

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
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Editor: Samuel F. Etris

President's Letter

2007 was another banner year for the Society! Our collections continue to grow at such a good clip that we will soon need an addition! We are definitely in need of archiving, storage and display space. The many boxes of real estate documents from the C. N. Agnew and J. M. Fronfield real estate companies provided us with thousands of documents pertaining to Radnor real estate. A great treasure trove for us! The list of other donations in this Bulletin covers 2006-7.

Our monthly programs are an important part of our outreach to the community, and we continued our recent tradition of co-sponsoring them with other local institutions such as the Radnor Memorial Library, the Wayne Art Center, and the Radnor Conservancy. By doing this we have broadened the number of people who know about our interesting programs of local history.

Technology was a major part of 2007's success, as we purchased a new Mac computer, a large scanner, and printer. We are now in the process of transferring over 4,000 scanned images to the new computer, with the ultimate goal being for people to find them on our website. Our main task for the coming year is to create the appropriate format and upload the images. Volunteers are always needed!!!

We installed 13 new energy-efficient storm windows and re-painted the tenant's apartment. The tenant said the new windows greatly improved air infiltration problems. They are a nice brick-red color as we tried to match some of the original color scheme.

Our project to install signs on the Radnor Trail came a step closer to fruition, as final designs have been approved and manufacturing has begun. We are starting with two, and hope to raise funds for more as time goes by. If you wish to contribute, please see our website. Look for them soon!

Over the last few years we have become a strong voice for historic preservation. Our success story for 2007 was the saving of Eastern University's 1912 log club house and the development of a strategic plan to do restoration.

Much needs to be done, including fundraising, but this is the poster child for our efforts. In addition, we were one of the sponsors for the Mad Anthony Days of Wayne, a new three-day event held in Wayne to further the community's knowledge about Wayne and its rich heritage. At the kickoff dinner for this event we presented Radnor's first two historic preservation awards. This program hopes to encourage homeowners, builders and architects to preserve and enhance our architectural heritage.

Many projects are in the works, including an historic house plaque program, historic plaques for the Wayne business district, and updating Radnor's Historic Asset Inventory, among others. If you'd like to volunteer for one of these, being a guide, or general help, please contact us. Our volunteers are the backbone of the Society!

The year ended with a classic program: Bennett Hill's reading of Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol. We taped it and you can watch it – look in the Podcast section of our website.

I would like to thank all of you for your continued support! Without it we would not have been able to accomplish what we did this past year. In addition, I would like to thank our very active board for managing the affairs of the Society and pitching in on many of our projects. Your Society is looking forward to another exciting year in 2008. I hope to see you at one of our events.

Ted Pollard
President

Historical Society 2007 Programs

February 13 - The Wayne Art Center

Nancy Campbell, Director of the Wayne Art Center, spoke on the founding and development of the Center on the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary and its new show, "Radnor Expressions."

March 27 - The Daylesford Abbey

Father Theodore J. Antry reviewed the history of the Abbey and its European roots. A tour of the Abbey and its library was conducted.

April 24 - Radnor Memorial Library

Ms. Marilyn Caltabiano, Past Director of the Library, explained the history of the Library from its founding to the present incorporation of the latest technology.

May 6 - Windy Knoll, home of Mr. and Mrs. David Leith.

James Garrison detailed examples of the architecture of Horace Trumbauer and his influence on the homes of Radnor Township.

May 20 - History/Mystery Tour

The Radnor Conservancy and The Historical Society conducted a History/Mystery Tour of North Wayne's Victorian architecture, John's Village Market, the locations of the North Wayne Firehouse, the Wayne Steam Company, and the Radnor Natatorium.

History/Mystery Tour participants who filled out the questionnaire at each location were recognized following the tour at the Finley House and prizes were awarded.

May 28 - Memorial Day Parade

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

September 16 - Cabrini College Library

An exhibit of photographs of the Woodcrest Estate, now the Cabrini College Campus, taken in 1904 for Barr Ferree, architectural historian, to accompany his article in *American Home & Gardens*, September 1905.

October 9 - Radnor Friends Meeting

Caroline Cherry, Eastern University English Department Chairperson, reviewed the historical background of the Radnor Friends Meeting.

October 28 - Halloween at Thornhedge

Mr. & Mrs. Papa decorated their home, Thornhedge, in a Halloween theme for the pleasure of Radnor young people.

December 4 - the Finley House

President Ted Pollard and Past-President Bennett Hill conducted a tour of The Finley House describing the Historical Society's outstanding holdings.

December 30 - The Finley House

Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* was read in a traditional setting at the Finley House fireplace by Bennett Hill. Eggnog and Christmas confections were served to all.

Annual Meeting of the Society, May 6, 2007

Ted Pollard

The Annual Meeting was held at Windy Knoll, the Victorian style home of Mr. and Mrs. David Leith.

Appreciation was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Leith, who described architectural details about their Trumbauer home.

A short business meeting was conducted by President Ted Pollard reviewing the latest activities of the Society. The Annual Treasurer's Report was presented and approved by the members and is included in this Bulletin. Treasurer Noll stated that in order to obtain relief from the Pennsylvania sales tax, the Commonwealth required revision of portions of the Society's Articles of Incorporation; on a Motion by Douglas Brown, Seconded by John Dziedzina, it was Voted to revise Society's Articles in accordance with the required wording.

Past President Bennett Hill introduced James B. Garrison, AIA, to talk about Horace Trumbauer and his influence on the design of homes on the Main Line.

Of special interest was the anticipated breakup of the Ardrossan property. The Montgomery family had begun with a parcel of land in 1909 adding to it during 1912 to 1914 to accumulate some 800 acres. Their Trumbauer residence is similar in design to the grand Whitemarsh Hall, Stotesbury's dynastic style residence (but with no dynasty behind it). This was his biggest residence and to adequately achieve an interior design as elegant as its exterior, Trumbauer hired New York interior decorators and worked with them to achieve his grand result.

Mr. Garrison reviewed the inventive architectural accomplishments of Horace Trumbauer (1868 to 1938) in Philadelphia and on the Main Line. Trumbauer became so successful he had his own business office by the age of 21.

The developers Drexel & Childs chose Trumbauer to design houses for their Wayne development. Trumbauer created a brand of buildings and organized a staff of gifted designers to build them for the then Who's Who in America.

By 1912 Trumbauer's brand residences were to be found all along the East Coast as far north as Bar Harbor, ME.

Mr. Garrison spoke of how the golf club was influencing land use on the Main Line at the turn of the century. Architects such as Hugh I. Wilson designed the Merion Golf Club's east and west courses in 1911 and 1914 which were among the first to incorporate a combination of "penal" and "strategic" design pathways between tee and cup. Over the years, professional golfers have pronounced the two Merion courses to be the best in the country, attracting several championship tournaments there. Trumbauer designed the Merion Club House in a country style with contemporary interior motifs and with a porch situated right on the fairway.

Trumbauer's designs have stood the test of time and they continue to arouse interest in both the viewer and the owner.

Annual Dinner at the Daylesford Abbey

The Society's Annual Dinner was hosted by The Daylesford Abbey in Paoli. The Abbey is the home of a Norbertine Community of religious and lay members who combine a daily ritual of contemplation with service to those in need. At the Annual Dinner, Father Theodore J. Antry described the impetus for the order during the chaos of the Middle Ages. He described its establishment in France and its response to the needs of Europeans with its eventual introduction into America – first in ethnic groups in Wisconsin, then to those East in Delaware. The activities of the Order took root in Philadelphia and its programs led to establishing the present Daylesford Community whose building was erected in late 1966.

