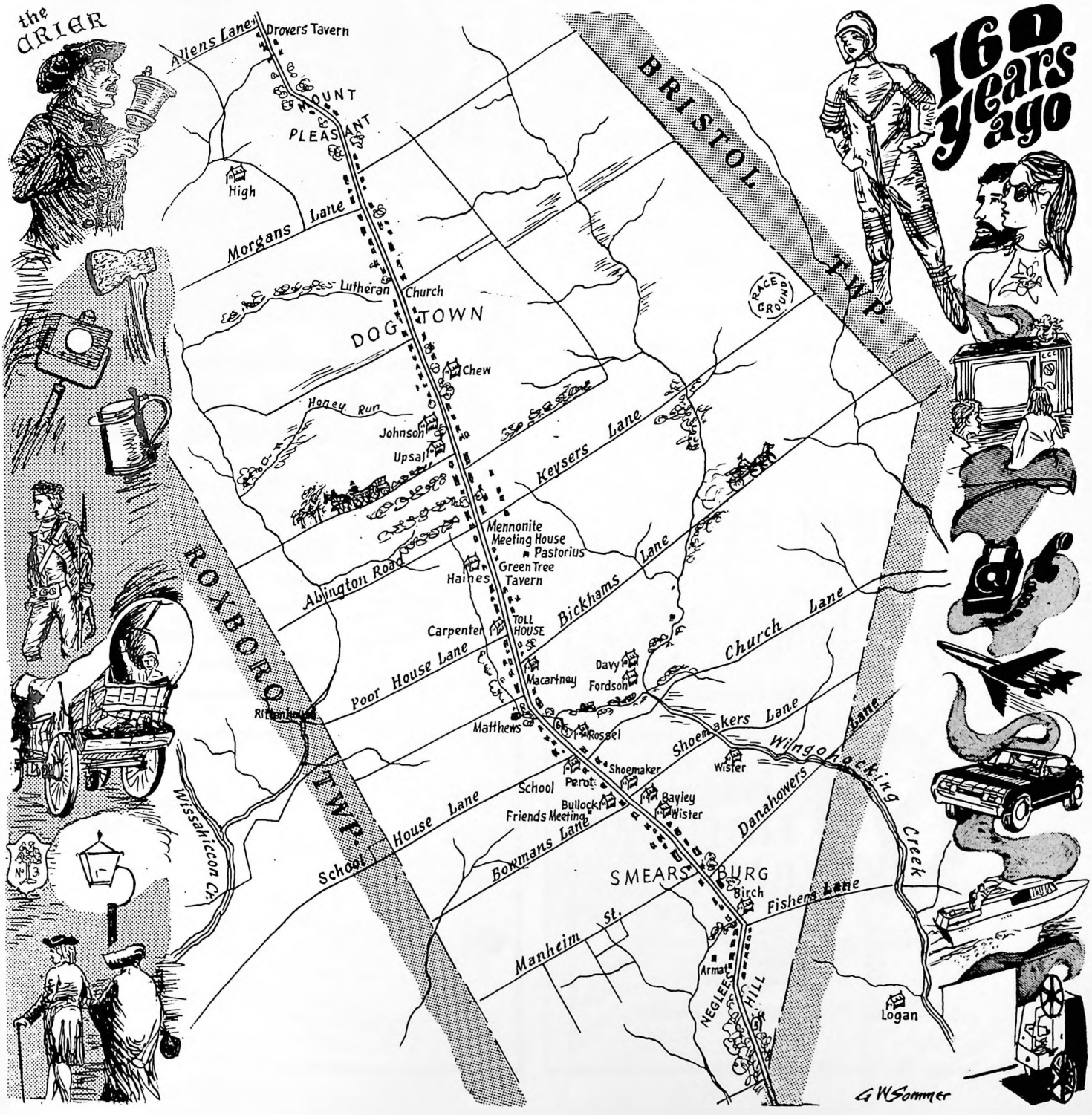
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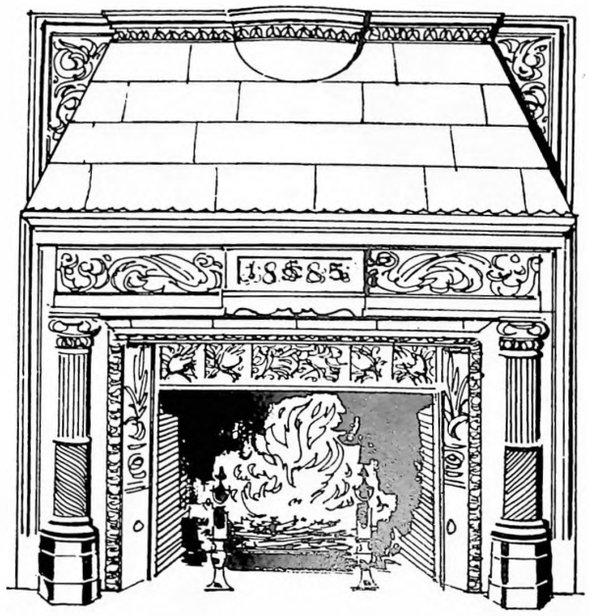
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, March 21, 1968, 8:30 P.M.

AULENBACH HOUSE, 29 W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown.

Speaker: MR. RONALD F. LEE

Subject: "Modern Approaches to Historic Preservation."

