

The BULLETIN  
of the  
**RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

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Volume VI

2009

No. 9

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*Incorporated April 30, 1948*

*Headquarters and Museum*

**THE FINLEY HOUSE**  
**113 West Beech Tree Lane**  
**Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087**

Telephone: 610-688-2668 – [www.radnorhistory.org](http://www.radnorhistory.org)

*Visitors Welcome Tuesdays & Saturdays, 2 to 4 pm*

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**Board of Directors Report**  
**Finley House Maintenance**  
Brian Noll, Treasurer

Maintaining the attractive and enduring quality of the Finley House, the home of the Radnor Historical Society, is a major function of the Historical Society's Board of Directors. For the year ending March 31, 2009, the cost of repairing and maintaining the Finley House amounted to \$8,412.21.

During this period, stainless steel roofs over the box-bay windows were installed and painted to look like the original roof color.

Protection of the original 13 double-hung windows of the Finley House was completed with the installation of new storm windows.

The stairway, the apartment bathroom, the exterior windowsills, and the box-bay window woodwork were painted. The 13 window sashes were also painted red, that being the color of the window sashes in the early days.

The dogwood tree had to be cut to permit repair of the Wagon House roof that had been damaged by a tree falling on it during a windstorm. The gutters were cleaned of the accumulated material from the storm.

Shreiner Tree Care Specialists have offered their services to the Society. Dean Diehl, arborist, checks the condition of the trees on the property. One of the hackberry trees behind the Wagon House was removed and the area cleaned up. They are also monitoring the condition of the old beech tree.

The heavy snow on February 13, 2009 could not be removed by the Finley House tenants and Mr. Noll made arrangement with D'Amicantonio to automatically clear the snow when appreciably deep. Application of a section of blacktop had to be placed at the entrance to the driveway.



*President Ted Pollard pointing out the new storm windows on the Finley House.*

## Historical Society 2009 Program

### **January 14** – The Radnor Memorial Library

Laura E. Beardsley, spoke about her book *Historic Photographs of the Main Line*, showing illustrated by 19th Century photographs from Overbrook to Paoli.

### **February 11** – The Radnor Memorial Library

Richard Newman, author of *Freedom's Prophet*, spoke on the Reverend Richard Allen, founder and Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

### **March 3** – The Wayne Fire House

Larry Ziglar, Professor of American History, talked about the history of the Radnor Fire Company and the people who provide this valuable community service to Radnor.

### **March 25** – Beaumont Retirement Community

The Society's Annual Dinner. Jeff Groff and Jim Garrison spoke about the history of Beaumont, home of William Austin.

### **April 19** – Radnor United Methodist Church

Conducted Tour of Historic Garrett Hill

### **April and May** – The Finley House

Two groups of Wayne Elementary and Radnor Elementary Schools third grade students were hosted.

### **May 3** – Historic Waynesborough

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Waynesborough mansion. Bennett Hill talked on "Anthony Wayne, Hero of Two Wars."

**May 25** – Memorial Day Parade

The Historical Society's nineteenth century Conestoga Wagon was again drawn by farm dray horses in Radnor Township's Memorial Day Parade.

**October 4** – West Wayne History/Mystery Tour

The Fifth Annual History/Mystery Tour co-sponsored by the Radnor Conservancy visited historic sites on West Wayne and Highland Avenues.

**October 20** – Radnor Memorial Library

Thomas Childers, professor, University of Pennsylvania, spoke about his book, *Soldier From the War Returning: The Greatest Generation's Troubled Homecoming from WWII*.

**November 8** – Radnor Memorial Library

Allen Guelzo, professor, Gettysburg College, discussed his book, *Lincoln and Douglas: The Debates that Defined America*.

**December 27** – The Finley House

*A Christmas Carol* by Charles Dickens was read by Bennett Hill in celebration of the Christmas Holiday.

## **Annual Meeting of the Society, May 3, 2009**

The Annual Meeting was held at Historic Waynesboro, home of Major General Anthony Wayne.

A short business meeting was conducted reviewing the activities of the Society, followed by the annual Treasurer's Report. *See page 36 of this Bulletin.*

Appreciation was made to Historic Waynesborough.

Mr. Bennett Hill, member and guide of Waynesborough, spoke on "Anthony Wayne, Hero of Two Wars."

Anthony Wayne, born in Chester County in 1722, received on his father's death 500 acres of land in Easttown Township plus the house now known as Waynesborough.

A fascination with mathematics during his school years led to Wayne becoming a surveyor, whose remuneration was well above that of tradesman. Benjamin Franklin with other investors awarded him a contract in 1765 to survey their holdings in Nova Scotia. The quality of his survey received such an accolade that his professional reputation was assured. While conducting his surveyor business he also increased his farm business and established a tannery. His active participation in local government led to service in the Pennsylvania Legislature during 1774 to 1775.

In 1775, at the outbreak of war, he raised a regiment and in 1776 became its Colonel. Ordered to Canada, he engaged in the Battle of Three Rivers where he was wounded. His outstanding performance resulted in a promotion to Brigadier General in February 1777.

Wayne led a small force which attempted to engage the British at Chadd's Ford, but it was overwhelmed. He was then ordered by Washington to harass the British rear.

Betrayed by a British sympathizer, his men were brutally slaughtered by the British while they were bedded down for the night; the disaster is remembered as the Paoli Massacre.

Wayne and his survivors crossed the Schuylkill River to fight in the Battle of Germantown. He also participated and served with distinction in the Battle of Monmouth in New Jersey.

During the capture of the British fort at Stony Point, New York, Wayne received a severe scalp wound. Nonetheless he survived to continue to serve and received warm congratulations from General Washington.

Following the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, Washington ordered Wayne to lead an army to drive the remaining British troops out of Georgia and South Carolina. His success resulted in his being promoted to Major General.

In 1792, Wayne was commissioned as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army by George Washington to subdue the Indians in the Northwest Territory: lands east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. The Indians had been armed by the British to protect the British fur trade and harass American settlers. Gen. Washington had first sent Col. Harmar with an army to defeat the Indians, but they had been overwhelmed. A second army under Gen. St. Clair was likewise defeated by the Indians.

A third effort was assigned to Gen. Wayne. In preparation, Wayne spent nearly a year to build and train an army sufficient to accomplish the task. With their defeat, the Indians ceded two thirds of their Northwest Territory to the United States. For this achievement, Washington proclaimed February 19, 1795, a Thanksgiving Day honoring Wayne's victory. He returned to unprecedented acclaim in the city of Philadelphia and in Chester County.



