Indy", "Julia," or as "India". I believe her name was India, but cannot be sure. Humphrey left Tom 20 silver dollars and India \$10 as well as his "old walnut dressing table" and a pair of silver shoe buckles. He directed his executors to build Tom and Indy a "good saw'd log house" with a stone chimney. The executors bought clothes for the two immediately and proceeded to erect their house, noting the costs in the Humphrey day book.

In 1798 when the first United States Direct Tax list was made, Caesar Waters was listed as owning five acres 22 perches of land and a house valued at \$50 while "James Miller et al." were listed with seven acres and a house worth \$30. The largest assessment for a Radnor building was \$5000 for the then new Spread Eagle Tavern and the smallest, borne by nine different houses, was \$30. At \$50, or at \$30, these small dwellings, made of log, stood one story high with two or three small windows. Both Miller and Waters, Radnor's only Black owners, were exempt from taxation, no reason given, not only in 1798 but also on local tax lists of 1802, 1805, and 1814. Other people were exempted for age, for disability, for poverty. You can decide for yourselves why these two families were excused.

In 1800 in Radnor the Census showed 26 non-Whites living in 13 different households, only one of which was headed by a non-White. There were no slaves. Caesar Waters and "Black Jim" were listed as housing four free non-Whites each in Haverford Township. Radnor's true Black population was 34, total population 874.⁷

Unhappily, in 1809, the Waters property was sold at a Sheriff's sale to satisfy a debt of \$175.16 owed Daniel Evans. John Lindsay, a White neighbor, bought the house and lot for \$401,⁸ later holding a mortgage on the property but allowing the Waters family to live there. Search of the 1810 census fails to produce the name of Caesar Waters. Whether the census-taker overlooked him, or whether the family, in adversity, was living in some other household I do not know. Only 13 non-Whites (called "Other free") in nine White households appear on the Radnor list. Waters and his wife were listed again in Radnor in 1820; he was taxed here in 1823.

A younger John Lindsay became administrator of Waters' estate when he died in 1829,

having lived in Radnor, probably, some 50 years. Personal property was valued at \$32 in the estate. Waters left a widow and, according to official records, one child only, a daughter married to Henry Smith. The Waters land was sold to a White neighbor, Jonathan Miller, for \$380 but no more has been learned of the family of Caesar Waters.⁹

In the War of 1812 an Edward Waters served with the Radnor and Haverford contingent at Marcus Hook.¹⁰ The third Black Bishop of the Methodist Church was named Edward Waters. He is said to have been born in Maryland in 1780, and was certainly living when Caesar Waters died. No connection with the Radnor family has been proven. Ethel Waters, a native of Chester, wrote her autobiography a few years ago. **His Eye Is on the Sparrow.** I recommended it as a great study of human integrity. There is no indication that she is a descendant of Caesar and Phebe Waters. However, it should be noted that no record has been found to show the life or death of the other persons numbered in the Waters household in the 1800 Census.

Humphrey's servant Tom, whose full name was Thomas Craill, may never have lived in Radnor. Neither enumerated in local censuses nor assessed by name on local tax lists, he and his wife Effie sold his share of the inherited property in 1799 to Anthony Smith of Delaware County for \$80. Both men were called "free Mulattos" and Craill was of Philadelphia.¹¹ Anthony Smith appears on no local tax list either, but he wrote a will in 1802. He died a decade or so later and, although the will was never proved, some of its provisions held and appear in the land records.¹² His undivided half of the seven acres passed from him to Anthony Miller, a namesake no doubt, son of James and India. Since young Anthony died as a minor, childless, unmarried, and intestate, the property fell to his parents. Thus they finally owned all seven acres.¹³ Their second son married and fathered a son named John, born in 1818. Jesse also built a house on the northern corner of his parents' property before he, too, died young. If that house exists, it is part of Paolini's Tavern on the Haverford Road.

