

The BULLETIN
of the
RADNOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume VII 2005 No. 5



Incorporated April 30, 1948
Headquarters and Museum

THE FINLEY HOUSE
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Visitors Cordially Welcome

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Editor: Samuel F. Etris

Introduction

A long-term outreach program of the Radnor Historical Society has been in partnership with the Radnor Memorial Library. It began when the Library moved into its present new building in 1980 and the Society was requested to present a Memorial Day window display in keeping with memorializing those who served our country, and more recently, jointly sponsoring programs of historical interest to Radnor residents.

A new Society outreach program began in 2005 by cosponsoring programs of historical interest with the new Radnor Conservancy. The Radnor Conservancy was established in 2002 for the purpose of conserving the natural, scenic, historic and cultural landscape of Radnor Township. Through a program of proactive preservation, ongoing stewardship, and partnership with our community, the Radnor Conservancy strives to preserve open space, protect natural resources, and safeguard historic features of importance in Radnor Township. The proactive program of the Conservancy has complemented the long-term interests of the Society.

The joint programs, detailed in this issue of the Bulletin are: The History/Mystery Tour of six important places in Radnor Township that took place in May, and a Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Wayne that was made in September. Participation was so enthusiastic that the tours are expected to be repeated in other Radnor areas many times in the future.

Samuel F. Etris, Secretary

The Finley House



In 1947, Mrs. Malcom G. Sausser, amateur genealogist and long time resident of Wayne, born here in 1882, asked Mr Francis J. Dallett to call a public meeting to create a local historical society similar to the flourishing Chester County Historical Society. The meeting met with unqualified support for a Radnor Historical Society. A Pennsylvania State Charter of Incorporation was sought and in April 1948 secured.

During the summer of 1948 Dorothy Finley, a Board of Directors member, gave storage space for the arriving donations in her basement kitchen. In 1964, she donated her home to the Society.

Historical Society 2005 Programs

February 15 - The Finley House - “Exploring Welsh Ethnicity and Daily Life in Radnor and the Welsh Tract during the Early Eighteenth Century” was presented by Katherine Woodhouse-Beyer, lecturer at the Anthropology Department of Bryn Mawr College. She spoke of her extensive research into the influence of the Welsh heritage still evident on the Main Line.

March 15 – The Finley House – “Main Line Connections to the Wild West.” was presented by Dayton Lummis who spoke of his fascination with the Western United States and its influence on his life as well as on those in the Philadelphia area who fell under its spell and spent their active lives there.

April 19 – Woodcrest Mansion, Cabrini College – The Society’s Annual Dinner was held in historic Woodcrest Mansion. Martha Dale, Cabrini College Historian, and Howard Holden, Director of Facilities at Cabrini, spoke of the history of the mansion and the families that had owned it before it was purchased for the College.

May 1 – Sunny High – The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White. Dr. George Thomas gave an illustrated talk on the historic architecture we see on the Main Line and Philadelphia.

May 22 – Radnor -- The Radnor Conservancy and the Radnor Historical Society conducted a History/Mystery Tour of Radnor to visit six of the historic treasures found in Radnor Township.

September 13 – Radnor – A Walking Tour of Downtown Wayne was conducted by Past President Bennett Hill. The tour visited the major buildings in Downtown and Mr. Hill described their historical significance.

October 18 – The Radnor United Methodist Church – Ms. Janita Mahoney, archivist and historian of the Church, discussed its founding and early years during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War soldiers buried there.

November 15 – The Radnor Memorial Library – A joint presentation of the Radnor Memorial Library and the Historical Society featured an illustrated talk by Dr. William Zulker on “The Incomparable John Wanamaker.” Dr. Zulker displayed a large collection of Wanamaker memorabilia from Wanamaker’s training schools, church activities, and his Wanamaker store. He also displayed his new book, *John Wanamaker: King of Merchants*.

December 26 – A reading of the Christmas Carol – Past President Bennett Hill read an abridged version of Charles Dickens’ *A Christmas Carol* on the evening of the day after Christmas. Refreshments typical of the period were served.

Annual Meeting of the Society, May 1, 2005

The Annual Meeting was held at “Sunny High” the Victorian home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles White.

A short business meeting was conducted reviewing the activities of the Society, and the annual Treasurer’s Report presented as included in this Bulletin.

Thanks were expressed to Mr. and Mrs. White, who described interesting details about their home.

A report on the historic homes on the Main Line and buildings in Philadelphia was given by Dr. George Thomas who illustrated the work of major architects whose homes and buildings are still much in evidence here despite today’s pressure for growth.

Dr. Thomas began by noting that Welsh architecture had an influence in our early construction as can be seen in their segmented arches built before 1715. He showed the 1765 Meeting House as an example of Welsh construction and noted rooms to separate men and women worshippers.

Illustrated was the Pennsylvania Railroad Wayne Station built in 1882, designed by the Wilson Brothers architects. It met the increased commuter traffic from Philadelphia by those who had homes in Wayne built by the developers Childs & Drexel. Photographs of the Creutzburg House and the Hare House, designed by Frank Furness who grappled with incorporating the Pennsylvania farm house style into estate homes were also shown. Examples of Furness’s Philadelphia business buildings at 4th, 5th, 6th streets and 22nd & Spruce streets on Rittenhouse Square, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts on Broad Street with its steel truss interior, demonstrated his style.

T. P. Chandler was another elite architect of the 19th Century who designed in a truly eclectic style, but looking to the historical. He built his own house in Radnor in a simple rural style befitting its location.

The Joseph Wilson Brothers also designed St. Mary's Church. They won the 1873 National Competition to design Philadelphia's Main Centennial Building whose mass-produced cast iron components and materials were chosen so as to be disassembled and reused elsewhere after the Exposition. They also designed all of the Pennsylvania Railroad's bridges. Their claim to fame was that they were the first firm to design curtain-wall construction (1883).

Francis & William Price designed the Wayne houses built during the 1890s. William Price also designed the Jacob Reed Store on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia and the Ashville, NC hotel in 1891. Then Price changed to a modern style. The magnificent Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City used the limitless forms of an all concrete building complete with modern style furniture, including the glorious mermaids painted on the walls by N.C. Weyth.

Horace Trumbauer was the architect for the nouveaux riche. For Ardrossen he tied the architecture of the mansion and the barns together. In the Paul-Dorrance House he did not make the shift to modern as in his Elkins Park House in Jenkintown -- the Stotesbury mansion -- or the William Harrison House, the Beaver College mansion, the Widener Library at Harvard Univ., the Philadelphia Free Library (constructed during 1919 to 1927), and the Philadelphia Art Museum (constructed during 1931 to 1938).

Mitchell-Giurgola, architects, designed the buildings of the American College in Bryn Mawr and the Lang Music Building of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore. They also designed the Parliament House in Canberra, Australia (1981-1988), bringing Philadelphia insights to the other side of the world.

Exploring Welsh Ethnicity and Daily Life in Radnor and the Welsh Tract during the Early Eighteenth Century

A talk by Katherine Woodhouse-Beyer, Anthropology Department, Bryn Mawr College

The first Welsh who came to America in 1689 were well educated individuals and as a people had a world view of life. They came from England, Holland, and Wales and predominantly settled in Penn's Welsh Tract. Some were farmers and yeomen, others went into politics to become famously involved in the founding of our country.