Mr. Lee was, for fifteen years, a trustee of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. He is now Special Assistant to the Director of the National Park Service.

Monday, March 25, 1968, 8:00 P.M.

FIRST MEETING OF THE CHESTNUT HILL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 22 E. Chestnut Hill Ave., Chestnut Hill.

Speaker: MR. JACK HORNUNG.

Subject: History—For the Living or the Dead?"

Mr. Hornung is the Executive Director of Colonial Germantown, Inc. and well known in this community.

The meeting will be open to the public.

Thursday, April 18, 1968, 8:30 P.M.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF GERMANTOWN, Germantown Ave. and High Street, Germantown.

Speaker: MR. JOSEPH N. CADBURY.

Subject: An illustrated lecture on birds.

Mr. Cadbury is a well known ornithologist and teacher at the Germantown Friends School.

Members of The Germantown Historical Society will be the guests of the Tower Fellowship and the Green Tree Fellowship of the First Methodist Church of Germantown.

Monday, April 22, 1968, 1:30 P.M.

AULENBACH HOUSE, 29 W. Tulpehocken St., Germantown.

ANNUAL CARD PARTY FOR THE MORRIS HOUSE.

Donations of $6.00 may be sent to Mrs. Richard Wilson, 3021 Midvale Ave., Philadelphia, 19129. (Checks payable to Sabena G. Wilson, Treas.)

Sunday, May 19, 1968, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.

ANNUAL TOUR OF OLD HOUSES.

The tour of this year will be in the lower part of Germantown. Houses in the area between The Morris House and Stenton will be visited. Further details will be given in the May issue of *The Crier.*

Thursday, June 6, 1968, 7:30 P.M.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, 5214 Germantown Ave.,

ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY, followed by a meeting the parish hall of Trinity-Lutheran Church.

Speaker: Mrs. Henry R. (Dorothy Saylor) Hallowell.

Subject: "Travels in Peru."

Mrs. Hallowell's father was in the U. S. Consular Service. She was born in Alaska and has lived in many countries. She can justly claim to be a world traveler.

Colonel David Deshler

Allentown's First Citizen

By HELEN W. AND JOHN Y. KOHL

The Kohls have been ardent researchers in the field of local history for many years. Mrs. Kohl has done much work in genealogy and is a member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kohl is editor emeritus of the Sunday Call-Chronicle, Allentown, Pennsylvania. It so happens that both are descendants of Adam Deshler, father of Colonel Deshler. They are enthusiasts about Germantown's historic shrines and recall proudly that it was the late Charles F. Jenkins who personally escorted them on their first tour.

IT IS our pleasure and privilege to introduce to Germantown and to Philadelphia, a nephew and namesake of their own famous David Deshler—Colonel David Deshler, First Citizen of Allentown.

The accepted connotation of the term "first citizen" implies leadership in affairs, in influence, position, wealth. Col. Deshler held this position in Allentown, then known as Northampton Town, or, more commonly, as "Allen's Town," for better than three decades, or the first 34 years after its founding. This was the period climaxed by the American Revolution, embracing the stirring days that preceded the conflict and the epochal era that followed.

Viewed from any standpoint—as a patriot, a man of influence among his fellows, a progressive leader of the community, a church man, a business man—Col. Deshler fulfilled liberally the specifications of "first citizen."

But, oddly enough, Col. Deshler was Allentown's first citizen in fact as well as in name because it was he who was the first to build a house within the confines of the land laid out and designed to be a town by William Allen.

Col. Deshler's name besprinkles the pages of local history and no one so casual in his browsing can fail to note how frequently and how diversely it appears Not an activity of the day, whether it be to organize a company to defend the town against the Indians; to rebuild the church; to set the example for loyalty and to aid the patriot cause; to assist in conducting elections; even to solve labor disputes, but found David Deshler in the reports that have come down to us.

Charles R. Roberts, distinguished historian, in the comprehensive three-volume *Anniversary History of Lehigh County* (1914) wrote:

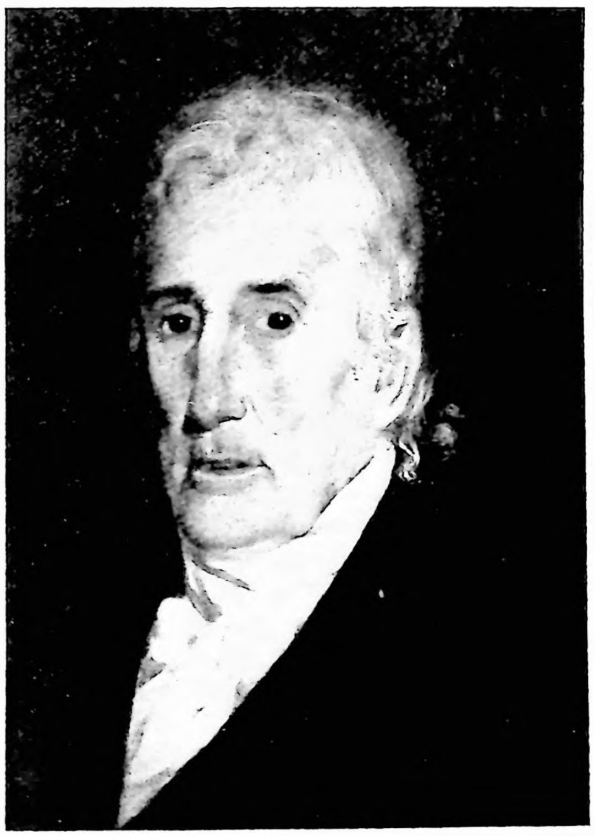
> "Colonel Deshler was beyond doubt the most substantial resident of Northampton Town, in his time, and his influence helped materially in the successful culmination of the War for Independence."