The Norbertines serve our area by assisting in providing instructors for local schools and colleges, offering retreats to groups from neighboring churches, providing a residence to seminarians at Villanova University, and scheduling book discussions, public lectures, premarriage counseling, and musical concerts.

Following dinner the Society members were grouped by interest to tour the Abbey's refectory, dormitories, classrooms, and library. Father Antry conducted a library tour noting its extensive collection including incunabula, books that date back nearly to the beginning of the Norbertine Order.

The Wayne Art Center

Nancy Cambell



SFE Photo

The February 13 meeting of the Society was held in the newly expanded facilities of the Wayne Art Center.

Nancy Campbell, Director, reviewed the background of the Art Center from its foundation in 1930 at the height of the Depression with the objective of giving the unemployed and distressed a place of activity and interest to tide them through difficult times.

The activities of the Center eventually came to the attention of Samuel S. Fleisher, a Philadelphian who had founded the oldest tuition-free art school in the nation. He donated money to purchase a small 2-room house for the Wayne Art Center. Carol Creutzburg was their first model for its painting class.

Growth continued unabated and in 1989 a campaign to raise \$1 million for a new building and extended facilities was begun. In 1999, the Masons offered the Wayne Masonic Hall for purchase. The Radnor Township provided funds for the connecting breezeway.

A donation by Mr. Peter Davenport began construction of the building as an Exhibition Hall and donations from area businesses and materials supplied at cost completed the project. The set target for the completion of the Exhibition Hall was September 2007.

The Art Center now has nearly 30,000 sq ft of instruction and work space. Sixty two professional artists provide instruction to over 4000 members covering all the arts. Recently, music instruction was added for piano, violin, guitar, cello, flute, viola, and double bass. Courses in jewelry-making are conducted jointly with the University of the Arts. A wood shop is in preparation for furniture manufacture.

An important program of the Center is its Outreach which provides free classes in the fine arts to two local schools.

Professional artists are offered the opportunity to work on site and display their works at a juried exhibition of contemporary art in the Exhibition Hall.

The Wayne Art Center has grown during its 75-year existence from a two-room schoolhouse into the major art facility of the Main Line.

Radnor's Historian Emerita



RHS Photo

Miss Carol Creutzburg, the Society's Director Emerita, whose artistic gifts manifested themselves at an early age, had her skills sharpened during her years at the Philadelphia Museum School of Art. These gifts were broadened by summers bicycling and hosteling and by participating with her family in the development of the Main Line School Night. In 1937 School Night began with eleven classes; by 2007 the number was over 500.

Miss Creutzburg began her professional career as an artist drawing fashion models for Philadelphia newspaper advertisements. To broaden her interest in the fashion world, she moved to New York to become a photographer for a fashion magazine. She lived in Greenwich Village and sketched fascinating scenes of life in the Village in the form of greeting cards for friends. Her winter scenes of the Village aroused such interest that she commercialized them as "Washington Arch Cards." In 1980, after 25 years residing in the Village, she sold her flourishing business, whose production had reached 100,000 cards annually, and returned home to Wayne.



A Creutzburg Christmas Card, New York Tug Boat

Carol's abiding interest in our local history found expression in articles in the *Suburban & Wayne Times* as often as three or four a year from 1984 through 1997.

Her published articles described Main Line estates, Wayne's people, customs, and homes. Her carefully researched stories told of those who significantly contributed to the Radnor community, such as the Welsh Morgan family whose physicians cared for generations of our residents.

Miss Creutzburg shared her interests and knowledge of the human history of the Main Line by conducting classes in Radnor history, adding to the Main Line School Night offerings.

It was natural for her to become active in the Radnor Historical Society, joining its Board of Directors in 1985. For many years she contributed to the Society by searching for individuals with knowledge of the historical back-ground of the Township who could impart their information to the benefit of the present residents. The Society's programs were the more informative as a result.

With her accumulated knowledge of the Radnor scene and interest in researching the historical back-ground of her subjects, Carol prepared articles for the Society's Bulletin covering people and places of such well-known residents as Hope Montgomery Scott (1989 Bulletin), Dr. Alexander H. O'Neal (1985), Joseph M. Fronfield (1992), and editing Past President Dorothy Therman's stories (1990). Her broad historical studies included "Wayne Architects and Builders – Their Story" (1995), "Early Roads of Radnor Township" (1993), "Caesar – His Story" (1998), "Entertainment in the Early Days of Wayne" (1999), and a review of the book, "Give Her This Day," by L. S. Edgerly (1996).

Her contribution to our appreciation of life in Radnor Township and her contributions to the Historical Society and Radnor Township have been outstanding.

S. F. Etris

**Wayne Art Center Celebrates its
75th Anniversary**
By Kathy Bright

The year 2007 marked the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Wayne Art Center, the first community art center on the suburban Main Line. The Center, founded in 1930, focused its first classes on children, with adult classes following shortly thereafter. Its charter was granted in 1932.

Formed in the height of the Great Depression, the Center embodied the principle eloquently described by past Wayne Art Center president, Wheeler Page, that in time of economic stress people need “food for the soul” as much as “coal in the cellar.”

Minutes of a community meeting held in Wayne on March 5, 1931, best tell the story of the purpose of its founding: “As a result of discussions in a small group concerning some of the phases of unemployment, a meeting of some interested persons was announced for the evening of March 5, 1931. It was opened by Miss Walsh at her home in Windermere Court, Wayne, with a brief statement to the effect that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss what might be done in Wayne for persons either out of work or with surplus leisure time at their disposal by providing a suitable place for them to go to, with opportunities to engage in avocational pursuits, or, more specifically, opportunities for self-expression...” as recorded by Addison S. Burk.

In the summer of 1931, under the direction of Mrs. Charles A. McClure, more than 70 children and many adults began attending art classes offered by the newly founded Wayne Art Center. Classes in drawing, painting and clay modeling were held in its headquarters on the old Powell estate between St. Davids Road and Midland Avenue.

The original founders contributed the necessary funds to provide classes free of charge for the summer months. After this time, the public was asked to contribute to support future classes at the art center.

The original mission of the Art Center was: “To induce the use of free time creatively in the community and to promote the art of self-expression and appreciation of beauty by studying, teaching and disseminating knowledge of painting, drawing, sculpture, music, drama and handicrafts.” Records show the modesty of the center’s annual budget. “The annual income of the corporation, other than that derived from real estate, shall not exceed the sum of \$20,000.”

The Art Center’s means of maintenance was to be “by tuition fees received for instruction, by dues or fees for members and by voluntary contribution.”

In 1932, the Wayne Art Center moved its classes to the Radnor Grammar School. Very quickly the original space was outgrown and a move was necessitated. In 1938, Mrs. Craig Atmore generously gave a permanent home to the Wayne Art Center -- the second floor of her carriage house at the rear of her property on Louella Avenue in Wayne. These quarters were formerly the studio of well-known artist, A. B. Frost, and served the now 200 art students well. Already, the art center was highly regarded for its lectures, classes, programs and exhibitions.

