

THE BULLETIN
of
RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME II

SPRING, 1970

No. 10



INCORPORATED APRIL 30, 1948

Headquarters and Museum

THE FINLEY HOUSE
BEECH TREE LANE AND BELLEVUE AVENUE
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

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RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY
(a non-profit educational institution)

Annual Treasurer's Report

April 30, 1970

RECEIPTS

Balance cash — April 30, 1969	\$ 498.56
Dues	853.00
Contributions	1,826.98
Interest on Investments	1,587.69
Rent	960.00
Advertising	187.50
Bulletins Sold	21.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	19.95

TOTAL RECEIPTS\$5,954.68

DISBURSEMENTS

Stationery & Printing Expenses	\$ 189.73
Bulletins	389.50
Telephone	91.60
Insurance	331.00
Gas & Electric Service	214.67
Water & Sewer	54.91
Fuel Oil & Fuel Service	509.93
Lawn Care & Snow Removal	18.50

Borrowed Money

Interest	\$128.20
Principal Payments	800.00
	928.20

Repairs, Maintenance & Building Cost	629.30
Dues & Subscriptions	10.00
Investments	393.99
Canvas Top for Covered Wagon	165.00
Photographing Prints	228.50
Transfer to Savings Account #3-4614	24.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	30.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS\$4,208.83

BALANCE CASH IN GENERAL FUND — April 30, 1970\$1,745.85

TOTAL\$5,954.68

Savings Account — \$200.06

Membership is open to those interested. Minimum Dues \$3.00 per annum.

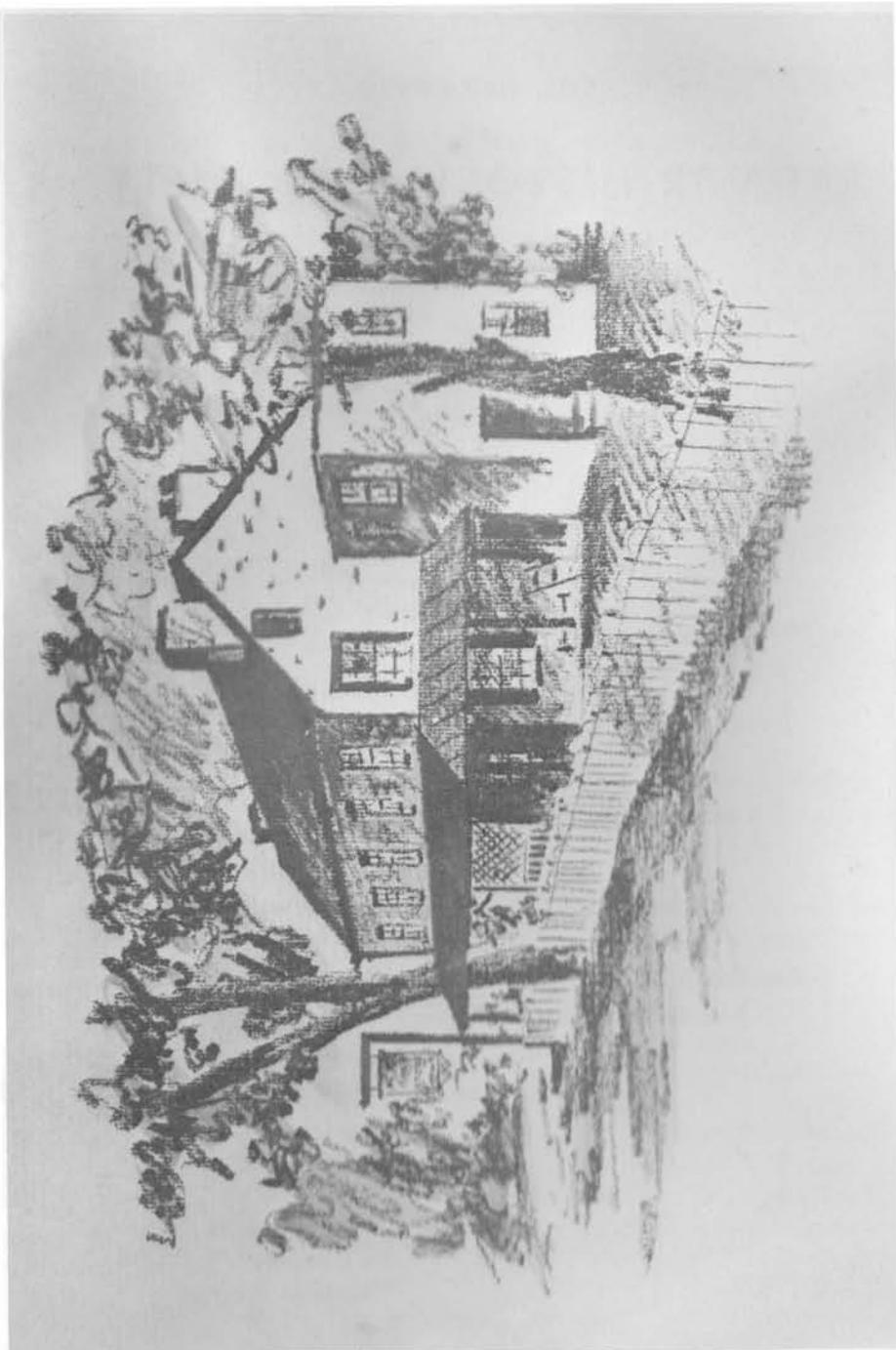
Contributions to the Society are deductible for Income Tax purposes.

