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Headquarters and Museum

THE FINLEY HOUSE

113 WEST BEECH TREE LANE
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA 19087

Visitors Cordially Welcome, Telephone MUrray 8-2668

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IN MEMORIAM



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The Finley House is open to the public on
Tuesday and Saturday afternoons,
2-5 P.M.

KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN (1918-1988)

Katherine Hewitt Cummin knew more about the history of Radnor than most of us, though she would have been too modest to say so. Like a true historian, she wrote the definitive book on the subject. **A Rare and Pleasing Thing: Radnor, Demography and Development** was published in 1977, a labor of love produced over the years of Kady's association with the Radnor Historical Society.

In 1961 Kady's husband, Robert, was invited to join the Board of Directors of the Radnor Historical Society. Miss Caroline Robbins was president. Jim Dallett was secretary. Even our benefactress, Miss E. Dorothy Finley was a member of the board at that time.

The following year Bob Cummin was elected Secretary of the Board. In 1963 when Bob took on the additional responsibilities as editor of our annual **Bulletin**, Kady contributed her first article for publication in the **Bulletin**. In her article, **The Radnor Township Pool Book**, we can catch a glimpse of her affinity for historical research. Enthusiastically she described "the most extraordinary gift" to the Radnor Historical Society of the earliest known book of Radnor Township records dating back to 1765.

The hours Kady spent combing old deed books and tracing family genealogies are evident in her numerous articles printed through the years in our **Bulletin: The Center of Radnor, The Blacks in Radnor before 1850, The Early Inns and Innkeepers of Radnor, John Pechin's Diary and The Matlack House**. Lucille Lewis Simler noted in her 1971 **Bulletin** article, "Mrs. Cummin and I have long

searched for information about the Iddings tract... Perhaps I can best illustrate the importance of original documents as material upon which the local historian can build a history for Radnor by describing one problem which appeared in the Montgomrey material. It concerns the will of Samuel Miles of Radnor, recorded in 1708. Someone, in copying the will into the Will Book, wrote *Hill* for *Still*: 'I give unto my wife the use of my *Hill* for life...' Will Books are more accessible than original wills, so someone else, in making an abstract from the will book, merely made a reasonable correction and wrote *Mill*.'

Kady had a good sense of humor and thrived upon historical enigmas of this sort.

Following in her husband Bob's footsteps, she was elected Secretary of the Board in 1965, and served for ten years, devoting a considerable amount of her time and energy researching old letters, documents and maps of Radnor for her numerous lectures which eventually evolved into a ten-week course on History for the Main Line School Night.

Kady established a reputation for being an expert on Radnor's history and was often called upon for advice. "Queries on people or property come in increasing numbers from all over the country," she noted. She always had a nice way of assuring everyone that she was personally interested in their problems.

Not surprisingly Kady was elected Vice President of the R.H.S. Board in 1978. And upon Dorothy Therman's retirement, Kady became President of the Board in 1982.

Even in the face of greater responsibilities, she maintained the twinkle in her sense of humor. In her President's Letter in 1983 she recounted an amusing mishap. "The Society was represented at the various ceremonies celebrating Pennsylvania's tercentenary, including the re-enactment of William Penn's land at Upland (Chester), which went smoothly enough. The fact that Penn later became separated from his transportation led to a nightmare for the actor as he tried to make scheduled landings at other places on the Delaware."

Kady had a sharp mind for details and an indefatigable memory.

For those who did not have the pleasure of knowing her personally I will quote some excerpts from her obituary which appeared Dec. 20, 1988 in **The Philadelphia Inquirer**.

"Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., she grew up in Greenwich, CT, and was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Smith College in 1939. Upon graduation, she taught history at the Greenwich Academy." Kady once confessed that she had always wanted to become a lawyer like her father, but he quietly disapproved.

"In the 1950's, Mrs. Cummin was elected Old Greenwich representative to the Greenwich Town Meeting." Kady's interest in politics was ongoing. When she and her husand Bob and their four daughters moved from Greenwich CT to Villanova, PA in 1959, Kady joined the League of Women Voters, and served as Judge of Elections in Radnor.

"Active in numerous historical organizations, Mrs. Cummin published works including **A Rare and Pleasing Thing: Radnor, A Connecticut Militia General: Gold Selleck Silliman, and Historic Wayne**."

In fact Kady had a special affection for Connecticut and maintained her membership in many CT historical organizations. The Antiquarian Society, The Stamford Genealogical Society, The Stonington... and North Stonington Societies were among her favorites. Twenty years after the Cummins moved to PA, Kady produced **A Connecticut General: Gold Selleck Silliman** by invitation from the Bicentennial Commission of Connecticut.

"She was also active in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

Kady was very familiar with their archives at 13th and Walnut Sts. in Philadelphia. She also frequented the archives of the Chester County Historical Society and the Delaware, Montgomry and Bucks County Courthouses.

"She served as genealogist for the Society of Mayflower Descendants and belonged to the Heritage Commission of Delaware County."

Kady was a recognized leader in her field of historical research.

"She received a special award from the Pennsylvania State Society of the Colonial Dames, XVII Century for her activities as an author, lecturer and dedicated historian."

"Mrs. Cummin was President of the PA Chapter of the Colonial Dames of America."

Regrettably she was obliged to resign while in office due to her illness.

There were many who wished that she could have lived to be a hundred years old.

"Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit," she translated for me once. "Perhaps it will delight you to remember former times."

by Joyce T. Whidden

IN A MEMORIAM TO KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN

WHEREAS, KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN served as a director of the RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY from 1965 to 1986, and President of the Society from 1982 to 1985, in which capacities she nurtured, guided, and led the Society with her infinite grace, common sense, and devotion to scholarly excellence in the pursuit of knowledge of the past as a lamp unto the future; and

WHEREAS, KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN applied her indefatigable energies and inexhaustible knowledge of historical resources to expand the knowledge of Radnor Township for the benefit of all through her published works in the **Bulletin** of the Radnor Historical Society, and most particularly through the publication of **"A Rare and Pleasing Thing: Radnor, Demography (1798) and Development"**; and

WHEREAS, KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN departed this life on December 17, 1988;

