THE BULLETIN
of
RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume III          FALL, 1975          No. 5

INCORPORATED APRIL 30, 1948

Headquarters and Museum

THE FINLEY HOUSE

113 WEST BEECH TREE LANE
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA 19087

Visitors Cordially Welcome. Telephone MURray 8-2668.

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

April 30, 1975

This has been a year of anticipation for our Society, looking forward to the occasion of the celebration of our Nation's two-hundredth anniversary has occupied much of our attention.

The plans for the future have not only emphasized how the Society itself can best mark the Bi-centennial, but have included the possible ways we can co-operate in this venture with the rest of our community.

One of our most significant efforts in this direction, and one of the most necessary, is the projected renovation of our facilities. Our home, and headquarters, the fine old Finley House, which Miss E. Dorothy Finley so generously gave the Society in 1964, is badly in need of basic repairs and painting. Our museum rooms must have major surgery to transform them from a makeshift display area full of battered, unlighted display cases, into a professionally planned exhibition area in which the best visual techniques will highlight our most interesting holdings.

And our collections are truly remarkable: maps, manuscripts, broadsides, photographs, firearms, and artifacts which include a rare Rittenhouse surveying instrument, a Nineteenth century sampler from the hands of a Radnor resident, and Victorian sporting prints by Wayne artist A.B. Frost. There are pamphlets and other domestic and civic memorabilia of the bygone days of Radnor business houses, as well as cultural, educational, and recreational activities. We indeed have all the ingredients for eye-catching and attractive exhibits of Radnor life from Revolutionary days to the present.

Radnor Township expects a heavy influx of visitors during the coming year, the present estimate being as many as three hundred a day during the months of April to October. Our headquarters, which will serve as the center of our local Bicentennial Commission, is the only eighteenth century house in the Township which is regularly open to the public. In addition, through our collections, it offers a unique opportunity for visitors to learn of our rich heritage.

Just as important, however, as presenting a pleasing aspect to visitors, and perhaps even more important, is to develop the Society's museum and library so that we can make a better planned and coherent story to the ever increasing college, school and Scout groups who regularly use our facilities.

In addition to furnishing information to such groups as mentioned above, we also receive inquiries from people all over the country, which we answer as well as we can. Typical of these is the following list taken from the minutes of one of our recent Board of Directors Meetings:

- How many Tories were in Radnor during the Revolution and what did they say to each other?
- The history of the Overbrook Country Club.
- The Chilton property, and did the Open Space "forces" show interest in that property?
- History of the Valley Forge Historical Museum.
- Radnor Township sports.
- The Smith property.
- What was the Matsonford?
- The Cincinnati.
- Radnor Township History.
- How does one do land research?
- The Paxson family.
- The former Conkle house at 125 Walnut.
- The history of the log cabin on Cambria Court.
Historical information on sites along a projected bus route through Delaware County. Names of local historical societies and their presidents.

However, if we are to continue to be of service to the community in the way we feel to be the most effective, we need to make the renovations mentioned above, and the only way that this can be accomplished is through your tax-deductible contribution. Your gift will be most welcome and will help us realize our plans for a truly worthwhile cultural and historical center.

I should also mention that it has been our pleasure to provide meeting places for various Community groups, such as the North Wayne Protective Association and the Radnor Open Space Committee, to cite just two examples. Various other activities and projects of the Society, together with some articles of local interest are found in other pages of the Bulletin.

It is a pleasure to express once again our grateful appreciation to our friends, members, and benefactors who have so loyally supported our Society this year.

Dorothy H. Therman

Good Shepherd Apartments torn down in 1975

John H. Ansley:
Negatives of pictures of old Radnor buildings.

Mrs. Walter Barr:
Photographs of a Wayne elementary school class and of Radnor High School students (framed) 1919; paperweight featuring a picture of the Radnor Baptist Church.