Balance of Restoration Debt is \$2,000.00

We need additional community support.

O. LOUIS EHMANN, JR., Treasurer
123 W. Lancaster Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

FORMER ITHAN STORE



By Horace B. Montgomery

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Another year has passed and the Society continues to open its doors to the public every Tuesday afternoon, from 2-5, and on other days by appointment. Those interested in the contents of our carriage house will see a new canvas top on the Conestoga Wagon. Visitors to the Finley House itself will enjoy one of our new acquisitions — a charming Dolls' House donated by Mrs. Henry Ecroyd. This three-storied house was set up and furnished in 1892 and was given to Mrs. Ecroyd and her sister by their grandmother. Over the years new pieces of furniture have been added, such as telephones and other "modern conveniences." It is a delightful and valuable addition to our collection. We are also deeply grateful for other gifts contributed to the Society (a list of which is noted elsewhere in this Bulletin) and wish

to thank all the donors for their thoughtfulness and generosity.

We are always happy to be of help to the community and during this past year the Society has been consulted by researchers on many topics. These include The Cabrini College property; the Eastern Baptist College property; the underground railroad; Indians; Citizenship; the James family; the Pugh House; and the Bromfield, Priest and Tyson families.

Our membership has again increased. And I am pleased to report that our debt has been reduced to \$2,000; this from a total of \$10,100 five years ago. Our thanks to those who have helped to make this possible.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Mrs. Richard Tunis, a member of the Board of Directors of the Society.

NECROLOGY (since the last issue of the *Bulletin*)

John Blair Bunting
Mrs. Paul J. Hess
Clarence E. Tolan, Jr.

Mrs. Richard Tunis
Mrs. Thomas E. Walton

NEW MEMBERS (since the last issue)

C. N. Agnew
Edward F. Beatty
Harold G. Beebe
Mrs. Harold G. Beebe
Devereux Butcher
Mrs. Devereux Butcher
Mrs. A. C. Carlton
Benjamin F. Clark
Mrs. John W. Fawcett
Mrs. J. Montgomery Forster
Mrs. Robert Goodman
Mrs. Kenneth H. Gordon, Jr.
Richard Haskins

Rodman B. Heckman
Herbert S. Henderson
Mrs. Herbert S. Henderson
John Johnston
Miss Katherine C. McHenry
F. Paul Magin
Mrs. P. B. Moser, Jr.
Mrs. William Muttart
Mrs. William A. Ogletree
Lloyd McLean Roberts
Mrs. Albert R. Thayer
Mrs. Henrietta K. Wallace

A little boy, about to make a momentous decision, stood in the middle of a stoney, rutted road where it bridged a tiny rill. On either side of him was a low, serrated, stone wall. Should he go over the one on the left into the Frederick Schmidt property or the one on the right into the Edward Schmidt property? Or should he continue on the errand that he had been assigned - up the rough lane to the Rush's house to invite Miss Alice Rush to have tea with his sister Mary.

Belrose Lane, which had been extended to provide access to the two Schmidt properties, when Father had sold the west end of Lainshaw to Edward and Mr. Rand had sold the west end of his property to Frederick, continued on down a steep, short hill, after passing the gateways of the two brothers; crossed the rill and then went up the other side to the Rush house. It had never been paved and was rough and stoney, so carriages seldom tried to negotiate it. Consequently, the bridge was almost invisible from either of the big houses, and the temptation to trespass was nearly irresistible. True, most of the lure offered by Frederick was perfectly seen from the lane. It was a small grotto, replete with gnomes, deer, castles, moats, fairies and narrow, winding, gravel paths. Thru the middle of the grotto ran the little stream, with small waterwheels and water falls; arched here and there by bridges of white stone from which elves fished. The grotto was located in a grove of tall trees, under which was a bower of rhododendrons and laurel, making the whole, enchanting scene a veritable fairyland in semi-darkness. It was this fact, as much as any other, that lured the large-eyed child on to further exploration and many was the time that he succumbed to the temptation. When he did so, there was always a slight element of disappointment, partly because of the fear of being discovered and partly because the trespass did not reveal anything that could not be seen from the road.

The Edward Schmidt side was quite different. Here there was a large expanse of green lawn, with a white, gravel path winding thru it towards a gazebo (or summer house, as we called it), just visible on the brow of a hill, and then disappearing over the other side. There were no fairy creatures on this side but to follow the winding path over the hill and down again to the stream, out of sight from the

safety of Belrose Lane but in plain sight of any gardener who might be working there was to enjoy the pulsating thrill of dangerous adventure. It was like a safari thru Darkest Africa or Indian country. Once the intruder had reached the stream on the nether side of the hill, he was in comparative safety because here there were tall trees, evergreens and shrubbery where one could hide from the enemy; and if one continued far enough, he would come to the far property line and emerge in the familiar area of the Fenimore Dams, where there would be nothing more fearsome than the old Indian, Bill, with his two fat dogs, with whom he was on good terms.

Today, vandals would have destroyed all the little figures in Frederick's grotto and defiled Edward's gazebo, so that it would have been necessary for the brothers to screen off their properties from the prying eyes and physical deprivations of the neighborhood "darlings", by insurmountable, iron fences, but I do not recall any malicious damage to them in my boyhood days.