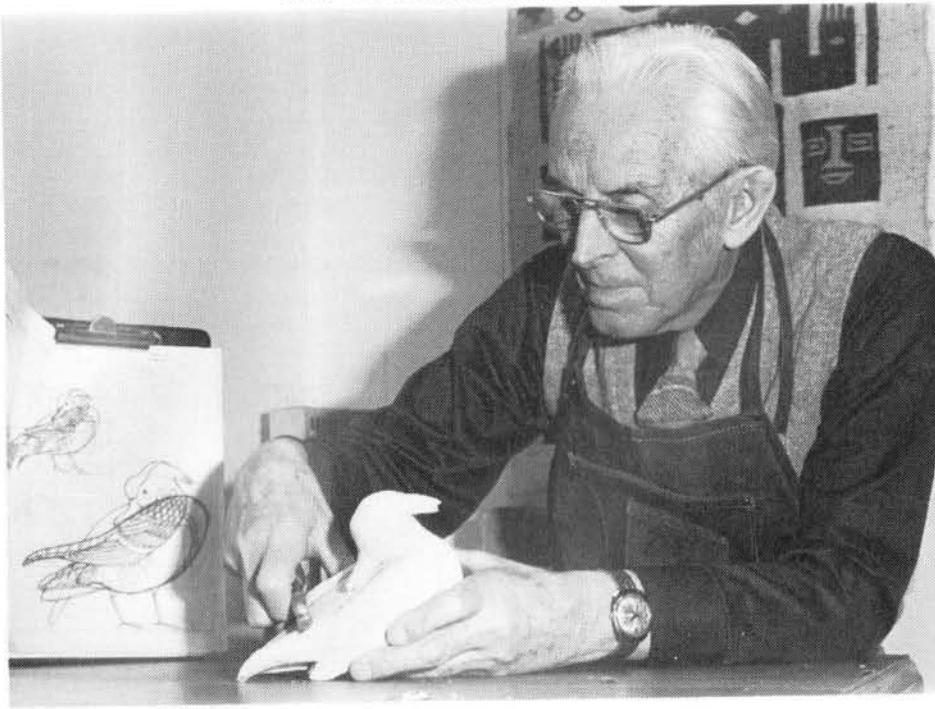
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY DOES HEREBY memorialize the enormous devotion of KATHERINE HEWITT CUMMIN to the mission and message of the Society, her gracious leadership, her wise counsel, and her inexhaustible energies and insight and direction which she provided to the Society through her many years of leadership, mourns her departure as a public loss and directs that the Secretary of the Society inscribe in its minutes this tribute to her memory and provide a copy thereof to her family.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Secretary of the RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY by order of the Board of Directors sets his hand and the Seal of the Society this ninth day of January, 1989.

J. Bennett Hill, Jr.
Secretary

(Ed. Note: The above resolution was passed unanimously by the Radnor Historical Society Board of Directors on January 9, 1989 and given to Robert and Dana Cummin by George William Smith, President of the Society, on February 10, 1989.)

IN MEMORIAM



HERBERT S. HENDERSON 1900-1987

Herb could have been called a "man for all seasons." He was first a draftsman, working for the firm of Day and Zimmerman. He earned his professional engineers license at Drexel Institute in the 1930's. Then he joined the consulting and engineering firm of Louis T. Klauder. He was made a partner in 1945.

His work projects with the firm were varied and challenging, often involving travel. His particular forte was designing the electrical system of a plant or structure. This he did for both the Walt Whitman and Benjamin Franklin Bridges, as well as the Chemistry Lab at Princeton University. At Winterthur he designed the air conditioning system. During World War II he was occupied with work on the Mojave Desert for the armed forces.

The ingenuity and talent that were part of his work-a-day world were around during his time off the job. One activity flowed into another. With his great participation in the Boy Scouts, there followed camping and a love of nature. Later, it was mountain climbing.

He was a member of St. Martins Church where he served as a vestryman. He belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

For a man so adroit in making and fixing things, his retirement in 1969 offered new horizons and challenges. He began to whittle and paint all kinds of birds, many of which appeared in an exhibit of his work at the Spread Eagle Village Art Gallery. Lecian von Bernuth, who purchased a pair of his birds from the gallery, was enthusiastic over their being both decorative and colorful.

In 1970 Herb followed through with one of his life long interests— history—and joined the Radnor Historical Society. His views and influence were felt while serving on the Board. He was the one person one could count on to be optimistic

and maintain his unique sense of humor. There were numerous ideas but he looked beyond to an unseen space called vision.

One day I was wondering out loud what could be done about the rag taggle old sign that said "Open". It was put outside the door of The Finley House. Herb heard and said, "I'll make one." Little did I know that he was a sign maker of such skill. Not long afterwards, a long, thin sign appeared. The lettering was the work of a professional. The surprise, however, came when looking closer, I saw that the spaces between the numerals had all been whittled. He and artist Arthur Edrop had made the colonial theme signs for Radnor Township in the early 1930's.

It was in his 86th year that Herb noted a concern to the Board about artifacts that had no home and the general, unorganized state of the file room in the Finley House. At the next meeting, he presented a six page plan and detailed blueprint drawing of a renovated file room with space for new shelves and cabinets including a curators desk. Herb's designs were carried out. This concurred with what his wife said of him, "He didn't hesitate to try most anything if interested." A campaign fund was conducted and the end result was the equivalent of a new room, functional and a pleasure to the eye. Herb saw the completion of his visionary gift to the Society.

by Carol Creutzburg

(Ed. Note: Carol Creutzburg is presently on the Board of Directors of the Radnor Historical Society. Herbert Henderson, about whom she is writing, was an active member of the Board from 1970 until his death in 1987.)



Herb Henderson's design for the file room, Finley House

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The past year found the Society striving to maintain the collection, the Finley and Wagon Houses, and our spacious lawns and planting in good condition. Continuing maintenance requires considerable volunteer time and more funds than the Society receives annually. In the fall, the Board of Directors decided to ask Society members for contributions to a 1988-89 capital fund campaign. Our last capital fund drive took place three years ago. We are very appreciative of the good response by members of the Society and others to this request for funds. Almost \$3,000 has been received to date.

A direct mailing to residents of both North and South Wayne to inform them of the Radnor Historical Society's unique presence in one of Radnor Township's oldest buildings gained some new members. They received a copy of the new pamphlet which was produced last summer by the Society's secretary. Mr. Russ Morgan of Main Line Printing printed one thousand copies of the pamphlet at no charge.

A consultant has been hired to help the Society establish goals and identify special projects for funding by foundations and corporations. The Board of Directors is working closely with the consultant to develop a wish list which includes everything from a copier to a part-time curator/archivist. The ultimate goal is improved service to township residents and enhanced fulfillment of our charter as an educational institution.

We were saddened by the death of Katherine H. Cummin in December. Kady was president of the Society from 1982 to 1985, and a director since 1965. A well-known historian, she wrote numerous articles and made frequent speeches. Her book, "**Radnor, a Rare and Pleasing Thing**" traces the early history of the township. The Society greatly regrets her passing. The Cummin family has directed that contributions in memory of Kady may be sent to the Katherine Hewitt Cummin Memorial Fund of the Radnor Historical Society.

Mr. Herbert Henderson, longtime member of the Society and of the Board of Directors, died in April. Herb was a professional engineer by vocation. His handiwork is in evidence throughout Finley House and the Brooks Wagon House. He contributed maps, signs, and other graphics as well as articles for the **Bulletin**. The Board has directed that his planning and guidance for the renovated file/workroom be acknowledged with a plaque bearing his name.

On an October Sunday, the 40th anniversary of the Society was celebrated on the lawn of Finley House headquarters. Radiant sunshine and fall foliage enhanced the setting. Representatives of several neighboring historical societies including Haverford, Newtown, Tredyffrin-Easttown, and Delaware County came to join us in celebration of our first forty years.

George William Smith

HORACE TRUMBAUER IN VILLANOVA

by Frederick Platt

(Ed. Note: Mr. Platt is writing a book, **The Architecture of Horace Trumbauer**, on which this article is based. This is the third of his three installments on Trumbauer's works in Radnor Township.)