Harry C. Creutzburg:
Articles and clippings on Valley Forge; Book, Life was Simpler Then by Harry C. Creutzburg; deed to property on Chestnut Lane, 1897; programs of the Sesquicentennial of September 7, 1926, of the Euterpooe Society of May 21, 1906, and of the R Star Club Banquet in 1927; nine early postcards of local scenes; posters, originals and prints of the Merrimen and for Main Line School Night; framed pictures of the Wayne Minstrels Mens Club, 1919; ten programs and assorted clippings on the Merrimen's concerts; Radnor High School Yearbook; assorted issues of the Radnorite, literary magazine of Radnor High School.

Mrs. Robert I. Cummin:

Elizabeth C. Fenimore and Dorothy Lynch:
Radnor High School Year Book, 1911

Seymour Green:
Xerox copy of pamphlet on Wilson Brothers and Co., architects.

Mrs. J. Harold Hallman:
Collection of Beadle papers including three property advertisements; tax receipts from Radnor and elsewhere; Farmers' Market (Philadelphia) papers; tickets for concerts in the Wayne Lyceum Hall in 1873; Radnor Public Schools leaflet of 1924; six photographs of Radnor School classes; eight miscellaneous mounted photographs; notice of Herman Lengel's election as an Honorary Life Member of the Radnor Historical Society; piece of wood from an Ithan barn built in 1806; seven glass plates; an 1865 issue of the New York Herald; the April 25, 1865 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer covering the progress of Lincoln’s funeral train through Pennsylvania; the Kirk papers, including obituaries, photographs, genealogy and other memorabilia; photographs of a circus held on August 22, 1904 in Wayne; notes and minutes of the Montgomery Singers, 1930-1950.

Ammon L. Hollinger (Principal of the Wayne Elementary School): Mimeographed pamphlet on the history of the Radnor Township schools, reprinted from a 1934 publication.

Mrs. John W. Leonard:
The card table standing in the Finley House hall, formerly on loan. The table belonged to Katherine (Longstreh) Sayen (Mrs. William Henry Sayen) who rented the Finley House from the Ramsey family in 1880. The table had belonged to Mrs. Sayen's mother.

Miss Isabella Auld McKnight:
Butter mold; clothes wringer; curved shears; jar opener; bread-dough kneader; two plates and pitcher retrieved from the ashes of the Bellevue; documentary file including Radnor High School mementoes and contemporary clippings on the Opera house Fire; texts and programs for three plays given in the Opera House; one issue of the Wayne Argus of 1888; one issue of the Suburban and Wayne Times in 1915.

Mrs. Walter Mertz:

Kenneth Satchell:
1919 picture of the second grade of the Wayne Elementary School.
Larry Smugar:
Ten pictures of North Wayne Ave. and five of Louella Ave. taken in 1975

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT:
Maps of the Devon City Association (and membership list of 1930), of Easttown, of Treyfocrin (1948), of Public roads in Chester County (1912); mug from Valley Forge.

Lisa Warren:
South Wayne Public Safety Committee papers including its early constitution and bylaws and a membership list of 1905; passport of H. T. Watson (1910); Wayne Sewage Co. contract of 1905; World War II ration book; book, The Burning of the Volturno by Arthur Spurgeon and two albums of photographs depicting that burning.

Found: Items from the Finley family long stored in the cellar, including a number of sculptural works done by Miss Finley while she was in art school.

HISTORY OF THE HALE FIRE PUMP COMPANY
Submitted by Theodore B. Brooks

EARLY BEGINNINGS - Three Firefighters Get Together
Back in 1906 when the village was delighted in yelling at every stuck automobile, “Get a horse,” the Radnor Fire Company of Wayne took a very bold step: they bought one of the first motorized fire engines in America. People came from all parts of the country to see this new invention. The engine was a crude piece of apparatus; as the illustration shows, it bears more than a passing resemblance to a mechanized farm wagon. It was very apt to stall in deep snow and even the horse drawn vehicle could beat it around the block. But it did mark the end of one era and the beginning of another.

