

The BULLETIN
of the
RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Headquarters and Museum

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

Telephone: 610-688-2668 – www.radnorhistory.org

Visitors Welcome Tuesdays & Saturdays, 2 to 4 pm

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Editor: Samuel F. Etris, Photos by Editor

Board of Directors Report

The Archive Committee of the Radnor Historical Society was organized in 2000 as the result of a survey of the Society's collection conducted in 1995. It became obvious that a focused, significant effort was required for the organization of our large collection of historic photographs and documents.

The Society purchased a computer and the required programs to effect a digital storage of both text and photographs in a system permitting ready retrieval.

We have entered all of our photographs into a master index developed by Ted Pollard and the Committee. Each photo is now titled with key words matching our index, then scanned into digital format, and entered into the computer's master index. Over 2900 historic photographs have been entered in our key word index. Over 5000 photographs, illustrations, and maps have been converted into digital format for our retrieval system. The collection is organized into specific categories including: collections in scrapbooks, images of local Boy Scout troops, picture albums borrowed from their owners, Radnor police files, WWII articles from the *Suburban and Wayne Times*, and Real Estate collections from Radnor Realtors.

The local Boy Scout troops Wayne 284 and Radnor 1 had stored their archives in their headquarters located in a former Radnor School building on the Ardrossan Farm. As the building is not critter proof and not protected from heat, cold, nor humidity, we have scanned their photo archive and we are now protecting the originals from further ravage.

A cooperative project is under way with the Radnor American Legion, Radnor Memorial Library, and our Society to archive the biographies of those named on the Radnor War Memorial.

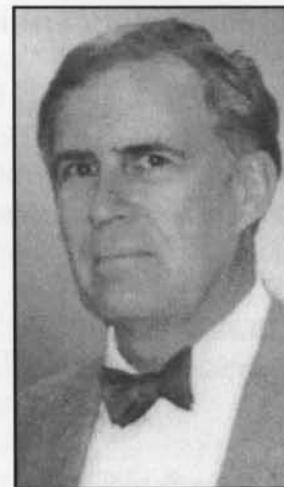
Radnor High School yearbooks revealed some of our heroes and we scanned a scrapbook of news articles covering 1942 to 1945. Direct contacts with the families and friends of our heroes have provided us with information not found elsewhere.

We have been very fortunate to have scanned the photographs of images loaned by families in the community. Family names such as: Sayen, Rawle, Etris, Fischer, Falcone, Schultz, Watson, Morris, and others.

We find this is an ongoing project as new images and objects are continually being offered to us. They are collected and posted on our website RadnorHistory.Org. The ultimate objective of our work is to provide images that anyone can use directly from our website without having someone in the Finley House filling out requests.

We look forward to receiving donations or loans of images to preserve Radnor history.

Steve Pendergast, Archive Committee Co-chairman



George W. Smith
1927 - 2010

George became a Director of the Society in 1983, served as Treasurer in 1984, and as President from 1985 to 1993.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society on May 1, 2005, the members presented George a plaque stating the Board's appreciation for his long and effective contribution to the success of the Society.

As a Partner of Johnson & Smith, Architects, he drew up the plans for improvements in the Finley House' rental apartment and for the "restoration" of its basement kitchen. He served on the committee to select the new roof for the Finley House and improvements to the Society's property. Through his family connections in Lancaster County, he supervised the restoration of the Society's Conestoga Wagon and arranged for the horses to pull it in Radnor's Memorial Day Parade.

George was a professional architect with a Master of Arts degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He worked with architects Louis Kahn and Oscar Stonorov. He was a partner in his firm of Johnson/Smith Architects. One of his local projects was the design of the Radnor Fire House

Historical Society 2010 Programs

January 12 – Radnor Memorial Library

Charles Crawford moderated a panel on the local history of Radnor businesses: D'Amicantonio Shoe Store, Tony Cappelli & Son Contractors, and "Forster's Frame It." Owners discussed the early years of business in Radnor.

February 16 – Radnor Memorial Library

Lisa Fischer presented a digital study of historic Williamsburg from its beginnings.

March 9 – Founders Hall, Haverford College

Annual Dinner. Bill Astifan spoke on the College Arboretum originally designed in 1834.