Thomas of Villanova gave his name to more than the college founded by the Augustinians in 1842. Soon the railroad that bisects the campus established a station called Villanova, then the post office went and did likewise, until a considerable suburb along the Main Line bore the name of the 16th-century Spanish saint. Lawrence T. Paul owned a Victorian house that survives as Simpson Hall on the expanded grounds of Villanova University. In 1893 he had architect Horace Trumbauer (1868-1938) add a greenhouse to the property north of Lancaster Pike east from Spring Mill Road. A low base of brick supported glass framed in metal until the long structure toward one end changed into the furnace room where walls rose all the way to solid roof with dormer on either side. If standing today, the greenhouse would be seen on the lawn in front of a recent building called O'Dwyer Hall. Lawrence Paul's brother James would prove a patron much more munificent, as shown by his estate (now Cabrini College) nearby in Radnor.

Horace Trumbauer often repeated his suburban dwellings at discreet distances but in 1911 went so far as to erect two from his "standard" series of Georgian mansions only a mile apart. While his Bryn Mawr residence for Theodore W. Cramp was receiving its finishing touches, he undertook another at Villanova for Herbert S. Darlington. Nevertheless this one became a house unto itself by augmenting the overall layout and incorporating details from other styles. At rear his customary H-plan appears to have been retained but at front come forward two further wings that take up the flared gables containing octagonal windows from their unaligned counterparts on the reverse. Except for a big square that lights the staircase within the intermediate projection at left, the windows near the middle are mainly conventional, yet the front door sits handsomely inside a splayed surround where unadorned moldings line its Romanesque arch.

Off the right (west) end of the house extends the complex kitchen wing while on the left a blunt extension has windows downstairs with round tops and upstairs stretched behind wooden columns. Like the windows, the roof grows increasingly flamboyant as it moves farther outward. Unusual for this architect, a flat section of large size lies hidden at the center, a seeming expedient so that the roof does not grow overly high. Of multicolored slates randomly assorted, the visible roof has a French feel as do the chimneys of two conjoined stacks leading to massive tops, but the national style never existed that Trumbauer could not find a way to gallicize.

Stately rooms on the first floor encircle the long hall, oak-paneled with luxurious floor of red and black tile in minute arrangements. Most spectacular feature of the residence inside or out is the English Renaissance staircase, three-sided with spiral balustrades leading to posts richly carved that uphold baskets of fruit. Flush with the driveway at front, the house at rear looks out from a stone-walled terrace where opposing flights of steps descend astride a fountain indented into the wall before which a grassy landing sends a final flight down to the great lawn. West

from the house stands that 1912 stable, L-shaped with the wing for the hired help joined to that for the animals at a roof swooping from a massive cube of a brick chimney in clasping buttresses. Pierced by an open passage midway, the barn wing bears a cupola that answers the chimney, while underneath in the stone base a two-car garage foretells things to come.

Almonbury House was how Darlington called his mansion but the next owner, George A. Brooke, preferred Islefield because the estate occupied the whole triangle bordered by Mill Road, Ithan Avenue, and Conestoga Road, which then ran closer to the house. Was it Brooke who coated residence and stable with stucco, which does not seem the original material, probably stone? At any rate he definitely added the dining porch in 1919, a single room (now split into four to make an apartment) beneath a hip roof linked to the existing structure by an oval passage mirrored on the inner side opposite three pairs of French windows on the outer. Following another private ownership, the landscape by Oglesby Paul (1877-1915) got divided when other homes appeared and the stable was converted to an independent dwelling. The mansion became a nursing home named Haverford House, next the headquarters of the Vanguard School. Since 1973 it has belonged to the American Missionary Fellowship, which during its previous 150 years as the American Sunday School Union had built up a fascinating history all its own.

Repeatedly relying on brick Georgian to produce impressive residences on a budget, Horace Trumbauer could also combine the material and style to bring forth mansions of the greatest size and splendor, among which certainly ranks Ardrossan. Since their marriage in 1902, Robert Leaming Montgomery and the former Charlotte Hope Binney Tyler had lived in rental properties but once they established their Villanova estate and the residence from 1911-13 was inspired by that of her brother, since 1907 her husband's partner in the law firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler. That house had followed closer upon a wedding because George W. Elkins, when his daughter Stella married George F. Tyler, had the architect design them a brick Georgian residence within the family compound in Elkins Park which already contained two Trumbauer mansions built for her father and grandfather. Identical balustrades can be traced from George Elkins's house to George Tyler's to Robert Montgomery's. Later on will be seen many more Trumbauer's connections.

Ardrossan takes its name (with the accent on the middle syllable) from the Scottish port near Ayrshire which the Montgomeys claim for their ancestral home. Still the specific model for the mansion stood in the English county of Surrey until a fire in 1933. In 1906 had architect Ernest Newton (1856-1922) commenced Ardenrun Place for Woolf Barnato, a driver of racing cars. Several journals published the residence but Trumbauer almost assuredly became aware of it from the 21 January 1911 issue of **Country Life** to which he subscribed. From his prototype he took over the basic form and fenestration of the central block and projecting wings, the idea of brickwork divided by stone cornice, stringcourse, and watertable between even-faced quoins, and the brilliant dormers in the shape of Palladian windows.

Translating a historic edifice is one thing but swiping a five-year-old design would be shameful had not Trumbauer—as only he could—improve on the original. Principally these changes were needed to increase Ardrossan to a size much more monumental. Now the downstairs windows sitting on smooth slabs of stone must curve their tops for the keystones to reach the stringcourse while the

rectangular windows upstairs float within their brick surroundings. Lost in the enlargement had to be some charming features like the octagonal lantern from the roof or the half-circle portico from the gardenfront. Hips on the wing roofs get strengthened to pediments containing round windows derived from those carved by William Emmett (c1641-c1700) for Hampton Court. Echoing the Palladian dormers are the openings in the front and sides of the balconied porches at both ends of the garden facade. Limestone which wholly makes up these pavilions is the stone powerfully present throughout the elevations. Oblong chimneys are kept simple not to distract from the riches below but their stone crests gain substance. Even the fanlight over the front door is given an elaborate grille.

By this time it should come as only a limited surprise that under this English Baroque exterior Trumbauer repeated the layout from another of his own mansions. No matter that the service wing extends from the other end, the plan is essentially that of the Darlington residence begun a few weeks earlier barely a mile and a half away. Yet no one could confuse the rustic Almonbury House with the ornate Ardrossan. Flat roof, stair hall, and rooms in general are nevertheless in the same places, although the porches now fill the far corners formed by inner and outer ells. Young children like the four produced by the Montgomeys were customarily lodged with their governesses on the third floor but later could take over the guest rooms on the second whose considerable number reflect the parents' love of entertaining. "Mrs. T's Room" on the floor plan belonged actually to maiden aunt Helen Beech Tyler who had raised Mrs. Montgomery since her mother's early death.

Created by White Allom & Co., the interior decorating firm from London, the rooms were fittingly English including actual carvings by Grinling Gibbons (1648-1721) over the mantel in the dining room. When the French decorator Andre Carlhian reworked the ballroom around 1930, the Montgomery offspring protested unsuccessfully this incursion of francophilia. By far the best depictions of the house and its interiors hang inside: framed needlepoints by Mrs. Montgomery herself who won prizes in the craft.