The first motorized unit of the Radnor Fire Company which was acquired in 1896. Among those manning the engine were: Charlie Wilkins and Charlie Clark on the front seat, I. to r., George Lentz in back on the left and Ed. Fritz in the back, third from left. The picture was taken in front of the present fire-house. The unit itself had two separate engines - one to run the truck, and one to run the pump.

As all mechanical appliances do, it had a tendency to break down and when it did it fell to the lot of one of the early auto repair shops in Wayne, the Hale Knox Motor Company Garage (later the Alan C. Hale Company) to fix the new wonder whenever it gave trouble.

At that time, Alan C. Hale, E. J. Wendell, and C. H. Young, Jr. (then living in Wayne) were active members of the Radnor Fire Company. They had been appointed to serve as the Engine Committee. First-hand experience in both operating and repairing this new motorized fire engine brought them to the conclusion that there was plenty of room for improvement. So they decided to form a partnership which had quarters at the Hale Knox Motor Company, to make and sell fire engine pumps for use on motorized fire apparatus. The name, Hale Fire Pump Company was chosen. Hale Knox was located adjacent to Askin's stable on the northside of Lancaster Avenue in Wayne about where the Buick Agency is now located.

All three men were keen motorists, with natural aptitude in the still pioneering automotive field, and with a capacity for hard work. All three were also deeply interested in bringing better fire protection to their community. Because of their knowledge of the field, they felt that the motorized fire apparatus market was bound to expand if a good pump could be developed to take advantage of improving gasoline engine designs.

By 1914, Mr. Young had designed their first pump and the partnership went ahead and built this new pump using better steel, ball bearings instead of regular bearings, bronze body instead of cast iron . . . to form a stronger yet lighter pump. By late 1914, the new pump was completed and mounted on a second-hand Simplex chassis. The first really crucial test of the pump (christened the “Young Giant”) came with the still locally famous Wayne Opera House fire which broke out just before midnight of December 30, 1914 and lasted for six hours. Other fire companies were present but the performance of the “Young Giant” was so notable that the George Clay Fire Company of West Conshohocken purchased this new pump later on because they thought it superior to anything on the market. Four of these were sold, each one an improvement over the former one. During the second and third years of World War I, the business continued to grow, making it necessary to move out of the Hale Knox Garage in July of 1917 into a new building located on Spring Mill Avenue in Conshohocken because of its proximity to skilled mechanics. Not only is the building still in use but it is still the location of the Hale Fire Pump Company.

By 1917, the partnership had incorporated, becoming the HAILE FIRE PUMP COMPANY in law as well as in name. Mr. Hale was President and Treasurer and Messrs. Wendell and Young the other officers, including the Board of Directors.

WORLD WAR I TROUBLES
There followed one of the most difficult periods in the Company's existence, since war caused scarcity of materials slowed up both production and development. To add to the Company's troubles, both Mr. Wendell and Mr. Hale were absent in the armed services. Mr. Wendell saw cavalry service on the Mexican border in 1916, and overseas in the infantry in 1917 and 1918, returning home in the summer of 1918. Mr. Hale entered the service as Captain in the Infantry. During this period the Company was held together, under Mr. Young's management, by taking on war work in the form of doing sub-contract work on bulk tanks supplied by Ford and Kendall. The Hale Company machined them for ship-building at Hog Island. Also, the Company took on a contract building liquid flame guns which were to be known later as flame throwers. This was intricate and exacting work and required very careful machining to assure the safety of the men using the flame throwers; the Company continued to make them until Armistice Day, 1918.

During the winter of 1918-1919, the Company resumed making fire pumps and fire apparatus, concentrating on a much felt need for small apparatus for small communities. By 1920, they had developed a triple combination mounted on a Model “T” Ford which met with immediate success. Also, a Model “T” chemical pump was developed which was called "The Minute Man."
In 1920 the Hale Company developed the three-lobe Rotary Pump which was invented and patented by E. J. Wendell. This turned out to be the most successful and efficient rotary fire pump in existence at that time. As a result, the business surged forward and by June 1924 the original Conshohocken plant had quadrupled in size. Mr. Wendell was by then President and General Manager, Mr. Hale having withdrawn from active connection with the company to devote all his time to his garage business.