Altho, Edward Schmidt had bought his land from Father and was our next-door neighbor and although relations between the two gentlemen were always courteously correct and pleasantly cordial, there was never any intimacy between the two families. The heirs to the Schmidt Brewery fortune kept discretely to themselves and their huge dwellings, set well back from the road and nearly concealed by the surbaronial castles. We kids played with the McRonald (Edward's coachman) kids and we knew by sight his gardener, Tom Hobson, but the nearest we ever came to either of the "Lords of the Manor" was an occasional fleeting glimpse of them as they were whisked by in their carriages. Both men were stocky, wore small moustaches, and were always impeccably dressed, and I seem to recall that Frau Edward was an immense woman, but it was not until I was an adult that I got to speaking terms with the brothers. Even then, it was not much more than a polite greeting as we passed one another. In the late Twenties, I was admitted to the immense Edward Schmidt house for my one and only glimpse of its interior; but even then, I got no further than the lofty entrance hall. The occasion was an attempt by me to obtain a contribution from Mr. Schmidt to the Association Against the

Prohibition Amendment, of which I was then Treasurer of the Delaware County Chapter. It must have been shortly before dinner because Mr. Schmidt was clad in a dinner jacket. He received me courteously and we sat on stiff, high-backed chairs - from where I could get glimpses of a large, handsome dining room, set for dinner, and of an equally large, handsome drawing room - while I explained my errand. He informed me that the Schmidt Brewing Company could not afford any unfavorable publicity that might attach to a presumption of trying to buy legislation favorable to his business but that he would give me a "small" personal contribution; which he then proceeded to do.

On the day before the great house was razed - two generations later - my wife was one of many invited to inspect it, in anticipation of a public auction of china, furniture and bric-a-brac, most of which altho extremely handsome, were unsuitable for modern, small dwellings.

One of the pleasantest recollections of my childhood is the outdoor, gong clock on Frederick's place, that rang out on still nights its reassuring report of the passing time. I am not sure whether it sounded the half or quarter hours but its voice was frequent and dependable, and somehow contrived to give great comfort to a little boy lying awake in his bed in the corner of Richard and Gilbert's third floor, front room.

A far from comforting - but fortunately much rarer - voice of the night was the fire siren in Wayne. It was a horrible sound; a great, loud moan, as of a demon, that wavered up and down, carried by the breeze, now soft, now loud and ominous; and often set me to sobbing in bitter fear and horror. I would jump out of bed and

VISIT TO HISTORIC FURNACES

On Saturday, October 18, 1969, members of our Society were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morris at a picnic lunch, followed by a conducted tour of the Warwick and Isabella Furnaces in Chester County.

Warwick, on the country estate of the late Joseph Pugh on the Little French Creek near Nantmeal, is little more than a pile of stones today but it was an important arsenal for our Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Isabella (named for his wife, as so many of them were) was on the 1000 acre estate of the late William Potts, the last of the family of ironmongers of that name which gave the names to Pottsville, Pottstown and Potts Grove, is still standing - although largely roofless - and is located at Wyebrook on the upper reaches of the East Brandywine.

look in the direction from which the ghostly wail came, as tho expecting that there should be the scene of the calamity. And once - O, never-to-be-forgotten horror! - my watch was rewarded and fears confirmed, for there appeared on the horizon, in the very direction of the voice, a great wall of fire that mounted higher and ever higher while I stared in frozen fascination at the holocaust. I imagined that I could hear the crackling and spitting of the flames, as they leaped and subsided, then leaped again and lit the dark night with Hellish delight. Even after the flames finally ceased and the glow died away, I stood by the window, shivering and sobbing, expecting the fire to break out all over again. Next day, I learned that the Wayne Times building on the pike had burned to the ground, and most of the building next to it, in what was then reported to be the worst fire in Wayne's brief history.

After that, the friendly chime of the Schmidt's clock was doubly comforting but, even so, it was many a moon before the horror of the Wayne Times fire subsided in my memory and I was no longer alone in that big room, so far from Mother and M'Margret.

Between Lainshaw and the Edward Schmidt property, there was an iron fence of a type very common then but now almost extinct. It was a post and rail affair; the upright posts, about four feet high, standing about four feet apart and supporting three or four iron rails. The posts were flat and the rails round and about 3/4 inch in diameter. They lent an air of considerable distinction to a place but I suppose that today's prices would make them prohibitive to all but the very wealthy. Beyond this fence, Mr. Schmidt kept a small pasture for three or four Jersey cows which provided a certain bucolic charm to a community that was, even then, in the process of converting from a farming to a suburban, residential one. Beyond this pasture was a straight, back drive, leading from his stable to Belrose Lane and it was this straight-away that gave his gardner, Tom Hobson, a flying start for his daily gallop in his horse-drawn cart that so excited my childish admiration.

In April, 1917, Edward's daughter married a member of the nobility of Austria-Hungary, Baron Carl Czoernig von Czernhausen. I do not recall that any of the Montgomerys were invited to the wedding but the story that follows quickly got back to Father who relayed it to his children and other interested parties. On April 2nd, the United States declared war on Germany and its ally, Austria-Hungary. Just a day or two before the wedding, a couple of Secret Service men called on the father of the bride.