As a consequence of the Jay Treaty of 1794 which included British evacuation of their forts in the Northwest Territory, Wayne was ordered the following year to take possession of Fort Presque Isle. In 1796 he fell ill and was buried at the Fort. The Fort was later inactivated and his gravesite abandoned.

His son, Colonel Isaac Wayne, drove a horse and carriage to Presque Isle and removed that portion of Gen. Wayne's remains he could accommodate. These remains were interred in the St. David's Church cemetery October 24, 1809, four miles from his home.

On 5 June 1811, with great ceremony by the Philadelphia City Troop as guard of honor, a cenotaph to him was erected in the Church cemetery and his achievements publicized.

## **The Society's 2009 Annual Dinner**

The Society's Annual Dinner was held in Liseter Hall, Beaumont, once the home of William Austin, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The great homes built on the Main Line by Philadelphia executives are of historic interest because of their grandeur and architectural variety. Jeff Groff and Jim Garrison spoke of the Main Line residences built for Baldwin Locomotive Works executives. The Works began as a partnership between Matthias Baldwin and Matthew Baird and later between Dr. Edward Williams and John H. Converse who developed estates in Rosemont on either side of Garrett Hill.

Rosemont became the home of subsequent Works executives and partners Alba Johnson and William Austin who built their estates "Castana" and "Beaumont" on the north side of Lancaster Avenue opposite Converse's "Chetwynd" and Williams "Wentworth."

Upon the completion of "Beaumont" on County Line Road in Rosemont, Austin commissioned the same architects to create a larger estate on North Ithan Avenue. This second estate, originally known as "Highfield," became the property we know today as "Beaumont," the retirement community.

On the north side of Rosemont, Samuel Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, built "Broadlawn" across Roberts Road from "Wentworth."

Only the carriage buildings from Broadlawn remain.

In the decades following WWI, corporate managerial capitalism phased out the wealthy moguls who could afford to build and maintain these baronial mansions.

## **Historic Photographs of the Main Line**

Text and Captions by Laura E. Beardsley, January 14, 2009

Ms. Laura Beardsley presented her book, *Historic Photographs of the Main Line* and reviewed how she was asked by the publisher to prepare a book beginning with nineteenth century photographs covering the suburbs from Overbrook to Paoli.

A trained public historian, having been on the staff of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Administrator at the Historical Society of Germantown, she was nonetheless surprised to discover the extensive photographic collections of the historical societies of Pennsylvania, Germantown, Lower Merion, and Radnor, the photographic collections of Montgomery County Library, Philadelphia's Athenaeum, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Temple University, and the AeroService Corporation's aerial views. She found the web site photographic collections of the Library of Congress, Google, and the *New York Times*, especially useful.

The earliest photographs in the book begin with the 1870s at the time speculative housing developments began and many photographs illustrated these new constructions.

Prior to the railroad initiating regular suburban rail service, transportation was based on the horse, a form of transportation well illustrated in her book. The railroad opened the door to the Main Line suburbs with PRR's Atlases mapping out the growth potential.

Photographs of the old dusty Lancaster Avenue toll road, America's first, purchased by the State of Pennsylvania in 1917, illustrated the ascendancy of the automobile. The first highway to be macadamized, it provided the mobility for the Main Line during the 1920s which ushered in a new wave of home building. Photographs show the expansion of the Main Line communities resulting in the formation of the present seven townships.

## Freedom's Prophet

Richard Newman presented a review of his new book, "*Freedom's Prophet: Bishop Richard Allen, the AME Church, and the Black Founding Fathers*," at the Radnor Memorial Library, February 11, 2009.

Allen was born in 1760, in Germantown, PA, to a family held as slaves by Benjamin Chew, who sold them to Stokeley Sturgis, of Delaware. Sturgis was convinced slavery was wrong and offered his slaves the opportunity to buy their freedom. Richard, who had taught himself to read and write, joined the Methodists at 17, and began to preach in Delaware.

During the 1770s, he preached in Delaware and later lived and preached in Radnor Township. His experience in Radnor Township is presented in the RHS Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 25-28 (2006).

His freedom and his understanding of religion led to his walking out from St. George's segregated church in 1792. This walkout led to the founding of the AME Church, the first independent black church in America.

He founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia where he was elected Bishop. Richard Allen positioned himself as a "black founder" during the early years of the republic, creating a place for free people of color to worship, educate themselves, and become involved in the politics of the "City of Brotherly Love," as well as the nation.

Newman spoke of how the hope generated by the AME church in the early nineteenth century with its expression of freedom balanced the racial tension and local actions of disfranchisement.

Concerned about the progress of black success in America, Richard Allen came to support emigration to Haiti as a new frontier for black men and women. He hoped this would change the politics of the Atlantic world; these hopes did not materialize.

Nonetheless, the moral crusade against slavery that Allen championed throughout his life had gained effectiveness by the time of his death in 1831, placing him at the forefront of a new abolitionist era in America.

## **The Radnor Fire Company**

Larry Ziglar, retired Professor of American History, Eastern University, reviewed the history of the Radnor Fire Company, and shared with us his findings.

The earliest years of Wayne had no fire company, but every home and business was issued a leather bucket to help fighting fire. Everyone knew that a few buckets of water could not smother a fully engaged fire in a building, but it could help prevent a fire from spreading, possibly to consume the entire village.

The need of a fire company with all the equipment necessary led neighbors to form a group to incorporate on July 27, 1891, as the Wayne Public Safety Association. This corporation, established under the laws of Pennsylvania, prepared contracts with those who could provide essential services, beginning with fire and police. In 1892, by subscription, the WPSA purchased land and built a fire house for \$2,500.

Horse-drawn fire engines took time to get to a fire and time to hook up the Lienhardt Bakery horses. Someone had to keep the fire going night and day to keep up steam in the boiler to be ready for action.

When the first automobiles appeared on the Main Line, officials of the Fire Company realized their potential and urged the purchase of a motorized vehicle to combine both a high volume pump and a water tank on the truck. The WPSA collected donations for the construction of the first motorized fire truck in the United States.

Mr. Ziglar applauded the voluntary nature of the Radnor Fire Company whose members sacrifice their time to be on call, interrupting their business activities or their family life at any hour of the day.

He noted that many of their evenings are devoted to instruction on equipment like the ladder tower, handling injured people (smoke inhalation), what conditions to avoid in fighting fires in certain types of buildings (wooden structures), and extracting people from severely damaged automobiles using the “jaws of death” machine which tears the autos apart.

During 2008, The Radnor Fire Company responded to some 63 fires, many just trash, lint filters, or electrical fires. The auxiliary Ambulance Company responds to some 2000 calls a year.