And—

The Pennsylvania Archives record that Col. Deshler loaned several thousand pounds of his personal funds to the infant government, and this at a time when there was slight chance of recovery!

Col. Deshler was a son of Adam Deshler, one of three brothers of Swiss ancestry who immigrated to the colonies from Germany. Whereas David and Anthony became prominent in the business life of Philadelphia, Adam elected to strike out to the frontier and settled "Egypta," so named because of the fertility of the land of what is today Whitehall Township. Lehigh County.

At that time it was part of Bucks County which, together with Philadelphia and Chester Counties, were the three counties into which William Penn had divided his province. It became Northampton County in 1752 and remained so until 1812 when Lehigh was organized.



COL. DAVID DESHLER
1734—1796

The Deshler brothers were nephews of John Wister and Casper Wistar, names of the utmost importance in the history of Philadelphia. Caspar Wistar was a big landowner and so it is entirely in keeping to imagine that he counseled his nephew Adam to seek out the lands of "Egypta."

But there is an even more compelling reason that sent Adam to this pioneer rim of the province. Here he

was to find as neighbors, others of Swiss birth and ancestry, a neighborhood acclaimed by an old chronicler as populated by "pioneers of a superior class." Later, their loyalty to the patriotic cause, won for Whitehall Township the accolade, "The most famous of all the townships."

Adam became an outstanding resident of Egypta and won personal acclaim as "the most honest, humane man in the region."

History records many of his activities, notably during the French and Indian War, and stamps him as a man possessed of a rare degree of community consciousness. He is best remembered for having built "Deshler's Fort," a stout, rugged, stone building that provided a refuge for his neighbors against the recurring Indian raids. A Pennsylvania State Historic Marker, along the heavily traveled highway that runs nearby, indicates the spot where it stood.

Adam Deshler had seven children of whom David, who was to become so notable a figure and the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son. It may be mentioned herewith that six of them found mates among the neighboring families which included names, famous in their stout support of the fight for liberty, such as Burkhalter, Mickley, Balliet, Schreiber, Boehm, and Kern. Much could be written about each one of them.

David alone sought his bride on other than his native heath. Here too was a famous name. She was Susanna Elizabeth Muhlenberg!

It was in 1762 that William Allen decided it was time to found a town, one that he hoped might wrest from Easton the honor of being the county seat of Northampton County. It was a planned town with orderly streets, the design following that of Philadelphia, with the present Hamilton Street intersecting Seventh Street at a square akin to City Hall Square at Broad and Market streets.

It was here that William Allen and his friends had come to hunt and fish and had built a lodge at the confluence of two bountiful streams. Doubtless he had long been impressed by the plateau that stretched north and west.

The land was subdivided exactly in the manner of realty developments today, as witness a chart that is still in existence.

David Deshler was the first to buy a lot and build a house in William Allen's town but, more than that, he promptly provided the four businesses essential to an 18th Century backwoods community—a tavern, a store, a grist mill, and a saw mill.

David was already 28 years old when he so markedly demonstrated his faith in the future of the new town.

The town was barely a year old when, in October, 1763, it was threatened by an Indian raid which brought the outlying settlers into town to take refuge in, the newly built church.

David, who was chief elder of the congregation, had been active in its erection as well as in a second edifice, the one which, in 1777, became the haven for the Liberty Bell, during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British.

It was here that The Declaration of Independence was read on July 8, 1776, to the townspeople summoned by the church bell—Allentown's own Liberty Bell which holds an honored spot in a special belfry.

It was on this day also that an election was held for delegates to a convention to create a new government for the colony, as per the decision of the Provincial Conference in Philadelphia from which David Deshler had but lately returned and, like all the delegates, empowered to conduct such elections.

In the meanwhile, however, William Allen had deeded the town to his son James, who, in 1770, built Trout Hall as a summer home but to which he retreated with his family when the war clouds gathered.

An interesting incident in this connection is to be found in James Allen's diary, an incident which eloquently attests to the respect in which Col. Deshler was held in the community.

James Allen with his family moved from Philadelphia to Trout Hall in 1776. He remained a neutral during the war, but, nevertheless, was under suspicion and remained under what today might be termed "house arrest."

On one occasion he was arrested on charges of using his influence against the cause of liberty, but he was able to prove his innocence and permitted to return home.

On Dec. 28, 1776, he wrote:

"—got home and continued quiet and happy for some time. This happiness was unfortunately interrupted by an unlooked for accident.

"Being ignorant that any of the Militia were in the Town, Mrs. Allen with her daughter Peggy and Lyddy Duberry went to visit Mrs. Bond in the Chariot; entering the street a company of Militia met them in front; Samson endeavored to drive out of the road, but was stopt by a hollow way. The soldiers beat him with their muskets and pushed at him with their bayonets, on which to defend himself he made use of his Whip.