"Mr. Schmidt," they said, "you are harboring an enemy alien and we regret to inform you that we will have to intern him."

"What do you mean - ENEMY ALIEN! The baron will be my son-in-law in a couple of days. He's no enemy."

"We're very sorry, Mr. Schmidt. Our orders are to lock up all German and Austro-Hungarian nationals. We're at war, now, you know."

"Am I under suspicion, too? I am of German descent but my brother and I were born in this country and we're loyal Americans."

"Oh, no, Mr. Schmidt. We know that you've always been good American citizens. We've checked your records and you're perfectly clear."

"Look here," said the greatly disturbed brewer. "It's too late to cancel the wedding. Many guests have been invited and are on their way here from near and far. You say that you trust me. If I give my word that the Baron will never leave this place while we are at war with his country, will you allow this affair to proceed? I'll go bail for him."

The agents thought it over. Finally,

"Very well, Mr. Schmidt. We do trust you. But if your son-in-law ever leaves this estate, we'll have to arrest him and lock him up for the duration."

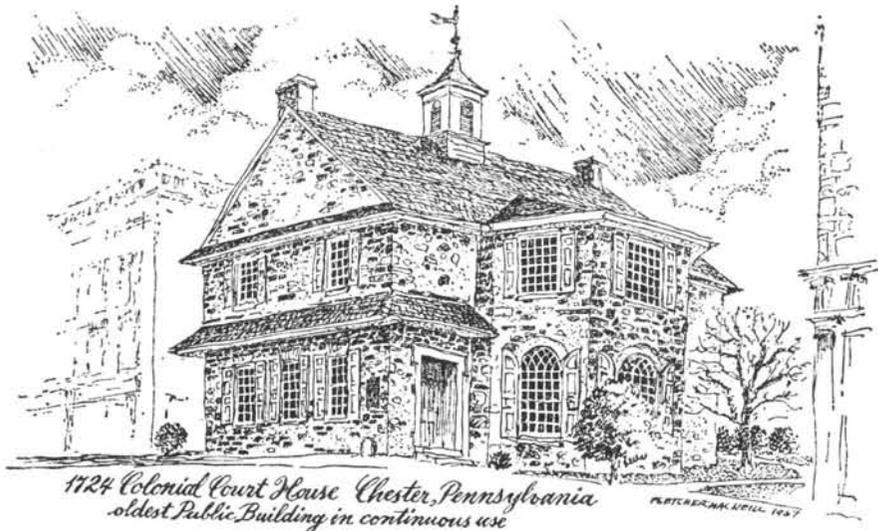
Mr. Schmidt was as good as his word and for the next year and a half (until November 11, 1918, at least) he was his son-in-law's jailer. The baron had the run of his large place but he never went off the grounds. After the war, he was taken into the firm and lived to become its president. His son, Mr. Carl von Coernig is now president of C. Schmidt and Sons, Inc. and his son, Freddy von Coernig is married to a great niece of mine and is employed by the brewery. In the Social Register, the name appears under C as Czoernig von Czernhausen but otherwise, the family is known by the simpler "von Czoernig".

After the death of the baroness, Edward Schmidt's daughter, the elderly Baron went to live with his son and daughter-in-law in Chester Springs, Pa.; the Schmidt estate in Radnor was sold to a real estate developer and the great house "Weltvreten" torn down.

So passed another relic of "The Golden Years".



HORWITZ HOME IN 1967



THE GREAT ROAD OF MARPLE

Mrs. William Lucas
December 4, 1969

Dressed as a Colonial Quaker Lady, Mrs. Lucas showed a series of colored slides of houses, old and modern, on or in the vicinity of the Great Road of Marple that ran from Chester to the Lancaster Turnpike on what was basically the present Route 320, popularly known as the Sproul Road. Many of these houses have been altered, enlarged or otherwise modified since the road was first built, early in the 16th Century; and many are doomed to obliteration in the path of the infamous "Blue Route".

The most famous, of course, is the Caleb Pusey home in Upland, built in 1683 just one year after Penn's landing; and this is where the "tour" began. This is believed to be the earliest surviving house of an English settler in the state and the only surviving one in his province visited by Wm. Penn. Pusey was agent and manager of Penn's grist and saw mill which he established for the benefit of the colonists, immediately upon arrival.

The Caleb Pusey House is in Upland, on the Chester Creek, and strictly speaking not on the Great Road of Marple but on the King's Highway to Maryland. The 1724 Court House in Chester might be said to be the Southern anchor of the Marple Road. Mrs. Lucas showed several pictures of it. This is the oldest building devoted to public uses in the State of Pa. and pos-

sibly in the U.S. It antedates Independence Hall by ten years and Faneul Hall in Boston by 18. In its belfry is the original bell that rang for the accession of Geo. III in 1760 and for our independence in 1776. In 1786, the county seat moved to West Chester and in 1798 the county was divided and this old building served as Court House for the new Delaware County until Media was chosen as being more central.

Mrs. Lucas told an amusing story of a conversation that she had while photographing the exterior. Three colored boys came along and began clowning, saying "Take my picture, Lady. Take my picture." She explained that she was taking pictures of old houses only and then asked if they knew the history of this building.

"Sure we do," was the prompt reply. "This house is where William Penn spent his first night after he landed in America."