For all its Britishness, the house, like its family, is outright American. Big though it seems, Ardrossan is a size intended for an American family living well rather than English nobility amid a cluster of hangers-on. Plan and concept are as clear and airy as the large windows beloved on the architect. Here in fact is an American interpretation of an English Baroque house, what the colonials would have done had they had the wherewithal. Ardrossan would inspire the setting for a tale of American country life when playwright Philip Barry (1896-1949) based **The Philadelphia Story** on his friends Hope and Edgar Scott, a daughter of the Montgomeys and her husband who himself grew up not far away in a Trumbauer mansion near Lansdowne.

Lost to a fire after little more than a decade was the 1912 stable. Surviving is the marvelous garage built alongside in the same year. Across the main roof stretches three more gabled sections to allow living quarters within culminating in a one-and-a-half-story house at one end that also contains a first-floor office. Underneath the two far gables are three bays, each holding two cars and lit from the rear by big segmental windows set into the fieldstone walls. Apparently the automobile shelters were meant to extend even further but a 1931 jotting about their alteration may refer to their removal. From 1914 an extant drawing shows the unbuilt gatehouse whose Georgian ancestors were found more often on this side

of the Atlantic, particularly that part lapping colonial Virginia. Still the gate itself got erected in 1914 where the stone wall along the south side of Newtown Road gets interrupted a little west of Abraham's Lane. Limestone posts bedecked with urns divide unevenly the iron fence bent into a semicircle.

Like an English manor with its farm and village, Ardrossan sits surrounded by fields and pasture along with abundant dwellings for family and employees. Robert Montgomery had kept acquiring land until his estate approached 800 acres, which between 1929 and 1931 led Horace Trumbauer to a second round of construction. South from Newtown Road, a private drive opposite one end of Abraham's Lane leads to a house included in the Montgomerys' original purchase but previously unaltered although stable and garage had been built out back. Into this house which with its traditional title The Grange may date before 1860 had the new owner installed Roy Murray and wife who managed the farm and boarded the unmarried farmhands. Once the barn burned, the Murrays moved elsewhere on the property, yet the new name of the Murray house was only conferred when Murray Kolb rented the abode. For him would Montgomery stretch across the rear a two-story section which does not appear in the architect's records. Because the next renter, Plunkett Stewart, desired a bigger dining room, his amenable landlord next added at the right (south) side the single story that projects its semicircular bay into the garden. Although this tenant stayed only two years, that was enough to have the 1929 entry refer to the Stewart residence. Occupied afterward by Rodman Wanamaker, the house was nevertheless empty in 1937 when the Montgomerys' son Robert Alexander settled there to spend a lifetime as overseer of the estate as well as head of a leading brokerage.

Virtually a total make-over was given the former home of William Henry Sayen. Said to date from 1829, its country setting must have removed the house from the newest fashion, so that the stone walls—about all that was kept—suggest a colonial or Federal farmhouse. A hundred years later when people who had grown up in mansions set about looking for less encumbered living, architects gave serious study to colonial classicism, often adapted loosely during the previous era. Horace Trumbauer as usual took a popular trend to perfection or just beyond, for in 1929-30 his colonial went past accuracy to relaxed elegance. Equally to be expected, his ledgers—on one of the rare occasions when a street location gets given for a country house manage to put it not where it stands on the southeast corner of Church Road at the other end of Abraham's Lane but on the northeast corner which does not exist.

Everywhere is the colonial angularity played against softer semicircles, beginning when the 1930 gateway of white picket fence curving above stone base to pairs of piers opens on a tree-lined driveway straight to the house. Above steps that bend gently forward, the entrance portico fashioned from an Ionic half-circle rises to a French door whose round top offsets the square windows that surround. Past the slighter wing at left (west) stands the detached garage built in 1930. How the architect was called upon for every aspect is proven by a separate bill covering "flyscreens for garage." Sheltering four automobiles below living quarters, the gable roof of this stone structure carries the cupola that becomes sort of a trademark for the outbuildings of the estate. Again it appears behind the house on both the upper and lower sections of the barn rebuilt in 1930 with its squareness relieved by the sensual curves of the wing walls leading to the main entrance. For many years has

the house been occupied by Robert Montgomery Scott, president of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, for which Trumbauer designed the building that would be his favorite from among his more than one thousand works.

Further west along the south side of Church Road but not yet to Brooke Road had dwelt the Hirst family whose Victorian abode Trumbauer in 1931 did what he could to colonize for Robert Montgomery. Early American doorway looks highly suspect between floor-length windows that belong beneath gingerbread porch. Add-on porch at right rear and two-story cube at left (west) lack conviction except that things should have been left as they were. Clapboards made way for aluminum siding in an economy move during the 1980s but the real damage had already been done half a century earlier by an age too recently removed from Victorian design to recognize its worth.

Ardrossan itself underwent improvements during this second bout of building. Laid out in 1931 was a curving drive leading up to the gates from which a balustrade encompasses the terrace. "New entrance doors" must mean better functioning duplicates because no changes can be observed from photographs predating 1931. Likewise the sole elevator in the house before or since got replaced in 1936. When the family began driving for themselves instead of telephoning the garage for the chauffeur, a more convenient garage was thrown up alongside the residence but looks as if designed by nobody, let alone Trumbauer. Far distant from the garden front of the mansion, he restored the springhouse where a plaque recalls that on this site was born Elizabeth Iddings, mother of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

So expensive is the estate that difficulties arise in connecting the cryptic entries in the architect's ledgers with particular structures. From 1929 the alteration to a cottage involves probably the modernization of the dwelling behind the Murray house. Further back past the garage is a tool house that may be the one altered in 1931. Cow barn and icehouse altered together in 1931 must be set into the hill at the dairy because topping the whole is found that familiar cupola. Who can tell which of the many feeding shelters for cattle were erected in 1931? Over the many years has the enormous estate refused steadfastly to be merely picturesque but remained an active community. Maybe this ability to change is one reason why Ardrossan stays the same: one of very few Gilded Age estates still used for its intended purpose and still inhabited by its original family.

So matter-of-fact are the records left by Horace Trumbauer that they scarcely reveal the extent of his labors. Notations regarding an alteration to the residence of George McFadden could signify a refurbished kitchen. Yet when the list of blueprints totals one less than a hundred while the account ledger puts the cost at just under \$400,000, suspicions arise that something more has taken place. Indeed the finished work on the north side of Ithan Avenue halfway between Lancaster Pike and Conestoga Road is nearly a new residence.

What first stood on the site was *Pregnny*, a Victorian house built for Albert Eugene Gallatin around 1885 and attributed to Allen Evans (1846-1925). Zantzinger, Borie & Medary—the firm of Clarence Clark Zantzinger (1872-1954); Charles Louis Borie, Jr. (1870-1943); and Milton Bennett Medary, Jr. (1874-1929)—were summoned in 1912 to create a summerhouse and pergola on the estate recently acquired by cotton broker George H. McFadden, Jr. Two years later the existing residence was replaced or more likely swallowed up by their frenchified one, while at the same time appeared their big garage in a compatible style that deftly walks a line between invention and historicism. Once they devised the

garden service group in 1920, it came Trumbauer's turn to remake the residence. Why this

change of architect? Trumbauer would hardly have wanted to take away work from either Zantzinger or Borie with whom he was currently collaborating on the Philadelphia Museum of Art. His commission may have been suggested by the other two, admitting that nobody knew his way around a major mansion as did Horace Trumbauer.