The Radnor Company has reciprocal agreements with neighboring township fire companies: they cover each other when two or more fires occur in the same township at the same time or when a fire is too large for one company.

An area of divided responsibility is Interstate 476, which has been divided along township lines.

Township businesses have been generous in allowing their staff to volunteer with the Fire Company as a public service, despite their being on call at any time during their working hours. The comradeship developed at the Radnor Company includes father-son and father-daughter members.

The cost of operating the Fire Company has grown exponentially as the expense of reliable, effective equipment has grown. Voluntary contributions, however, have not kept pace. In 2007, only 47% of the residents, 20% of the businesses, and 8% of the neighborhood institutions had made donations to offset the expenses of the Company.

The importance of the spirit of volunteerism in America is exemplified by the Radnor Fire Company. If all the Fire Company personnel had to be paid, the cost would be a very heavy burden to the operation of the Township.

## The Garrett Hill Tour

Janita Mahoney, Radnor Methodist Church Historian, led the Tour of Historic Garrett Hill. She related how Garrett Hill's land was originally part of William Penn's Welsh Tract, which in the 1700's became part of Chester County.

Ms. Mahoney said that the first Publick Meeting House in this area was built in 1784, a 25 by 30 foot hewn log cabin that stood on one of the most beautiful hills in Radnor, first called James' Hill, later Methodist Hill. During its early years, the church was served by circuit rider preachers. One of these was Richard Allen, the first Black Methodist Bishop. A Radnor park is named for him.



In 1833, the old log cabin was replaced by the present stone church, now in it's 176th year. Its early pews could be reversed to allow students to face each other; now they are permanently fastened to prevent pinched fingers. The burial ground contains soldiers from the Revolutionary War, with tombstones for the Humphreys of Humphreysville (now Bryn Mawr), and for families whose names appear on neighborhood streets, with markers for those who were ministers, a state senator, neighborhood doctors, lawyers, an elocutionist, and military men from almost every war our nation has fought.



The one-room School House No. 5, first known as the Mount Airy School and later the Garrettsville School, built in the 1870's along with horse and buggy sheds, stood on the church property. The school served some 151 children and four female teachers who were paid 84 cents per pupil per month. All sat in the one room with different classes held in each corner by a different teacher. After the school closed, the building was used by the Boy Scouts for their meetings until the 1940's.

Located on Conestoga Road, once the Conestoga Indian trail west, the early church saw 12 to 20 pack trains daily transporting produce from Lancaster farms. By 1780, Conestoga Road, known as the Old Lancaster Road and the Pennsylvania Road, became the main artery west. Some 7000 to 8000 Conestoga wagons pulled by 4 and 6-horse teams plowed through the mud which was, they said, "chin deep in Hasty Pudding" on wet days and on dry days just dust from head to foot with visibility down to twenty feet.

As traffic increased, log cabins and then stone homes were built to form this neighborhood. Farmers, carpenters, saddle makers, masons, wheelwrights, a tailor, and even a doctor were early residents of the Hill. As travel increased, inns were built at convenient intervals to accommodate travelers and their animals. An inn at the corner of Conestoga and Haverford Avenues was licensed in 1765 (the latest being Yang Ming).

As the years passed, traffic on Conestoga Road became so heavy that the Pennsylvania Legislature authorized the construction of the Lancaster Turnpike in 1792. Its straight and leveled route cut through the local farmland much to the distress of the farmers, but it reduced the time for the trip. It was the first macadam road and the costliest public works project in the nation at the time, \$465,000.

The monument across the road from the church states that the Continental Army marched down the Road on September 15, 1777 following the Battle of Brandywine. They were heading for their new headquarters in Paoli where they hoped to engage the “British Invaders” again. The Road was also the escape route for the U.S. Congress on its way to Lancaster the following day. The British troops, who also passed this way, raided the barns of the James family plantation. The log home of Griffith James was plundered by General Cornwallis’ men. Records of the items he lost included fabric, clothing, twenty-five pounds of pork, two cows, thirteen sheep, twenty pounds of butter, fourteen pounds of sugar, fifty fowl and some spirits. Given the hardship such loss entailed, is it any wonder that the local government provided a tax break for the James family. In December of 1778, eight Conestoga wagons, driven by women, took clothes sent by the “Ladies Association” to the encampment at Valley Forge via the Road.

Directly behind the monument, where the business campus is today, was the Rosemont Elementary School built in 1919. D. Knickerbacker Boyd, a well-known local architect, designed the school on land originally part of the Converse Estate. It was closed in June 1980. In 1798, this property had two log houses, one of which cost forty dollars. There was also a springhouse on the site.

On the west side of the original Converse property, is Norcini’s white stucco home built of stone between 1811 and 1814, at 916 Conestoga Road. It is believed to be among the oldest homes in Garrett Hill. It was originally one room with a well in one corner and a ladder leading to a loft. Additions and renovations have been made over the years to give it a contemporary look.

Meredith Avenue is named for David Meredith, a weaver from Radnorshire, England, who, in 1682, bought 100 acres at this site.

Lowry's Lane is named after Phillip Lowry, a farmer and Innkeeper, who purchased 86 acres between Lancaster and Conestoga in 1837.

Between Lancaster Avenue and the former Pennsylvania and Western Railroad is land that was part of the estate of John H. Converse, a partner in the Baldwin Locomotive Company. He purchased some 60 acres of the once Lowry land and built one of the best-known mansions along the Main Line named after Mary Chetwynd, an English ancestor. The property ran from Conestoga Road to Lancaster Turnpike with the mansion set high on a hill with lawns sweeping down to the Pike.

The architects for Chetwynd were the Wilson Brothers and Company. Finished in 1883 and built from gray stone quarried from the grounds, it featured timber gables and turrets with a commanding view in all directions. Mr. Converse was a civic-minded gentleman who, with other railroad officers, helped establish and led the Bryn Mawr Fire Company.

The only surviving building from the Chetwynd Estate is the Tudor Revival Coach House built in 1903 for the estate's carriages and horses. It eventually became the garage for the touring cars. It is now an art gallery.



Converse's Chetwynd Estate grounds are now occupied by the Radnor House, formerly The Chetwynd Apartments.

In 1910, Converse built the white stucco Neoclassical Colonial Revival mansion on Garrett Road for Mary Converse, his only daughter. It contains 26 rooms.



Facing the front door are two formal curved staircases rising to the second floor. Interesting friezes are tucked into the walls and brass sconces and chandeliers here were originally found throughout the house. The half-dozen fireplaces, some with inlaid tiles, are quite remarkable. Mary Converse never married. Our retired florist John Connelly remembers satisfying her passion for flowers by bringing truckloads of fresh flowers to her home every week.