From the Old Courthouse, the pictorial tour proceeded in a generally Northerly direction, with exterior and interior shots of the Joseph Sharples House (1700), the Thomas Leiper Mansion (1785), "Lapidea", the James Leiper house (1818) which became the home of Pennsylvania's Governor Wm. C. Sproul (for whom the road was renamed), the Jacob Simcock home (1695), the Sharples Dining Hall at Swarthmore College (1964), the Samuel Leiper home

(1696), Thomas Massey House (1696) at Lawrence Park, Broomall, which was recently bought by a descendant, Lawrence M. C. Smith of Germantown and given to Marple Township with the agreement that it be restored within ten years. After that, there was an exterior shot of the Tudor-style Strawbridge Mansion, now empty, and then many of the interior of the former Anthony J. Drexel Mansion, which in the later part of the 19th Century was perhaps the most magnificent of the many ornate mansions of the Phila Main

Line area and is now occupied by the St. Aloysius Academy.

The pictorial tour closed with some interior shots of the residence of our energetic secretary, Mrs. Robert I. (Kady) Cummin, which, while not a very old house, does contain many excellent examples of old furniture. Mrs. Lucas concluded her interesting lecture by saying, "Altho it actually lies a little beyond the northern terminus of the Old Road of Marple, it seems appropriate that our tour should end here."

ANTIQUÉ DOLLS Mrs. Frances Walker

On Wednesday evening, April 8, 1970, Miss Frances Walker addressed the Radnor Historical Society in the Community Room of the Main Line Federal Savings and Loan Association. Her subject was "Antique Dolls".

Mrs. Walker had with her 32 ancient dolls of assorted sizes and make: China dolls, made by Jumeau in Germany be-

tween 1840 and 1873, with cloth hands and hairdos made from clay moulds; Bisque dolls made by Steiner in France until 1900; Papier mache dolls made by the Pennsylvania Dutch (flirting dolls and walker dolls); Papier mache dolls lined with linen, made by Chase of Rhode Island and Greiner of Philadelphia; and wax dolls made by Ellery Thorp.



PENN GASKILL HOUSE

"HARFORD" — (1880 - 1970)

Phyllis C. Maier

(On February 11, 1970, Mrs. James S. Maier addressed the Radnor Historical Society on the history of the Harford Estate, in anticipation of its public showing by the Philadelphia Vassar Scholarship Fund. It was a delightful and informative talk but, by reason of its considerable length, it will be possible to reproduce only parts of it here.)

In 1879, Judge John Innes Clark Hare bought property in Radnor and engaged Mr. Allen Evans, of Furness and Evans, as architect. By the end of the year 1880, "Harford" had been completed and was occupied the following Spring. Judge Hare's chief reason for acquiring a country place was to provide a healthy environment for his grandchildren and his widowed daughter-in-law, for "Harford" was run as a farm until 1943, providing milk and vegetables for two families, and all the hay

and pasturage for three cows and several horses.

Each year in May the whole family, consisting of Judge and Mrs. Hare, their daughter-in-law Emily Power Beale Hare and her four children, Willing, Esther, Horace and Truxton, moved from their 22nd Street houses to Radnor, where they stayed until late in October when the open fires and the coal range in the kitchen were no longer adequate and they were forced to return to the centrally heated town houses. The farmer, of course, remained, taking care of the place and the animals and sending the milk to town each day by train.

When Judge Hare first knew it, Radnor was named "Morgan's Corner" for the Morgan family who worked the farm near an earlier station established there by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad when its



HARFORD

tracks curved through the countryside on the higher ground to the north of the present station. Designed for horses to pull the coaches on the tracks, the avoidance of grade rises had been more important than the avoidance of curves. New tracks had been completed by 1875.

Morgan's Corner, its hotel, store-post office, school and a few dwellings, were left behind, a short distance from the new "Radnor" station, and the railroad absorbed some of the land it held on the south side of the tracks, which it had been using as a drovers' yard. It continued to use the pumping station there.

The railroad officials planned this stop at what must have been a busy crossroads since the days of the Welsh settlers, the crossing of the road connecting Ithan and Chester with King of Prussia, and the road to Matson's Ford on the Schuylkill River. The building now used for doctors' offices, bearing the date 1768, was probably one of the many at this intersection.

When Judge Hare picked Radnor for his summer home, he was moving into an almost completely farming area. The railroads had been trying to raise interest in the suburban areas they served. The Pennsylvania RR was promoting its summer hotels and encouraging city dwellers to enjoy the more "salubrious" climate of the country.

John Innes Clark Hare was born in 1816. He became a Philadelphia judge in the District Court in 1851 and was its president judge when transferred to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of which he was later named President. He was re-elected in 1878 and continued to serve until 1900. During some of this period he was a Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania and was one of its Trustees from 1858 until 1868. He was also Vice President of the Law and Order League.

In 1842 he married Esther Cox Binney, the daughter of another lawyer, Horace Binney, the man who, in the 1840's, argued and won the famous case for Girard College against Daniel Webster who represented Stephen Girard's nephews.

During the Civil War, Judge Hare and George H. Baker brought together the men who organized the Union League in 1862. It was to be a non-partisan, non-political body, to uphold Lincoln and the fight to preserve the Union. He was dedicated to the abolition of slavery.