Dwelling comfortably at nearby Barclay Farm where an ancient tavern (now part of the Agnes Irwin School) had been enlarged by brother G.W. (1841-1916) and W.D. Hewitt (1847-1924), the elder McFadden spoke scornfully of his son's move "up the hill" to Bloomfield, named for a branch of the family and now a Louis XV chateau past which one might float if only Ithan Avenue were the Loire. For all such French provinciality, the leading influence belongs to Ange Jacques Gabriel (1698-1782), especially his Gros Pavilion at Fontainebleau. Except alongside the ballroom whence lovers romantically fled, the house omits Trumbauer's perennial terrace to sit lightly upon the ground, a few low steps spreading from the front door. The best for first: bordering the double doors of richly carved oak, the deep surround lets strong cornice beneath segmental pediment rest on pilaster-backed columns wholly wrapped in rusticated bands—all form, no ornament. Amid the limestone exterior, all details are of pock-marked St. Quentin stone.

Floor-length windows with shutters flank the front door while the corresponding ones above receive wrought-iron railings. On either side of the quoined ends that project from the facade, the same window downstairs has a balconied partner upstairs. In the steepest of hip roofs higher (actually flattened off) at center perpendicular to versions slightly lower on the wings, dormers rise from the peak of the walls through the slate roof above each pair around the house. Within the front door is an entrance hall of limestone where along the right wall descends the staircase, its newel post crowned by a pineapple to symbolize hospitality. Consuming the first floor of the left (south) wing, the ballroom leads back to a conservatory that does not hesitate to make its presence known on the exterior. Presenting three round-top windows on each of the exposed sides, this little pavilion supports a roof terrace. Across the rear of the house from the ballroom, the paneled library leads to the sitting room past which the dining room survives inside the earlier mansion. For his interiors Trumbauer relied on his frequent co-worker Lucien Alavoine.

Until sold for development during 1984, the house was kept in the family. Numerous "executive" homes now dot the landscape designed by Olmsted Brothers in 1919. The house remains as it stood following the alterations of 1922-24, even to the master bedroom still equipped with the steam cabinet that electrocuted George McFadden. Word has it that the mansion may be turned into condominiums. Here is a building that has been improved repeatedly until it became startlingly attractive. Will this latest stage in its evolution be at least kind?



*Ardrossan, Residence for Robert L. Montgomery,
Villanova, PA, south front.*



Garage, Ardrossan



Main Entrance, Ardrossan



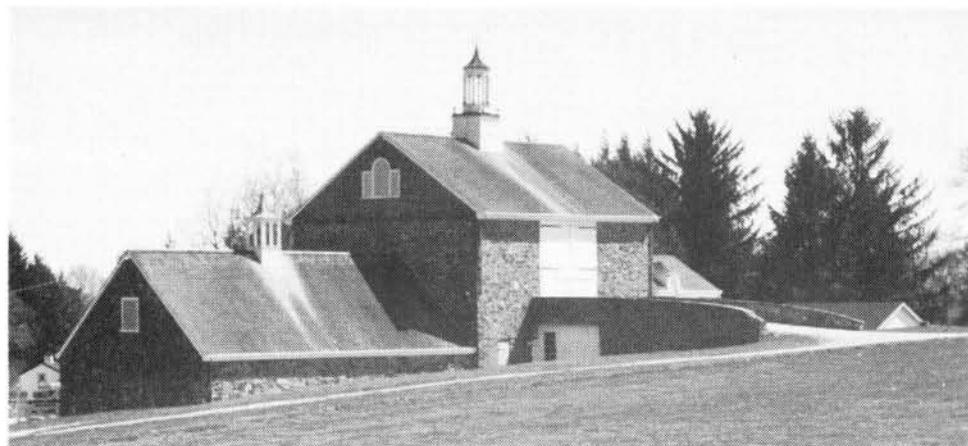
*Alteration to the Sayen House
for Robert L. Montgomery, Villanova, PA*



Garage for Sayen House



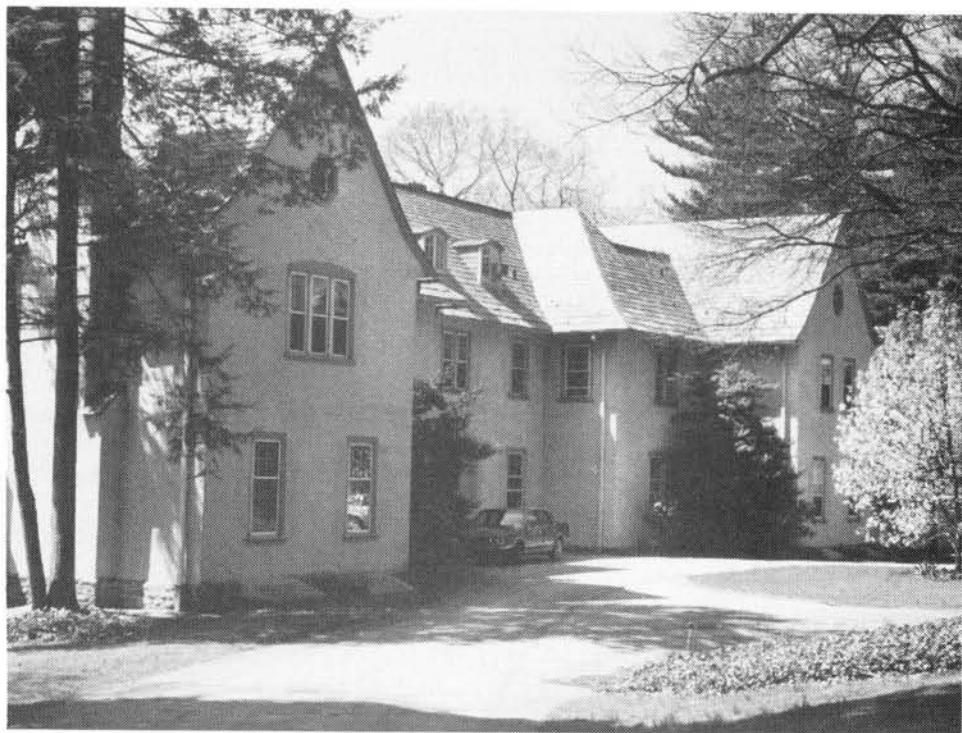
*Entrance Portico, Sayen House for
Robert L. Montgomery, Villanova, PA*



Alteration to Farm Building behind Sayen House



*Almonbury House, Residence of Herbert S. Darlington.
Later: Islefield, Residence of George A. Brooke,
Conestoga and Mill Rds., Villanova, PA, Garden Front View*



Islefield, Entrance



*Alteration to Residence for George H. McFadden, Jr.,
200 S. Ithan Ave, Villanova, PA, Front Entrance.*



*Front Door of George H. McFadden
Residence.*

**THE HOME AND HOSPITAL OF
THE GOOD SHEPHERD
1874-1923
by J. Bennett Hill**

(Ed. Note: Mr. Hill is serving as secretary to the Board and is on the Board of Directors. Currently, he is writing a history of the Church of the Good Shepherd to be published soon. Quotations in this article are from the parish records of the Church of the Good Shepherd and from S.F. Hodgkins' **Rural Pennsylvania**, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, 1897, copy in the library of the Radnor Historical Society.)