In 1962, Powers, Craft, Parker and Beard, Inc., insurance brokers and risk management analysts purchased this property and converted many of the spaces for office use.

The upper field of the Converse Estate, used by him for his flock of sheep, is now called Tunnell Field.

Emlen Lewis Tunnell was the first African American to play for the New York Giants. Tunnell played in the National Football League (NFL) for the Giants and Green Bay Packers. He was honored as an All-NFL player for six years and played in nine Pro Bowls. In 1966 Tunnell wrote *Footsteps of a Giant*.

Tunnell was inducted into the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1967. In 1969, he was named the NFL's all-time safety. Tunnell died of a heart attack on July 22, 1975. In 1999, Tunnell was ranked number 70 on *The Sporting News*' list of 100 Greatest Football Players.

Garrett Avenue is named after Dr. Louis Garrett, a Philadelphia doctor who was one of the first to see the potential for real estate development. His home, at the foot of Garrett Avenue, is a large white stucco Victorian style house.



In 1866 Dr. Garrett purchased 19 acres between Lancaster and Conestoga Roads for \$10,500. His subdivision plan was among the first in Radnor. It included 104 lots with long narrow backyards suitable for single or double homes built close to the street as you see today. Since they predate the zoning laws of 1928, many small, noncompliant configurations exist.

Garrett Avenue was devoted to workingmen's houses made of wood frame in several styles with ample yards. Number 26 is reminiscent of an English cottage of Tudor Revival style while No. 28 Garrett is a Colonial Revival.

The frame houses usually had 6 rooms and rented for \$13.00 a month in 1913. There were three rooms for sleeping and a middle room that had only one small window for light. The toilet was located at the rear of the porch. Some houses have dwellings in the rear that once were stables. A pump at the back provided water for the little neighborhood. Outdoor plumbing was still common in the 1940's.



Bisecting Garrett Hill is the Philadelphia and Western Railway. Incorporated in 1902 as an electric line to be the eastern section of a transcontinental railroad to connect with the Western Maryland Railroad at York, its objective was to compete with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Economics defeated the plan. The four track right of way never had more than two tracks.

The line cut through Mr. Converse's estate and prevented his sheep from migrating from his upper to his lower property. The P&W solved the problem by building a bridge for which the abutments remain.

During P&W's first two years a ticket agent worked in the Garrett Hill station, a \$3000 building. During the 1930's and 40's tickets were sold from the living room of the house where the station master lived. The P&W stop made living in Garrett Hill convenient for those working in the city and for shopping at 69th Street. During World War II, residents worked at the Autocar Company in Ardmore and the Chester factories and Sun Ship Building Company.

At the corner of Conestoga and Lowry's Lane is the Good Shepherd Terrace, named for the Good Shepherd Hospital, the first hospital built between Philadelphia and West Chester, in 1873. For 50 years it hosted children who needed extra care.

According to *The History of Garrett Hill*, by Phyllis Maier, Garrett Hill was “a place where one can buy gardening tools, a homemade loaf of bread, beer at the tavern, have one's clothes cleaned or one's shoes repaired or one's gasoline tank filled. There are so many flowering plants for sale in the spring that it seems everyone must be selling them.”



The Garrett Hill businesses have thrived here over the years. These are restaurants, a pharmacy, toy shop, music studio, hairdressers, and many eateries. Garrett Hill became known for its “mom and pop” stores. They continue to be the backbone of Garrett Hill's convenience shopping.

The nine-acre Clem Macrone Park, once part of the Cassatt Estate, adds enjoyment and greenery to the Hill.

The final stop on the tour was the Radnor Methodist Church and its final resting place for the families whose names appear on Garrett Hill's streets.

Radnor's 4th Annual

# Mystery History Tour

**A Walking Tour of South Wayne**

**Sunday,  
October 5th  
2 - 4 pm**

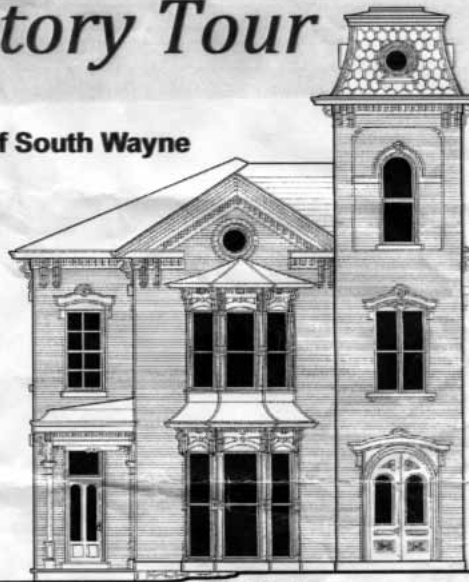
**Tour starts at  
142 West Wayne Avenue  
(the home of Sandy and  
Bruce Gilbert)**

Pick up a map and directions to seven designated historic sites, each with its own interpreter. Find the answer to our mystery questions and you could win a prize.

**Parking Available at  
Lumbermen's Merchandise Corp,  
137 W. Wayne Ave.**

**Tour ends at**

**142 West Wayne Avenue  
Refreshments --- Prize Drawing**



**Fun for  
the  
whole  
family!**



**In case of weather questions the day  
of the Tour, please call 610-688-2668**

**Prizes Compliments of:  
Color Me Mine  
Main Line Pizza  
Saxby's Coffee Co.  
Wayne Art Supply**

**Sponsored by: the Radnor Historical Society & Radnor Conservancy**



## The Tait House

Lynn Ellis

The home now owned by Maryangela C. Tait, 425 W. Wayne Aveune, was built on a portion of two tracts of 500 and 111 acres which David Powell received as a patent from the Land Commissioners on May 14, 1686 in payment for his surveys in land (1).

Powell sold 100 acres of it to James Pugh in 1690, and sold his accumulated land to Sarah Abraham. The property stayed in the Abraham family until 1844 when Hiram Clever married an Abraham. Clever sold 49 acres of it to Hugh Jones and H. Jones Brooke (2). There followed a succession of owners and on March 1, 1849, Thomas Petty sold 19 acres and the house to John W. Everman, who enlarged it to what we now know as Rockland.



Although there is no date stone, the original part of the house may date to the same time as the St. David's Church, 1713. The present house was built in two or three stages, according to a letter by Fred Barnes to Carol Creutzberg dated October 25, 1993. Today the three-floor house has eight bedrooms, four baths, and seven fireplaces.