His death came after his wife's in 1905. The family continued to use "Harford" only as a summer residence until 1916 when the three furnaces were installed and Mrs. Horace Binney Hare and her daughter, Miss Esther Hare, made it their year-round home. By then, Truxton had married, Willing was working in Washington and Horace was in the army.

During the first World War, Mrs. Hare headed a group of 40 ladies who met every day to make bandages and surgical dressings. They worked in the log cabin at the end of the lawn and, during the winter, depended on the log fire to keep them warm. The log cabin which was built in 1901 by Truxton Hare, the University of Pennsylvania's famous football player, no longer belongs to "Harford" but forms part of the adjacent property.

Miss Esther Hare was the last of the family to live at "Harford". She came there when she was about six years old and stayed until her death in 1967.

"Harford" was a gentleman's house, in contrast to the farmhouses in Radnor. It was the second house in the area to be designed by an architect, and the firm employed - Furness, Evans & Co. - was one of the most important. (Note: At this point, Mrs Maier gave a long dissertation on the architecture of the period and other notable buildings designed by this firm.)

Some additions were made in 1928, but these did not affect the architect's primary conception of this stately house on its hillside.

Mr. James C. Massey, an executive of the National Park Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, of the United States Department of the Interior, has most kindly supplied the appended photographs which he took in February, 1966, while Miss Hare was still living at "Harford". Although he considers the house "a very fine one" and hopes it will be preserved, it was not recorded by the Historic American Building Survey.

As Miss Hare told others, he believes that Allen Evans was probably the responsible architect. G. W. Ensinger was the contractor, and the cost of the house, Mr. Massey tells us, was \$12,000.

We appreciate "Harford's" facade when we realize the extravagant ornamentation indulged in at the period. It was built of stone with frame verge boards and a limited amount of the popular "stick" work. The odd little porch off a second-floor room, the many-sized windows and the irregularities of its slated roof, peaks and dormers, all seem balanced by the great trees whose size and beauty must have already been a consideration when the site was chosen for the house. Perhaps Judge Hare's major consideration, however, was the magnificent view down the valley, through the Gulph, to the distant hills beyond Conshohocken.

As one wound up the long driveway through the woods and into the open area of pasture and lawns, one must have been impressed by the dignity of the house, given further altitude by the few steps one mounted to the level of the porch. Rising

to a tall three stories, the house was built, typically, with high ceilings in the front, while the kitchen area, and maids' section above, had lower ceilings and narrower rooms.

The balustraded porch reached the length of the house and around to the sides, roofed to protect from the sun which was considered so dangerous.

Passing through the double doors, whose upper half was glass with ornamental metalwork, one entered the large hall and was confronted by the grand stairway circling up to the third floor with odd-spaced windows along the way, its ornate newel posts and bannisters of natural turned oak. Very likely the hall's pine wainscoting was its natural color and darkened through the years. (It can be seen unpainted in the closet under the stairway.) Later the hall was painted a light color. Glass doors led to the den, while sliding doors made it possible to close off the drawing room on the right when occasion demanded. A personal elevator to the third floor was installed in the stair well for Miss Hare's use in later years.

The drawing room was adorned by an elaborate walnut mantel overhanging its fireplace. The surrounding tiles (unfortunately now vandalized) had a mosaic pattern with two picture tiles at the lower corners. Above was a large looking glass with a gold leafed frame.

Far larger was the dining room which had been almost doubled in 1928, partly to accommodate an additional bathroom above. At that time a fifteen foot window of small leaded panes gave it, too, a magnificent view of the valley to the Schuylkill.

The den also had a tiled fireplace. It was somewhat darkened when the porch around it was enclosed with glass walls to effect a greenhouse-sun porch. It is possible that the Hares had a greenhouse of the property, located below the present garage, as this is shown on an atlas in 1908. But if so, it was not continued for long.

When the addition was made, space behind the den was added so that a downstairs lavatory could be installed, as well as a workroom for the indoor gardening and flower arranging.

There were long shutters on the exterior of the main floor to cover its English doors and full-length windows with glass transoms, while upstairs many-hinged smaller shutters on the inside usually lay folded into the deep window recesses.

The rear section included an ante-room to the pantry, a laundry with three tubs, and a maids sitting room. There was also a back porch by which one reached the cold room where ice was brought from the hexagonal house built on the steep ravine behind the kitchen quarters.

Every winter ice was cut from the Mott's pond on Lower Gulph Road and carried up to this building, to be stored between layers of sawdust. Milk, butter, eggs and other perishables were stored here.

In the kitchen a coal range was maintained which, in addition to providing heat, warmed water for kitchen and laundry purposes. Two electric stoves were added later.

The cellar is a maze of pipes, ducts, stone supporting walls, heaters and coal bins. Three heaters were installed when the family moved to "Harford" as a year-round home in 1916, and every available area was then transformed into coal bins for the many varieties of coal which the furnaces, the stove and the bucket-a-day required. There was also a workbench area and cupboards for preserves.

Although closets were scarce throughout the house, there was storage space under the broad window seats and in numerous cupboards and shelving. Two closets, evidently afterthoughts, were installed later in the spaces between the lathings in the walls. Numerous bookshelves were built, particularly in the upper floors - so many, indeed, that it appeared more space was given to books than to clothing.