Almost twenty years before the founding of the Bryn Mawr Hospital in 1893, the Home and Hospital of the Good Shepherd opened its doors in a house on Lowrey's Lane, rented from Villa Nova College. It continued to minister to sick and convalescent children in the area for half a century before it was closed and its assets transferred to the Church Forum in Glen Loch, Pennsylvania. Some vestiges of its existence remain to this day.

The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, now located on Lancaster Avenue in Rosemont, was founded in 1864. On Friday, June 4, a meeting of "churchmen who lived on or near the Lancaster Turnpike, between West Haverford and the Eagle [now Strafford] was held in Wayne Hall to consider an offer made by Mr. J. Henry Askin, the first developer of Wayne. Mr. Askin's offer was of "a lot sufficiently large for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church and parsonage... near Wayne Station... [together with] one fifth of the cost of the Church building and \$100.00 toward the salary of the clergy to be there employed." At that time there was no Episcopal Church between the Church of the Redeemer, then on the corner of Lancaster Avenue and Buck Lane in Haverford, and Old St. Davids Church in Radnor; although Episcopal services were held frequently at the Old Eagle School by the rector of St. Davids.

There were two important influences at work in the founding of the Church of the Good Shepherd; one of these was secular, the other ecclesiastical. After the end of the civil war, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had recently taken over the Columbia Railroad, embarked upon a programme of opening up and developing the Main Line, which until that time had been predominantly rural. Wealthy Philadelphians bought property and built handsome houses, either as permanent residences or as country seats. These men, their families and those who served them needed accommodation in many ways, and the latter half of the nineteenth century was a time of great activity and change in the area. It was at this time that the Merion Cricket Club and the Radnor Hunt were established.

The other influence was that of the Oxford Movement in the Church of England and on the American Episcopal Church. This movement, usually associated with ritual and "high church" practices, was more fundamentally a call to holiness of life and service to those less fortunate, and away from the attitudes of privilege and wealth which had infected the Church on both sides of the Atlantic. The Oxford Movement advocated founding hospitals and abolishing pew rents - "that deadly unity between Christianity and the upper classes." These ideals were much in the minds of the founders of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The first rector of the Church was the Reverend Dr. H. Paletorpe Hay, who saw the young parish through many vicissitudes. The first of these was the choice of a site for the church. Mr. Askin's offer was not accepted and services were held for several years in Wayne Hall and in the schoolhouse of Morgan's Corner, now Radnor; St. Martin's Church, in Radnor, was an outgrowth of this. Finally, after much deliberation, and some strong disagreement, a site was chosen on the Lancaster Turnpike, just east of the Villa Nova College; the old rectory is still standing near the present Villa Nova stadium. The church was consecrated on March 7, 1872; in character it must have been much like St. Martin's Church today.

The idea for the hospital was first discussed at a meeting of the vestry in the fall of 1872, when a resolution was passed, "...that a committee be appointed to suggest a plan for a hospital to be connected with the church." On the first Sunday in Advent the rector suggested this project to the congregation in his sermon. This would be the first hospital on the Main Line, as we have seen.

In the spring of 1873 Dr. Joseph Anderson, of St. George's, Ardmore, and of a family of well-known physicians in the area for several generations, became a member of the Parish. He would be the attending physician at the new hospital a few years later. The project was gaining momentum.

In July 1873 the vestry passed a resolution recognizing the importance and desirability of the hospital, and mandating that it should be under the control of the Parish and known as the Hospital of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Henry F. Wesh was appointed treasurer, a post he filled faithfully for many years, and was authorized to receive "all monies and other donations contributed for the purpose."

In September the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Reverend William Bacon Stevens, endorsed the plan, calling it "a much needed and Christian charity." In October the rectors of the Church of the Redeemer, St. John's Church, Bala, and Old St. Davids Church were asked for their support, and invited to appoint three ladies from each Parish to form with the Good Shepherd's ladies, a committee "to take in hand the initiatory work of the Hospital." Dr. Hay appointed Mrs. Robert W. Leaming to the committee.

In the spring of 1874 the committee reported to the Vestry that they had secured a house and ten acres of land on Lowry's Lane, south of the Lancaster Turnpike, which they proposed to rent from Villa Nova College for \$500 per annum.

The Hospital opened on St. Barnabas' Day, June 11, 1874. Bishop Stevens addressed the congregation at a service in the church, after which all crossed the Turnpike and went to the Hospital, "where prayers and benedictions fittingly introduced a noble Christian work." A contemporary description of the Hospital follows:

"A farmhouse and a modern dwelling adjoining, shaded by trees, formed a comfortable home for the sick, while a spring-house and grove and a stream were pleasant features. Some pitiable town children felt the blessing of a new Christian home. The crowded alley was exchanged for the sunny meadow... The President, Mrs. R.W. Leaming, closes her report thus: 'Near nineteen hundred years ago, the Good Shepherd, whose name the Hospital bears, said "Suffer the little children to come unto me," and if you will persevere in your good work your Hospital may continue to repeat these living words of the Master.'

What sort of Hospital was this, and to whom would it minister? Its statement of purpose we read that its object was "to provide a home and medical treatment, chiefly for children, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, without reference to creed or

country..." Several classes of children were eligible:

1. "Sick children, and those convalescing from acute diseases, as well as those suffering from failing health caused by defective or improper sanitary conditions at their own homes."
2. "Crippled children, past hope of cure, and therefore no longer retained in ordinary hospitals."
3. "Children whose homes have been broken up by the intemperance or desertion of father or mother."
4. "Children abandoned by both parents, unable to find, immediately, a proper home."

Adults could also be accommodated if there were room, but children should always have precedence. Children were not kept over three months "except on recommendation of the physician in attendance."

As an ecumenical gesture, the Vestry authorized the Board of Lady Managers, in July 1874, to appoint "a Cooperative Committee of fifteen ladies, not immediately connected with the Episcopal Church." It is not clear what the response to this was.

The Annual Meeting of the Hospital was appropriately set for St. Luke's Day, October 18. In 1874 this was a Sunday, and Bishop Howe returned to the Good Shepherd for the occasion. He preached that day from St. Luke, IX:2: "He sent them out to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." Later everyone gathered at the Hospital for inspection and repasts. It was a happy occasion, and one of great satisfaction.

The following year the Vestry voted to keep the Hospital open all the winter; presumably it had been closed during its first winter, and it is not clear what had happened to the children. The Vestry also offered to buy the property from Villa Nova College, but they asked too high a price; this was to prove an advantage later on. In January, 1876, Dr. Gorham P. Sargent, Chairman of the Medical Board of the Hospital, opposed strongly the admission of patients over the age of twelve. The Hospital was to be for children only.

For the next five years the Hospital grew and prospered. In October 1881, Bishop Stevens again visited, and "expressed himself much pleased with the growth of the work there." But, at the anniversary sermon preached that evening in the Church, he urged the contributors "to erect a Hospital more suitable to its purposes than the present inconvenient farmhouse."

In the spring of 1882 the Hospital was bursting at the seams; eighteen children were admitted, and five more applied who could not be accommodated. The Committee urged "the necessity of getting into suitable buildings soon."

Within the year Dr. Hay, who had done so much toward the founding of the Hospital, resigned as Rector of the Parish, for reasons of health; his successor, the Reverend Arthur T. Conger, was elected Rector in May, 1883.