By 1708 the Welsh had established many fine plantations and the long lists of property subject to estate taxes indicate wealth and an established life style. While the Quakers came over for religious freedom, the Welsh were not persecuted in England; they came for opportunity.

Some Welsh Baptists and Anglicans, converted into other denominations when they married outside the Welsh community, began not to speak the Welsh language. Though Anglicized or Americanized, some continued their Welsh traditions.

Articles in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 1770s make mention of runaways from the Welsh Tract who spoke only Welsh or English with a Welsh accent. Such articles are evidence that Welsh traditions at least in terms of language continued longer than usually recognized. On the other hand, despite an active Welsh Society in Philadelphia, we are forgetting our heritage in this area, except when we see place and street names.

What remains today are the place names like Gwynedd, Tredyffrin, Radnor, Merion, traditional place names and street names. There are also family names like Evan, Evans, Miles, Morgan, and Davis.

Sometimes the names were changed, for example John ap Riys could become John Price.

There are a number of early Welsh structures that still exist, but the earliest ones made of timbers have not survived. A few of those built later of stone survive. Those houses are not very big with fewer windows and were far apart on their farms. By and large they have been razed to make way for our larger houses. Katherine H. Cummin's book, *A Rare and Pleasing Thing: Radnor*, is invaluable in identifying those that remain.

“Main Line Connections to the Wild West”
A talk by Dayton Lummis

Growing up as a child in suburban Main Line area did not prepare him for the complete contrast with our far west. His sudden immersion in our great West was a life-changing experience.

Dayton grew up in St. Davids, attended our local schools, and then at the age of 14 went West where its vastness held him in its grip. He told of his work for The Los Angeles Times and then his study to achieve a master’s degree in Western American History at the San Francisco State University. His travels and observations germinated an urge to write about the West, resulting in books in which he celebrated the struggle of pioneers and life in the early mining towns.

Dayton reviewed his 25 years as a curator in regional museums culminating in ten years at the museum in the renowned gold mining town of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

Dayton told of the Easterners whose lives developed and blossomed on their immersion in the American West. He spoke of Ferdinand Vandiever Hayden, Professor of Geology & Mineralogy, University of Pennsylvania, who conducted the earliest government sponsored survey into Colorado and Wyoming in 1869. The Hayden Survey team was accompanied by William H. Jackson, whose photographs so astonished Congress that they rushed to establish Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the first national park in U.S.

Dayton told how Edwin Drinker Cope, our Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences’ paleontologist, in a famous competition with Professor Othniel Charles Marsh of Yale University, as a result of extensive trips west, established the science of dinosaur bone identification.

Owen Wister, who took a law degree at Princeton in 1882, went West for his health and kept a diary of his experiences which became the foundation of his western masterpiece, *The Virginian*, in 1902. Dayton told how this historical novel gripped Americans and was retold in motion pictures, a television series, and performances on the stage.

Dayton recounted how Newell C. Wyeth, who grew up in New England, studied with Howard Pyle in Wilmington, DE, accepted a commission from Scribner's and Saturday Evening Post to paint a series of Western illustrations. To lend authenticity to his scenes, he took work as a ranch hand in Colorado. His world class paintings were a feature in Scribner's during 1906-1907.

Struthers Burt, author of *Philadelphia: Holy Experiment*, went to Cody, Wyoming, in the 1920s. There, Burt built his "KC" ranch which famously became the biggest dude ranch in the West, but he sent his children to Main Line schools.

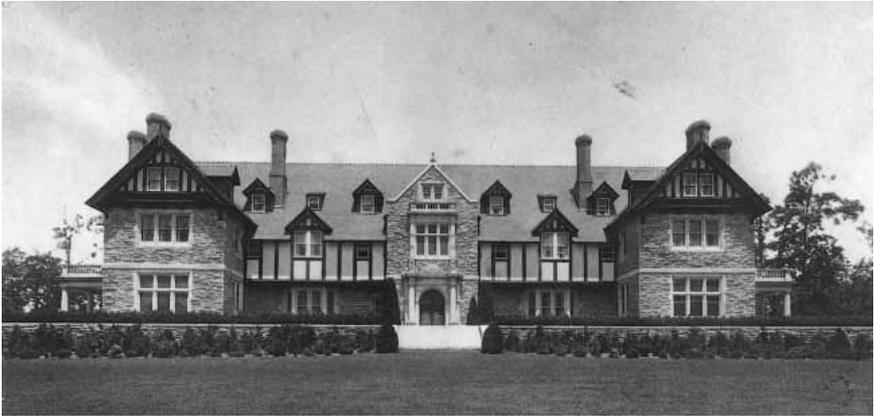
Katherine Drexel with \$14 million in hand went West to set up an Indian school in Santa Fe. She then spent much of her life helping American Indians in the far West. Then there was Elizabeth Boyd White, trained at our Academy of Fine Arts and in Europe, who went to Santa Fe to paint. Overwhelmed, she stayed and worked with the WPA to restore Spanish churches and preserve Spanish Colonial Art.

Daniel M. Barringer, Princeton graduate (1879), bought the Meteor Crater in New Mexico to mine its assumed iron, only to find the iron too dispersed to be economical.

Dayton also spoke of the Western experiences of John Homer Galey, Charles McNeil, Elizabeth Boyd White, Oliver Baer, Bill Webb, John B. Stetson, Hugh Best, Peggy Clifford, and Oscar Mayer.

While Dayton makes his home in New Mexico, and returns here to keep up the family house in St. David's and visit friends, his intense interest remains in the fascinating West.

2005 Annual RHS Dinner



The Annual Dinner of the Society was held at Woodcrest Mansion, Home of Cabrini College, Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Ms. Martha Dale, College Historian, and Howard Holden, Director of Facilities, reviewed its history and presented illustrations of the mansion in its early years with details about its owners and their families.

The Woodcrest mansion is an Elizabethan Tudor style mansion designed by Horace Trumbauer and built between 1900 and 1904 for James W. Paul, Jr., son-in-law of Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. Paul's desire was to have a large-scale estate with a view and so he chose one of our highest locations, the crest of the Radnor hills, which in those days looked South over open farm fields.

The Woodcrest mansion property, originally 232 acres, included land on both sides of Upper Gulph Road, essentially a farm community with the largest dairy farm building in Pennsylvania, a stable for 60 horses, a blacksmith shop, carriage house, spring house, and working farm with housing for help and maintenance personnel.

The large stable house survives as a dormitory and student commons. They housed Mr. Paul's horses and carriages that carried the family to and from the nearby Radnor railroad station.

The 50-room mansion, built on a grand scale, has a two-story living hall graced by a grand staircase and balcony all in rich wood-paneling with a large library to the right and large dining room on the left where the Annual RHS Dinner was held.

James Paul died in 1908. The property was then sold to John T. Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company, by Paul's daughter, Mary Astor Paul Munn, in 1925. When Mrs. Dorrance died, the property went to her son, John T. Dorrance, Jr., who did not want the mansion broken up for development, and so looked for an institution that would keep it intact.

He sold it to the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus as an orphanage. Cabrini College was then organized, named after St. Francis Xavier Cabrini, founder of schools, orphanages, and hospitals. The orphanage and the college co-existed for only one year, 1957-58, when the orphanage moved back to West Philadelphia. At that point the campus became exclusively Cabrini College.