March 16 – Radnor Memorial Library

David Nelson Wren reviewed the history of the Ardrossan Estate.

April 18 – Jenkins Arboretum

Harold Sweetman talked of the history of the Arboretum, its new building, and its collections.

April 24 – Bennett Hill conducted a tour of the Finley House for Wayne Elementary students.

April 29 & 30 – Bennett Hill conducted a tour of the Finley House for two Radnor Elementary classes and their parents.

May 5 – Bennett Hill conducted a tour of the Finley and Wagon Houses for the Irwin School Second Grade Class.

May 31 – Memorial Day Parade

The Historical Society's horse-drawn Conestoga Wagon participated in the Township's Memorial Day Parade.

June 19 – Harriton House

Bruce Gill lectured on the historical background of the house, its residents, and its 300 year-old estate.

September 26 – Robinson Hall, former Glencoe Estate

Jim Garrison discussed the estate, its architects, and its famous owners.

September 28 – Radnor Memorial Library

Tad Friend spoke of his book: *Cheerful money: Me, My Family and the Last Days of Wasp Splendor*.

October 10 – Willows Cottage

Clarissa Dillon and Sara Pilling reviewed the early farm life in Radnor, and Sean Roulan reviewed the current status of the Cottage.

October 27 – Radnor Memorial Library

Kathleen M. Brown reviewed her book: *Foul Bodies, Cleanliness in Early America*.

November 3 – Radnor Memorial Library

Stephen Fried reviewed his book, *Appetite for America: How Visionary Business Man Fred Harvey Built a Railroad Hospitality Empire that Civilized the Wild West*.

November 30 – Finley House

Bennett Hill conducted a guided tour of the Finley House for the Ithan Elementary School Tiger Cub Pack of First Graders.

December 18 – Finley House

Cardy Crawford read selections from Truman Capote's *A Christmas Memory*.

Annual Meeting, 2010

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the newly completed Education Center of Jenkins Arboretum, Devon.

Harold Sweetman, Executive Director, explained the construction features of the new John J. Williams Education Center designed to be environmentally friendly, with geo-thermal heating and cooling by way of pipes drilled deep into the ground, recycling of both rain and human waste water, and solar panels for electricity so as not to draw on outside energy input.

Mr. Sweetman spoke of the original home and property of H. Lawrence Jenkins, whose father had been an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Jenkins' years of enjoyment of his gardens led him to preserve the property as a natural woodland and wildlife sanctuary as a living memorial to his wife.

During the early years, the grounds became a haven for gardening enthusiasts. Over the years a formal organization became necessary to maintain the quality of the gardens, which eventually encompassed 46 acres.

The Jenkins is now one of Pennsylvania's major horticultural showcases for native trees, rhododendrons, azaleas, laurels, ferns, and wildflowers.

With its new Education Center and permanent staff, the Jenkins Arboretum is recognized statewide as an important element in the preservation of Pennsylvania's woodland heritage

Annual Dinner of the Society

The 2010 Annual Dinner was held in the Founders Great Hall of Haverford College. The Hall is an addition to the first building on the campus completed in 1833.

Bill Astifan, Manager of the College Arboretum, explained how students and faculty have maintained the gardens originally designed by William Carvill, an English gardener, and his trees as an arboretum.

In 1831, a group of Quakers purchased some 200 acres of land, part of the William Penn tract. They founded Haverford College and William Carvill was hired to create the campus. His founding work essentially remains and in 1901 a Campus Club was formed to preserve it. In 1974 the Campus Arboretum Association was founded to preserve this unique horticultural collection, and open it for tours available to the public.

The outstanding collection includes some 36 prime examples of North American trees, including the Pennsylvania Co-Champion Flowering Dogwood, the Pennsylvania State Champion Red Oak, and the Pennsylvania State Champion False Cypress, the largest known tree of its kind in the state, some 75 feet tall.

Local Business Oral History

Mr. Charles Crawford introduced a panel of Radnor business men who collectively accumulated 237 years of doing business in Wayne. He said the discussions of the panel were to become part of the oral history of Radnor Township maintained by the Radnor Memorial Library. Both the Radnor Memorial Library and the Radnor Historical Society have been engaged in a comprehensive exploration of Radnor history from its earliest years as a distant woodland outlier of Philadelphia to its growth as the first suburb in America.