After Jesse Miller's death, his parents conveyed one acre of land, including the new house, to John Elliott of Lower Merion,¹⁴ surveyor and once Radnor resident, whom the Orphans Court had appointed Guardian for Jesse Miller's fatherless son. The boy's mother remarried and disappeared.¹⁵ Until John Miller turned 21, the land and house were held for him, the rents educating and supporting him. Samuel Garrigues, who took over as Guardian after John Elliott's death, eventually transferred \$223 to Miller.¹⁶ The greatest expense had been fencing. John Miller himself died young, intestate and unmarried in 1840, leaving a personal estate of \$88.13 including fishing nets and guns.¹⁷ The acre went to relatives.

On the rest of the seven acres James and India Miller lived, listed in Haverford with seven free non-White inhabitants in 1810, and finally included in the Radnor list in 1820 with a household of four free people. That year saw 64 "Other free" in Radnor, in 28 households of which four were headed by non-Whites. The total population was 1059.

Both James and India Miller seem to have died in the 1820's, probably in their seventies. Death dates and burial places have not been found. Land records show them survived by one daughter, Rebecca, who inherited under the state's intestacy law. Note, however, that grandson John Miller should have had rights to the property too. Rebecca and her husband Henry Newlin—or Newell—or Nowl—the name is spelled all ways, died leaving three underage sons, James, Henry and George, who inherited.¹⁸ The records of the estate of Rebecca's husband (he died intestate in 1830) show him collecting rent on this property. Personal effects, including three fowling pieces, were valued at \$20.25 and stored in the lands of seven different people.¹⁹ The Newell (or Newlin) sons inherited, somewhat informally, not only the six acres their grandparents had lived on but also the one acre which had been their cousin's.

This is not the complete story of James Miller's descendants. Despite the categorical statement in the land records that Rebecca Newlin alone survived to inherit her parents' property, there were other children. The omission was simply pragmatic, certainly not made because the Miller family was Black, but because it was poor. A Mulatto woman named Eliza Miller lived through 1830 in Radnor, probably housing at least one of the Newlin children, and appearing in the records as nursing Henry Newlin in his last illness and as custodian of some of his property. She was probably another daughter of James and Indy.

In 1800 Frances Miller "of Radnor Town" (remember the Humphrey slave Fanny,

Mulatto, aged 13 months in 1780?) was married by Edward Hunter of Newtown, Justice of the Peace, to Charles Hiselman.²⁰ No mention of color appears on the printed lists of the good Justice's marriages. The couple is listed in Radnor in 1810 as White with a number of small White children. The husband, of more means than the Millers, rented a full farm from Levi Lewis in 1805. He died in 1812 leaving six young children and a medium estate.²¹ In 1830 his widow was enumerated in Radnor as a Black with a household of four Blacks. Her sons, buying property, were called "coloured".²² The 1850 census identifies all these people as Mulattos. Frances was better off financially than her sister Rebecca; it was considered logical for Rebecca's family to have the Miller property and unnecessary to go through all the nuisance and expense of the usual legal releases.

Fanny's children prospered in later years, leaving considerable property which they disposed of by will.²³ She spent her last years with a son who owned land both in Newtown and in Radnor. When she died, at 79, she was buried in the graveyard of the Newtown Friends Meeting where three sons are also buried. Of her six children only two married and only one had children. Of these, only one was a son. That son left only daughters. The name appears in no local telephone books, but there may be living descendants of other names.

I believe that James and India had another daughter, Mary, who married Amos Hygate c. 1815. They had at least six sons who were living in Marple, in Newtown, and in Haverford in 1850. Mary herself, born in 1785, was living with three sons in Marple. She and two sons are buried near Frances Hiselman in the Newtown Friends yard.

From land records one learns that the Millers had three children, Anthony who died young and childless, Jesse who left a baby John, and Rebecca Newell who left three sons. Actually there were probably at least six Miller children. Let this be a caveat for those tracing families with small possessions.

There may even have been more Millers. A Margaret Miller "colored" attended classes at the Radnor Methodist Church in 1819, one of three people so-labeled in a class of 30. A Hannah Miller, 1798-1862, was buried near the Hiselmans and Hygates in the Newtown Friends yard.