History/Mystery Tour

On May 22, 2005, The Radnor Conservancy and the Radnor Historical Society conducted a History/Mystery Tour of Radnor Township to acquaint residents with historic treasures found in Radnor Township.

The historic places were:

- Old David's Church and Cemetery (1715),
- Radnor Friends Meeting (1718),
- Radnor United Methodist Church and Cemetery (1833),
- Ithan Valley Park (~1850),
- The Wayne Railroad Station (1882), and
- The Highland Avenue Community (~1900),
- Return to the Finley House for refreshments.

Old St. David's Church

Early in May 1715, townsmen laid the foundation for a 27 by 40-foot Church; dedication took place, May 9, 1715. Rev. Evan Evans entered upon the duties of his Mission Church on March 22, 1717.



Local lore has it that during the encampment of the Revolutionary War, soldiers removed the lead frames of the small diamond-shaped panes of clear glass in the windows for bullets.

On July 4, 1809, with a great celebration in Wayne, the remains of General Anthony Wayne (removed from the fortress at Presque Isle), were, in the company of the Philadelphia City Troop, reburied at St. David's cemetery.

St David's parish was chartered as an Episcopal Church in August, 1792. Its first church school was organized in 1820, which greatly expanded its service to the community. Its first confirmation service was celebrated by Bishop William White, the first American Presiding Bishop.

In 1876, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow visited Philadelphia for the Centennial Celebration. A member of St. David's church invited him to a Sunday service and he was so smitten by its setting that he was inspired to write a poem about "The Church by The Side of the Road."

Bart Harrison, Lorie & Dick Greeley reviewed its history.

Radnor Friends Meeting

The large majority of Radnor's early inhabitants were of The Society of Friends, natives of Radnorshire, Wales.

Members of the Society built their first meeting house in 1693, in the predominantly Welsh-speaking township of Radnor, where many of the colonists did not understand English. The present Meeting was constructed 1718 at the Lancaster, now Conestoga, and Radnor-Chester Roads.

Conestoga is the only old Indian name in Radnor. The old Lancaster road carried East-West traffic directly past the Meeting with 8000 to 12,000 Conestoga wagons rumbling by until replaced by the straight Lancaster Turnpike built in 1792, which by-passed the Meeting.

During the winter of the Revolutionary War, General Washington established an outpost on "Methodist Hill," behind the Meeting to look for approaching enemy. Roads from all directions then intersected at the Radnor Meeting.

During 1778 the Meeting was used as a hospital and occupied by Army officers. In 1783, at the end of the War, considerable repairs had to be made, and upon completion, monthly meetings were again held. However, the War had caused many moves and by 1798, Radnor's families of Welsh origin had become a local minority.

Today the Meeting continues to serve the Radnor community plus a day school for children. The burial ground contains markers of the earliest families of Radnor.

Ms. Linda Walters reviewed its history.

The United Methodist Church, Garrett Hill

Methodists in America first met at Evan James' "Mansion House," located at the corner of Montrose and Conestoga Road, which hosted Methodist Prayer Meetings in Radnor early in 1778. Their church was officially organized in 1780 and a log meeting house (25' by 30') was built and dedicated in 1784. The present stone church (40' by 50') was built 1833 on the same site.

During the Revolutionary War, General George Washington's army marched past the site on old Lancaster Road, now Conestoga Road, following the Battle of Brandywine. The Road was also the escape route used by members of the Continental Congress as they journeyed from the Federal Capital of Philadelphia to Lancaster. During the Revolutionary War, the British Army, under General Cornwallis, used "Methodist Hill" for raids on Radnor, and on 11 December 1777, plundered the farm of Griffith James, son of Margaret and Evan James.

The oldest gravestones in the graveyard date from 1791 and graves of both Revolutionary War and Civil War soldiers are to be found here, including one Private Joseph K. Harris, Company B, 72nd Volunteer Infantry, U.S. Army of the Republic.

Harris died June 14, 1864, during the Battle of Gettys-burg, in the final Confederate charge repelled at the “Bloody Angle.”

Ms. Janita Mahoney told of its history.

Ithan Valley Park is located on Ithan Creek, hemmed in by Interstate 476 and South Ithan Avenue. On this creek, John Evans (1790-1860) operated grist and saw mills during the 1850s. Evans’ interest in horticulture led to collecting plants from Philadelphia’s Bartram’s Gardens and from the wilds of New Jersey. For some 20 years he traded plants with Sir William Hooker of Kew Gardens, England.

His extensive botanical collection was maintained by his daughter and son-in-law and now by the Radnor Township.

Pete Kingsbury and John Nagle told of its history.

PRR’s Wayne Station

The present Wayne Station, a Wilson Brothers design of 1881, was built during 1882-1883 to replace the earlier small station removed to Strafford. As built, the station had a modest waiting room with a stone fireplace on the west end. The east half had a living room and a kitchen with a staircase leading to three bedrooms and a bath on the second floor for the Station Agent’s family. During the 1890s, increased passenger traffic required extensive enlarging and the building was lengthened 20 feet to the east and the Station Agent’s apartment removed to create the present high-ceilinged waiting room. During 1900 to 1915 the building was again enlarged to the east and the fire place removed and replaced by large windows on the west wall, essentially that of today.

The Wayne Station Historic Preservation Association was formed in 1996 to help refurbish the station. The station has been a central factor in the development of Wayne.

Philip O. Ritter described Wayne Station and its many renovations with Radnor Historical Society photographs.

The Highland Avenue Community

Highland Avenue intersects West Wayne Avenue just west of the Radnor Trail (the old P&W interurban line).

The Highland Avenue neighborhood today reflects its long, rich history. Italian immigrants first settled the area about 1880 to work the nearby quarries and to build and maintain the houses and gardens of Radnor's estates.

Italians were followed by migrating African Americans. Although poor, these settlers worked hard at similar jobs and created a community called Fritz's Court. Early in the 20th century a public housing project was built between Highland Avenue and the P&W right of way on acreage bought from Mrs. E. Siter.

For thirty years Radnor citizens worked to eliminate what had become a slum. The New Deal legislation in the 1930s offered Federal funds to build public housing that was vigorously sought and finally obtained from Washington by the Radnor committee. (This was the first public housing project in Pennsylvania.) Construction of garden-style apartments was completed in 1937.

Maintenance problems and deterioration led to a 2003 re-planning and demolition of all structures. Residents were temporarily relocated during the construction of 51 new units in five three-story buildings. Exterior wall materials repeated the now familiar stucco and siding treatments popular in private housing on the Main Line.

Thriving modern-day institutions still reflect this neighborhood's rich heritage. Examples include the Italian American Club and Our Lady of the Assumption Church as well as the Second Baptist and Saint John African Methodist Episcopal Churches. Direct descendants of both groups of settlers are still active in Radnor today.

Ms. Nancy Fischer interpreted the site.

Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Wayne

On September 13, 2005, Past President Bennett Hill conducted a tour co-sponsored by the Society and the Radnor Conservancy. Starting at the Radnor Memorial Library Winsor Room, Mr. Hill reviewed the history of Radnor beginning with the development of the first 600 acres in 1880 by George W. Childs, developer, and Anthony J. Drexel, Philadelphia banker. It was the first suburban real estate development in the US, and the second to be lighted by electricity. It was all new ground, the businesses required to service the town did not then exist.