One of the driving forces behind the establishment of an art school in Wayne was internationally known artist Quita Brodhead (1901 – 2002). Educated at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, she lived in Wayne but also lived and painted in Paris, Rome, France and Tenerife. New York Times art critic Grace Glueck, on reviewing a retrospective of Ms. Brodhead’s art on the occasion of her 100th birthday, said, “The gifts of a long life and the talent to live it rewardingly do not go to many. Ms. Brodhead is quite simply a phenomenon.”

After 25 years of service to the community, the art center had truly outgrown its quarters on Louella Avenue. Land was purchased and funds for the building were donated by one of the members for Wayne Art Center's "new" and permanent home at 413 Maplewood Avenue in Wayne. Ground was broken on October 13, 1955 and the building was completed in 1956.

Before long, due to the popularity of art education plus an expanding population base in the Wayne area, the art center outgrew its "new" building and plans began to add painting, pottery and sculpture studios as well as offices, a gallery and lobby space. After a four year fundraising campaign, groundbreaking for the larger and more efficient space took place on September 13, 1992. Special guest Robert Montgomery Scott, Philadelphia Museum of Art president, hailed the event as "celebrating the commitment to creativity" which the expansion represented. Also present at the groundbreaking was Curtis Nase, vice chairman of the Radnor Township Board of Commissioners, which pledged \$60,000 towards the project, and Bruce Brown, who represented the Ethel Clark Smith Memorial Fund, donor of \$150,000 and in whose name the major gallery has been dedicated.

As the Wayne Art Center entered into the new millennium its membership and the demand for artistic programming once again began to exceed its physical accommodations. The art center was able to purchase the Wayne Masonic Hall which adjoins the current building. Very quickly art and music classes filled its two floors. As the art center celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2000, plans soon were underway to embark on yet another expansion project, this one to renovate the existing building at 413 Maplewood as well as the old Masonic Hall and to build a link between the two buildings.

The renovation, once completed, will add additional gallery space for exhibitions; state-of—the-art ceramic, sculpture and painting studios; sound-proof rooms for music lessons; more bathrooms; an elevator; and total access for the handicapped. The Wayne Art Center has grown in and with its community. Since its beginning it has responded to the needs of the members of the community.

The History of the Radnor Memorial Library

Marilyn Caltabiano, Director of the Radnor Memorial Library for 27 years, retiring in 1998, surveyed its history.

Mrs. Caltabiano read from the Minutes of the first meeting of neighbors interested in establishing a library in Wayne. It was held January 21, 1892, at the Radnor Friends' Meeting.

Initially, seventeen books were purchased which were of biographical and historic interest; they circulated only to men. The library was originally operated by the Wayne Library & Literary Association which acquired books and maintained a lending library located in the Wayne Opera House during the 1870s. At that time it was supported exclusively by donations. With the reconstruction of the Opera House, it was forced to move and relocate to the second floor over a real estate office on South Wayne Avenue during 1882 to 1892.

The efforts of prominent Wayne citizen Mrs. William Henry Sayen were instrumental in the Drexel & Childs Company donating the land for the library on Lancaster Pike. However, unable to convince them to provide funds for a building, Mrs. Sayen initiated a program to acquire the necessary funds by subscription. With enough funds on hand only to start construction, the first building incurred a mortgage whose payments became a budgeted item for many years. The final payment was made by Mr. William H. Sayen in memory of his then recently deceased wife.

The Library served primarily adults. In 1920, Mr. A.G. Markley donated \$3000 for the construction of a large round room as part of the library for the children. Mrs. Caltabiano recalled that Mrs. Margaret Hess conducted Storytimes for children there, acting out all the parts of the stories.

During the period 1928 to 1941, the Radnor School Board included a budget item for purchase of books for the use of Radnor school children. Beginning in 1942, Radnor Township budgeted \$1500 per year for the Library.

In 1948 a major expansion and remodeling was undertaken. At that time the name of the Library was changed to the Memorial Library of Radnor Township. In 1962 the mortgage for this addition was paid off by the Rosengarten family, tremendous benefactors of the library. Significant support also came from the Albrecht family and the Winsor sisters.

In 1976, as part of our nation's 200th Anniversary, the Library celebrated its 84th Birthday with an event during which the staff and guests dressed in Victorian garb.

By the 1970s it became evident that a much larger facility was needed. Up to that time the Library had been supported chiefly by private funds. It was decided to put the building of a new facility up to the public. A campaign was initiated and a Township referendum to approve a \$1,285,000 bond to construct a new building was initiated. The entire Township was engaged in promoting approval of the bond issue line item on the Ballot of November 8 1978. The building was completed in 1980. The Middle School students helped transfer the books from the old to the new Library, forming a book parade across West Wayne Avenue. On April 7, 1980, the doors opened in the new building for the first time.

The Library was dedicated April 12. On the occasion, Mr. Dave Slocum passed the ceremonial brass key to the Library to Mrs. Thomas Meeker, Chairperson of the Board.

For the first time the Friends of the Library held their annual book sale in the Library. The sales that year amounted to \$1600. [The 2006 book sales amounted to \$50,000!]

With the new Library, an oral history project was begun and this resulted in 76 recordings and photographs from Radnor citizens describing the early life in the Township. The Sun Company paid for the first computers to move the Library into the modern age.

On April 5, 1992, the Library celebrated its Centennial. Mrs. George Aman, then Chairman of the Board of Directors, in her speech on the occasion, hailed the event as a “salute to the past and a glimpse into the future.”

The present Director, Barbara Casini, who succeeded Mrs. Caltabiano in 1998, reviewed the acquisitions to the Library in preparation for the computer age. The Library staff has been trained to use the new electronic resources and to integrate them into our Library system. The Internet drastically changed the function of the Library and made the teaching of its attributes by the Library staff much more important. The Radnor Library now is the only library in this area with wireless access to the Internet.

The Chanticleer Foundation funded the transfer of all of the oral history tapes and photographs to the random access format onto compact discs available for loan. The Foundation also provided a section in the Library for books on gardening and has underwritten lectures on gardens, Mr. Rosengarten’s passion.

In 1996 Miss Dorothy Carlson and her assistants oversaw the attractive renovation of the Library’s Children’s Department. In 2007, a major revision of the Library was accomplished to make it more user friendly for the patrons.

Mrs. Casini closed her review by reporting on the adoption by the Board of Directors of a 2007-2010 Strategic Plan for the Library. Its objective is to keep pace with the continuously advancing technology of information retrieval and accessibility and to continue the Library’s outstanding service to our community. Recently included was installing digital systems to make audio books available to computers in our homes as well as offering data retrieval research capabilities.

S. F. Etris

Mystery History Tour 2007
Victorian Architecture of North Wayne
Mary B. Coe

The Society's 2007 History/Mystery Tour of North Wayne was conducted by Mary Coe. The neighborhood was developed by Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs as the "Wayne Estates". The houses were built on what was once a farm owned by the Pugh Family. The only remaining part of the Pugh Family farm is the small springhouse located near Gulph Creek in the backyard of the home at 307 North Wayne Avenue. The springhouse can be seen from Oak Lane, near the driveway for 306 Oak Lane.

Development of North Wayne took place between 1885 and 1889, and continued eastward. Most of the homes were built by the partnership of Wendell & Smith (Herman Wendell and Walter Bassett Smith), which partnership later went on to build many of the homes in South Wayne.