The three-lobed, clover shaped, rotary type pump was the main product of the Company up until early 1931, with constant improvements being made in the design. In the meantime, during the years from 1920 to 1930, gasoline engines improved rapidly, with the trend toward smaller, high speed motors.

NEW LINE OF CENTRIFUGALS - 1931

The Company saw that it was necessary to develop an improved line of pumps to conform to these new developments and to remain competitive in the field. This not only involved the designing of a new pump but also building an efficient priming pump and a new type of relief valve to match the higher performance of the pump itself. Relaying heavily upon their previous experience in producing a line of successful rotary pumps, they were able to announce in 1931 a new line of centrifugal fire pumps which put new life into the fire apparatus business right at the lowest point of the Great Depression.

The "standard" fire pump at that time threw about 750 gallons per minute, although other pump sizes were built with capacities all the way from 100 to 900 gallons per minute. The National Board of Fire Underwriters recommended 500 GPM as standard for small communities and various other sizes for different uses and different conditions.

From 1933 to 1939 Hale continued to improve their plant by installing more modern machinery and adding new and more efficient models to their line. They also added a competent Research and Development Department for the further testing and improving of their pumps.

TRAILER PUMPS

A new trailer-mounted pumping unit was developed as early as 1936. The pump was designed to mount directly to the bell housing of the engine. (The bell housing of an engine usually encloses the fly-wheel and is adjacent to the clutch and transmission.) Later on, when England entered World War II, this unit, because of its portability, its efficiency and ease of operation played a significant part in the saving of millions of pounds of property and many lives. Their value was recognized in this country and the U.S. Coast Guard ordered thousands of these units. Indeed they were so useful that when we entered the War so many were ordered for Civilian Defense that it was necessary to license the Chrysler Corporation to manufacture them. They were known as "OCD" units, taking their name from the principal use to which they were put.

The Hale Pump Corporation won both Army and Navy "E" awards for efficiency of production, an honor accorded to only a small percentage of War Work companies. During this period, also, Mr. Wendell served on the Motorized Fire Apparatus Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board.

Since 1946 Hale has found uses for this type of unit not only for fighting fires, but also for irrigation and for various applications in the moving of liquids. This Centrifugal Unit grew in volume of sales during the War Period as did all of the Hale line of products.

FOAM PROPORTIONERS AND FOAM GENERATORS

Toward the end of World War II, Hale developed what is known as the Foam Proportioner for the U.S. Government. This consists of two rotary pumps hooked up in sequence, the first acting as water pump and meter, which in turn drives a smaller rotary measures out the proper amount of foam mixture into the water. The Government found that this is one of the best methods of producing foam, especially on Aircraft Carriers, where their use is so important. Hale also developed a Foam Generator which pumps and meters the water-foam solution of fluid and air. It was specially designed for sub-surface application on oil tanks and other chemical fires and for Navy work. These two units were found to be so efficient that the Government asked Hale to continue their development after the War.

FROM 1946 TO PRESENT

The Company continued to grow; in 1952 the Washington Street plant was built to take care of expanding pumping unit business, not only for the fire field, but for irrigation, industrial and contractors' pumps and special applications such as foam generators, and sprayers. They have also branched out into the sheet metal field.

Hale pioneered the ball type discharge valve in 1949 which is now widely used in various types of applications and is constantly growing in popularity because of its simplicity and efficiency of operation. Since that time there have been numerous new developments, among them being new 1000 and 1500 GPM pumps designated as "Fire Busters." In addition to these new high-speed, high capacity pumps for professional fire fighting, a new small, light weight, efficient "Torrent" line has been brought out which can be carried by one man, for use wherever liquids are to be moved in industry, agriculture, construction and also in the fire field.

Although none of the immediate families of the founders are presently associated with the firm, the tradition of excellence and innovation continues to be carried out.