The earliest businesses established in Wayne were the L.K. Burket & Brothers Coal Co. (1887), the Lienhardt's Bakery (1887), Adelberger's Greenhouses (1888), shortly followed by the Delaware Market House.

The U.S. Post Office opened its doors April 4, 1885. The present building was opened in February 1941. Its mural depicting Anthony Wayne as victor over the Indians in the Northwest Territory (1795), by Alfred D. Crini, was a New Deal Project.

The first fire company was organized in the 1880's with a pump & hose cart pulled by hand. The first motorized fire truck in the world was purchased for them in 1907 by the Wayne Public Safety Association. The present Fire House was designed by RHS Past President, George W. Smith.

The Radnor High School first classes were held at a building on Audubon Avenue (1894) with 2 teachers and 5 students. The present Radnor Middle School was built in 1924. Lancaster Turnpike, the first paved (macadam) road in the U.S. (1794), was the major artery from Philadelphia West.

Wayne Title and Trust Co., founded in 1890, was the town's financial center. The present building replaced the earlier stone "fortress" in 1930.

The Baptists organized a congregation in December 1896. Construction of the present Baptist Church was completed in April 1898. Additions were made in 1956.

The Radnor Library's first building located on Lancaster Avenue, built on land donated in 1892 by George W. Childs, was completed in 1898. A Community-built War Memorial wing was built in 1946. The new Radnor Memorial Library was completed in April 1980.

The Wayne Opera House, Lyceum Hall, was built in 1871 by J. H. Askin, for dramatic presentations, public lectures, and High School graduations. A fire in 1914 resulted in reconstruction to its present form.

The Presbyterians organized a congregation on June 24, 1870. The cornerstone for their first church was laid in the same year. The cornerstone for the second was laid in 1891.

The Wayne Hotel, originally called the "Waynewood Hotel," built in 1906, replaced the grand Bellevue Hotel which burned to the ground on a snowy night in 1900. It had been a resort hotel for Philadelphians in the late 1800s.

Anthony Wayne Theater was erected in 1929 by Fried Enterprises (owned by Harry Fried), "Just as the name Wayne was given to our Community honoring General Anthony Wayne, the grand edifice of entertainment was also named in his honor."

The Wayne Business Block on Lancaster Avenue, built during 1920s and 1930s, has changed proprietors from time to time, but remains the retail business focus of Radnor.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church was organized by 20 Wayne neighbors at a meeting on February 21, 1886. The land was donated by George W. Childs, and the building completed and consecrated in 1889. A fire gutted the sanctuary in 1969, and it was completely refurbished in 1970.

The Women's Exchange of the Neighborhood League was founded in 1915, "For the betterment of the Community." In 1931 during the depression its services were enlarged to include the sale of homemade food and used clothing.

The Louella House was the country residence of T. Henry Askin, the first developer of Wayne (built in 1866-7). Named for his two daughters, Louisa and Ella, it was later enlarged as a hotel and is now apartments.

The Telephone Company tower marks the site of the grand Bellevue Hotel which burned to the ground on 15 March, 1900, lashed by high winds in freezing weather.

The present Wayne Railroad Station was built by the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1882-3. In 1860, the location was "Cleaver's Landing," a milk stop on the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, the first railroad in Pennsylvania.

The Suburban & Wayne Times building houses our newspaper which began in 1898. It succeeded an earlier newspaper which began publication in 1885.

The Saturday Club was founded in 1886 as an educational organization for women. The clubhouse, built by David Hucker-Aucher Boyd in 1898, was designed to resemble Ann Hathaway's Cottage in Shakespeare country. It is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

The War Memorial, originally located at Iven and Lancaster Avenues, was dedicated 28 May 1922 by 600 families who donated \$10,000 to memorialize the 500 local boys who served in 1918. It was moved to its present location May 30, 1966, and modified to include those who gave their lives in WWII and the Korean War.

The Radnor Township Seal, adopted 1977, was designed by Duncan Miles Terry, artist, craftsman, and long-time Township resident. The components of Radnor's Seal are:

- Tree – William Penn's Greene Country Town,
- Wheat sheaf – early farming country,
- Conestoga wagon – freighting West on Lancaster Pike,
- Railroad tracks – the Main Line to the west,
- Lion – Coat of arms of Radnorshire, Wales,
- Pendules – part of Penn's coat of arms,
- 1682 – Date of Wm. Penn's land grant, and the
- Griffin - the Welsh dragon.

Radnor United Methodist Church

David James and his pregnant wife were aboard the Bristol Factor, one of the fleet of ships sailing with Wm Penn, who arrived in America aboard The Welcome at “Penn’s Landing.” David James’ wife gave birth to Evan James in America during that first winter while living in a cave for protection until they could clear land and build a house in Radnor Township

Methodists in Radnor first held a meeting in 1778, at Evan James’ “Mansion House” located at the corner of Montrose and Conestoga Roads, Garrett Hill. The Methodists officially organized the Church in 1780 and meetings were led by Licensed Preacher Adam Cloud of the Philadelphia Circuit based in Old St. George’s Church in Philadelphia. The First Circuit Riders assigned to Radnor were John Cooper and George Main in 1780. The first log meeting house (25’ by 30’) was built and dedicated in 1784 on the same site as the present stone church (40’ by 50’) built in 1833.

The cemetery is a resting place for families whose names appear on neighborhood streets, and those who were ministers, a state senator, doctors, lawyers, an elocutionist, military men from almost every war the nation has fought, and ordinary people who did extraordinary things for Spreading the Word of God. The oldest gravestones mark a baby, Margaret Cromwell (July 29, 1791) and 2 days later, her mother Ann Cromwell (7-31-1791). A number of pastors traversing the years have gravestones: Isaac James, Noble Frame, Alden Quimby, Jonathan Dungan, Edward H. Hoffman, Enoch F. Hoffman, Kenneth Williams, James Rush Anderson, Wm. A. Fisher. Words on the tombstone of Jonathan Dungan, minister 1845-1917 and his wife Margaret Steacy, teacher 1845-1918: “What is soul Life? God Centered Love. HERE: love is life. THERE: Life is Love. What is life’s bane? Self Centered Love”.

The tour was led by Janita Mahoney, Historian Radnor United Methodist Church, Rosemont PA.

The Incomparable John Wanamaker

An illustrated talk by William A. Zulker

“John Wanamaker, the most remarkable man in America,” so said the London Times in 1922. Wanamaker began with a men’s and boys’ clothing store in 1861. Guided by the principle of honest salesmanship and an eye for advertising, he grasped the potential of one stop shopping. Based on four cardinal points: full guarantee, one price, cash payment, and cash returned (if dissatisfied), he achieved the most extensive multi-product sales business in the world. His new system offered “Everything from Everywhere for Everybody.” Quality was paramount, and where required to achieve it, he manufactured his own brand of shirts, hair mattresses, down quilts, and so on.

By 1877, John Wanamaker employed over 1250 people, and by 1884 his was the largest retail store in America. In 1885 it was the first store whose income exceeded ten million dollars in one year.

In 1885 he opened the Market Street Laundry, providing pick up and delivery which, combined with home delivery of purchases from his store, required maintaining 294 horses.