Most of the houses in North Wayne were designed by the architect brothers William L. and Frank L. Price. William Price also designed houses in Rose Valley, PA, and Arden, DE. Other architects of North Wayne houses included Horace Trumbauer, the Philadelphia architect who also designed the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Woodcrest (Cabrini College), and Ardrossan; J.C. Worthington; and Minerva Parker, one of Philadelphia's first woman architects.

The styles of homes in North Wayne were marketed with distinctive names, a description of their interior and exterior features, lot size, and price.



SFE Photo

The “Gable Inn” style was designed by J. C. Worthington. Examples can be seen at 405, 407 and 409 North Wayne Avenue, 103, 125, 210 Walnut Avenue, 405 and 413 Oak Lane, 412 Chestnut Lane and 410 Woodland Avenue.

A marketing brochure states that the Gabled Inn home “has good porches and contains a reception room with large square hall and oak stairway, living room with open grate and mantel, dining room, pantry, kitchen and out kitchen on first floor, and five chambers and bathroom on second floor, with a room in the roof for servant’s use or storage purposes. A thoroughly cozy home. Plumbing as good as the best. Stairway of oak-furniture finish. Back stairs.” The homes were built on 60 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$5,500.



SFE Photo

The Bruin Lodge houses were designed by the Price Brothers. Examples can be found at 408 – 418 Oak Lane. These houses were the least expensive of those designed by the Price Brothers. The houses contained a living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, and servant's closet on the first floor. There were five "chambers" and a bathroom on the second floor. There was a back staircase. Plumbing was "done in the very best manner." These homes were built on 60 x 225 foot lots and sold for \$5,500.



SFE Photo

The Pillar Houses were designed by the Price Brothers. Examples can be found at 310 Oak Lane, 129, 133, 208, 214, 215, 220 and 227 Walnut Avenue, 122 and 126 Beechtree Lane, 406 and 419 Chestnut Lane and 415, 417 and 419 North Wayne Avenue. These homes were built of stone and brick and some with “pebble coated to the second story.” The homes featured “two rooms third floor; good closets in every room” and “soap-stone washing tubs.” The back and main stairways were joined, with a glass window over both. These homes were built on 75 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$6,500.



SFE Photo

The Japanese Houses were designed with “large rooms and a liberal porch.” These homes featured a “square open hall with fire-place opposite the front door” and “the main stairway winding around the fire-place.” They also had a hall, living room, dining room, kitchen and out-kitchen. The kitchen contained “Stationary Soapstone Washing Tubs.” There was a back staircase. These homes were built on 75 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$6,500. Examples of this type of house can be found at 111,207 and 211 Walnut Avenue.



SFE Photo

The Medium Cottage houses were designed by the Price Brothers. These were “good square” houses with “large rooms and no space wasted on account of outside decoration.” The homes featured a square open hall, oak stair case, parlor, library, dining room, pantry, kitchen and out kitchen on the first floor. The second floor offered four “chambers” and a bathroom. There were three rooms on the third floor. There were stationary washing tubs in the out kitchen and closets described as “an especial feature.” These homes were built on 75 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$6,500 (brick first story), \$7,250 (stone first story) or \$7,500 (stone first and second story). Medium Cottages can be found at 121, 124, 131, 217 and 223 Walnut Avenue and 401 and 404 Oak Place.



SFE Photo

The Flemish Houses were designed by the Price Brothers. Examples can be found at 413 and 414 Chestnut Lane, 405, 407, 421 and 424 Woodland Avenue, 214 and 222 Beechtree Lane and 421 and 423 Oak Lane. These homes had “a portico on the front,” “handsome effects in colored glass” and a “unique mantel.” The homes were built on 60 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$7,000.



SFE Photo

The Round End Houses were designed by the Price Brothers. These were originally planned to be built on Woodland Avenue, but appear frequently throughout North Wayne. Good examples of this style can be found at 132 and 233 Beechtree Lane, 311 Oak Lane, 401 and 423 Woodland Avenue and 401 and 424 Chestnut Lane. These homes were designed to resemble “Old English Homes” and featured “a large open living room with liberal fireplace.” These homes were built on 120 x 225 foot lots and sold for \$8,000.



SFE Photo

The Tower House style was designed by the Price Brothers. The design of this house was based on an old windmill tower located in East Hampton, Long Island. The first floor of the house featured a center hall located between a library and a parlor. On the second floor there were four “chambers” and a bath room. There were three rooms and a “Store Room” on the third floor. The house also offered an “Ample Porch room.” These homes were built on 100 x 200 foot lots and sold for \$8,000. Good examples of this style of house can be found at 130, 200 and 211 Walnut Avenue.



SFE Photo

The New Tower House was another type of Tower house — can be found at 131 and 213 Beechtree Lane. These homes have a “very picturesque exterior. Large well- shaded portico on the front. A very attractive thirteen room house including a carved oak staircase. Floors had a hardwood finish on the first floor and home-like corners for your furniture. Tasteful effects such as stained glass run-dells. The very best of everything in this home.” These homes sold for \$9,500.

Sources: “Wayne History On Line” by Greg Pritchard and “My Town and Your Town” by Emma C. Patterson.

Herman Wendell House

Lynn Ellis



SFE Photo

This is the home that Herman Wendell had built for himself by his firm Wendell & Smith at the corner of Radnor Street Road & East Beechtree Lane, designed by Horace Trumbauer. Wendell & Smith were real estate developers in Wayne, who were hired by the firm of Drexel & Childs to build homes designed by Frank and Will Price, Horace Trumbauer, and David Knickerbacker Boyd. These were usually very large mansions on the Main Line, but his home here is a variation of the Pillar House, one of the most common designs in the Wayne neighborhood.

To see the variety of homes built by Wendell & Smith, drive down South Wayne Avenue and make a left onto Windermere Avenue, pass the new Middle School, cross Louella Avenue and the entire right (south) side of the 200 block of Windermere Avenue are his wonderful houses.

History/Mystery Tour: 5/20/07

Wayne Hotels and Wayne as a Resort

After the Civil War the Pennsylvania Railroad developed the land along the tracks that they had acquired as part of the RR rights and marketed the “Main Line” as a place to escape the heat and pollution of the city. In 1880 the firm Drexel & Childs bought the J. Henry Askin property in Wayne for development of their “Wayne Estate” and cottages were built near the station.

Many people came to Wayne for the summer only. Families closed their city homes in the early spring to come to “the country.” Business men commuted to Philadelphia via the 8:40 a.m. express. Some stayed at a hotel, some rented a house, and others occupied the new homes they bought, but used them only as summer residences.

There were then three great hotels on the Main Line during the “Gay Nineties”—the Bellevue in Wayne, the Bryn Mawr Hotel (now the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr), and the Devon Hotel in Devon at the end of Devon Boulevard.

BELLEVUE HOTEL (1881 – 1900)

The Bellevue Hotel was built in 1881 by Drexel & Childs and destroyed by fire in 1900. It stood on Lancaster Avenue at the present site of the Bell Atlantic building. There was no West Avenue at the time, so the property ran north from a huge U-shaped driveway on Lancaster Avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad embankment on the north. A broad shaded walkway connected the Hotel to the Wayne Station.

The hotel had 100 rooms, each with private porch. There were tennis courts and gardens. The front porch was lined with rockers for the ladies; no children and their nannies were allowed. People would bring their carriages to take rides “in the country.”