"This so enraged them that they pushed their Bayonets into the chariot, broke the glass and pierced the chariot in 3 places: during the whole scene my wife begging to be let out and the children screaming; they also endeavored to overset it, while they were in it.

"David Deshler happening to be present prevented it and led the horses on, by which means they escaped. Their design was to destroy the Chariot.

"I having walked across the field saw nothing of this till it was over and the company had marched on."

Trout Hall, in Allen Park, has been restored by the city of Allentown and is the headquarters of the Lehigh County Historical Society.

Prior to and throughout the struggle for independence, Col. Deshler assumed so vast a range of duties as

to make him an outstanding figure in all of Northampton County.

The part that Northampton County played in the Revolution was of the utmost significance. Not only was it acclaimed the "Granary of the Revolution" and the "Arsenal of Democracy," but it was thrust into the maelstrom of events by the military importance of the Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading Road. From the time the first shots were fired at Lexington, troops hastening to join Washington in Boston and later on Long Island, became regular sights and as the war came closer, it became the most heavily travelled highway in America.

David Deshler's own properties became shops for the armourers, his tavern became a cartridge factory, his land a corral for horses.

His major posts and duties have been listed as follows:

Member, Committee of Observation, 1774.
Member, Committee of Observation, 1775.
Member, Committee of Observation, 1776.
Member of Provincial Conference of Committees, 1776.
Judge of Election, July 8, 1776 (to choose delegates to Constitutional Convention).
Committee to assemble blankets for troops (1776-77).
Sub-Lieutenant Northampton County in charge of recruiting (1777).
Elder, Zion Reformed Church, where Liberty Bell was hidden, 1777; also used as hospital.
Timber from Deshler's old saw mill used for fitting up shop for armourers (1777)
Cartridge factory set up in Deshler's first house which had also served as a tavern (1777).
Labor conciliator when gunsmiths went on strike (1777).
Appointed one of two commissioners of purchases for Northampton County, now become the "Arsenal of Democracy" and "Granary of the Revolution" (1778).
Repossessed house for storage of provisions he was required to purchase (1778)
Deshler's mills now became armourers' shop and headquarters for wagon brigade (1778).
Maintained stockade nearby as corral for army horses.
Assistant Forage Master (April, 1780).
Assistant Commissary of Purchases (July, 1780).
Delegate to convention to ratify federal constitution (1787).
Advanced several thousand pounds from his private wealth to the Federal Treasury when their supply of money was depleted. His influence undoubtedly aided in bringing the Revolution to a successful conclusion.

Two events in Colonel Deshler's career need special exposition here.

As we have noted, it was his honor of having been named a delegate to the Provincial Conference of 1776, the conference which to all intents and purposes proclaimed Pennsylvania's own independence. Here it was decided that the proprietary government of the colony was no longer capable of coping with affairs and that steps were to be taken forthwith to create a new government. This Pennsylvania Conference was held in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, just a week before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and doubtless Deshler had opportunity to mingle with and to know the great men who were then nearing the climax of their deliberations.

The second great event in his life was to serve as a delegate to the convention in 1778 when Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution of the United States and, herein, like the other delegates from the German counties, he played a most important part—for it was the Germans who threw their weight for ratification and union when many of the other delegates were reluctant to do so and some had even to be sought out and dragged to the sessions by the sergeant-at-arms. The adoption of the Constitution by Pennsylvania was a signal event toward its final ratification by all the colonies.

In the meanwhile, Col. Deshler had acquired a capable assistant in the person of his son-in-law, Captain Charles Deshler, son of Uncle Anthony of Philadelphia. His oldest daughter, Catherine, had married her cousin, once removed, in 1778. They made their home in Allentown and Charles carried on much of the business and military affairs of his father-in-law when the latter retired from active life four years later, in 1782.

Colonel David purchased the summer home of George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence, at Biery's Bridge, in what is now Catasauqua, about four miles from Allentown. This impressive mansion, the finest in all the area, embracing many of the appointments of Philadelphia's grand homes, graces an eminence overlooking the Lehigh River. It had been built by Taylor, in 1768, when he was a resident of Easton, having retired, at the time, from operation of the famous Durham Iron Works down the Delaware. Taylor had sold the house in 1776, prior to the time he signed the Declaration, to John Benezet of Philadelphia, and it was from Benezet that Deshler purchased it.

The impressive record of Col. Deshler as a patriot and one who not only was indefatigable in the fight for freedom but loaned generously of his own funds to the cause when the chances of return were very dubious, confers upon the Taylor Home much added significance. The Lehigh County Historical Society has restored the Taylor Home. It will be opened to the public this year, just in time to mark its 200th anniversary.

Colonel Deshler and his wife were the parents of ten children of whom all but one were living at the time of his death in 1796. Each of them received a handsome patrimony.

Both Adam and David Deshler are buried in the Egypt Cemetery where a monument has been erected in the latter's honor.

Although the name of Colonel Deshler may be new to present generations of Germantown and Philadelphia, it is to be believed that during his lifetime the prominent upstate nephew of the Philadelphia Deshler and Wister-Wistar families was well known to them and their friends. He was a frequent visitor to the city, that was the fountainhead of all phases of life in the colonies, and Allentown's David and Susanna were not unknown in the drawing rooms of Philadelphia and Germantown, including, of course, the famous Deshler-Morris House, one of their most historic shrines.