In 1910, the first issue of Store and Home, a fashion and mail-order magazine, appeared. When President Benjamin Harrison appointed him U.S. Postmaster General, he sought to expand the U.S. mail system to include parcel post. His diligence was rewarded on January 1, 1913, when he was given the honor of sending the first U.S. parcel-post package from Philadelphia. He also pressed for rural free delivery (RFD), which required the improvement of roads, saying “Better roads mean a better America.” (RFD became a reality in 1896 three years after he had left office.)

His crowning achievement was the construction of the John Wanamaker Store next to the Philadelphia City Hall with its 45 acres of floor space, the largest retail institution in the world. It was dedicated December 30, 1911, by U.S. President William Howard Taft, with members of Congress, the Governor, Mayor, and more than 30,000 guests.

The financial success of Wanamaker's permitted John to support an enormous number of activities. There was the Hotel Walton for women employees, the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute for instruction of boy and girl employees, and contributions to his early employer, the YMCA. He provided funds for YMCA buildings in Philadelphia, Madras, Calcutta, Seoul, Kyoto, and Peking.

John Wanamaker was a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Vice-Moderator of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and Senior Elder of the Bethany Collegiate Presbyterian Church, being the active Superintendant of the Sunday School since he founded it in 1858.

He was a supporting participant in over 80 organizations in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Dr. William Allen Zulker, author of *John Wanamaker, King of Merchants*, displayed two tables of Wanamaker memorabilia at the occasion of his talk on "The Incomparable John Wanamaker," at the Radnor Memorial Library, November 15, 2005.

A Christmas Evening with Charles Dickens

A Reading by Mr. Bennett Hill

Continuing a tradition at the Finley House in alternate years, Bennett Hill, Past President of the Radnor Historical Society, read on December 26 an abridged version of the beloved *A Christmas Carol*, by Charles Dickens.

Mr. Hill read the Christmas tale seated next to the Finley House's early fireplace and surrounded by seasonal decorations with the Society's Holiday Tree trimmed and lit for the occasion. Parents brought their children as well as members of the Society to hear Mr. Hill, dressed in a Victorian smoking jacket, offering in resounding tones a retelling of this historical gem to the rapt attention of all attending.

Refreshments typical of the time were served during a break in the tale.



Mr. Hill reading Charles Dicken's A Christmas Carol

Wayne Elementary School Visits
The Finley House
by Bennett Hill

On May 18, 2005, the Finley House was visited by 95 third grade students from the Wayne Elementary School. This visit has been an annual event since Mary Jane Schrader had the children first walk over from South Wayne Avenue.

This year they arrived in three successive bus loads. After each group was welcomed, the students were divided into four groups, one to see the Conestoga Wagon, one the 1789 Kitchen, one the Victorian Bed Chamber, and the last to visit the Parlors. Sally Spargo, Bennett Hill, and Bill Lord were stationed in the Finley House and at the Wagon House to point out and discuss items of historic interest.

The children were apprised of the Historical Society's resources and were urged to continue visits to the Finley House to learn more about our Township's past.



Memorial Day Parade, May 30, 2005 by Bennett Hill

On Memorial Day 2005 the Society's recently restored Conestoga wagon again appeared in the parade, pulled by two strong and handsome horses. These horses were provided for us by Mr. Lewis Douglas, of Creek Farm, Atglen, Pennsylvania; they were Storm, a ten-year-old dapple gray Percheron (French breed), and Blue, a sixteen-year-old blue roan Shire (English breed). They were driven by Mr. Douglas. President Pollard, and Past President Bennett Hill with his musket, led the way.

It should be noted that the Conestoga wagon was not the "prairie schooner" that took families west on the Oregon Trail. It was built to carry freight between Philadelphia and the Conestoga Valley and western Pennsylvania and Virginia. It was the "eighteen-wheeler" of its day. Fully loaded, our wagon would be pulled by four or six horses.

We hope to continue to bring the wagon out on Memorial Day for many years to come. It can be seen at other times in the Wagon House at the Society's headquarters on Beech Tree Lane.



JAMES W. PAUL AND THE WOODCREST ESTATE

By Martha W. Dale, who for 26 years was director of alumni affairs at Cabrini College, housed on the former Woodcrest Estate. She is currently researching the history of the College.



James W. Paul

The man who founded the Woodcrest Estate, James W. Paul, Jr., was a remarkable man who is best known, perhaps unfairly, as the son-in-law of famous financier and philanthropist Anthony J. Drexel. Paul married Frances Catherine Drexel in 1877 and joined Drexel & Company in 1884. He became his father-in-law's trusted partner and rose to the position of chief executive officer of the company. Large formal portraits of both James and Frances Paul, as well as their children, hang in the Westphal Gallery at Drexel University.

Paul was born in Philadelphia in 1851 to a distinguished Philadelphia family. His mother was a Bunker, an old family that was descended from French Huguenots. His father was of Quaker ancestry and his family's Philadelphia roots stretched back to the late seventeenth century when they came from England to escape religious persecution.

James Paul Sr. entered the University of Pennsylvania at the age of 13 and became an attorney in Philadelphia. He and Hannah Bunker Paul had six children, of whom Jim Paul was the fourth. Jim's oldest brother Frank was the father of landscape designer Oglesby Paul who helped to create the magnificent grounds of his uncle's Woodcrest Estate. Younger brother Lawrence also settled in Radnor and became a Radnor Township school director. Most famously, Mary Dahlgren Paul married William Waldorf Astor and became a member of the British aristocracy. Completing the family were an older brother, Allan, a naval officer, and an older sister, Elizabeth, known as "Lily."

The young Jim Paul attended public schools and then "Dr. Faire's famous select school." He then joined one of the city's banking firms as an attaché before becoming a member with James Young Exchange Brokers. Soon after he was appointed into membership at Drexel & Company, an influential private bank with offices in New York and Paris through their affiliations with J. P. Morgan & Co. and Morgan, Harjes & Company. He was Tony Drexel's right hand man in the formation of the Drexel Institute in 1891 (which later became Drexel University) and was a charter member of that Board, becoming president at Drexel's death in 1893. He was also a director of the Fidelity Trust Company and the Huntington & Broad Top Railroad, and treasurer of the Fairmount Park Art Association. As the executor of his father-in-law's estate and his heir in Drexel & Company, Paul's wealth grew rapidly.

Jim and Fanny Paul lived at 3809 Locust Street in West Philadelphia in a home that is now the Sigma Chi fraternity house for the University of Pennsylvania. Their three children, Ellen Drexel Paul, born 1880, A.J. Drexel Paul, born 1884, and Mary Astor Paul, born 1889, arrived in the world in that house, which was a gift from Tony Drexel. In the spring of 1892 Fanny began to suffer from an unknown illness. At her father's urging she and her husband, along

with their three young children, went to Carlsbad (then in Bohemia) to join him in “taking the waters.” Within a month she had passed away at the age of 40. Jim Paul never remarried.

While we will never know the reason that a widower in his forties, with two children in their teens and another child of ten, would want to build a large country estate, it is easy to speculate about how he found the site for that new home. His father-in-law’s great friendship with George W. Childs, the publisher of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the city’s popular newspaper, had led Drexel to give financial backing to Child’s development of the community of Wayne beginning about 1885. It is a safe assumption that Paul, as Drexel’s partner, would have spent time in Radnor and probably came across the Woodcrest property on one of his visits. In addition, his brother Lawrence was already a Villanova resident, living on property that is now part of Villanova University. Perhaps coincidentally, Jim Paul was the great-nephew of another Radnor property owner, Thomas Paul, who in the late eighteenth century owned land in the eastern part of the township before selling it in 1807. Most of what was to become Woodcrest was part of the Brooke tract, from which family Paul bought the first 129 acres of his land for \$64,500.