St. John's A. M. E. Church as it appears today.

HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S A.M.E. CHURCH

Lillian Holliday

Late in the summer of 1888 a group of people met in the old Wayne hall situated on the corner of what is now known as Lancaster and Pembroke Avenues for the purpose of starting an African Methodist Episcopal Church in Wayne. This church was to be separate from the churches in Bryn Mawr and Centerville, now Devon.
ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

May 12, 1974

Dr. Carl O. Saalbach, Professor of Archaeology at Eastern College in St. Davids and a member of the Society’s Board of Directors, led a team of his students in conducting an archaeological exploration in the cellar of the Finley House during the preceding year. They reported on their activities at the annual meeting of the Society at the Finley House on May 12, 1974.

This is not as strange as it sounds, but is very logical, for the oldest part of the Finley House is the part of the cellar which was the original kitchen. It was an ideal location because the nondescript wooden floor which was probably laid in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, was practically rotted away and afforded easy access to the ground underneath. It was hoped that a scientific and systematic examination of the earth here, following accepted archaeological practices, would reveal some hitherto unknown facts about the life in eighteenth Radnor Township when the oldest parts of the house were built.

The surface of the floor was divided up into more or less equal squares, with each area given a specific designation so that any articles of particular interest uncovered could be given a positive location and their importance evaluated in relationship to other articles. In addition, very careful notation was recorded of the depth at which the articles were found, so that the approximate time when the artifacts had been discarded, lost, or otherwise disposed of could be established.

The findings seem to indicate that there must have been some kind of covering on at least the central area of the earthen floor, for most of the articles were found in areas adjoining the walls. Homely in nature, such as the bones from various kinds of small animals that were probably overlooked when the floor was cleaned, a simple and frugal life seems to be indicated, bearing out the presumption that this was a simple, normal, hard-working family that occupied these premises. Incidentally, Dr. Saalbach is now conducting an archaeological demonstration project on the grounds of the Ithan School near Clyde and Sprout Roads. We hope to have a report of these activities at a later date.

October 11, 1974

Members of the Bishop’s Mill Historical Institute guided the Society on a tour of “The Pennsylvania Colonial Plantation” complex at the Ridley Creek State Park in Edgemont Township. It was interesting to see the improvements in the property which is on a parcel of land granted to Thomas Bucket by William Penn in 1686. Restoration of the buildings, one of which dates from the late 1690’s, using original construction techniques with hand hewn beams as an example, cut from trees blown down by a hurricane on the farm is progressing; archaeological digging is being carried out on the floor of the barn; and arts and crafts continue to be practiced in the colonial manner.

It is gratifying to see a conscientious and careful effort to recapture the heritage of our early days in this important example of living history.

December 11, 1974

“Rights and Grievances at Carpenters’ Hall, 14 October 1774” was the subject of Miss Caroline Robbins’ talk to the Society at the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association.

The first Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia from 5 September to 26 October 1774, produced documents explaining the colonial position, and made a compact under the name of the “Continental Association” or just the Association for concerted action to force a change in recent British policies. A plan of Union, intended to remedy constitutional deficiencies by allowing the colonists some voice in decision making, was presented by Joseph Galloway,* but was rejected by the very narrow margin of six colonies to five. Unanimous agreement was reached, however, in spite of the varied interests of different parts of the country, on the Association of 20 October 1774. This provided for a complete boycott of trade and of consumption of British goods, and devised means to implement such prohibitions throughout the colonies with penalties for non-compliance.

After debate in committee and session, a statement of Rights and Grievances was approved 14 October. These were detailed in a form only slightly different from that of the Declaration of Independence of 1776. The Declaration, of course, blamed George III as well as other English authorities. The earlier document professed loyalty to the Crown, but denied the legality of laws passed in a Parliament in which Englishmen overseas were not represented. No assembly in which these were unrepresented had any right to impose taxes. Nor, as a recent law suggested, could treason trials be held without an American residing officer from 1766 to 1773. Declining to join the Revolutionists, he joined the British Army at New Brunswick in 1776, went to England in 1778 where he remained until his death in 1803.