The five Wayne business men, representing four of its earliest businesses, formed a panel to discuss their perception of historic change in Radnor.

Vince Capelli, owner of Capelli & Sons Custom Stone and Brick Work, is a native of Wayne and graduate of Radnor Schools. His grandfather emigrated from Abruzzi, Italy in 1914, arriving during a time when a great many of Radnor homes were built of stone. He told how the business passed from father to son to grandson and thus their stone mason skills have continued.

In the early days stone masons made \$3.25/hour; today it is \$40 to \$50/hour. Concrete in those days was \$14 per cubic yard, today \$450/cubic yard. Today most homes are not built of stone or brick, but wood, thus his stone work is primarily for walls, terraces, and patios.

Lou and Bob D'Amicantonio's father opened his shoe store in 1932 for custom made shoes. By the time Bob became the proprietor of the store in 1950, the business was devoted wholly to shoe repair. They noted that they still have all the old shoe forms, but just for show, as ready made shoes became the core of the business by the 1970s.

John Braxton said that "Braxton's" was founded in 1938 by his parents. His father had been involved in the pet supply business from the age of 12 till his death in 2006. The pet supply business has continued to prosper with the addition of a kennel in the 1950s and in the 1970s they built a new building to include a flower shop.

His business employs some 20 people to service his 9000 or so customers per year. In 2009 Braxton's celebrated its 490th "dog-year" anniversary. He noted that a significant business expense is insurance that continues to increase.

Braxton maintains the old stone inn at the corner of Sugartown Road and Lancaster Pike built in 1798, across the Pike from the Spread Eagle Tavern. Each room has its own fireplace. When the P&W was first opened, it was at the end of the line, a convenient location. Today Braxton's grandparents live there.

A video tape of this presentation is filed at the Radnor Memorial Library.

Reconstructing Williamsburg for a Second Time

Lisa Fischer, Director of the Williamsburg Digital History Center, presented a copiously illustrated digital inventory of the city's architecture incorporating its earliest records to identify the presence or absence of historic buildings.

Her virtual reality presentation of the 18th century organization of the historic city included a three-dimensional representation of the early town, its buildings and its historic details. Her presentation highlighted attention to early American living with its domestic furnishings that is without equal in the United States. Its History Center emphasizes public education with its Internet site, see: radnorhistory.org/av/video/014.ReconstructionWilliamsburgIndex.php

Ms. Fischer's illustrations highlighted the Center's original research on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century colonial America. She reported that its excavations have accumulated the largest colonial-period archaeological collection in the United States, with several million objects and fragments recovered in more than 60 years of excavation of the area.

The Ardrossan Estate

David Nelson Wren

A history of the Ardrossan Estate was presented by David Nelson Wren who was assembling information for a monograph on this still active estate.

He stated that the main building was finished in 1912 for Col. Robert L. Montgomery as the summer residence for his family. It was named for the Scottish village where the Montgomery family had its origin.

Horace Trumbauer, a friend of the family, was the architect with his background of designing over a thousand homes, Main Line estates, and commercial buildings along the east coast and as far west as Colorado between 1893 and 1932.

Androssan's 50 room interiors were designed principally by Trumbauer who later used similar designs for the Henry Clay Frick mansion in New York City. The library was Mrs. Montgomery's favorite room and here she conducted correspondence with friends, family, and her social work. Her hobby was needlepoint and among her many contributions to Ardrossan are pictures, coverings for its sofas, and covers for its 38 dining room chairs.

The property originally encompassed 1000 acres with smaller houses for family parties and visiting friends. The house called Orchard Lodge was occupied by one of Col. Montgomery's daughters who entertained many notables and movie stars. Another daughter joined a dance troop whose performances included one at Carnegie Hall. Two of the houses, Hopeland and the Grange, were eventually sold out of the estate.

The dairy farm was a special interest of Col. Montgomery. At the time, Radnor Township had a substantial farming community with many stately homes maintaining their own dairy farms. Montgomery's dairy became his special interest and in 1826 he built a stone barn and all the accouterments necessary for a first class dairy operation.