By 1899 when Paul began construction on Woodcrest, named for its situation at the crest of the Radnor Hills, the area was already replete with similar country estates. In the age of “conspicuous consumption,” he chose one of its most popular architects, Horace Trumbauer. His connection with Trumbauer was most probably made not only through the architect’s work in the Wayne development but also through his brother, Lawrence, who had hired Trumbauer in 1893 to make improvements to his own home. At Woodcrest, in addition to the 47,000 square foot main house, Trumbauer built an imposing stable and a

gatehouse lodge, also in the Elizabethan/Tudor style, as well as a farmhouse and barn (at the time, reputed to be the largest cow barn in Pennsylvania) for his dairy farm, and several outbuildings. Among those were a set of three vast greenhouses, surrounded by formal gardens, for Paul was a great lover of flowers and was active with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, serving as president for a number of years. In a 1905 *American Homes* article about Woodcrest, his gardens are referred to as the finest in the area. Paul had a great love of horses, and the property north of Upper Gulph Road was a working stock farm, cited as one of the best in the country.

What little we know of life at Woodcrest during the years before James Paul's death in 1908 comes from society columns that tracked the family's activities. Paul gave lavish debutante balls for both his daughters at Horticultural Hall; his party for Mary, "the most beautiful debutante of the year" in December 1907, was at a cost of \$100,000 for plants alone. Both girls were active in horse shows and in fox hunting. We know that Mary, at least, studied in France, while Drexel Paul was sent to Groton and Harvard. In 1902 Ellen Paul and her friend Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, made the *New York Times* with a New England automobile trip during which they scandalously reached the speed of 25 miles an hour. There were stays in Newport and various fashionable spas, and sailings to Europe. Mary Mahoney, the niece of their coachman, Michael Mahoney, at 93 years of age still recalled the beautiful gowns that the Paul daughters wore, and believes that the family was presented to British royalty. In 1903, Ellen Paul married socialite and fellow horseman Paul Denckla Mills.

The Pauls continued to live in the Locust Street house, but spent increasing amounts of time at Woodcrest. Here were displayed the many paintings and art objects Jim Paul had acquired, along with his collection of rare stamps.

He kept his membership in his Philadelphia clubs and continued to serve as rector's warden of the Church of the Saviour in West Philadelphia, but he also entered into the life of the Wayne community, carrying out the interests of George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, of whose estates he was a trustee. He was a vestryman at St. Martin's Church, to which he donated a \$5000 organ in 1907. (In 1911 Mary Astor and A. J. Drexel Paul gave a stained glass window and a pulpit to St. Martin's in his memory.) In addition, Paul was a stockholder and a director of the Wayne Title and Trust Company and a generous contributor to the Radnor Fire Company.

James Paul died of a cerebral hemorrhage in September 1908 at the age of 57 while taking "a brief recreation" at the Homestead in Hot Springs Virginia. Although he had been suffering from a kidney ailment serious enough to force him into semi-retirement, his health had seemed to improve and his death was sudden and unexpected. His daughter Mary, then nineteen years old, had accompanied him to the resort and was with him when he died; father and daughter had just returned from a lengthy European tour in the spring. The funeral was held at Woodcrest, with the casket on display in the drawing room. A special train brought his business and social friends to Radnor from Broad Street Station, and from there carriages transported them to the estate. Because he was related to so many families of society, such as the Van Rensselaers, the Drexels, the Biddles, the Cassatts, the Lehrs and the Astors, mourning was widespread, affecting the season's festivities.

After his death, ownership of the major portion of Woodcrest Estate was transferred to Mary Astor Paul, while her brother Drexel Paul and his new wife, Isabel Biddle, took possession of the acreage north of Upper Gulph Road. Ellen and Paul Mills remained in the Locust Street townhouse, but later built a home on a portion of the Woodcrest property that is now part of Valley Forge Military Academy.

We have been told that Mary inherited the bulk of the property for the simple reason that she, as the youngest child, had the means to maintain the estate because she had not yet tapped into her Drexel inheritance.

In June 1909, less than a year after her father's death, she married wealthy Washingtonian Charles A. Munn, a senior at Harvard.

In 1915, both Isabel and AJ Drexel Paul and Ellen and Paul Mills built new homes on the estate. "Box Hill," designed by Charles Adam Platt, which contained state of the art heating and plumbing systems, was constructed by Pauls on the northern property. In that same year, the Mills built the Georgian Colonial "Woodcrest Lodge," designed by Charles Barton Keene, at a cost of \$40,000, adjacent to what was then St. Luke's School. Both houses were destroyed by fire, Box Hill in 1947 and Woodcrest Lodge in the early 70s when it was in use by the Valley Forge Military Academy.

It appears to have been the custom at the time in the Pauls' social stratum to be in constant motion. Summers were spent in Newport or Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, Dark Harbor, Maine, or in the case of Mary and Charles Munn, with his mother in Manchester, Massachusetts. Winters often found the couples in Palm Beach or Aiken, South Carolina. The Munns especially were frequently absent from their Radnor home, taking long trips to Europe. The main house was probably rented out during those absences; the May 1921 issue of *Country Life*, for instance, contains an advertisement, complete with photographs of Woodcrest, for "an unusual rental opportunity near Philadelphia," offered by a "gentleman going abroad." In August of that year, the "Personal Mention" column in *The Suburban & Wayne Times* notes that Mary and Charles Munn "have been spending time abroad and will be in Paris through the winter." They returned in December for a few weeks in Palm Beach, but returned to Paris and rented a house in Scotland for the coming summer.

In 1925 Charles and Mary Paul Munn sold the portion of the estate south of Upper Gulph Road to Ethel and John Dorrance. They had taken an apartment in Paris for ten years, and never returned to live on the Woodcrest Estate. Mary remained in Paris for the rest of her life, and during World War II was famously active with the French Resistance. In 2005, her daughter, Mary, Countess of Bessborough, returned to visit the home where she was born in 1915 and lived until she was ten years old. The northern property is still owned and inhabited by the descendants of Drexel Paul and the grandchildren of Ellen Paul Mills are nearby.

In 1953, after the death of Ethel Dorrance, the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Mother Cabrini Order, purchased the property for use as an orphanage, and in 1957 it became the campus of Cabrini College.

The Second Block of East Wayne 1806 to 2005

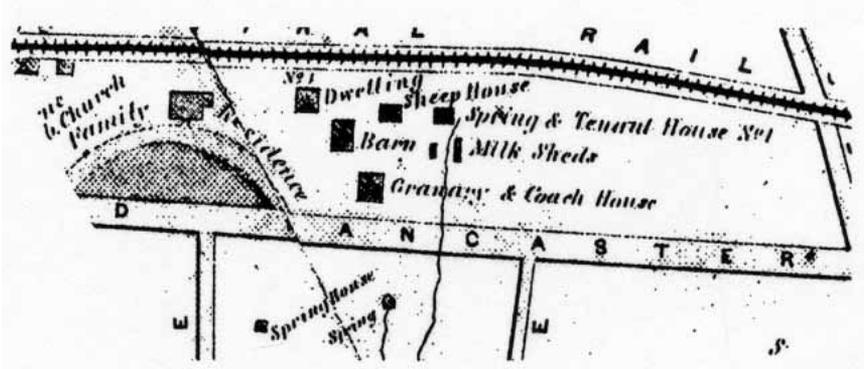


Figure 1 1870 Map Segment- Louella Ave. to Aberdeen Ave. The Mansion driveway intersected opposite Louella Ave. on the left driveway and Starbucks Coffee at the right side intersection. The two streets on the south side were not built and Aberdeen Ave. is closer to center.