In the 1840's the former Humphrey land in Radnor's corner was occupied by Daniel McGinty (the Waters piece)²⁴, by Patrick Kerraguin (the Miller six acres), and by the "estate of John Miller, Col'd" (one acre).²⁵ A new group of residents was displacing the earlier.

In 1843, for the first time since the Millers set off one acre for their grandson, part of the Miller land changed hands officially. George Newell (or Newlin), who was finally of age, had moved to Reading where he was employed as a boatman. He sold his 1/3 interest to Philip Sheaff who had been Guardian of the minor Newells.²⁶ Sheaff turned the interest over to George's brothers James of Lower Merion and Henry of Marple.²⁷ The brothers sold to Isaac M. Young a Philadelphia innkeeper, for \$1100 in 1852.²⁸ Today a road through the six acres the Newlins sold bears the name of Miller Street. A brickyard later run by the Garrigues family probably accounts for the numerous houses now standing.

Another Radnor Black family can be named. John Rudolph, who bought a farm in 1806²⁹ and finished there the largest private mansion in Radnor, also owned an old log house which stood near the site of the Villanova railroad station. William Moulden, Black, born in 1820, lived there and farmed the property for its owner. Rudolph was the first local Catholic land-owner and Moulden became Radnor's first Black Catholic. He was married in St. Denis' Church (not in Radnor) in 1841 to a Black woman named Julianna. Rudolph's widow gave the wedding dinner in the Mansion. After the Augustinian Fathers of St. Thomas of Villanova bought the property, the Mouldens were present at the first Mass said there in August, 1843.³⁰ By 1850, however, they were living in Lower Merion. He was listed in the Census as a huckster with four children and real estate valued at \$800. In 1881 he lived at the corner of Lancaster Avenue and Roberts Road.

That people of Radnor were sensitive to the problems of slavery is proved also by the founding of the Radnor Baptist Church. William Siter, raised in Radnor, owned a large tract of land along West Wayne Avenue. In 1832, fired by the discoveries and interests of the age, he and others erected a building known as the Radnor Scientific and Musical Hall. When he tried to convey the land it stood on to a committee of Trustees, his wife refused to

sign the deed believing the new organization represented the Devil, not the Lord.³² The building remained in Siter hands.

The disagreement between husband and wife was deep. One Sunday morning, when Mrs. Siter found her husband going about his chores as usual on the Lord's Day, she knelt behind a corn shock praying for him, and weeping too. There he found her. Distressed by her unhappiness, he bundled her and the children into the wagon (he was still in work clothes, so the story goes) and brought them to Tredyffrin to her church. His conversion was complete; he was buried as Deacon William Siter of the Radnor Baptist Church.³³

The congregation of the Baptist Church in the Great Valley soon split on the subject of slavery, the minister refusing to take part in Abolitionist activities. The Siter and other Radnor members seceded from the church over this issue. They had a ready-made home in the form of the Radnor Scientific and Musical Hall which both Siter happily signed over to a committee of the new church in 1840. The building stood nearly fifty years more.

Until 1850 the names of heads of households only were given, and few "heads" were Black. The number and percentage rise steeply in 1820, stay high through 1830, then dwindle fast. The numbers in adjoining Delaware County townships rose, but to a lesser extent. Only a partial explanation can be given. In 1820, for the first time, both Caesar Waters and James Miller were counted in Radnor, not Haverford. In 1830, 16 of the 59 Blacks lived in households headed by members of James Miller's family. Radnor enjoyed some small prosperity during the generation following the Turnpike, perhaps enough to attract new labor. Census figures indicate that the railroad of the 1830's had an adverse effect, if any, upon Black numbers here. That decade saw Blacks leaving, not arriving.

The Blacks were mobile and they moved. Although few Black names ("heads of household") appear before 1850, it is evident that only the Waters and Millers families stayed long in Radnor. From census to census the names of Whites housing Blacks change almost 100%. (Some Whites moved away. Did the Blacks go with them or did they stay in Radnor with other families?) Where Black names are given, there is no continuity from decade to decade except for the Waters and Miller families. Occasionally the name of a Black counted in one township in one census appears in another the next time.