*Ed Note: Josephy Galloway, born in West River, Md. in 1731 moved early to Philadelphia where he was a strongly conservative member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1756 until 1774, being its presiding officer from 1766 to 1773. Declining to join the Revolutionists, he joined the British Army at New Brunswick in 1776, went to England in 1778 where he remained until his death in 1803.
Province running southwards were regarded as threatening claims by many of the colonies to territories west of the Appalachians.

In due course, resolutions, declarations, letters and addresses though debated in secret, were published and distributed. Canada failed to support colonial action. British policy remained unchanged in spite of argument and economic boycott. The events of April 1775 made resort to war and even separation increasingly likely. No reliable estimate of Loyalists has yet been made; many fled to Canada; others to England; still others undoubtedly remained at home. British opinion hardened. Only a very small minority understood and sympathized with colonial complaints. William Pitt, Lord Chatham, an Imperialist, nonetheless recognizing the validity of many American arguments, spoke, without effect in the House of Lords in January 1775: “I know not the people or the Senate,” as reports seeped through, “who in such a complication of difficult circumstances, can stand in preference to the delegates of America, in general Congress in Philadelphia.” Those delegates did indeed enrich American experience and prepared the way for the growing unity of the States. Significantly it was their willing secretary, Charles Thomson of Harriton, who a little later after Independence, devised the motto “E Pluribus Unum,” out of many, one. That unity began and gained definition as the Congress at Carpenters’ Hall discussed their rights and grievances.

February 26, 1975
The Society heard a talk by Mr. William Stapp of the Division of Education of the Philadelphia Museum of Art on the subject of “Early Philadelphia Photography.” The meeting was held in the General Wayne room of the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association in Wayne, and was arranged in cooperation with Miss Caroline Wistar of the print department of the Museum.

Mr. Stapp outlined the history of photography from the time that the first photographic image was made in 1826 to the turn of the century when George Eastman’s invention of roll film to be used with his earlier invented Kodak camera made possible the very rapid expansion of amateur photography.

Of particular interest among the early photographs that Mr. Stapp brought with him were some exceptional examples of daguerreotypes. These were named for the inventor Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre who perfected the process of exposing a thin metal plate to light which had been coated with a silver solution sensitized with iodine and then treated with mercury vapor to develop the latent image. The earliest example of a daguerreotype in America is in Philadelphia in the Philadelphia Historical Society. It is a coarse image of Central High School made by Joseph Saxton.

In addition to his formal presentation, Mr. Stapp answered questions and discussed some of the early photographs and equipment which he and members of the audience had brought.

April 10, 1975
Mr. William Richard Gordon, member of the Board of Directors of the Valley Forge Historical Society, introduced our members into the mysteries of the musket and the eighteenth century flintlock at the Valley Forge Historical Museum on a blustery April evening.

The Museum, which is adjacent to the Valley Forge Memorial Chapel in the park also has an excellent display of original accoutrements and military paraphernalia which were very ably and interestingly described by our speaker of the evening, bringing us a new understanding of the conditions during that arduous winter at the encampment.

VIGNETTES OF SOUTH WAYNE
In 1903, the late Arthur Lincoln Holmes, of 301 Summit Avenue, Wayne, made a series of photographs of South Wayne in the vicinity of his home. The glass plate negatives of these views have been presented to the Society by Mr. Holmes’ daughter, Mrs. Richard Hawson of Devon. A few photographs from this nostalgic collection are here represented.

Sleighing on Audubon Avenue
Mr. Holmes recorded this view from the upper floor of 301 Summit Avenue. The house at the extreme left is the then Drennan (later Tillotson) house at the corner of Audubon and Conestoga Road. The Tudicum house, which had a stable behind it, is on the right.