Dances were held on Saturday night, primarily for hotel guests; the Grand Masquerade party in summer was popular as was the July 4 celebration. On Sunday there were hymn sings and on Wednesday, concerts. General Grant was a guest.

In the winter, there were few guests, perhaps only 50 as opposed to 200 in the summer. Swimmers had access to the Wayne Natatorium just three blocks away. Ice for the restaurant came from Martin's Dam.

To the East of Bellevue was Woodlea, home of William Wood, built 1897 by Hazelhurst & Huckel, now the Wayne Nursing Home

WESLEY HOTEL (1900 - 1921?)

When the Bellevue burned in 1900, more space was needed for summer visitors. The Wesley opened a new building on the west side of North Wayne Avenue, and we know that it was in existence as late as 1921. The hotel consisted of two buildings that were connected by a long covered porch.

LOUELLA HOTEL (1883-1900)

The J. Henry Askin mansion, built in 1866, by was operated during those years as a boarding house by Miss Elizabeth Bougher.

WAYNEWOOD HOTEL (1906- present)

The Waynewood was remodeled in 1926 and renamed to the present Wayne Hotel.

Wayne Natatorium

Beverlee Barnes

Wayne Natatorium was considered the largest in-ground outdoor pool in the United States and perhaps the world in 1895. It measured 500 feet by 80 feet, nearly 2 football fields long, and more than half of a field wide. It was 8 feet deep at the clubhouse end complete with diving board and slide, and 2 feet deep at the shallow end.

In winter it became an ice skating rink lit by lanterns, with a warming stove in its small clubhouse. The yearly winter carnival was a Wayne highlight.

It became famous, hosting annual national swimming championships that drew athletes from as far away as California. Swimmers came from the New York Athletic Club, and athletic clubs in Camden, Baltimore, and Washington DC. The Philadelphia Swimming Association, University of Pennsylvania, and Swarthmore College were all represented at these meets. Red Cross Life Saving courses were held and swimming instructions for children were given.

Local businessmen issued stock in the Wayne Natatorium Association. A \$25.00 certificate bought a one-year membership to the swim club and ice skating rink. Coaches were hired for the swim teams.

The pool was designed by Francis Albert Gugert, a Wayne resident. He became associated with the famous Philadelphia architectural firm of Knickerbocker Boyd.

The pool had a board walk on the south side, spectator benches on the north side, and an enclosing fence. It also had a 2 story clubhouse, with women's locker room on the first floor, and the office and apartment of the pool manager on the second floor. This building still remains at 228 Willow Ave, recently renovated. A second smaller men's locker room clubhouse was half way down the pool, but no longer exists.



RHS Photo

The Natatorium replaced the old muddy swimming hole known as Kelly's Dam, spring-fed from Gulph Creek which ran along Willow Ave. Before it was improved into the Natatorium, Kelly's Dam ranged from 8 feet deep to 8 inches deep. The water was filtered before it entered the Natatorium.

The Natatorium lasted 8 years, from 1895 to 1903. A severe drought during the turn of the century resulted in low stream levels, sometimes even dry, and algae began to grow on the input. Golf and bicycling came into vogue and the nearby Fenimore Woods pool became more popular.

The land was sold in 1903 and by 1905 homes filled the property along the south side of Willow Ave.

Third Annual



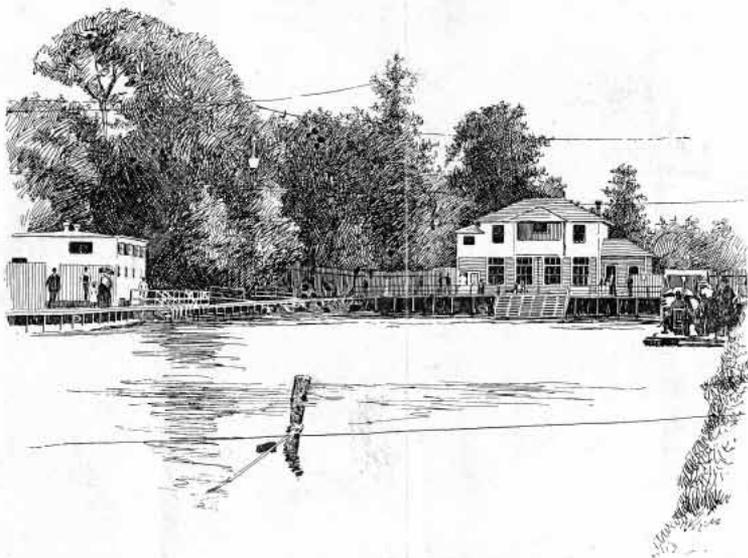
Swimming Championships

OF THE

ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION, A. A. U. OF THE U. S.

AT

WAYNE NATATORIUM



BY THE

National Swimming Association

ON

Saturday, August 24th, 1895

AT 3.30 P. M.

Wayne Steam Company Ted Pollard



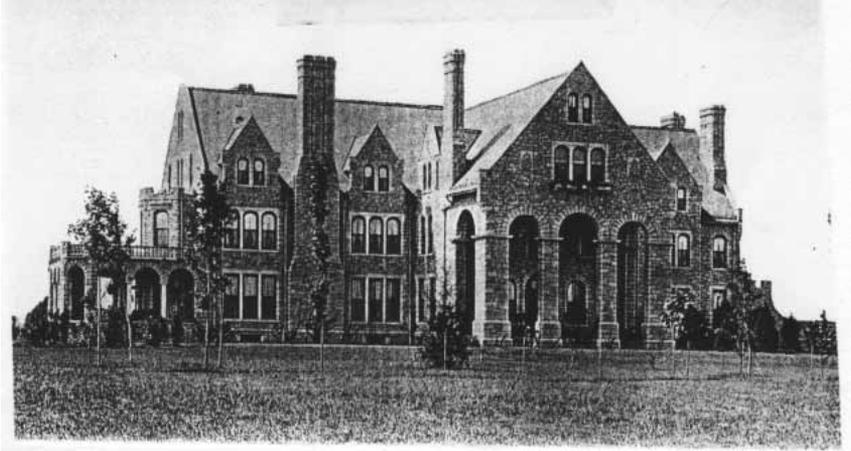
SFE Photo

Wendell & Smith, to service the homes they had built in South Wayne and St. Davids, built the Wayne Steam Heat Company to provide steam heat for their homes on Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Midland, St. Davids, Aberdeen, Louella, Audubon, Windermere, and Summit Avenues.

Over the bed of pipes, these sidewalks remained clear of snow as the steam moved hot and steady at two pounds pressure (Except when the pressure was exhausted by the fire whistle).

While residents enjoyed low cost heat for nearly five decades, the company's expenses rose until by 1947 the Philadelphia Electric Company found itself losing \$40,000.00 in that one season. As a consequence, the company abandoned the operation in 1948.

Launfal, The Lincoln Godfrey House Martha Dale



RHS Photo

Now the Academy of Notre Dame de Namur, a Catholic girls school, Launfal was originally the property of Lincoln Godfrey, president of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company. Godfrey called his house Hillsover, which was built in 1893 and designed by Theophilus Chandler. In 1926 the estate was sold to utilities magnate Clarence Geist, sole owner of the Philadelphia Suburban Water Company. Geist ordered significant alterations to the house by architect Paul Phillippe Cret and renamed the house Launfal where he lived until his death in 1938.