J. Henry Askin started the development of his country estate in Radnor Township in the mid 1860's. Mr. Askin combined three farms into an estate both North and South of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike. The Turnpike was built using the methods known as a "Telford Road" and later incorporating the McAdam technique. The Telford system designed by Thomas Telford was composed of several layers of crushed stone flanked by drainage ditches. The McAdam system incorporated tar with the stone. The 24 foot roadbed was carved out of the south-facing down slope. The road bed was changed, before 1940, to a 40 foot bed on a 60 foot right of way.

Mr. Askin devised a modern estate. The Louella mansion sits at the high point of the property which had been called Maule's Bank in an 1806 Survey by Robert Brooke. The Survey also mentions Abraham's Bank which surrounds Bloomingdale Ave. in West Wayne. Mr. Askin built many buildings and structures in support of the Mansion and the new village of Louella.

The Askin estate was supported by running water. The water was pumped by a steam engine located in the present Radnor Middle School field to a covered reservoir south of Lancaster Pike on the high point along today's Louella Avenue. The water from the reservoir reached the highest outlets in the mansion. The mansion also exited its used water down the 35 foot hill to the east. In the 1930's the Mansion was owned by the Grossman Family as an apartment building. Bert Grossman, the Radnor Township expert builder and restorer is a member of the family. Bert recently supervised the restoration of the mansion approach.

The low point of that hill is at today's Kromer Road. The practice of modern farming in the 1870's was to have any concentration of livestock near a water supply and clear of the mansion. The 1870 map of the Askin plan clearly shows a Spring House and stream running south splitting the Sheep House, the Milk Sheds, the Barn and the Granary/Coach House.



Figure 2 Granary and Coach House, Turnpike in Foreground 1870. The clock in the center was 2 feet in diameter.

Mr. Askin left the scene and his property was acquired by Drexel and Childs who developed much of present North and South Wayne and St Davids. Wayne Estate built many homes which included Carriage Houses. Most of these buildings were designed to store the family carriage and not always the horse.

The need for Livery Stables grew as the town developed. An 1893 Map of East Lancaster shows The Wayne Livery Stable B&C located at today's Kromer Road.

The 1893 map also illustrates the present 200 East Lancaster block much as it is today. Louella Ave. was moved west and the St Mary's Church was constructed on the SE corner. Directly East of the Church was the Church Rectory, listed as the property of T. K. Conrad D.D. The roadway was two lanes and narrow at that. When St Mary's Church was built, the north side of the building included an entrance for carriage riders.



Figure 3. 1895, St Mary's Church at right, looking east on Lancaster Pike

Note: Horse and Carriage at Church door and ramp over 3 foot ditch in roadway.

Dr. Conrad's property was divided into two lots. The rectory became in 1928 the Radnor Township Building, housing the Police and Administration. The next property east of the Radnor Building was the single family home owned by Alan C Hale. East of Mr. Hale was the home of sisters named Pile. The Township Building is now the Commerce Bank location. The Hale Property is now Fox and Roach Real Estate. This property was also the site of Smokey Joe's Restaurant. The Pile home, later the Ashmead residence, became a center for such business as sign painting, auto upholstery, auto body repair, and auto window glass repair. The Pile home was removed and Avellino's Tire Company built the current building, now Starbuck's Coffee. The 1893 map lists only R. C. Church at the eastern end of the 200 East block. This is now St Katharine of Siena Church.

The northern side of Lancaster Pike evolved more slowly. The Louella Mansion property became smaller and smaller as the 19th century ended and the use of horses was soon to be forever changed. With the advent of the Horseless Carriage the need for The Wayne Livery Stable was reduced but the space on both sides of Lancaster was ideal for the needs of automobile dealers and auto support business. The earliest record I have found about automobile dealers is a 1912 reference to Hale Buick Reo at the present location of Blockbuster Video. This location later housed Hen Miller Buick.

The south side of Lancaster Pike became Wayne's own Auto Mall. The buildings between Starbucks Coffee and Joe's Restaurant housed Molin Ford, Fogel Pontiac, Hasco Chevrolet, Zengel Dodge, and Kane Plymouth-Dodge dealerships. The NW corner of Aberdeen was the location Mitchel's Store then the home of Don R Maiden Hudson in 1948. This location later became a Texaco Station and is now a fast food restaurant. In the rear the Buick dealership was the short lived home of Wilson's Whizzer Bike Motors.

The North side of the 200 block was to become the home of Cobb and Lawless, at the corner of Louella Court. Cobb and Lawless first appears at the location of Sam Spears' Wayne Jewelers. In 1950 the store building which also housed Wayne Seafood and Mr. Spears' living quarters was destroyed by fire. Cobb and Lawless set up on Aberdeen Ave. and Wayne Seafood relocated in the present location of the Water Ice store. This store was the home of Mr. and Mrs.

East of Cobb and Lawless is a building which served as the home of Thompson's Tire Service. 211 E Lancaster later became the home of Penn Jersey Auto Supply and is today the home of a carpet store. East of the carpet store was a Sunoco Service Station. Directly east of the Sunoco Station was a twin house followed by a single house and then the E.F. Kromer & Sons Moving warehouse.



Figure 4 227 E Lancaster - Formerly; Gino's

I believe that the twin location became part of the Sunoco Station and that the single house and warehouse became Gino's Restaurant. Gino's became Hot Shoppes, then Boston Market, and today Winds of East Restaurant. Next on the North side are 2 buildings containing 4 stores. 227 E Lancaster Ave. was used by Lewis Upholstery in 1955; it is now the home of a Beauty Salon operated by a member of the DeLaurentis family. 229 East is DeLaurentis Barber shop. This shop was an another location for the barbering family as there is reference to DeLaurentis Barber in a 1912 directory at 240 East Lancaster.

231 East Lancaster Ave. was one of four stores built in the 1920's. This location was the home of Philips and Voight, a radio then television repair shop, later a movie rental shop, a drycleaner, and today a Rare Coin store. The next store, 233 East, was for many years the home of Hopson's Restaurant. The Hopson sisters catered to the Radnor Township employees and local workers at Wayne Iron Works, Madway Homes and many local residences. The store, also known as the Blue Room, was the unofficial watering hole of The Wyeth Racquet Club. Today this location is Main Line Pizza.

Radnor Township started acquiring land behind The Hopson's group of stores and behind today's Blockbuster Video. In the mid 1990's a need developed for a large Public Works garage and office building. The Township owned most of the proposed site except for a part of Kromer Road known as "Concrete Alley" and Conerake Ave. The alley was the location of six row houses and a twin house. Through some unhappy negotiations the properties were purchased by the Township and the neighbors moved away. The Public Works garage was built after 1995.