Few White households held more than one Black. In every census the average number of Blacks in White households containing Blacks was never over two. A pattern emerges. Black children, when old enough, were often sent to other households to live and work. Black men (often married) lived alone in White households. When after 1830, other towns and areas offered more employment, Radnor's Black population moved. Like all Americans they chased opportunity. Some members of the "floating population", Black or White, were no doubt missed by census takers.³⁴

In 1840 the number in Radnor had decreased to 17 in 10 households, one headed by a Black. The 15 Blacks of 1850 in a population over 1300) lived in seven households, two (containing eight people) headed by Blacks. Four Blacks lived and worked at two of Radnor's inns, and three lived, one each, in three White households. James Newell, here called "Nowl", was listed in Lower Merion with a wife, three children, and \$1000 worth of real estate.

Occupations of Blacks were not listed until 1850. Most were then called "laborer", some "servant", and a few had other jobs. The tale of Radnor's Blacks before 1850 should end with the 1850 Census, when there were so few. Indeed a slender tale, second hand, culled from the public records. But curiosity overcame me, and I checked the 1880 Census.

By then the local Black population had increased to 85, almost half of them (41) living in eight Black households. The remaining 44 were divided among 24 White families, J. Henry Askin employing and housing six, of six different names. The bustling new town of Louella drew new (or old) Black families. Over one third of the Blacks were born outside Pennsylvania.

Members of the Miller family still lived in Radnor in 1880. One of James Miller's descendants, married to a White, appears by name in the Philadelphia **Blue Book** of 1885. Another, called "Mulatto" in 1850, was still a laborer but called "White" in 1880. The family finally renounced Radnor in 1907 when the last piece of inherited land was sold. You will remember that John Miller's cousins the Newlins (or Newells) came to possess his one acre after his death. For a while James Newlin lived there. After he and his

brother Henry had died, leaving very small estates.³⁵ Sophia, widow of James, sold the small corner cut off from the rest of the acre by Bryn Mawr Avenue.³⁶ (The County Commissioners had paid \$100 in damages when the road went through.) No one queried the corner sale, which netted her \$150, and the deed stands firm in the records.

The events of 1907, however, prove that Henry Newlin had not released his rights to the property. By then all the heirs had moved from Radnor or had died. The women had all married, even remarried, and changed their names. The heirs of Henry and James lived in Chicago, in Philadelphia, and in Atlantic City. From long distance they negotiated. The heirs of James, most of them, claimed that Henry's heirs had no rights here. Henry's heirs disagreed. The hassle was pointed as one of James's daughters was the widow of Henry. She had married her own uncle. By 1907 one of her two daughters had married and disappeared; the other participated in the squabble. They came to a final compromise, all signing the land over to the Wayne Title and Trust to sell for them, the proceeds to be divided evenly per capita.³⁷ That is, Henry's widow received 1/6, her daughter received 1/6, her brothers and sisters (children of James) each received 1/6. In all, the heirs of Henry received 1/3 of the proceeds instead of the 60% which logic would have dictated. Thus ended one of Radnor's longest landholdings.

The property once owned by Charles Humphrey, then by the Waters and Miller families, an area called "Guineatown" on maps of the 1820's, later owned by Irishmen, by the Garrigues family, still later by Italians, is once again predominantly occupied by Blacks.