The Ardrossan herd of nearly 300 Ayrshire cattle began with 13 cows and a bull imported from Scotland in 1910. Careful inbreeding built the Ardrossan herd into what became the nation's foremost breeding stock of Ayrshire cattle. A professional veterinarian, Dr. Ernest C. Deubler, ensured the health of the herd. The cows were fed on grass grown on the farm with bluegrass as the mainstay.

Ayrshire cattle are strong, rugged, and easily adaptable as commercial dairy cattle. They provide moderate butterfat milk with relatively high protein. In 1958 over a 295-day period, Ardrossan's daily average was 1240 gallons of milk. This plentiful supply was sold to the community under the Ardrossan label. (The cows were eventually sold to the WAWA dairy farms.)



Photo by SFE

Harriton House

The Radnor Historical Society joined with the Tredyffrin-Easttown Historical Society to appreciate this early American home, a unique survivor of early American domestic architecture in the Philadelphia area.

Bruce Gill, Curator, discussed the history of the House built by the Welsh Quaker Rowland Ellis in 1704. Ellis sold the house to Richard Harrison in 1719 who changed its name to Harriton. Harrison farmed it to become the northernmost tobacco plantation in the 13 colonies.

In 1774, Charles Thomson married Harrison's daughter and became the new owner. Thomson taught Latin and Greek in Quaker schools in Philadelphia and served as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. Thomson was the only Secretary of the Continental Congress (1774-1789) taking a direct role in the Congress' foreign affairs. After retiring as Secretary in 1789, he and his wife Hannah retired to Harriton, where he remained until his death in 1824.

In his retirement, Charles Thomson pursued his interest in scientific agriculture, which was America's principal industry immediately following the Revolution. In 1785, while serving still as Secretary, Thomson helped found the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture which survives today as the oldest continuing agricultural organization in the country.

After his death the property became a home for tenant farmers and the "Harriton Guernsey Dairy" (1908-1926).

The house survives as unique example of early Pennsylvania architecture with its original interior paneling and a closed-string staircase. The Harriton Association has faithfully restored house and furnished it with a fine collection 18th century American arts including objects owned by Charles Thomson.

Glencoe – The Thomas McKean Residence

James B. Garrison, AIA

A Donor's Appreciation Meeting was held at "Glencoe," now the Rosemont home of the Presbyterian Children's Village. President Pollard expressed our appreciation for the donors' support of the Society and its programs to archive the history of Radnor Township and its people. A special tour was conducted by James B. Garrison, AIA, architectural historian, who brought to light the historic features of Glencoe as we see today.

Glencoe was designed by Philadelphia architect George Bispham Page for Thomas McKean, Jr., in 1906. George Page was one of the last of the generation of architects who learned the profession through office apprenticeship rather than academic training. After graduating from the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, he worked in the office of Cope and Stewardson with short stays in two other offices. He won a travelling fellowship in 1894 that enabled him to travel and study in Europe for two years. Upon his return he began his private practice, principally interested in residential design. In 1912 he established the firm of Stewardson and Page jointly with Emlyn Stewardson, brother of John Stewardson who had been the partner of Walter Cope. The firm prospered and ultimately designed the Insurance Company of North America headquarters at 16th and Arch Streets in 1926.

Thomas McKean Jr. was a director of the Reading Railroad and the Insurance Company of North America among other business pursuits. He was a member of a prominent Philadelphia family that descended from a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father's house, designed by Frank Furness, was located on Walnut Street just west of Rittenhouse Square.

The site for Glencoe was 44 acres on the west side of Roberts Road near the recently completed mansion "Beaupre" designed for Robert Cassatt by Page's mentors Cope and Stewardson. This section of Radnor Township was becoming a series of large "Gentlemen's Farms" and estates, beginning with "Castlefinn" for James Rawle by Furness and Evans in the 1880's, then "Wootton" for Anthony Drexel by John MacArthur Jr., and "Foxfields" by Theophilus Chandler for Rudolph Ellis. The rolling hills and numerous creeks provided picturesque settings for these complexes, designed to be largely self sufficient country pleasure palaces. The main houses were sited to command views across the valleys to the other mansions that were placed astride the numerous ridges.