Allentown, today the proud Queen City of the Lehigh Valley, fourth city of the state, center of the third largest metropolitan area, owes a real debt to its first citizen, Colonel David Deshler.

For further information on the Deshler family see "The Deshler Story," by Karl Theis Weger, in *The Germantowne Crier* for September, 1955.

The articles on Mount Airy in *The Germantowne Crier,* issues of December, 1967, and March, 1968, give information on the William Allen who founded Allentown.

BOOK REVIEW

Persons Naturalized in Pennsylvania, 1740-1773

Indexed Edition

Excerpted and Reprinted from Pennsylvania Archives, Series 2, Vol. II

Published by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1967

This books lists foreign Protestants, most of whom were Quakers, naturalized in Pennsylvania during the period 1740-1773. Places of residence and dates of naturalization are given. This work, as originally published, was unindexed. To facilitate searching through various lists for a particular name, a complete index of surnames has been compiled and appears here for the first time in print.

The qualifications for citizenship are interesting,

Pennsylvania
Secretary's Office

In pursuance of An Act of Parliament made in the thirteenth year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George, the second, Entitled An Act for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled or shall settle in any of his majesties Colonies in America.

At a Supreme Court held at Phil'd'a for the province of Pennsylvania, Before Jeremiah Langhorne, Thomas Graeme and Thomas Griffiths, Esqrs., Judges of the said Court, the 25th, 26th & 27th days of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred & Forty, between the Hours of Nine & Twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon of the same Days, the following Persons, being Foreigners and having inhabited and resided the space of seven years and upwards in his Majesty's Colonies in America, and not having been absent out of some of the said Colonies for a longer space than two months, at any one time, during the said seven years, and having produced to the said Court Certificates of their having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation in this Province within three months before the said Court, Took & Subscribed the Oaths, and did make and repeat the Declaration prescribed by the said Act, to entitle them to the Benefit thereof, and thereby became Natural born Subjects of Great Britain, as the same is Certified into this office by the Judges of the said Court, viz:

Here follows a list of the newly-created citizens giving their place of residence and the "Time of Taking the Sacrament."

At frequent intervals we find the following:

And at the same Court, the following being Quakers, or such who conscientiously scruple to take an oath, being also Foreigners, and having complied with the terms required by the afores'd Act of Parliament, Took & Subscribed the Qualifications for them appointed by the same Act of Parliament, viz:

Under this heading there is a list of new citizens with their places of residence.

The Germantown names include:

Frederick Fandy	1743
Jacob Kalkgleeser	"
Johannes Mak	"
Christian Lehman	"
Anthony Deshler	1753
Francis Schunck	1761
Henrick Engle	"
Christian Ludwig	1763
Hilarius Beker	"
Charles Witterhold	"
Nicholas Hazlebach	1764
Anthony Steiner	"
Jacob Frank	"
Godlieb Kriesinger	"
John Metzler	"
John Gardner	"
Adam Haas	"
George Scheffer	"
Peter Smith	"
John Adolph Gilman	"
Leonard Stoneburner	"

Many of these lists are certified by WILLIAM ALLEN, Esquire, *Chief Justice, etc.* who lived at Mount Airy.

Those interested in the antiquity of place names will note that as early at 1763, Ludwick Spamagle gave Whitemarsh as his place of residence and in 1764, Henry Hofman resided in Chestnut Hill.

Germantown Historical Society Mabel E. Irlé

MOUNT AIRY

By J. McA. Harris, Jr.

An article in The Crier *for December, 1967, gives an account of the events and personages connected with Mount Airy in the early days prior to the death of Judge Allen in 1780. This second article on Mount Airy continues the story through the nineteenth century and more recent times.*

DURING the years before the Revolution Judge Allen always stood for the rights of the colonies. He opposed the Iron Act of 1750, and the Revenue Act of 1764. He caused the Stamp Act to be postponed for one term of Parliament in 1774 and supplied the Pennsylvania Council of Safety with cannon shot produced in one of his iron furnaces. However, he was never convinced that a war of independence was necessary and as the inevitable break with England approached his position became more and more precarious. Some historians say that he went to live in England before the outbreak of the war. Others claim that he remained in Philadelphia. We find in Hotchkin[1],

> While it has been stated that Judge Allen died in London, it is probable, as Keith states, that he died in Philadelphia or Mount Airy. He died on September 6, 1780 (Tilghman's Estate 5, Wharton, 44). On September 19, Jasper Yeates writes from Lancaster to Colonel Burd speaking of a letter, received from Mr. Parr in Philadelphia, noticing Mr. Allen's death. On September 16, his will and codicil were proven in Philadelphia. These dates being so near each other show that he could not have died in London.