In 1853, Henry Pleasants (d. 1890) bought the house as a retreat, and later it became his permanent residence for his country practice. Dr. Henry Pleasants' wife was Emily Sargent Pleasants (1817-1883).

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and artist John Singer Sargent both were guests at Rockland during the Centennial Year of 1876. It was a Rockland that Sargent painted a portrait of "Aunt Emily."

Henry Pleasants, Jr. (1910-1999), was the first of six children whose father had been a prominent Radnor physician. Pleasants was the music editor of *The Evening Bulletin* from 1935 until 1942. He authored the book, *The Agony of Modern Music* (1955) (3).

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(1) Browning, Charles H., *Welsh Settlements of Pennsylvania*, pp. 250-251. (DATE?)

(2) Cummin, Mrs. Robert I., RHS Secretary, letter to Mrs. Frederick Barnes, June 5, 1975.

(3) *The Evening Bulletin*, January 16, 2000.

## **The Highland Avenue Community**

Highland Avenue connects Maplewood and West Wayne Avenues on the west side of the Radnor Township.

The surrounding neighborhood's long, rich history begins with Italian immigrants who settled here about 1880 to work the quarry that lay between the P&W and Highland Avenue. The stones they quarried built some of the great Main Line estates, and later many of the homes and churches we know today. The gardens they maintained in the surrounding estates made the Main Line one of the beautiful suburbs in America. The Italians were followed by the African Americans migrating up from the South who worked on the same types of jobs. Although poor, these settlers worked hard creating a community known as Fritz's Court. A public housing project was built for them in 1913 between the Avenue and the P&W rail line on 2½ acres bought from Mrs. E. Siter, whose 18th century, 78-acre property had been bisected by the P&W.

For thirty years Radnor citizens worked to replace the 1913 housing project that had degenerated into a slum. In the 1930s the New Deal legislation made Federal funds available to build public housing. These were vigorously sought by a Radnor citizens committee and finally obtained from Washington. It was the first New Deal public housing project in Pennsylvania. The buildings, built in 1937, were garden-style apartments in an international style then popular in Europe.

Over time, maintenance problems overwhelmed the aging apartments and the other on-site structures; demolition of all structures was undertaken in 2003. Residents were relocated until five, 51-unit three-story buildings were complete. Their exterior wall materials were chosen to match the familiar stucco and siding treatments popular in private housing on the Main Line thus providing a pleasing addition to our community,

This neighborhood spawned today's thriving modern-day institutions contributing to quality of life in the Township: the Italian American Club, the Second Baptist and Saint John African Methodist Episcopal Churches, and Our Lady of the Assumption Church. The Avenue's present residents are direct descendants of both groups of settlers and are still active in the Radnor community today.

## St. John's AME Church

Mary Coe

The idea of establishing an African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church in Wayne originated at a meeting of a small group of people at the Old Wayne Hall, then located at the corner of Lancaster and Pembroke Avenues, in the autumn of 1888. One of the members of that small group was the Reverend N.D. Temple, the pastor of AME congregations in Bryn Mawr and Centerville. The first meeting did not go well – after a fire was lit in the stove, the room filled up with smoke and the meeting came to a close.

The new congregation continued to meet at the Old Wayne Hall for almost two years. Other than a small stove, a table, a few chairs, and a lamp, the congregation had little in the way of furnishings or other possessions. Members and others in the community donated Bibles, hymn books, additional lamps, a water pitcher and glasses, and a small table. The First Baptist Church, which still stands on the corner of Conestoga Road and West Wayne Avenue, donated pews and the pulpit from its old church.

On April 19, 1890, the trustees of what was then called Wayne AME Church purchased a lot at the corner of West Wayne and Highland Avenues on which to build a church. The trustees paid \$500.00 for the land. Mr. George Aman, whose grandson still resides in Wayne, was named treasurer of the building committee.



Shortly thereafter, the congregation relocated to the Wayne Opera House, located on the northeast corner of Lancaster and Wayne Avenues, where it remained during the summer of 1890. That summer the congregation held a rally and raised \$500.00 for the building fund.

The congregation relocated again, this time to the little chapel of the First Baptist Church. Reverend Wesley Hill presided over the preaching services with occasional visits from the Reverend Temple and a visit from the Reverend Murray of the Bethel AME Church in Philadelphia.

In the summer of 1891, the congregation moved back to the Wayne Opera House. In January 1892, the congregation moved to Strafford Hall and, in May of that year, moved to the Old Radnor School House located adjacent to the congregation's lot on West Wayne and Highland Avenues. During this time, building of the new church progressed slowly. At one point, the unfinished building stood for a year without a roof.

By January 15, 1893, the building was completed. Because of severe weather, dedication of the building was postponed until June.

After the departure of Reverend Temple, Reverend Bell became the pastor of the new church. A parsonage was added during the pastorate of Reverend Hubert, who lived there with his family. Years later, the Reverend Drummond, a "dynamic preacher," organized a literary society known as the Alpha Lyceum. During this time, students from Lincoln University who worked at the Wayne Hotel were regular attendees at the church's services.

The first bride married at St. John's AME Church was Emma Butler Haskins, in 1893. Mrs. Haskins was one of the founders of the church and the Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. She died at the age of 100.

## **Second Baptist Church**

Elsie H. Fuller

In 1886 several families met for worship in various homes as travelling to The Baptist Churches in Philadelphia was very difficult. On behalf of some of his employees, R.H. Johnson donated the use a building on Conestoga Road where they worshipped for over two years. A residence on Highland Avenue at Federal Street was purchased and renovated into a church. With counseling by the Zion Baptist church of Philadelphia they applied to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and received their Charter, June 8, 1900.

With the growth of the congregation and under the leadership of Rev. James W. Brooks, construction of the present edifice was begun in 1917. Construction was complete in 1919 when the church was dedicated.

In 1921 the Second Baptist Church became affiliated with the Baptist Convention. Under the leadership of Rev. Beverly Moore, the parsonage was built in 1928.

The church has a fully equipped kitchen to serve the congregation. Its Christian Education Department provides guidance to youth and its Scholarship Committee encourages students to further their education beyond that of the church. The Missionary Circle supports the ABC House and other Radnor organizations.

## **Radnor Baptist Cemetery**

The little Radnor Baptist Church built in 1842 at 200 Conestoga Avenue was demolished in 1952. Its burial ground, existing on West Wayne Avenue and bordered by apartments on the south, contains interments dating from 1842 until 1995. The cemetery contains the graves of Radnor citizens including those who served in the Civil War. Now unattached to any church, its burial ground has been left unattended.