By the early 20th century, many of the more exuberant Victorian eclectic styles had been superseded by more academic essays in European prototypes, and Glencoe was no exception. It was patterned after contemporary English houses that were regularly published in "Country Life" and architectural journals from England and America. It represented a "modern" interpretation of old English styles, though the interiors are more classic than the exterior. The exterior in brick and a dark buff stone mixes classical detailing in an arched loggia with Tudor details in the gable ends and chimneys combined with double hung sash windows with louvered shutters. It is a tribute to the skill of the designer that these disparate elements actually form a cohesive and convincing whole.

The plan uses a combination of symmetry and additive planning to balance the formal spaces for entertaining with the service functions required for a large estate. The entry is under a large porte cochere, then into a large Living Hall richly paneled in an English Baroque style. To either side of the hall facing out over the gardens and the valley are the Library and the Dining Room.

The Dining Room is notable for the elaborate plaster ceiling with the exceptionally deep relief in molded cornices and swags. A small oval Breakfast Room is located off the Dining Room. The pantry, kitchen and other service functions originally occupied an ell facing the entrance court and service court. The service court is still intact with the stable, garage, and water tower. Many country residences, especially those at higher elevations had their own water towers as well as generating plants for heat and electricity.

In 1925, Samuel Robinson, one of the founders of the American Stores Co. grocery stores, purchased the estate and lived there until his death in 1959. He donated the buildings and grounds to the Philadelphia Presbytery and it became the Presbyterian Children's Village, a school and residential facility for adolescent children with mental health and behavioral issues.

A series of cottages and other facilities were added around the edges of the property to accommodate the expanded programs of the institution.

The house and main outbuildings now serve primarily as the administrative center of the Village, and are in an excellent state of preservation, complete with many of the furnishings from the Robinsons. Glencoe remains as a reminder of a special time on the Main Line where once again the "Welsh Barony" was reincarnated in a series of large estates where the landowners were masters of all they could survey.

Cheerfull Money

Tad Friend, author of *Cheerful Money: Me, My Family, and the Last Days of WASP Splendor*, spoke to a large audience about his book, reading numerous passages and generously answering many questions about the book's creation, his wife, his family, his education, challenges as an author, and his brief experience living on the Main Line in his formative years.

His candor and ironic wit were warmly received by listeners sympathetic to his struggle to find his footing between the claims of his WASP heritage and the rapidly changing culture of his own times and aspirations.

The Willows Cottage

The Willows Cottage was built in 1910 as a four-stall stable with living quarters for the horsemen and gardeners of the Rose Garland estate. In later years it became a garage for Clarence H. Geist's Rolls Royces and his chauffeurs. Geist was President of the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company.

On Sunday, April 3, 2011, Beth Earle Gallmeyer reminisced about her life at the Cottage from 1937 to 1976. She spoke of her family as it related to the area at the time and the work of maintaining the Geist estate.

The Friends of the Willows Cottage is restoring the Cottage for its Community Supported Agriculture program, serving as a cold-storage and community market and as an environmental and education center. Sales of the produce grown on the property and of hand made articles for the cottage have amounted to \$12,000.

The Friends of the Cottage have won several awards toward preservation of the cottage, including the F. Otto Haas Award from Preservation Pennsylvania. The 2009 Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission's Community Initiative Award of \$244,000 will provide funds for geothermal heating, window repair, and general restoration. The Delaware County Heritage Commission Award for Historic Restoration and the Preservation Pennsylvania Award will help in major improvements.

A \$2000 grant from the National Trust Henry Jordan Grant and donations from local residents help in promoting programs for what is Radnor's environmental workshop.

Foul Bodies, Cleanliness in Early America

Kathleen M. Brown

Kathleen Brown reviewed the history of attitudes toward bodily cleanliness as surveyed in her book, revealing how changing culture played a commanding role in body cleanliness.

Traditions of body care and ideas about pain, sickness, and health which had influenced procedures for cleanliness were upended by the introduction of the germ theory.

She reported on the relationships between household practices and public expectations for a civilized body, noting the shifting standards for appearance, smell, and privacy that is an expectation of current civilizations. She noted that behind nearly every area of cleanliness were women who created and maintained the domestic conditions that promoted it.

She reports how care of the body underwent a profound transformation in recent times. During the sixteenth century for instance, changing linen was thought to be more effective than bathing; hot water in winter was a problem. Today, water is indispensable to body care.