Summit Avenue looking East along Pembroke Avenue.
The Ritchie house in on the extreme left, facing Summit Avenue. The three houses in the background are on Louella Avenue, the one on the right, the residence of Charles M. Schwab, of Bethlehem Steel Co., now the house of Dr. Archibald Morrison.
Tennis in the back garden of 301 Summit Avenue
Arthur L. Holmes (right) and Mrs. Holmes (left with daughter Jeanette) are on either side of three employees of the firm of Bonschur & Holmes and little Mary Holmes, now Mrs. Richard Howson.

A Lawn Party on Lansdowne Avenue.
South Wayne neighbors gather for summer fun at the Opdyke house on Lansdowne Avenue. Ladies are serving food at a long table at right. Notice the perambulator with parasol.

RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY
(A Non-Profit Educational Institution)

Annual Treasurer's Report
April 30, 1975

RECEIPTS
Balance Cash April 30, 1974 ........................................... $988.85
Dues
1974 - $81.00
1975 - $397.00
Contributions ......................................................... 447.00
1974 - $61.00
1975 - $386.00
Interest on Investments .............................................. $1,855.88
Rent ........................................................................ $700.00
Advertising .................................................................. $175.50
Bulletins & Publications ............................................... $51.50
Transfer from Savings .................................................. $950.00
TOTAL ..................................................................... $5,646.73

DISBURSEMENTS
Printing & Postage ....................................................... $269.68
Bulletins .................................................................... $596.25
Telephone .................................................................... $192.68
Insurance ..................................................................... $100.00
Gas & Electric ............................................................... $478.70
Water/Sewer ................................................................. $104.57
Fuel ............................................................................ $896.00
Maintenance - Yardwork ............................................... $552.50
Maintenance - Floor & Window ....................................... $142.50
Repairs ........................................................................ $1,285.32
Dues ........................................................................... $15.00
Refreshments ................................................................ $11.95
Miscellaneous ............................................................... $132.33
Secretarial Aid ............................................................... $150.00
TOTAL ..................................................................... $4,927.48
Balance Cash April 30, 1975 ........................................... $719.25
TOTAL ..................................................................... $5,646.73
Balance Savings Account 3-4614 .................................... $3,117.06
Balance Savings Certificate 335-00004 ............................. $15,000.00
Interest on Certificate in 1974 ......................................... $1,151.48

CHARLES R. MEYERS, JR.
Treasurer

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

W. Graham Arader III
Allen Baxter
Edmund H. Cabeen
John A. Colgan, Jr.
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Today's News
Is Tomorrow's History

READ IT FIRST,
READ IT ACCURATELY
in

THE SUBURBAN

FOR SUBSCRIPTION CALL MU 8-3000

VILLANOVA CHEESE SHOP

779 Lancaster Ave.
Villanova, Pa. 19085
BETTS McCoy, Proprietor

THE RUG-O-VATOR CO.
143 Pennsylvania Avenue
WAYNE, PA.
Murray 8-0115

GEORGE R. PARK & SONS
Hardware — Since 1897
WAYNE, PA.
Murray 8-0254

WACK APOTHECARY
Established 1890
Norman L. McMahon
120 E. Lancaster Ave.
WAYNE, PA.
Murray 8-0100

NATALIE COLLETT
DRESSES and ACCESSORIES

396 LANCASTER AVENUE
HAVERFORD, PA.

508 LANCASTER AVENUE
STRAFFORD, PA.
Compliments of
LYNAM ELECTRIC CO.
Established 1912
MUrray 8-9200

229 West Wayne Avenue
and Conestoga Road
MUrray 8-0431
Established 1912

LONDON MARKET
FINE FOODS
VILLANOVA, PA.
LA 5-5520

RADNOR PHARMACY
LEONARD SOLOFF, PH. G., R.P.
787 Lancaster Ave., Villanova, Pa. 19085
24 Hour Prescription Service
PHONE LA 5-1971

DELAWARE MARKET HOUSE
116 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE
WAYNE, PA.
MUrray 8-2204

The Graphics Center
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