During the Depression, Geist bought the neighboring estate of Hardwicke, which he gifted to his daughter and her husband Van Horn Ely; in 1949 that estate was sold to the Overbrook Golf Club, which today exists as its main building.

North Wayne Fire House

Greg Prichard



RHS Photo

The North Wayne Fire House was built in 1891, by the North Wayne Protective Association on land given by developers. The North Wayne volunteer Fire Department served North Wayne residents until 1906 when the Fire Departments of North and South Wayne consolidated to create the Radnor Fire Co. The reason was that the Wayne Public Safety Association had underwritten the cost of a motorized fire engine. Members of the South Wayne Fire Company had appointed a Committee to have the Knox Company design and build a motorized pumper and ladder truck. The first motorized engine of its kind anywhere. At this point in time the N. Wayne fire house was rented and became the local American Legion post in 1923 remaining a Post for 40 years. The building was demolished 1966.

Merryvale Clubhouse Greg Prichard



RHS Photo

The Merryvale Clubhouse was built in 1889 as Radnor's answer to Merion Cricket Club. The building had a large porch and balcony for spectators. It was also called "Wayne Country Club" and the "Radnor Cricket Club". The sport played on the grounds was primarily cricket. Half of it burned, and it was cut down to a single home. The house across Beechtree Lane with tan stucco was once part of the clubhouse.

John's Village Market

Nancy Fischer

There is no record as to when the original market building was built. The PRR Atlas shows nothing on the property in 1870; however, a photograph labeled late 1800s shows the building. We know that the North Wayne neighborhood was being developed at that time. The proximity of the building to the train station and to the Lancaster Pike made it a logical location for a business.



SFE Photo

We don't know the earliest use of the building, but according to Sarah Zulker, a member of the current owner's family, there is some thought that around 1900 it might have been an apothecary shop. At some point in the early 1900s it became a small shop with an old fashioned soda fountain which was located in the big window seen from Poplar Avenue. By this time the store may have had electricity and refrigeration, but according to Ms. Zulker, it was clear that when the building was constructed, there was none. There was instead a large walk-in room with a space above that was used as an ice box. That room is still there and in use today.

Until 30-40 years ago, drug stores often had soda fountains. Many may remember the luncheonette at the old Rexall's Drug Store on North Wayne Avenue.

In a 1913 listing of businesses, there is an entry for W. H. Menagh, "Grocery, Meats and Provisions," at Wayne and Poplar Avenues.

We know more about its history by the 1930s. In that decade a gentleman named Mr. Camac, who lived right around the corner, purchased the business and named it Camac's. It was a small grocery store. In 1968 Mr. Camac sold the store to Bill and Isabel Zulkar, who lived at 134 Poplar Avenue. They renamed the store The Village Market and Isabel and her then eight year old daughter Beverly primarily ran it.

In 1973 the Zulkers sold the business to Wayne residents Jenny Thomas and her husband, who renamed it Jenny's Village Market. In 1978 the business was sold again, this time to John Vesper. He renamed it John's Village Market. Three years later he married Beverly Zulkar (is that a familiar name?) and she started working in the deli. I don't know whether they met before or after John purchased the business. If you go in sometime, it might be a good question to ask. The family tradition still continues, since John, Beverly, and their four children still work in the business. The difference is that they now own two other delis, one in Berwyn and one in Brookhaven. Next year the family will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary. The deli has won "Best of Philly" and the Suburban awards for the quality of its deli food. Next year John's Village Market will celebrate thirty years of providing high-quality food to our community, but it is clear that there has been a business in this location for well over one hundred years.

A few words about the evolution of food and food shopping are in order. When North Wayne was settled, shopping for groceries was a very different experience.

Since transportation was much slower, there were many small, neighborhood grocery stores in Wayne, close to residences. One way to shop was to prepare a list, drop it off at the store (or later, phone it in) and then wait for the store to deliver your purchases. Ironically, with on-line ordering and delivery, things have come full circle.

John's Market has made itself into a specialty short order establishment serving the neighborhood on a daily basis. It is interesting to note that it is located on Pennsylvania Avenue which hosts the only commercial establishments on the north side of the railroad. The surrounding community has remained residential.

Radnor Friends Meeting

Caroline Cherry



Ms. Caroline Cherry, Chair of the English Department at Eastern University and Associate Editor of the journal *Quaker History*, conducted a tour of Radnor Friends Meeting built in 1718. Called a meeting house, it is a place of meeting and worship for a group of people called Quakers, or Friends.

Origins of Quakers

This group began in the middle of the 17th century in England, during the English Civil War, which was a time of political and religious upheaval. Their whole name is the Religious Society of Friends, a name they chose partially because Jesus once said “I do not call you servants but friends.” Early Quakers also called themselves “Friends of Truth.”

There are two stories about why they came to be called “Quakers.” One is that in the old days Friends used to tremble or quake when they spoke under the power of the Lord. The other is that on one occasion a judge was examining George Fox, an early Quaker leader who refused to take off his hat to the judge or acknowledge the authority of the court. The judge said to Fox, “You should quake before the power of this court,” and Fox replied “You should quake before the power of the Lord!”

Pennsylvania Quakers

Friends have been worshipping on this site for more than 300 years. In 1681, William Penn sold much of the land that is now Radnor Township to a Welsh Quaker named Richard Davies, who in turn sold about 5000 acres to other Quakers from the county of Radnor in Wales. Place names in Wales which are reflected in the “Welsh Tract” include Radnor, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Narberth, Montgomery, Bala Cynwyd, Tredyffrin, St. Davids, and Ithan.

Quakers began settling in Radnor in 1682 and by 1690 there was a community of 30 Quaker families here, with Ithan as its center. Because of agreements made with William Penn in London, some of the first settlers may have expected that the Welsh Tract or Welsh Barony, which included large parts of Delaware, Montgomery, and Chester Counties, would be an independent governmental entity with Welsh as its official language. The Meeting would be the seat of government, settling disputes and guaranteeing freedom of religion and other personal freedoms. It is said that some of the settlers spoke no English; however, the earliest Meeting records from the 1680s are in English. The local Meetings held civil authority only until 1690, when government functions were replaced by regular township government.

Richard Davies sold the land in 100 acre lots; John Jarman bought the lot which includes the present Radnor Friends Meeting, and donated the 10 acres that now forms the property of the meeting house. He was the first constable of Radnor (appointed in 1689) and is buried in the meeting house burying grounds. His son John was the first male child born to European parents in Radnor (Nov. 12, 1684). Another of these 100 acre farms that is still preserved in fairly intact form is the land that now forms the campus of Eastern University.

Another is Harriton House in Lower Merion, which was once a large farm. Still another early settler was Lewis Walker, whose direct descendant William Walker is living (as of 2005) on King of Prussia Road.

At first the Friends held worship services in their homes; we know that in 1684 a “Men’s meeting” was held at the home of William Shaner in Radnor; the first burial in Radnor is recorded on January 31, 1686 (Gwenllian James wife of Howell James), and the first marriage in the same year, at the home of John Evans. By 1693 they had built a meeting house on the hill at the intersection of Sproul Road, Conestoga Road, and Radnor-Chester Road, already important thoroughfares, where they could gather to worship and conduct business. We know this because there are records of a marriage in the meeting house between Phebe Evans and Philip Philip in 1693. We don’t know for certain what happened to that first building (it probably burned), but in 1718 the meeting built the main part of the present structure (the room used for worship). The smaller part was added three or four years later as a schoolroom and library (the first school and library in Radnor). In 2000, Radnor Friends added a space to provide kitchen and bathroom facilities and a cozy room for committee meetings and visiting.