FOOTNOTES

1. Radnor assessment lists before 1789 belong to the Chester County Historical Society.
2. Chester County Will Book, 8-32.
3. Ashmead, Page 204
4. Delaware County Deed Book Y-2
5. Ibid. H-212
6. The Life Experience and Gospel Labors of the Right Reverend Richard Allen. Reprint, Abingdon Press, 1960. Pgs. 20, 23.
7. The actual total was smaller as the Census includes some duplications.
8. Delaware County Deed Book 1-453.
9. Delaware County Admin. Papers 906.
10. Ashmead, page 90.
11. Delaware County Deed Book Z-701.
12. Delaware County Deed Book Y-159.
13. Delaware County Deed Book A-2-368 claims erroneously that Anthony Smith left the property directly to "Judy".
14. Delaware County Deed Book Y-159.
15. Delaware County Orphans Court File 884.
16. Delaware County Orphans Court Files 1066, 1684.
17. Delaware County Orphans Court File 2169.
18. Delaware County Deed Book W-125.
19. Delaware County Admin. Papers 945.
20. Penna. Genealogical Magazine V-323.
21. Delaware County Orphans Court file 485. Admin. papers 432.
22. Delaware County Deed Book X-610.
23. Delaware County Will Books H-520, E-327.
24. Delaware County Deed Book V-397.
25. 1843 assessment list.
26. Delaware County Deed Book W-125.
27. Delaware County Deed Book Z-702.
28. Delaware County Deed Book A-2-368.
29. Delaware County Deed Book H-773.
30. Thomas C. Middleton's *Historical Sketch of Villa Nova*, 1893, discusses Moulden.
32. Radnor Baptist Church broadside c. 1880 in the Collections of the Radnor Historical Society.
33. *The Suburban and Wayne Times* August 3 through September 14, 1951. contains articles on this property under the title "Your Town and My Town" by Emma Patterson.
34. One estimate declares 20 per cent of the Blacks were missed in 1850 in Chester County. See the Pennsylvania History Vol. XXXIX No. 4 Oct. 1972 pg. 505.
35. Delaware County Admin. Papers 4520, 4261.
36. Delaware County Deed Book R-8-202.
37. Delaware County Deed Book F-13-80.

ACCESSIONS

George Caldwell:

Book — **The Immortal Signers**

Mrs. Robert I. Cummin:

Books — **History of Upper Darby — The Red Arros.**

Miss Elinor Curwen:

Water color paintings by Juliet Lavinia Tanner — One of the springhouse on property now owned by the Agnes Irwin School — One of "Tanglewood" in Rosemont, 1896.

Daniel N. Ehart:

Atlas of the Main Line, 1913.

Mrs. O. Louis Ehmann, Jr.:

Booklet of Centennial Pictures.

John Hefin Evans, Gwenlyn Perry, and John Stuart Roberts:

Book — **Y Rhandir Mwyn**; Welsh Posters; photographs of sets used in the BBC T.V. series on Quakers, and working notes for producing the series. (A number of the people mentioned emigrated to Pennsylvania in the 17th century.)

Mrs. J. I. Kirsch:

Key to the Radnor Baptist Church which stood at Conestoga Road at West Wayne Avenue.

Estate to Herman P. Lengel:

Powder Horn or shot pouch of leather and brass; Two Cleaning Rods; Three pistols; Three rifles, one shot gun; Five prints of A.B. Frost, "Gunning in the Rain (Good Luck)," "Gunning in the Rain (Bad Luck,)" and three prints showing dogs and gunners.

Mrs. John Leonard:

Report Card, 1902, from the Wayne French and English School.

Miss M. Helena Lienhardt:

Marble top table, two cake stands, handle, and name stencil, all once used in the Lienhardt store.

Mrs. James S. Maier:

Typed article on the history of "Woodstock" in Radnor.

Miss Myra Morris:

Collection of World War I Posters — Collection of World War II Civil Defense Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Petersen:

Nineteenth Century sleigh.

Radnor Township:

One Colonial millstone, unearthed at Conestoga and Sproul Roads during grading for highway connection.

Miss F. Neaill Randall:

A 1907 program of events arranged for the benefit of the local library.

Mrs. Albert Thayer:

Sampler.

Isaac H. Whyte:

Wayne Needlework Guild Report, 1944.

Conrad Wilson:

Atlases: Devon to Downingtown and West Chester, 1912 Chester County, 1873, by A. R. Witmer.

Maps: Geodetic Survey of Norristown Quadrangle; Blueprint of early Welsh Tract; The Walking Purchase; Philadelphia, 1884 (Myers); Copy of 1681 Map of Pennsylvania (Myers); Upper Main Line, c. 1962.

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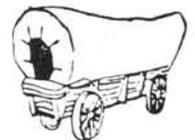
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