However, one large storage room on the second floor made up for any lack of closets in the bedrooms. This could now be called a "walk-in" room with "walk-in" closets.

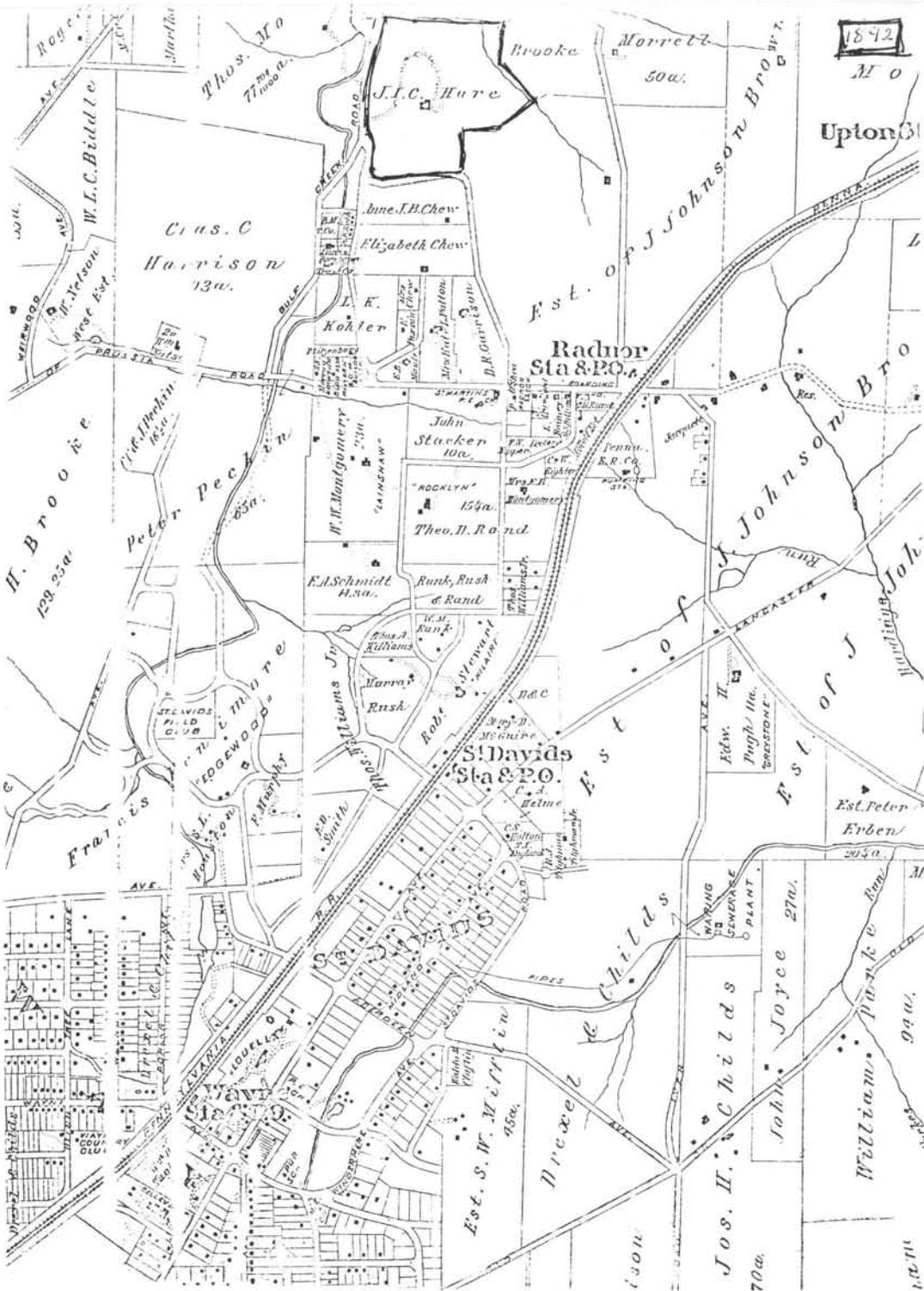
The bedrooms were spacious with wide windows, to present unending beauty and fresh air. On the second floor three of the four front rooms had fireplaces, while a special electrical heating unit was installed in the nursery, a long room over the kitchen. There were two metal fire escapes to protect the front and rear sections.

The area Judge Hare planned for his grandchildren on the third floor contained large rooms with even longer views from its windows and so large a bathroom that it was reminiscent of another Evans house of 1880, in which the double doors Mr. Evans had installed for the children's third floor bathroom led to so huge a room it became known as "the ballroom". A big cupboard here contained drawers for each of the grandchildren with his initials, and on some the notation: "Soldiers - please do not touch."

Separating the back from the front, and the children from the adults, were three doors, padded with leather on both sides, silent evidence of the noisy, lively children living at "Harford" so much of its life.

The farmer's house must have been built at about the same time as the main house, since a caretaker would have been essential. And is now being used by a family.

Unfortunately the barn which was built



at the same time as the house was soon destroyed by fire. As it had been located in the woods below the main house, it was lucky that the house did not catch fire as well. No doubt this is why the second barn, built in the late 1880's, was located at a distance from the woods and house. It's variety of stonework indicates that it may have been built on the foundations of some other structure, or else added to, over the years. The location must have been more convenient to the pasturage. Situated on a steep hill, it gave access to two levels, the upper level, which accommodated the carriages and the carriage and riding horses, and the lower, which provided the cow stable and storage space for farm equipment. The hay loft was on a floor above the main floor. Not too much later the Hare's automobiles were kept here.