A 1940 map of the Township site shows the owners of other plots to be Kromer Moving and Storage, T.M. Chalfant, Thomas Etchingham, and the Weadley Family. The Weadley Family had a Pharmacy on the Pike for some years. Also at this location there is reference to a space occupied by The Suburban and Wayne Times. The building burned in 1906. The Paper then moved to the former Maguire Building on North Wayne Ave.

Directly across from Kromer Road is a Cell Phone company. The location was the home of Dubarry's Restaurant, rumored to have the best Cheese-Steak in Wayne. To the east of Dubarry's was the home of Wayne Motors, a Ford Dealership which later became Molin Ford.



Figure 5 Molin Ford Building 1968 –Dubarry's to the right.

A 1926 aerial view of this location shows barn type buildings here which I believe were rented for storage of cars for the winter. The Dealership building is now a Drycleaner and an Auto Body Shop. Going East on this side of Lancaster we come to Joe's. Joe's is my Connecticut grandson's favorite place to eat in Wayne! The Restaurant was formerly the location of Weaver Jewelers and a Men's Hat Shop. East of Joe's is a building also which housed Talone Tailors, Nudy's, the Moylan's Antique Shop, Wayne Seafood, Best Auto Tag and a Water Ice Store. This building is referenced in a St Katharine of Siena Church History as the home of Aurora Talone. Aurora was friendly with a group of Italian Nuns. One of those Nuns was Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini.

The south side of the 200 East block of Lancaster Ave. extended to the property owned by Wayne Estate along Midland Ave. When the creek and ponds of the Water Works were drained and the six-foot culvert built to make the surface dryer, a group of houses was built on both sides of Midland. The back buildings between Lancaster Ave. and Midland Ave. are now a Beer Distributor, an Auto Repair Shop behind a Sign Company, and an Auto Detail Business behind Joe's Restaurant.

As the block has developed, it is still mostly service businesses and apparently will remain so for a long time.

Thanks to Dan Molloy, Sue Jones, Ted Pollard, and Bert Grossman. I am sure that I have missed many interesting residences of this Wayne Block. The Radnor Historical Society would be very pleased to add information or photos you may have.

2005 RHS Donations/Acquisitions

- Wedding dress of Mrs. Frederick Treat/1878 – Mrs.
William DeWitt
- Radnor/Lower Merion football programs – 1991, 1993 –
Lower Merion Historical Society
- 1926 Bromley property atlas – Sam Roberts
- Panhurst Farms pint milk bottle – Ted Pollard
- 2x3' flag of the Main Line c. 1985 – Ted Pollard
- Pewter plate of Old St. Davids Church (Township of
Newtown) – Ted Pollard
- Our Baby's Records – (June Morrison's – Dr. Archibald
Morrison's daughter) – Anne-Marie McClatchy
- Baby's Days and Baby's Ways scrapbook (June Morrison's) –
Anne-Marie McClatchy
- 6 framed family photos (June Morrison) – Anne-Marie
McClatchy
- Chanticleer, A Pleasant Garden, 1999 – Lynn Ellis
- The Three Kittens bag (store at 7 Louella Ct.) – Lynn Ellis
- Panhurst Farms quart milk bottle – Lynn Ellis
- Devon Horse Show 1968 program book – Lynn Ellis
- Arial photos of downtown Wayne (2) in 1926 – 8x10 –
Steve Pendergast
- Panhurst Farms quart milk bottle – Andy & DeeDee Dohan
- Henry Paul Cadillac license plate – Ted Pollard
- Mourning envelope, 4/8/1890 from "Ivycroft" – Ted
Pollard
- 1931 sewer plan of Radnor, revised 1933 – Ted Pollard
- Electric water heater ad in American Builder, 3/51 – Ted
Pollard
- Imperial Fire Apparatus ad, Fire Engineering, 9/73 – Ted
Pollard
- 1930 pharmacy prescription for whiskey – Acquisition
- Wayne Iron Works ad in The Athletic Journal, 9/31 – Ted
Pollard

Edward Biddle Halsey photo album & CD – John
Montgomery
12” metal ruler from Main Line Lumber & Millwork Co. –
Ted Pollard
Enameled Railway Express sign from the Wayne Station –
Ted Pollard
2005 Devon Horse Show program – Robert Grumbacher
Photos & history of the Radnor police department –
Superintendent John Ruttly
Brown checked sewing kit – Lynn Ellis
Fire Engineering 4/74 (Caley Nursing Home fire) – Ted
Pollard
1956 Eastern College “Log” yearbook – Ted Pollard
Wayne Lodge #581 – 100th anniversary book, 1890-1990 –
Ted Pollard
Glass lantern slide of Dorothy Randolph at Radnor Hunt –
Ted Pollard
Social Registers – 1936, 1946, 1991 – Ted Pollard
Fourteen milk & cream bottles from various Main Line
dairies – Warren & Susan Ayres
Main Line Lumber & Millwork Co. catalog ca. 1955 – Ted
Pollard
Valentine – to Mrs. Grace Kelley, %Schmidt – Ted Pollard
Main Line garages for 1956 booklet – Ted Pollard
Stamped Radnor envelope c. 1860 addressed to Mrs. Samuel Chew,
Cliveden – Ted Pollard

Patron Members 2005

Mr. George, R. Atterbury
Mr. Stephen, W, Bajus
Don & Mary Fran Ballard
Mr. David Bashore, Township Manager
Ted & Jane Beatty
Mrs. Neil F. Brennan
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Conrad
Mr. & Mrs. Peter H. Craig
Ms. Kit Carson Donato
John & Nancy W. Fischer
Mr. & Mrs. Richard S. Greeley
Mr. Joseph Higgins
Mr. & Mrs. J. Bennett Hill, Jr.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins
John & Lucy Irwin
Mr. Joseph W Kimmel
Bruce & Nancy Kneeland
Ms. Susan LeBoutillier
Mrs. Robert F. Maxwell
Mrs. Thomas Meeker
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur H Moss
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony J. D. Paul III
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen, H. Pendergast
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Pierce
North Wayne Protective Association
Wayne Public Safety Association
Mr. George Sayen
Dr. Emanuel Schwartz
Mr. Cyrus J. Sharer
Bill & Cathy Siple
Mr. & Mrs. George W. Smith
Mrs. Harrison Therman
Mrs. Helen S. Weary

Membership Report

Sustaining Members 2005

Mrs. Brandon Barringer
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Brown
Mr. & Mrs. John L. Dale
Mr. Nelson Dewey
Mrs. William DeWitt
Dr. Kenneth Doroski & Dawn Fastiggi
Mr. & Mrs. Ethan Halberstadt
Ms. Elizabeth Boyer Heisler
Joel & Marjorie Jensen
Mr. & Mrs. John M. Kelleher
Ms. Judy Keogh
Col. Charles R. Meyers, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Brian Noll
Dr. & Mrs. J. David Ogilby
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Perras
Mr. Edward Pollard
Miss Elizabeth Rowland
Mr. & Mrs. F. Harry Spiess, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce W. Tharp
Mr. & Mrs. John W. Toebe

Volunteers – Guides 2005

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 Siples
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 2005

Loans to Other Institutions

The Radnor Historical Society had loaned a musket and powderhorn 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 Wendell and Smith manuscripts 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 particularly 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



Lower School Day at the Finley House