Quaker Worship

Friends worship by sitting silently, opening their hearts to God and listening for God to speak to them. After praying in silence for some time, people sometimes rise to share with the other worshippers a prayer or a thought. There are records that tell us that in the 17th and 18th centuries Indians would sometimes come to the meeting house during Meeting for Worship and stare though the windows at the Quakers sitting in silence.

In the early days wolves were a danger for people coming to Meeting, and at a business meeting in 1693 it was decided that every person should contribute money to pay for removing the wolves.

At the time this meeting house was built, men, women, and children worshipped together (as they still do today). Quakers believed that all people are equal in God's sight, and equally likely to receive a message from God. Therefore there was no social hierarchy in meeting. A teenage servant girl might rise and preach to the group which included her employer who might be a mature, wealthy man. However, men and women met separately (in separate rooms) for their monthly business meetings, where they would discuss items having to do with the conduct of the meeting, but might also discuss things about people's private lives. For instance, if a man had been seen at a local tavern drinking too much, a committee might be appointed to meet with him and counsel him about his behavior. If a woman was having a difficult pregnancy and was having trouble managing her housework and children, the women might make arrangements to care for her and help her. The men's and women's meetings might send messages to each other if they needed to act jointly. Today, men and women meet together for business meeting, and are less inclined to get involved in people's personal lives.

Quaker Education

We don't have much information about the school that was conducted here beginning about 1722. However, it is likely that both boys and girls attended. Quakers valued practical education; in 1668, the Quaker founder, George Fox, had urged Quakers to establish schools to instruct both boys and girls "in whatever things were civil and useful in creation."

William Penn also encouraged establishing schools, and wrote that learning should be “liberal” but also “useful . . . such as is consistent with Truth and godliness, not cherishing a vain conversation or idle mind.” The boys and perhaps the girls would probably have studied the classical languages (Latin, Greek, and Hebrew), mathematics, and science. They would probably not have studied current literature (writers like Shakespeare or others that we now consider classics), and certainly not music and art. The teachers would have been Quakers, and the Bible and Quaker devotional material would have been on the reading list. They may have played sports, but not competitively.

By the late 18th century Quakers began to establish boarding schools where their children could go for full-time instruction. Westtown School near West Chester is an example of such an academy. Haverford College grew out of another one. Friends Central and Friends Select are other examples.

The Meeting House in the 18th and 19th Centuries

Quakers are opposed to war, but during the Revolutionary War the meeting house was used as a headquarters, a hospital, and a ‘picquet’ or outpost for George Washington’s Continental Army. Some 200 soldiers from this war are buried along the wall. Quakers gradually adopted a position opposed to slavery, and by 1779 members of Radnor Meeting agreed that none of them would hold slaves.

By 1800 the Meeting was quite large; it was recorded that up to 200 carriages would be parked outside the meeting house on Sunday, which they called First Day. In the winter people would arrive in sleighs. During the middle of the 19th century the membership grew smaller and in 1882 Radnor Meetinghouse stopped being a place of regular worship.

Radnor Meeting Today

In 1930, a group of Friends decided to revive the Meeting. They started slowly. The building had not been modernized and was still heated by a pot-bellied stove and lit with oil lamps and candles. But the group persisted, and by 1937 it was functioning again as a Meeting. Today Radnor Meeting has more than 230 members and holds Meeting for Worship every Sunday.

The Radnor Historical Society Enters the Digital Age

Greg Prichard

Technology is helping the Historical Society expand its frontiers. Thanks to our website, we are hearing from people who long ago left the area but still wish to remain connected to the community. People from across the country have written to us with memories, photographs and other materials that we would have never known about without such distant communication. The internet gives us an amazing opportunity to connect with our fellow Radnorites, no matter how far away they have traveled. The Society's new computer will aid in this effort to share our knowledge with the world.

Recently the Historical Society's website has seen many great advancements. Along with a new design, we added Podcasts, which include audio and video of some of our lectures and programs. We hope to add oral histories and more to this section. We will also be adding photographs, documents and other research materials to a virtual online archive, all of which will be searchable. Finally, news and descriptions of the Society's upcoming events can also be found on the site.

In August 2007, the Society purchased a new iMac computer, which will allow us to easily create databases of our collections, post items from our archive onto the web and many more exciting things. The computer's storage capacity is several times that of our old computer, allowing us to store many more files. It also has a large LCD screen, which makes viewing detailed scans a breeze. Along with the computer purchase we purchased a new scanner, with a large format that will allow us to scan our many oversized photos.



GP Photo

*Technology Committee Chairman Greg Prichard
at the Society's New Computer*

Our new computer will give us the opportunity to share Radnor's story with the world on the internet, educate people from their own homes, and inspire them to visit us and participate in our activities.

Needless to say, this is an exciting opportunity for us. We are always looking for experienced people to help us with our technology advancements, so if you are interested please email us at info@radnorhistory.org.

Donations/Acquisitions – 2006/2007

Donations

Armitage School ad (1901) – ? pg ad – Ted Pollard
Radnor Real Estate documents – Kit Donato/C.N. Agnew
Realtors
Baby funnel – Ellen & George Aman
Clear glass inkwell marked J&IEM – Lynn Ellis
Frigidaire celluloid tape measure – Lynn Ellis
Admissions ticket clicker/counter – Lynn Ellis
2 gallon stoneware jug w/brown upper – Lynn Ellis
Fish creel – Lynn Ellis
Ice skates –“keyed” – Lynn Ellis
Doll – Lynn Ellis
Nested wooden dolls – Lynn Ellis
Safety pins for diapers – Lynn Ellis
Metal kazoo – Lynn Ellis
Late Victorian Architectural Details – Brian Noll
American Domestic Architecture – Stevens & Cobb – Brian
Noll
Victorian Architecture – Bicknell & Comstock – Brian Noll
Exterior Decoration – Athenaeum – Brian Noll
19th Century Tin Roofing – Hyde Hall – Brian Noll
The American Builder’s Companion - Asher Benjamin – Brian Noll
Field Guide to American Victorian Furniture – Ormsbee –
Brian Noll
Wood and Garden – Jekyll – Brian Noll
Victorian Gardens – Scott – Brian Noll
How to Wallpaper Your Victorian Home – Arrowsmith –
Brian Noll
The Architecture of American Houses – Downing – Brian
Noll
The Curtain Maker’s Handbook – Moreland – Brian Noll
Radnor Township – League of Women Voters Guide –
1979 – Brian Noll
A. B. Frost 1st Day Cover – 2/1/01 (Brer Rabbit – Ted
Pollard
Anthony Wayne Theater Weekly Programs (16) – 1937 – Surrey
Services for Seniors

History of Delaware County PA – Ashmead – 1884 –
 Charles Crawford

St. Luke’s School Yearbook – 1924/5 – Ted Pollard

T. T. Worrall & Sons coffee can – Mr. & Mrs. Chris
 Campbell

Lace encased in glass – 7.5” w/metal edge – Mr. & Mrs.
 Chris Campbell

Glass slides & pictures of Wayne – Dorothy B. McKnight

Old workmen’s bills (5) from Wayne – Dorothy B.
 McKnight

Photocopies of drawings of 404 Bellevue Ave., Wayne –
 Dorothy B. McKnight

Radnor High School “Course of Study” – 1897 – Dorothy
 B. McKnight

Program for the Euterpean – 1/29/15 – Dorothy B.
 McKnight

“A Historical Record & Business Guide of Wayne, PA” –
 1945 – Dorothy B. McKnight