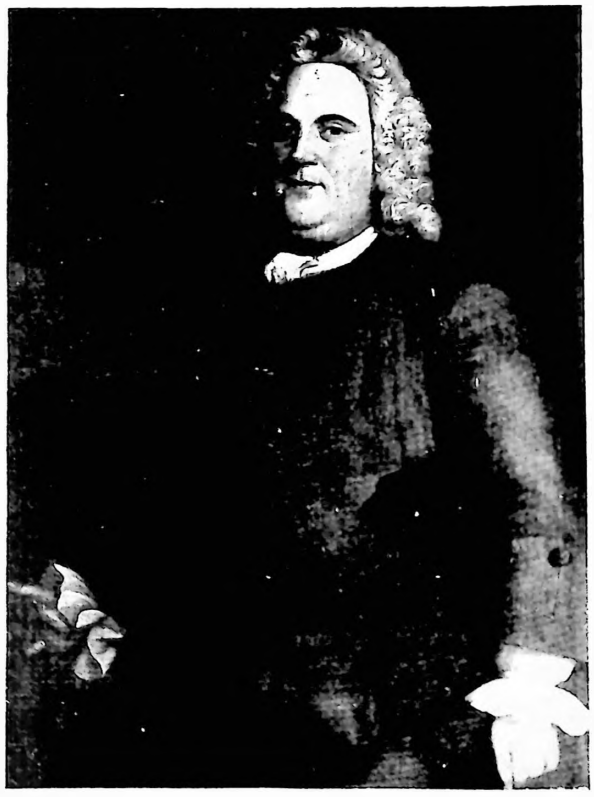
Oberholtzer[2] gives an account of the disastrous effects of the war on the Allen family.

> On the 4th of July, 1777, the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when the ships and galleys were drawn up in the Delaware with their colors flying, a Hessian band, by some irony, being impressed into service to supply music, many outrages were committed upon the property of the Quakers and Tories. A lot of waggish fellows at one house broke all the windows except thirteen panes in honor of the thirteen states. Some Quakers were drummed through the streets with mobs following them, for refusing to bear arms. A list of 200 disaffected persons was prepared, it is said, preparatory to their arrest and deportation. Howe, from around Trenton, invited those who wished to come under his protection to do so and several prominent men, among them Joseph Galloway and some of the Allens from Mount Airy (John and Andrew Allen), availed themselves of the opportunity at once.
>
> Most of the proprietary and crown officers and the members of their families had fled as a result of the treatment accorded them by the mob, seeking refuge inside the British lines or in small country places likely to afford a safe retreat. Congress, on July 31, 1777, took in hand those that were still within reach and recommended the supreme executive council of the state to place them on parole. William Allen, the old chief justice, seems to have gone to England. James Allen, the only son who did not avail himself of the protection of General Howe, owned considerable tracts of land in Northampton County (given to him by his father in 1767). Under parole, he and his uncle, the governor of former years, James Hamilton, found shelter there, where, however, they lived in perpetual fear of being robbed, plundered, and insulted.

William Allen, Jr. at first served under General St. Clair, but he, too, went over to the British in 1776. A year later he raised a corps called the Pennsylvania Loyalists which he commanded with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Andrew Allen died in London on March 7, 1825, aged eighty-five years.

Hotchkin says that James Allen built Trout Hall in Allentown and resided in it. His daughter, Mrs. Greenleaf, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Dale, also lived there (Diary of James Allen, Penn. Mag. of History, Vol. IX, No. 11, AD 1885). Allentown is said to have been named for James Allen.



WILLIAM ALLEN
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania
Creator of Mount Airy
Founder of Allentown
etc., etc.
From the Portrait by Benjamin West in Independence Hall (Philadelphia City Archives)

About 1800 Mount Airy was occupied by two brothers, Frenchmen of the name of Tarascon. They stayed only a few years and then moved to Portland, Kentucky.

The next occupant of Mount Airy seems to have been a Madame Chapron who used the house for a "School for Females."

Mount Airy Seminary was opened on March 16, 1807, by the Rev. Francis Xavier Brosius. He advertised that he had been urged to open a school and that he had taken the "beautiful house and concerns called Mount Airy—which for healthfulness and situation cannot be surpassed." Languages, history, geography, and mathematics would be taught and French was to be the predominate language.

Dr. Brosius was a Roman Catholic clergyman and his school was conducted under the authority of that church. He came to America with Galitzin in 1792, at the request of Galitzin's mother. The work of Galitzin, the "Prince-Priest," near Altoona, is commemorated by the town which bears his name. Father Brosius was in Boston, then Conewago, and for a time he was pastor of St. John's in Baltimore. He was at Mount Airy from 1807 until 1813, then in Cincinnati until 1816 when he returned to Germany.

Dr. Brosius "issued" several interesting books including "The Elements of Natural or Experimental Philosophy," (Published in Philadelphia in 1813, by Thomas Dobson, William Fry, Printer) and "A New and Concise Method of Finding the Latitude by Double Latitudes of the Sun." (Dedicated to the Boston Marine Society. Pub. Cambridge, Hilliard, and Metcalf, p. 51, see Finotti, p. 54.)