Members of The Radnor Historical Society Board of Directors have determined that according to State regulations, abandoned cemetery properties fall under the jurisdiction of the local government and therefore the Township and its citizens should maintain the property.

Board members are seeking to establish permanent arrangements to care for the property.





## **Italian American Club**

Jim Pierce

The Italian American Club celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 2009. Founded by 29 members, it has grown to over 600 members.

The Club purchased property on the corner of West Wayne Avenue and Conestoga Road in 1944 for \$9000.00. The original building underwent major renovations in 1961 and 1981 to include the addition of a banquet hall on the east side of the building.

In the 1960s, many Italian workers moved to the Wayne area to secure work at the R. H. Johnson quarry, then located where the Greythorne Woods now sits. Others sought work at Campbell's greenhouse where K-Mart and office buildings now stand.

The Club was formed not only for social purposes, but as a vehicle for members to contribute to a fund to pay for death and disability benefits, which were unavailable otherwise.

The Club has retained its social function, but has now expanded into charitable endeavors, supporting Children's Hospital, Our Lady of the Assumption Church, and the Radnor High School Scholarship Fund, among others.

## **The Greatest Generation's Troubled Homecoming from WWII**

Thomas Childers, Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania, and author of *Soldiers From the War Returning: The Greatest Generation's Troubled Homecoming from WWII*, spoke of his own family's distress over his uncle who flew B24 Bombers with the 466th Bomb Group out of England, to be shot down over Regensburg on the last day of the war, never to be heard from again. Mr. Childers' father had spoken of his own stressful experiences endured during two years of flying B24 Bombers over Europe.

Childers' concern for his uncle led him to visit Germany and to find one of the two survivors of the 12-man crew and locate pieces of his uncle's crashed B24.

These encounters aroused a deep interest in the human cost of war and led to the preparation of three scholarly books to analyze its human cost.

The book was written in a novelistic mode to better reflect the war's human costs in human terms. He recounted the individual stories of a few of the 16 million men who came back to face a life they had left behind, but found they no longer fit into. For many, the transition from war's overwhelming intensity to the empty calmness of civilian life was almost too traumatic to handle.

Early in the war, many soldiers suffering the stress of leaving loved ones had married in haste, then regretted it on return. Marriages were dissolved in record numbers during 1946 and 1947. It was a post-war divorce boom reaching a rate twice that normal. It was also the first time in history that more men filed for divorce than women.

The problem of totally stressed-out veterans having to suddenly adjust to a quiet life style was not new. For Civil War veterans shock was called soldiers' heart. For those back from WWI, it was shell shock. For those from WWII it was post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). German and Japanese soldiers had similar afflictions.

Mr. Childers chose three families' experiences. Dis-charged veterans arrived home to all appearances perfectly content, then something unexpected would trigger ghastly memory and rage would burst forth. Then there were those whose experience was so traumatic that they never fully recovered their equilibrium; memory was uncontrollable.

Of the 16 million returning WWII veterans, some 52,000 returned with disabling injuries, some 20,000 were amputees. Nightmares, flash backs, or pounding hearts were the norm. Those who landed at Omaha Beach brought it all back in a flash when triggered sometimes by just the appearance of particular food. The trigger often resulted in a flood of tears, remembering lost comrades.

Some 20% of returning veterans were completely hostile to civilian life. Over 1.3 million veterans had some kind of psychiatric residue from the war. Over 40% of the veterans discharged from the veterans' hospitals during 1947 clearly had PTSD. However, it was not until 1948 that PTSD was officially recognized as a systemic ailment. Far worse were the largely forgotten healthy survivors of the war. Over 1.5 million had no skills for civilian occupation and lived with parents or friends, unable to find decent employment. Thousands of them became homeless, living in cars or worse, all smothered by appalling loneliness.

Men are traditionally silent about their condition. Childers found that an important source of stories on the home-life difficulties of returning veterans were those published in women's magazines where wives poured out their distress.

Professor Childers observed that the last great battle of WWII was fought in the streets and bedrooms of home.

## **Lincoln Douglas Debates of 1858**

Allen Guelzo

Guelzo said the debate was like a gladiator duel between giants: the Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln, a former member of the House of Representatives, and the other Republican candidate, incumbent Senator Stephen Douglas, both for the Illinois seat in the US Senate.

It was, Guelzo said, a preliminary tremor to the Civil War. At issue was slavery's expansion into the territories, proposing a doctrine of popular sovereignty allowing citizens to decide themselves as to whether to allow slavery. But who was a citizen? The territories had no registration of citizenship.

At the core was the spirit of democracy as stated by Lincoln, "I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." The one issue was slavery – its morality or immorality.

Each candidate's speech was three hours long and was delivered in seven towns in Illinois that drew large crowds as well from nearby states.

Douglas's idea was that the majority was decisive, right or wrong, but for Lincoln democracy promoted our natural rights as stated in the Declaration of Independence. It was a debate over the essence of democracy, still being debated.

The US Constitution mentions democracy without definition. Not until the 14th Amendment (1868) was it defined who is a US citizen.

Who actually won the debates? In the 1850s there were 160 newspapers in Illinois and reporting was strictly political, the day of the neutral newspapers had gone.

Although it is impossible to say who won the debates, Lincoln's edited text of the debates broadcast to the nation led to his nomination as US President at the Republican National Convention of 1860.

## A Christmas Carol

### Bennett Hill

It has long been a tradition of the Radnor Historical Society to recognize the Christmas season as celebrated in the Radnor Township area since the time of its first European settlers.

Charles Dickens' critically acclaimed novella appeared at a time when Britain was experiencing a revitalizing of Christmas traditions and the introduction of Christmas cards and trees. Dickens' story emphasizes the importance of sympathy for the less fortunate.

Bennett Hill has delivered an abridged version of the Carol for many years in the Finley House, appropriately decorated for the season by members of the Board of Directors.



## **Radnor Historical Society Mission**

*The Radnor Historical Society is committed to preserve, protect, present, and promote the history of Radnor Township.*

In pursuit of this mission, the Society will:

Develop, maintain, and preserve a permanent collection of manuscript, printed, and iconographic records pertaining to the history of Radnor Township and its immediate environs, and make collections material accessible to the public through appropriate technology.

Provide library facilities for the interpretation of the collections and for the purposes of research.

Collect, maintain, preserve, and exhibit artifacts from the Township's past, and provide access to them for visitors.

Maintain an historic house museum, and any auxiliary buildings and grounds, for the purposes of education and for any meetings or other events desired and/or approved by the Board of Directors.