Dancing class receipt 12/27/1901

Rosemont Rollicks photos (6) – Mrs. Richard Greeley

Rosemont School photos of students – 1953 – booklet –
 Mrs. Richard Greeley

Membership cards (big box) – Firemen’s Assn of PA – Mr.
 & Mrs. Howard Holden

Chetwynd apartment building ad – 1956 – Ted Pollard

Hair brooch – Eliza Hughs – grandmother of Frances
 Sausser – c. 1860 – Mrs. Charlotte Dallett

Social Registers (16) – 1919-1946 – Mrs. Charlotte Dallett

E. F. Kromer & Sons billhead – 1/28/43 – Ted Pollard

WW II gas rationing stamps from Wayne – Ted Pollard

Wayne/Radnor (9) postcards – Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Tharp

WW II Civil Defense helmet – Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Tharp

WW II Air Raid Warden map on board (38x40”) of Ithan, Radnor &
 Villanova, plus numbered disks and ID pins –
 Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Tharp

Edwin F. Sigmund Pharmacy matchbook cover – Ted
 Pollard

Boxes of real estate documents (2) – Kit Donato/C.N.
 Agnew Realtors

Radnor High School yearbook – 1940 – Kit Donato
 Aerial map on board of downtown Wayne (36x36”) – Kit Donato/C.N. Agnew Realtors
 “Main Line Beautiful” magazine – Goodwin – 1928 – Kit Donato
 In the Heart of Country Living – Deepdale – real estate brochure – Ted Pollard
 Radnor High School 1897-1997 – Charles Crawford
 National Airmail Week Cover (St. Davids) 5/15/38 – Ted Pollard
 Strafford Beverage wall bottle opener w/box – Ted Pollard

Wayne Lodge #581 F&AM 1890-1990 dinner plate – Ted Pollard
 Framed photo of Israel Morris & daughter Anna – Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
 Copy of 50th Morris family anniversary photo – Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
 CD & printed copy of “Dundale” & Morris family – Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
 Modern photos (40+) of estate in ruins – Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
 Vassar show house booklet – 1979 – Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
 A Grand Obsession – Southgate & Barringer – F. J. Dallett
 Reed/Molthan biographical sketches – F. J. Dallett
 Reed/Molthan biographical sketches – S. Hamill Horne
 Boxes of real estate documents (4) – Kit Donato/C. N. Agnew Realtors
 Main Line Olds matchbook cover – Ted Pollard
 1913 railroad atlas – Capria McMurtray
 Wayne Title & Trust checkbooks (2) – Jeanne LaRouche
 Wayne Title & Trust documents (2) – “Rules Governing Accounts” & “Notice to Savings Fund Depositors” – Jeanne LaRouche
 On Parade! VFMA 1928-78 anniversary book – Jeanne LaRouche
 Wayne Presbyterian Church 1870-1970 – Jeanne LaRouche
 Radnor Fire Co. – 1st 75 Years (2) – Jeanne LaRouche
 Great House – Baird – Jeanne LaRouche

St. Mary's Wayne 1887-1987 – Jeanne LaRouche
Wayne Lodge #581 1890-1965 – booklet – Jeanne
LaRouche
Radnor High School 1897-1997 – Steve Pendergast
Boxes of real estate documents (4) from J. M. Fronefield –
Arthur Moss

Acquisitions

Wack apothecary jar – pipe clay
Ad – “Sargent Equipped” about Walmarthon
Ad – “Barclay Farm Consigns”
Wack Apothecary jar – ground black mustard
Radnor High School yearbook – 1940
1911 5th Annual Convention – Fire Association badge
Wedgewood cup & saucer “Philadelphia” – John
Wanamaker
Eastern College “Log” yearbooks for 1953 & 1955
Anthony Wayne Service Station ashtray
World War II ration books for victory – American Stores

Benefactors

Mr. Richard Caruso
John & Nancy Fischer
Mr. Joseph Higgins
Collin McNeil
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen H. Pendergast
Mr. & Mrs. George W. Smith
Mrs. Harrison Therman

Sustaining Members

Douglas & Karen Brown
Dr. Kenneth Doroski & Dawn Fastiggi
Baron & Lydia Gemmer
Mr. & Mrs. John M. Kelleher
Mr. & Mrs. Brian Noll
Miss Elizabeth Rowland
John & Elaine Paul Schaefer
Mr. & Mrs. John W. Toebe

*In addition, gifts to the Society were received
in memory of James Dallett.

Patrons

Mr. Stephen W. Bajus
Don & Mary Fran Ballard
Ken Barringer & Liz Weber
Ted & Jane Beatty
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Mr. & Mrs. Leo Pierce
Mr. Edward Pollard
Ms. Joyce Prichard
Bill & Cathy Siple
Wayne Public Safety Association
Mrs. Helen S. Weary
Dr. John Williams

Volunteers – Guides 2006

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:

Lavalette Boles
Maxine Brennan
John Dale
Susan DiMeo
Lynne Ellis
Samuel Etris
Evie Giegerich
Bennett Hill
Steve Pendergast
Betty Rowland
Cathy Siple
Sally Spargo

The Radnor Historical Society Mission Statement

The purpose and mission of the Radnor Historical Society shall be:

1. to develop, maintain, and preserve a permanent non circulating collection of manuscript, printed, and iconographic records pertaining to the history of Radnor Township and its immediate environs.
2. to provide non-circulating library facilities for the interpretation of the collections and for the purposes of research.
3. to collect, maintain, and preserve and exhibit artifacts from the Township's past, and to provide access to them for visitors.
4. to maintain a 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.
5. to provide a regularly scheduled program of speakers on topical subjects, and to make this program available to the community as well as to the membership of the society.
6. to support a publications program, through various media, including a regularly issued Bulletin, devoted to the study of Radnor Township and other relevant subjects.
7. to 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.
8. to 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: as amended 3 October 2006

Loans to Other Institutions

The Radnor Historical Society had loaned a musket and powder-horn to Historic Waynesborough. A schoolmaster's desk is on loan to Old Eagle School. Perhaps the most significant loan is of 722 architectural drawings associated with Wendell and Smith, builders, whose manuscripts are lent to The Athenaeum of Philadelphia. The drawings represent the work of more than 30 architects, including David K. Boyd (1872-1944), Joseph Huston (1866-1940), William L. Price (1861-1916), and Horace Trumbauer (1868-1938). This collection is helpful to researchers who are interested in the development of Wayne. The cataloging records are available at www.PhilAthenaeum.org.

**To apply for membership in the
Radnor Historical Society**

visit or write the Society at

**The Finley House
113 West Beech Tree Lane
Wayne, Pennsylvania 19087**

or call
(610) 688-2668

**Student: \$5.00 Individual: \$10.00
Family: \$25.00 Sustaining: \$50.00 Patron: \$100.00**



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

THE NORTH WAYNE
PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION

IS PROUD TO SUPPORT
THE WORTHWHILE EFFORTS
OF THE

RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SFE Photo