After the departure of Dr. Brosius Mount Airy Seminary became Mount Airy College. According to Townsend Ward[3],

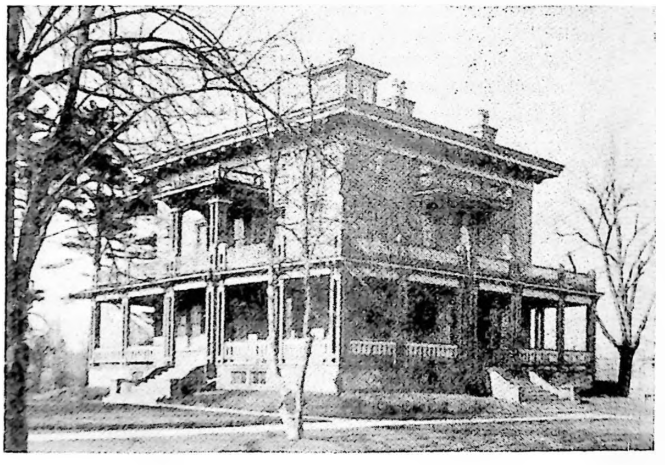
> Not long afterward a noble emigrant from France, assuming his wife's name of Bouchard, but subsequently resuming his own, Roumfort, instituted a school there (Mount Airy). After a time he had for an associate, Mr. Constant, another Frenchman who also possessed a title in France; and a little subsequent to this, Mr. Constant conducted the school and continued to do so for a number of years. In the course of time he associated with himself a son of the gentleman who first established the school, Colonel Roumfort.

Augustus L. Roumfort was born in France in 1796. His family, being of the nobility, lost everything in the French Revolution. They came to America in 1803, gave up all their titles, and became good American citizens. Augustus Roumfort graduated with high honors at West Point in 1819.

With the advent of Augustus Roumfort, known henceforth as Colonel Roumfort, Mount Airy College became The American Classical and Military Lyceum, and "something of a new departure." Emphasis was on modern languages and mathematics. The classics became secondary. The United States Military Academy at West Point was taken as a model. The plan was to prepare pupils for admission to West Point and to teach them mathematics and a perfect knowledge of the French language "as necessary to the study of the higher branches of mathematics and engineering." There were courses in navigation and the application of trigonometry to nautical astronomy for prospective "young gentlemen of the Navy." The hours devoted, in other schools, to recreation were devoted to field exercises and lectures on tactics and engineering. At first there were seven permanent instructors but the number increased as the school grew. The entrance fee was $10, and $250 per annum covered tuition, board, washing, fuel and lights.

Each pupil had a musket and wore a uniform of gray with pants of the same color in winter and of white Russia-duck sheeting in the summer. The uniform cap was of black leather with a ball crown seven inches high, semi-circular vizor, yellow plate and band of black, pompom six inches long, and a yellow cockade with a yellow eagle.

The discipline was strict. The pupils were awakened in the morning by fife and drum. They filled their wash bowls with cold water which they got from a pump outdoors in the yard. There were morning and evening parades and the tattoo beat "lights out" at bed time. Every cadet was assigned a number that was used to identify him, his clothes, and his bedding. Passes signed by Colonel Roumfort were necessary in going out of bounds.



GOWEN MANSION
1889

Colonel Roumfort was a big, handsome man with some of the mannerisms of a Frenchman. He had a clerical appearance and read the Scriptures and morning prayers for the school. He was an Episcopalian and the students attended services at St. Luke's Church in Germantown (Germantown Avenue and Coulter Street) where the Rev. John Rodney was rector. The school once attended Presbyterian services in Germantown under the Rev. Mr. Barker whose son died when a pupil in 1827. The parade of cadets from Allen's Lane down Germantown Avenue to Coulter Street and back to Mount Airy, a long march, would indicate that religion was taken seriously.

We read with some relief that there were lighter aspects of cadet life. Fights between the cadets and the Germantown boys were a favorite recreation. It seems that Samuel Keyser's shoe shop, on the site of the Pastorius house (near Germantown Avenue and High Street), employed many boys who mixed with the Germantown crowd and gave it sufficient strength to triumph over the cadets.

"Old Moore" was the drummer and Bender was the fifer. After the school closed they lived for many years in Nicetown. Moore's wife kept a little shop up the lane where the boys bought cranberry tarts, chestnuts, cakes, and apples. Mrs. Williamson was the housekeeper.

Under the able administration of Colonel Roumfort the school acquired a good reputation. The following notes on the faculty are of interest:

Colonel Roumfort	Administrative Head Master Teacher of mathematics
Colonel Kober	A Prussian Teacher of German
John A. Quitman	Teacher of English He was a General in the Mexican War and later became governor of Mississippi.
John R. Goodwin	Teacher of English Literature A Lutheran clergyman. He left Mt. Airy to become the Head Master of Germantown Academy. He became an Episcopal Clergyman and started an Episcopal Church in Pottsville in 1827.
Felix Merino	Teacher of Spanish
Mr. Glass	
Mr. Manlove	
Mr. Abadie	
Mr. Hall	Teacher of chemistry
Mr. O'Flaherty	Teacher of Elocution
Mr. Felix Grund	Teacher of Elocution
Mr. Claisson	Teacher of Belles Lettres

Mr. James S. Biddle, a former pupil said that

> All the teachers were excellent being far better than I have ever seen elsewhere and no pupil left there without being well grounded in French and Spanish.

Among the pupils were many who later became famous. General Planche, who was second in command under General Jackson at New Orleans, was there. Admiral Du Pont and his brother Henry Du Pont were pupils. General George Gordon Meade, his brother, Robert Meade, and General Beauregard were pupils. The lives covered much territory. Joseph Bell died in Madrid, Stephen Bickham in Le Havre. Victor Calendonia Sanchez was killed in Mexico and Benjamin Ingersoll died in Rome. McAllister, from Tennessee, was killed in the Texan War. The roll call in 1826-27 included pupils from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Delaware, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Cuba, Mexico, France, and South America. The maximum enrollment was about 150 pupils—truly remarkable because the Military Lyceum was in existence only nine years 1826 to 1835.