She noted that, "By the nineteenth century, the ungroomed, unwashed body appeared to be more loathsome to contemporaries than it had been two centuries earlier."

The Fred Harvey Story

Stephen Fried surveyed his years preparing *Appetite for America: How Visionary Business Man Fred Harvey Built a Railroad Hospitality Empire that Civilized the Wild West*. At its peak, Harvey maintained 95 lunchrooms and 84 dining rooms in 80 cities along the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad from 1875 to 1946.

In the early years of railroading West of Chicago, steam locomotives paused for coal and water. This pause provided passengers a moment, during the days-long trip from Chicago to Los Angeles or San Francisco, to catch a meal at a local dining hall. Passengers early had little choice of the food offered known as grub, or stay overnight in hotels known as flea bags. As a travelling salesman, Fred Harvey's first-hand experience with stomach-churning meals and unsanitary rooms precipitated action.

His ideal was the Pennsylvania Railroad's Logan House in Altoona, headquarters of the world's largest railway shops, where PRR presidents stayed and dined.

George Pullman's system of building and managing sleeping cars leased to railroads was a guide to Fred in organizing a food service industry for his restaurants and dining cars on a scale never before attempted.

Fred's first restaurant was at the Santa Fe Railroad's water stop in Topeka, Kansas; a smashing success. Fred imported the best quality food and set strict rules of cleanliness and service. For impeccable service, he carefully trained waitresses known as "Harvey Girls." His service drew raves from not only from the railroad traveler, but from people in nearby towns who came to enjoy a superb dining experience. The accolades from his efforts made him famous from Chicago to California. The Harvey Girls humanized the Santa Fe Railroad and brought civilization to the west.

The Radnor War Memorial

The magnificent bronze memorial plaque that graces the Township War Memorial was designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, recognized for his outstanding representations of figures for memorials. Our memorial was originally located at Lancaster and Iven Avenues and dedicated May 28, 1922. Due to the development of the area, it was moved with great ceremony on May 30, 1966 to its present location at South Wayne and Runnymede Avenues.

The severe weathering of the Memorial was drawn to the attention of the Township officials by the Wayne Public Safety Association in 2003, but action was lacking until action was instigated by the Radnor Historical Society. In March 2010, RHS President Ted Pollard, American Legion Post 668 Commander Marty Costello, and the Wayne Public Safety Association (which maintains and plants the flowers for the Memorial Day Parade) Secretary Samuel F. Etris, met with Jeanne Hough, Restoration Architect, to define procedures for regular cleaning and maintenance.

Over the summer of 2010, a team of Historical Society and American Legion Post members cleaned the bronze plaque and bronze lists of our war dead. The American Legion Post monitors the condition of the structure.

The Township subsequently installed three flag poles and improved the condition of the wall. The Chanticleer Foundation planted new trees and bushes. The Wayne Public Safety Association maintained the perennials and planted new geraniums for the Memorial Day Parade.

For a history of the Radnor War Memorial, see "The War Memorial," by Peggy Snow, *The Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 7, p. 11, Spring 1967.

Radnor Historic House Marker Program

January 12, 2010

Through its Historic House Marker Program, the Radnor Historical Society (RHS) recognizes buildings in the township that contribute to our appreciation and understanding of Radnor's unique architectural and historical heritage. Markers are awarded to buildings that are built in or before 1945, that are particularly well maintained, and that retain the overall integrity of their design. It is the hope of RHS that these markers will serve not only to identify buildings of historical and architectural significance, but that they will, through heightened community awareness, encourage the continuing care and preservation of individual buildings and neighborhoods.

GENERAL RHS GUIDELINES

1. Any residential building in Radnor that meets the following criteria and guidelines is eligible.
2. Building must be constructed in or before 1945, well-maintained and must possess one or more of the following:

Historical Significance: A place which is or has been the site of a significant local, state or national event or has contributed to the civic, social or political history of Radnor.

Architectural Significance: A place that retains substantial historic fabric and configuration so that it expresses its original design as seen from the public Right of Way. See Specific Criteria listed below.

Overall Development pattern: A place that contributes to the overall historic streetscape as well as to the overall neighborhood building pattern such as but not limited to roof lines and façade materials.

3. Design elements of the building must appear to be original or retain the original character.
4. Any exterior renovation work that is currently in progress must be completed.

SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The specific guidelines for the awarding of markers apply only to the building's exterior. These guidelines DIFFER from those of the Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB). An approval for a Certificate of Appropriateness received from the HARB does not indicate or guarantee eligibility for an historic marker. Actual approval of a structure for a marker is determined by the RHS and based on the following criteria:

1. **Exterior Wall Treatment** – The material in place must be of the same type or have the same visual effect as would have been appropriate to the original. Exterior repairs or additions should preserve and complement the proportion, appearance, and texture of the original. Vinyl, aluminum or other similar siding is not recommended. Sandblasting is strongly discouraged.

2. **Exterior Details** – All exterior details should be retained or replaced in appropriate forms and materials. Particular attention should be paid to doorways, cornices, corner boards, porch elements and window details. Non-integral parts of the structure, such as fencing, landscaping and parking should not detract from the historic nature of the structure.

3. **Roofs** – Rooflines should be respected. Original roofing materials are preferable; however, when modern materials are used, they should show sensitivity to the original roof colors and textures.

4. **Windows** – The Radnor Historical Society encourages and looks favorably upon the preservation of historic windows. Whenever possible, historic windows should be repaired rather than replaced; however, if replacement is necessary, replacement windows should closely match the original in terms of historic style, configuration, profile, function and appearance.

5. **Additions** – Additions should not detract from or obscure the historic character of the house. It is preferable to have additions built on the rear façade or in areas not visible from public viewing. The scale of the addition should not detract from the original building and existing site.

For further recommendations regarding technical advice concerning restoration, renovation and repair, please contact the Radnor Historical Society or refer to the following sources:

- RHS website: www.radnorhistory.org; 610-688-2668
- “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation”:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax/rhb/>
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs: Excellent information about specific renovation issues:
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/TPS/index.htm>
- Delaware County Planning Department: Information about Preventive Maintenance:
<http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/planning/sectionsitemap.html>
- Radnor Township Historic Architectural Review Board (HARB):
<http://www.radnor.com/department/board.asp?fDD=2-16>
- Radnor Historic Architecture Guidelines - In process.

Radnor Baptist Church Cemetery

The Radnor Baptist Church was built in 1842 at Conestoga Road east of South Wayne Avenue. Riven by dissention regarding abolition, the congregation collapsed. The diminished church finally closed its doors and was demolished in 1952. The last interment in its burial grounds is listed as 1995. The trust fund for upkeep for the burial site is exhausted. It has been tended since by neighbors.

A project to list all grave markings in U.S. by the Works Progress Administration included this site during 1936 and 1937 -- WPA Project No. 4889. All interred who could be identified by their grave markings were listed with their positions noted on a grid. A copy of the WPA Project is on file at the Radnor Historical Society and is to be available on computer discs. The WPA list of all US graves may be found at www.Find-A-Grave.com.

The Radnor Conservancy and the Radnor Historical Society have taken the lead to maintain the site. Boy Scouts from Troop 219 and the Cross Country Team from Villanova University are among those who have assisted in beautifying the grounds. An Eagle Scout project is to list Civil War veterans, identify their graves, set markers on the proper graves noting their regiment, and determine if any restoration of the grave is necessary.

During the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War, those veterans interred here will be honored.

Radnor Historical Society Mission

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

In pursuit of this mission, the Society will:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved by the Board of Directors, 6 April 2009.

Radnor Historical Society Members and Patrons

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Dr. Joseph Di Palma
John & Nancy Fischer
Kathy Papa
Mr. & Mrs. Steve H. Pendergast
George* and Josephine W. Smith
Helen S. Weary

*Deceased

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John & Gerry Tuten
Mark Weiss & Theresa Sage
John Williams
American Legion Bateman Gallagher Post 668
The Chanticleer Foundation
North Wayne Protective Association

Volunteers – Guides 2010

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

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

Errata

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

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

The article *Waynesborough, Home of Anthony Wayne*, *RHS Bulletin*, 2009, p. 5, erroneously states that he was born in 1722. Anthony Wayne was actually born on January 1, 1745, in Chester County, PA. In 1774 his parents Isaac and Elizabeth Wayne, deeded to him the house with its 302 acre property in Easttown Township which is now known as Waynesborough.



Photo by SFE