Provide a regularly scheduled program of speakers on topical subjects, and make this program available to the community as well as to the membership of the Society.

Support a publications program, through various media, including a regularly issued Bulletin, devoted to the study of Radnor Township and other relevant subjects.

Collaborate with local schools and colleges, and especially with the Radnor Township schools, on programs of education pertaining to the history of Radnor Township and its environs.

Cooperate with other historical and community organizations in support of programs undertaken for the purposes of historic preservation, conservation, and education, as the Board of Directors may deem appropriate.

Approved by the Board of Directors, 6 April 2009.

**Radnor Historical Society**  
**Accessions & Acquisitions – 2008**

- Photo of P&W train wreck at Brook Rd. – Bobby Braxton
- 2 photos taken from top of Anthony Wayne Theater – Barbara Wolfe
- 3 Saxer/Waite family Bibles – Susan, Craig & Sherrill Saxer
- 2 sets of Wayne Steam Heat street plans – 1930 – Don Wood
- Photo of Wayne Methodist Church bible class c. 1920, Radnor HS photos – 1915, Dorothy Mildred Beal’s 1915 diploma from Radnor HS, “939th Field Artillery Battalion 1941-45” booklet, Battery D 166th Artillery – PA National Guard photo (9x35” – George Weaver & Dorothy Weaver Richter
- Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, MS, 939th Field Artillery photo – 1941 – George Weaver & Dorothy Weaver Richter (9x35”)
- 1931 Radnor HS yearbook – Judy Keogh
- Radnor township League of Women Voters guide – 1979 – Marty Costello
- Crossed Sabres yearbook (VFMA) – 1941 – Marty Costello
- LK Burket services guide – Marty Costello
- Franklin’s Atlas of the Chester County, vol. 1 – 1933 Main Line, vol. 2 – 1950 Upper Merion twp – 1955, Upper Merion – 1994-5, Main Line vol. 2 – 1986, Chester County, vol. A -1994-5, Main Line vol. 1 – 1984, Main Line, vol. 1 -1961, the Main Line, vol. 2 – 1963 – Kit Donato/CN Agnew
- Property atlas – Main Line – 1926 – Kit Donato/CN Agnew
- Smith’s Atlas of Properties Along the PRR – 1900, Mueller railroad atlas – Overbrook-Paoli – 1913, Montgomery County tax plats – Bridgeport Boro – 1975 – Kit Donato/CN Agnew
- The Franklin Authentic Street Atlas of Philadelphia & Suburbs (no date), Franklin’s Street & Business Occupancy atlas of Philadelphia & suburbs – 1946 – Kit Donato/CN Agnew
- 2 boxes of old Radnor real estate documents – Kit Donato/CN Agnew
- Map of Blue Route spur c. 1950 (4’ roll) – Kit Donato/CN Agnew

Wayne Iron Works folding yardstick, Wack Apothecary matchbook cover, "Car-Alan" estate plans article from Architectural Review  
– Ted Pollard

USDA handbook – "Finishing Wood Exteriors" – Ted Pollard

Otto Louis Ehmann, Jr. & schoolmates photo  
– Randy Meyers, Tina Stoughton & Terry Meyers

Two photos of downtown Wayne – 1939 & 1947  
– Randy Meyers, Tina Stoughton & Terry Meyers

Map & sketches of the "Historic Main Line"  
– Randy Meyers, Tina Stoughton & Terry Meyers

Sad Iron marked "S", 7 ear corn muffin mold – Adelynn Ellis

Photo of Wayne Iron Works crew at Boston college – 1932  
– Marty Costello

4' Henderson-Dewey yardstick c. 1975 – Marty Costello

Metal grass clippers, Pink taffeta night hair net – Frances Denson

Taylor Gifts catalog – 1966/7, 1954 George Creutzburg & Son catalog – Ted Pollard

Collis' Famous Improved Combination Ankle Support w/original box – Art & Jan Beebe

Lady's black velvet opera cape & undergarment – John Wanamaker – Art & Jan Beebe

2 large men's wallets w/John Adam Siter's cards inside  
– Harold & Jacki Matossian

Yorke Apothecary boric acid bottle – Edward Mullinix

Radnor Historical Society Pennsylvania Week announcement – 1950 – Beverlee Barnes



**Radnor Historical Society**  
**Donations & Acquisitions – 2009**

- “Glimpses” by Pakradooni & Michel, 1975 – Kathy Bright  
“Just Ring A Bell” – Dorothy Therman (4 copies) – Dr. George Talbot  
Dance Wax by Johnson’s Wax – Dr. George Talbot  
Menu Boards for Dinner Parties (2) by Shelley – Dr. George Talbot  
Dorothy Therman’s 2 wedding dress – Dr. George Talbot  
4 pairs of white kid gloves – Dr. George Talbot  
1924 St. Luke’s School yearbook – Dennis White  
“History of the Old Eagle School” by Pleasants – Doreen Moll  
“John Brooke & Frances Morton” genealogy compiled by Wm Fetters  
– William Fetters  
Letters from Anna Carr found in 311 Oak Lane, Wayne  
– Trudy & Chris Campbell  
Finnaren & Haley paints key case – Ted Pollard  
Wendell & Smith envelope – 1893 – addressed to Ditzler  
– Ted Pollard  
Membership card – St. Davids Golf Club – 1912 – Ted Pollard  
St. Davids golf club c. 1915 – Ted Pollard  
Fireman’s hat (black) no emblem – Kim White  
“History of St. Mary’s Wayne 1887-1987” – Lynn Ellis  
“Country Homes & Estates of Philadelphians” – John Hemscher  
“For Luncheon and Supper Guests” 1933 by Alice Bradley  
– Lynn Ellis  
Gold Medal Flour cookbook (pamphlet) – 1917, Washburn-Crosby  
– Lynn Ellis  
10th vocational cooking notebook – Mary Beal, 1921 – Lynn Ellis  
“The History of the 79th Division, AEF”, Steinman & Steinman, 1922  
– Ted Beadle  
“This Week Out of Doors” books one, two, three, and four, Wildman,  
1935/rev. 1944 – Sally Yerkes  
“Abraham Lincoln” pamphlet – address by Rev. Joseph Newton at  
the Union League, 1926 – Sally Yerkes  
“The Red Cross”, Clara Barton – 1898, JB Lyon Co. – Sally Yerkes