On April 1, 1884, the lease of the property on Lowry's Lane would run out, and the Vestry were informed that it would not be renewed. But in the meantime, the Vestry learned that "Mrs. Eachus offers for sale her home, and about five acres of ground on the Lancaster (Conestoga) Road about a quarter of a mile from our present location." The Parish bought the property in November, 1883 for \$2,250, and took possession in the following February.

Improvements, of course, would have to be made to the new facilities, and bids were secured for alterations — improved plumbing, new furnace and range, and

a new kitchen — to be made by Mr. William Gray, builder, of Rosemont (who would ten years later, build the new church building in Rosemont). The new Hospital was occupied at the end of April, 1884; it continued to operate on this site until it was closed in 1922.

In October 1884 the Annual Report listed nineteen patients in the Hospital as of the last report; twenty-three admitted during the year; six discharged as well; eight discharged unimproved; twenty-eight remaining in the Hospital; no deaths. The new quarters were certainly much needed.

The following spring a station wagon was purchased for the Hospital for \$210.00, and a horse was given to pull it. Patients seem to have been taken out from time to time. Those who were well enough attended classes of the public school, located next to the Radnor Methodist Church; this was within easy walking distance of the Hospital.

Several years later the Hospital was "enriched by the addition of a sun parlour, and an iron fence around the property." The sun parlour appears to have been a significant addition to the Hospital facilities; it may be seen in the photograph to the right of the main house.

On the fifteenth anniversary of the first Annual Meeting of the Hospital, Dr. Gorham P. Sargent, the Attending Physician, reported: "Since the organization of the Hospital in 1874, there have been 350 admissions; fourteen deaths have occurred during the fifteen years, and 326 children have been discharged, the great majority of whom have benefitted during their stay." It was also reported that, "through the generosity of Mr. J. H. Converse [whose property adjoined that of the Hospital], and the efforts of the Ladies of the Committee," enough money was raised to buy "a caloric engine [John Ericsson's improved hot-air engine; Ericsson, a Swede, was also the designer and builder of the USS Monitor] to pump the water needed for the Hospital."

In October, 1890 it was reported that Mr. Allen Evans, architect of the firm Furness and Evans, had recommended the building of a water tower, and this was done; also three bathrooms were added, and "a good linen closet," doubling the size of the nursery "by utilizing the place occupied by the old bathrooms." The Hospital continued to grow and prosper.

A few months later, in January, 1891, Dr. Gorham P. Sargent died. He was a man "much esteemed and much mourned, both in the Church and in the larger Community." He had been Attending Physician since 1877; he was replaced by Dr. Walter Chrystie of Bryn Mawr.

In 1892 the Vestry voted to move the church from its first location to a new site, somewhat further east, in Rosemont. The agony of the move, and the divisions in the Parish which it produced, are beyond the scope of this article, but they do not seem to have interfered significantly in the affairs of the Hospital, as many of the disaffected continued to serve on the Committee and boards of the Hospital. In January, 1912, Mr. Conger resigned as Rector of the Parish; he was succeeded by the Reverend Charles Townsend.

By the early 1920's, after the First World War, the Hospital as a Parish venture was becoming more difficult and more costly. Consequently, it was proposed to transfer the operation to the Diocese of Pennsylvania, but legal complications prevented this from taking effect. The Hospital was finally closed in 1922, and its assets transferred to the Church Farm School, in Glen Loch, Pennsylvania. There is a Good Shepherd Cottage at the School, commemorating and perpetuating the interest of the Parish in the nurture of the young.

The Hospital property was sold, and for a while the building stood as the Good Shepherd apartments. It was finally demolished, however, and survives only as Good Shepherd Terrace, a road off the Conestoga Road in Garrett Hill. There is also an Eachus Road commemorating Mrs. Eachus. The Bryn Mawr Hospital and other worthy institutions have taken over the work of the Home and Hospital of the Good Shepherd.



Home and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont, PA.



Hospital of the Good Shepherd—View of Sun Parlor.

LICHTENFELDS—“THAT LITTLE STORE”

(Ed. Note: Mrs. Betty Brody, third generation of Lichtenfelds, delivered the following talk to the Society on February 9, 1988.)



Max and Rebecca Lichtenfeld moved to Wayne on April 6, 1912, rented the property at 112 East Lancaster Avenue and started “That Little Store.” Four years later they bought the building, which now has the distinction of being the oldest existing retail establishment in Wayne.

Max Lichtenfeld, 1871-1926, was born in Poland near the Polish-German border. He fled to Russia, then to England and emigrated, along with his brother Karl and sister Freida, to Philadelphia in 1889. Rebecca, 1879-1962, was born near Kiev, Russia, and emigrated to Philadelphia with her parents, two brothers and three sisters.

Rebecca and Max married in Philadelphia in 1900, he being a silk blouse cutter and earning \$14.00 a week. Jennie, their first child, was born in 1901 and children David, Louis, Samuel, Esther and Minnie soon followed. All went to the Radnor Schools. They moved to 24 West Lancaster Avenue, Ardmore, in 1905 and there opened a dry goods store, living over the store until they moved to Wayne in 1912.

Karl, Max’s brother, was a salesman who carried his merchandise in a pack on his back. He would walk from Philadelphia as far as Berwyn selling his wares and taking orders to be filled on his next trip. He would sleep in the barns of friendly farmers. On one of his journeys, Karl heard of an available store at 24 West Lancaster Avenue in Ardmore and told Max, who took it over in 1905. Their Ardmore store carried clothing, shoes, notions, material and trimmings.

On April 6, 1912, the family moved to Wayne, using a horse and buggy, and opened "That Little Store." They carried the same type of goods as they did in their Ardmore establishment. Store hours were 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. to accommodate the farmers who could stop in their horse and wagons. A cement horse trough in front of the store with a hitching post was a needed fixture.

Merchandise was bought from traveling salesmen who would bring samples of their wares to the store. Then they would ship it in wooden crates and deliver by commercial trucks. Ryans was one of the main deliverers. Max also rode the train to Philadelphia and the trolley to Third and Market Streets where the wholesale houses were located. In 1916 he bought a Buick and sometimes used that to go to Philadelphia. When his daughters got older, they would do the buying, too.

Basic work clothes, shoes, baby and children's clothing were staple items. However, baby and children's clothing were discontinued around 1938 because of a shortage of room due to the expanding stock of work clothes for men and sports-wear for women. Material for sewing and notions were discontinued in 1949; people were no longer as interested in sewing and making their own clothes. Also shortages caused by the war were over and women wanted more stylish fashions.

During World War II, shoes made of cloth with synthetic soles could only be bought with coupons issued by the local war board located on the second floor of the Kay Building, 100 East Lancaster Avenue. Silk stockings were rationed by the wholesaler and were sold only to the regular customers. Prices were controlled by the Office of Price Administration. Store hours now changed from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

In 1939 Jennie, Ben, their son and daughter moved to Wayne from Philadelphia to help Rebecca run the business. Ben had a grocery-meat business at 21st and Fitzwater Streets and commuted by train every morning. After Rebecca's death in 1962, the business hours were changed from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 pm. Stock now consisted of men's and women's sportswear, underclothing, sneakers, shoes, nursing home attire, robes, pajamas and house dresses—the basic clothing that a modern department store tends not to carry.

RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS FOR PURCHASE

Past issues of the **Bulletin** of the Radnor Historical Society, \$2.00.

The War of the Revolution in Radnor, by Francis James Dallet. \$1.00.

"Map of Radnor Township Showing Ownership in 1776," research by Katherine H. Cummin, drawn by Herbert S. Henderson. \$3.00.

"Rural Homes," Wayne advertising pamphlet of 1890. \$.50.

"Comfortable Homes in the Suburbs on the Hillsides at Wayne and St. Davids," pictorial poster of 1890. \$.50.

Poster (aerial view) of Wayne and St. Davids. \$2.00.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIETY

February 9, 1988

Mrs. Betty Brody, third generation of Lichtenfelds, spoke on Lichtenfeld's - "That Little Store," the oldest existing retail establishment in Wayne. Refreshments were served after her talk and the question/answer period. (See accompanying article on "That Little Store.")

March 15, 1988

The annual dinner was held in the Aaron Burr room of The Picket Post in Gulph Mills. Aaron Burr made his headquarters at The Picket Post during the Valley Forge encampment. Following dinner, Donald W. Dowd, professor at Villanova Law School, spoke in an informative and humorous fashion on the history of Villanova, from its beginnings in 1842 as a small college in Baltimore to a large university in Radnor Township.

April 12, 1988

"The Home and Hospital of the Good Shepherd" was the topic of J. Bennett Hill, Jr.'s talk to the Society at the Finley House. Located in Garrett Hill, it was the first hospital on the Main Line, established in 1872. Mr. Hill is presently secretary and Board member of the Society. A member of the Church of the Good Shepherd and secretary of the Vestry, he is currently writing a history of the church. Refreshments concluded the evening. (See accompanying article.)

May 8, 1988

The annual meeting was held on the patio of the home of Mrs. Dorothy Therman, a past president and Board member of the Society. David Eisenhower entertained the large gathering with anecdotes of his grandfather, President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He also spoke on his own beginnings as a writer and historian. Presently, he is writing a trilogy on his grandfather. The first volume, titled **Eisenhower: At War, 1943-45**, was published in 1987. George William Smith presided over a brief business meeting, and refreshments concluded the afternoon meeting.

October 2, 1988

Representatives from the Haverford Township, Tredyffrin-Easttown and Delaware County Historical Societies joined in the celebration of the Radnor Historical Society's 40th year at the Finley House. Robert Goshorn, Board member, showed his 1948 (c) artifacts to create the mood of the founding year. George William Smith, president of the Society, presented newspaper clippings of the early meetings and read an article written for **The Bulletin** by Francis James Dallett, one of the founders. Charles Alexander, an early member and past president, reminisced about the early businesses and early years in Wayne. J. Bennett Hill, present Board member, spoke on a possible alternative to the Pennsylvania state flag, the flag bearing William Penn's coat of arms. Champagne served on the Finley lawn ended the commemorative occasion.

November 8, 1988

Jack Armstrong spoke to the Society at the Finley House. Dressed in a First Continental Regiment uniform, he talked on the life and times of a revolutionary war soldier. Refreshments were served.

December 18, 1988

A Christmas open house at the Finley House was organized by Bea Lord, Board member. A Christmas tree was decorated with Victorian and modern ornaments, and handsome wreaths were hung on the front doors. Mulled cider and cookies were served to the members and neighbors.



Front view of Finley House, Christmas Open House.



Christmas decorations, front parlour, Finley House.



Open House, Finley House, Christmas 1988.



ACCESSIONS

Sammie Ruth Fletcher

material on United Nations weekend in Radnor, October, 1954 — letters, pictures, articles, programs

John Dale

one copy of **Loquitur**, Cabrini College's newspaper (30th anniversary issue)

Mrs. Clyde Vadner

milk bottle
cream bottle
pharmacy bottle
New Jersey soda bottle (bottles found at 280 Roberts Road)

Jeanne LaRouche

Mrs. Clinton Sowyer's copy of the program of Radnor Presbyterian Church
copy of Wayne Softball League
picture from 1911 Radnor High School Yearbook
Edgewood Lakes map

J. Bennett Hill

photos of Pelham houses by Wendall and Smith, negatives developed by David Ames, arranged by Judi Quinn
electric lamp (front parlour)
paisley cover (library)
andirons (library)
tie-backs (Victorian bedroom)
potty chair (Victorian bedroom)
plant stand (front parlour)
barometer (mantle, front parlour)
permanent geraniums (Victorian bedroom)

Audrey Conner

five World War I posters
book of various newspaper articles, dated April 27, 1864
several **Main Line Daily Times**, 1935
newspaper and other clippings from Christine Louise Richards about "Alstead" and "Mitchell" estates
articles about Mrs. Richards

Allen Baxter

18 Junior Service Board directories
3 St. Davids Golf Club directories
Wedgwood Philadelphia coffee set, created for John Wanamaker for U.S. Bicentennial, 1976 (Radnor Friends Meeting is pictured on the creamer)
pillow (with Radnor Friends)
small thermometer from George R. Park and Sons, 75th Anniversary, 1897-1972
nail-shaped pen, "Four Generations of Park Hardware"
On the Main Line, PRR in the 19th Century by Edwin P. Alexander

NEW MEMBERS

Mrs. Nancy H. Apgar
Mrs. Harriet Barry
Mr. and Mrs. Eric Blumberg
Thomas M. Boaz
Mr. and Mrs. John Borne
Y. P. Chen
Maralyn Clark
Marilyn Cooper
Stephen and Jordan Dittmann
Mrs. Charlotte Espy
Mr. and Mrs. John Fischer
Mr. and Mrs. Steven Frankino
Mrs. Dewaine Gedney
Mr. and Mrs. John Gould
R. D. Greenwood
Mrs. John Hopkins
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Houghton
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Howell

Mr. and Mrs. Al Marland
Mr. and Mrs. Myles Martel
Joan McClintock
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Melby
Rachel Mustin
Letitia Nichols
Mrs. John Ott
Dr. Robert Rosencrans
Mrs. Nancy M. Schnebly
William Sears
Cyrus Sharer
John and Mary Smith
Theresa Marie Smith
F. Harry Spiess, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Stepelvich
Edward Sullivan
Dr. and Mrs. Martin Zlotowski

NECROLOGY

Virginia Beggs	Herbert Henderson	Mrs. Boudinot Stimson
Mrs. Ruth Canizares	Mrs. C. F. Hoffman	Ruth Tallmadge
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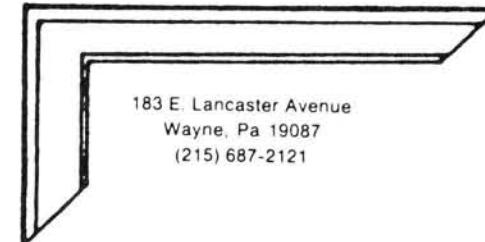
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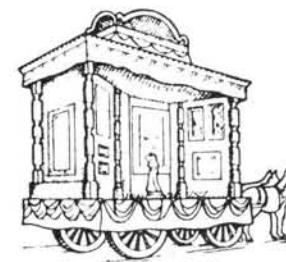
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