The grounds tell of their owner's interest in nature. Lovely specimens of gum, oak and beach trees were planted or given space to develop. Evergreens already there were nurtured and new ones started. Rhododendron surrounded the house.

Judge Hare planted two long lines of hemlock on either side of the driveway

leading to Hare's Lane. In spite of constant grooming, the hedges gradually encroached on the width of the road. Rather than destroy the trees a new road was built to replace the driveway.

Judge Hare built gravel paths through the grounds and enjoyed taking walks on the zig-zag paths through the hilly wooded section which had been left in its natural state.

"Harford's" Future

Following an overwhelming vote for an Open Space bond issue, Radnor Township last year acquired two properties; 100 acres along Darby Creek and the "Harford" estate.

The township Commissioners have not decided upon its permanent use. They have many requests from many Radnor groups, seeking to use it for a golf course, skating rink, art exhibits or theatre but traffic and limitation of use to a few make these unacceptable. At present there are no funds for improvements and their hope is to maintain it as well as the Hares did, to protect it, and to keep it available to anyone in the township, if possible without charge.



JOHNSON HOUSE IN 1967

SOME RECENT ACCESSIONS

- Richard W. Barringer:
Pamphlet: *This Is the Main Line*, 1955
Snapshots and clippings on the 250th anniversary of the Radnor Meeting
Collection of printed matter and exhibits on the Barringer Meteor Crater
- John Brooke:
Magazine: the *Black and White*, Vol. 12, No. 5, 1913
Miscellaneous clippings.
- Mrs. G. W. Case:
Book: Godey's *Lady's Book*, Jan.-June, 1846.
Furniture: bedroom set made in Philadelphia c. 1840.
- Mrs. Herbert S. Casey:
Telephone Book, Philadelphia and Vicinity 1907.
- Mrs. R. I. Cummin:
Books: Sturt, *The Wheelwright Shop. Who's Who in Delaware County*, 1926
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Carr, Perils Named and Unnamed. Hodgkin, Country Clergy.
Sipes, *Pennsylvania Railroad Historical and Descriptive*, 1875.
Robbins, *The Eighteenth-Century Commonwealthman.*
- Pennsylvania Marriages, Volume II.*
Pamphlets: *Marple's Heritage*, Miscellaneous issues of *Quaker History*.
Full set of Tredyffrin-Easttown History Club publications.
- China: dinner plate with illustration of Baptist Institute for Christian Workers (South Roberts Road, Radnor Township).
- Miss Elinor Curwen:
Germantown Carriage
Wheat cradle
Sleigh
Childrens' wagon in the form of a small Conestoga Wagon.
Water color painting of a Radnor bridge c. 1870.
Photographs: Villa Nova Railroad Station, "Glenays," St. Edmund's Home for Crippled Children.
- Francis James Dallett: reprint of Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike map c. 1790.
- Mrs. Henry Ecroyd: Doll house made and furnished in Philadelphia c. 1870.
- O. Louis Ehmann, Jr.: inkstand, pens, pen-wipers.
Books: *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia*, 2 vols., 1853.
Washington and the Generals of the Revolu-

tion, 2 vols., 1847.
Wilson, *Outline of History*, 1872.
Scholar's Companion, 1851.
A Compendious History of Rome, vol. I, Philadelphia, 1797.

- Framed Wallace Nutting pictures (2)
Miscellaneous newspapers.
Eleutherian Mills: Catalogue of Radnor Historical Society business records.
Edward L. Forstall: collection of newspapers. Books on U.S. naval history. (2)
Edward H. P. Fronfield: photograph of Dillon's Store.
Pamphlet: *Wayne and St. Davids*
Mrs. H. Paul Gant: two antique dolls, one a bride doll with trousseau.
Mrs. William Koller: century old lamp post.
Herman Lengel: cherry picker iron pot
Mrs. James S. Maier: pamphlet *Harford* (typescript)
John L. Mather: Medal presented to Thomas Mather for his stallion "Radnor," 1879.
Miss Isabella Auld McKnight: copy of ease-
- ment for telephone poles across the Finley property, 1903.
Horace B. Montgomery: Book, Coxe, *Legal Philadelphia*.
Antique hats (3).
Miss F. Neail Randall: Lund's London Lever for Drawing Corks.
Frederick R. Sayen: photograph of Miss Mary Farrel's School (Wayne), 1890.
L. Cheyney Smith: Book, Benjamin H. Smith's *Atlas of Delaware County*, 1880.
Robert H. Smith: Ph.D. thesis, *Political Attitudes and Practices of the Residents in an Upper Class Suburban Community* (Radnor)
Dr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Wentzel: scrapbook of Richardanna Harrison Hale.
Mrs. Robert W. A. Wood: porcelain invalid feeder
white china fruit bowl
antique black candlestick
Duncan Phyfe table (loan)
obituary of Mrs. J. Ballangee Cox
scrapbook on the Schultz flying machine
papers on the Valley Forge
photograph of the G. W. Schultz house



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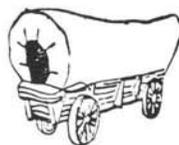
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