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine, Oct. 1891 – Sally Yerkes  
“History of Old St. David's Church” – 1907 John Winston Co.  
– Sally Yerkes  
“The Old Eagle School – report of the trustees” – pamphlet, 1897  
– Sally Yerkes  
“The History of Old Eagle School” Pleasants, 1909 – Sally Yerkes  
Many local photos marked “Yerkes Collection” in our files  
– Sally Yerkes  
Photo: Radnor Elementary 4th grade class c. 1915 – 7x8”  
– Ted Beadle  
1981 Main Line Telephone Directory – Ted Pollard  
Giuseppe Verdi postcard – Rosemont School Performances Reward  
– Ted Pollard  
Ithan PO – 1909 – St. Peter's Church Philadelphia envelope  
– Ted Pollard  
“Mt. Zion Methodist Meeting” – History & Genealogy of cemetery  
– Lindy Wardell  
Chicken Ranch (restaurant) photos 8x10” – Marie Summers  
2 matchbook covers – Le San Francisco & Chicken Ranch  
– Ted Pollard  
Maroon “Radnor Girls” 65x55” blanket – Lisa Seward  
Golf club – St. Davids GC, incised J. Govan c. 1915 – acquisition  
“The Oak” 1912 St. Luke's School yearbook – acquisition  
“Memoirs From the Life of a Common Man” – George Detweiler  
(local builder) – Lavalette Boles  
Strafford Inn menu c. 1965 – Ted Pollard  
Morris family oral history (3) 3/26/92 – Sue & John Smith  
Morris walk 6/2/92 – Sue & John Smith  
Box of 1984 slides of Wayne houses – Sue & John Smith  
23 Chew Family letters c. 1904 – Susan Cox  
Radnor High School yearbooks – 1994, 2000, 2001, 2003  
– acquisition  
Radnor High School 1941 yearbook w/WWII deaths – Julie Rossi  
Radnor High School diploma 6/5/41 – Julie Rossi  
Poster photo of Rosemont School (shows Rossi) – 1933 – Julie Rossi  
St. Davids Inn room 360 key – Ted Pollard

W. Byrne St. Davids Mashie 6 golf club c.1915-1927 – Ted Pollard  
“From Humble Beginnings” OLA parish, 2008 – Robert Grumbacher  
Envelope 5/24/37 PM “Ithan” – Ted Pollard  
Architectural Review 2 pg article of Wm T. Wright house  
“Ravenscliff” – Ted Pollard  
New Geysier Curtain Wall System ad – Wyeth Labs, 8x11”  
– Ted Pollard  
“Please Don’t Eat the Daisies” P.E.O. Sisterhood 84 pg cookbook  
– Ted Pollard  
Wesley Hotel postcard addressed to Mr. Davis – Robert Zeigler  
Pair of cotton long Johns from Goldwin Pollard – Ted Pollard

## **Benefactors**

John & Nancy Fischer  
Collin McNeil  
Gary\* & Kathy Papa  
Steve & Roz Pendergast  
Helen Weary

## **Sustaining Members**

Ken Barringer & Liz Weber  
John & Martha Dale  
Renata & Bart Harrison  
Mr. & Mrs. Joel Jensen  
Mr. & Mrs. John Kelleher  
Howard & Betsy Morgan  
Brian & Linda Noll  
Elizabeth Rowland  
John & Elaine Paul Schaefer

*\* Deceased*

## Patrons

Steve Bajus  
Don & Mary Fran Ballard  
Elizabeth Barrows  
Jane Beatty  
Peter Benoliel & Willo Carey  
Jack & Cathy Brennan  
Maxine Brennan  
Kathy Bright  
Douglas & Karen Brown  
The Chanticleer Foundation  
Peter & Valerie Craig  
Kit Carson Donato  
John & Janet Haas  
Bob & Sally Herd  
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bennett Hill, Jr.  
Elizabeth Hopkins  
Anne Janson  
Joseph Kimmel  
James & Debbie Lofton  
Alicia Mack  
Ada May Maxwell  
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Moss  
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Pierce  
Edward Pollard  
Joyce Prichard  
North Wayne Protective Association  
Wayne Public Safety Association  
Bill & Cathy Siple  
George\* & Jo Smith  
Robert & Marianne Smythe  
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Tharp  
John & Gerry Tuten  
Dr. John Williams

\* *Deceased*

## **Volunteers – House Sitters 2009**

The following members of the Society have given of their time and provided their knowledge of the Society's collections to the public during the open periods of the Finley House on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons during the year:

John Dale  
Susan DiMeo  
Lynn Ellis  
Samuel Etris  
Evie Giegerich  
Bennett Hill  
Steve Pendergast  
Andrea Pilling  
Cathy Siple  
Sally Spargo  
Terry Whiteman

## **Errata**

The article *80 Years of the Anthony Wayne Theatre*, RHS Bulletin, 2008, p.34, it was implied that Clearview Cinemas is the current owner of the Anthony Wayne Theater, when, in fact, they are the tenant.

The building has been owned by S. W. Bajus, Ltd. since 1997. The company spent more than \$1 million renovating and restoring the building and ensuring that it remained a theater. Bajus obtained Clearview Cinemas as a tenant and they expended considerable funds subdividing and updating the interior. They opened for business in December 1998.

# THE NORTH WAYNE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

IS PROUD TO SUPPORT  
THE WORTHWHILE EFFORTS  
OF THE

## **RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

In 1983, NWPA members Brian Noll, Michael W. Kearney, and Dr. R.B. Keohane initiated a study to establish a North Wayne Historic District. Their inventory featured the rare collection of shingle-style, early arts and crafts period houses built about the same time by the same set of builders and architects. The committee discussed their inventory with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office and met with their field officers in North Wayne to establish their submission.

The NWPA submittal was approved by State of Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Office and then submitted to The National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior. The State of Pennsylvania recommendation was approved July 25, 1985. The North Wayne Historic District is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The official District Map is on file at the Radnor Memorial Library.

The North Wayne Historic District is an integral part of the Historic District Ordinance of the Township of Radnor, Ordinance No. 2005-27.



Since 1891, The WPSA has been dedicated to maintaining the quality of living in the South Wayne Neighborhood. In supporting the Radnor Historical Society, the WPSA has sought to extend these aims by helping preserve the historical interests of our part of the world.

In 1988, WPSA members Marilyn Cooper, Elaine Marnell, Leticia Nichols, and Jayne Risk raised funds for the services of Mr. Ray Ott, member of the American Institute of City Planners, and Miss Jane Dorchester, professional historian, to assist in the preparation of a South Wayne Historic District region.

The proposal was approved by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as of December 1990. The official District Map is on file at the Radnor Memorial Library.

The South Wayne Historic District is an integral part of the Historic District Ordinance of the Township of Radnor, Ordinance No. 2005-27.