Townsend Ward[4] gives a charming glimpse of cadet life at Mount Airy.

> Mr. Constant Guillou, godson of Mr. Constant, remembers as an incident of his school days that the boys would write their names high up on the cupola and that above all others was that of Verrier with whose children his own subsequently intermarried. In one of the nocturnal battles, the opposing parties of the school, with pillows for weapons, struggled for victory until the signal that Mr. Constant was at hand, when, in another instant every boy was in bed and seemingly fast asleep, as boys so perfectly can feign; all of them except Berrabi Sanchez, a Mexican who happened to be at too great a distance to be able to reach his bed in time to avoid discovery. With perfect presence of mind he stood quite still while Mr. Constant passed his candle before his eyes exclaiming 'Wonderful! Wonderful! He is a somnambulist.' With another striking evidence that he was not conscious that he was in the presence of a superior. Sanchez turned toward his bed and got into it; Mr. Constant carefully arranging the clothes and expressing his admiration by repeated exclamations.

The picture of Generals George Gordon Meade and Pierre Gustave Toutant de Beauregard fighting with pillows at Mount Airy is thought provoking.

Apparently the Military Lyceum came to an abrupt end in 1835 when President Jackson appointed Colonel Roumfort Superintendent of the Frankford Arsenal. At about this time the Colonel entered politics and became a Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature with the Democratic party. Later he was Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg and mayor of Harrisburg. Roumfort Road in Mount Airy bears his name.

When the school closed, Mr. Constant went to Havana to be a private tutor in the Scull family, originally of Philadelphia.

In 1835 or 1836 Mount Airy was purchased by William Rogers who used it for a summer home until his death in 1846. The next owner was James Gowen whose son, Franklin B. Gowen, became the president of the Reading Railroad. Judge Allen's house and the buildings added subsequently for the school were torn down by James Gowen in 1846. If the worthy Judge had built his home further back from the Germantown Road these buildings might exist to this day; reminders of many interesting people and their activities.

Authorities agree that James Gowen acquired Mount Airy in 1846 and that, at about this time, a Mr. Wilkinson used this same land for an agricultural school. There is a *Catalogue of the Mount Airy Agricultural Institute* dated, Philadelphia, 1849.

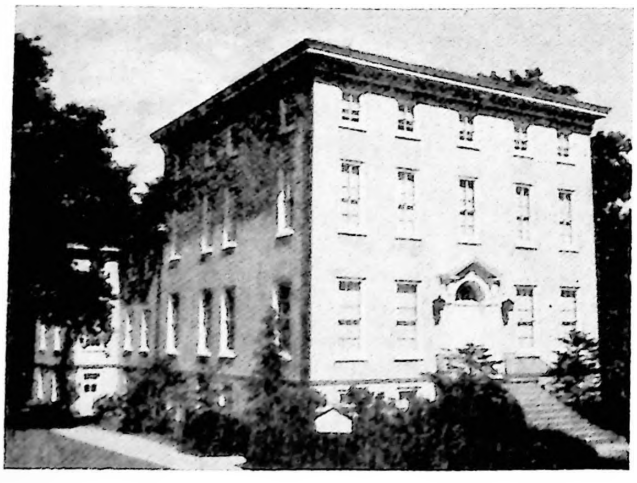
James Gowen built a large, stone house in which his family lived until the death of his widow in 1874. The property was apparently neglected from then until it was purchased by the directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Dr. Theodore G. Tappert in his *History of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, 1864-1964*[5], tells of the "Transplantation to Suburban Mount Airy."

> Another property, also about six acres in size (44 acres in Judge Allen's day), was called to the attention

of the board of directors. This was located within the limits of the city (since 1854), about nine miles north of its center. Some members of the faculty and the board were opposed to the site; they preferred a location in West Philadelphia where it would be possible for the seminary to keep in touch with the University of Pennsylvania. However, they were in time overruled or persuaded otherwise, and in 1887 the board of directors purchased the property for $35,000. It had been owned before the Revolution by William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, after whom Allen's Lane, the street opposite the grounds, was named. Here he had had his summer home called Mount Airy, from which the district in which it was located derived its name. Here, near the conjunction of Germantown Avenue and Allen's Lane, the Battle of Germantown had begun, October 4, 1777. Here in 1807, the Jesuit, Francis X. Brosius, had opened a school called Mount Airy Seminary, for the training of children in French. The school seems not to have prospered for in 1826 it was replaced by the American Classical and Military Lyceum, a school in which several Civil War generals had their preparatory training. This military school was in time followed by the Mount Airy Agricultural Institute in which, as its catalog states "students are required to devote a portion of each day to the practical operations of the farm in which sufficient time is spent to insure a familiarity with every branch of husbandry." In 1846 the property was bought by James Gowen, the old Allen house was torn down, and a new residence was built shortly after.

For some years before the seminary purchased it the estate was unused and neglected (1874-1877??). "The trees and bushes," Professor H. E. Jacobs later recalled, "had not been trimmed for years and formed a regular wilderness." A stone wall surmounted by a wooden fence extended along the length of the Germantown Avenue boundary, and the wooden fence was not removed until



GOWEN MANSION
Renovated 1947
now
HAGAN HALL
Lutheran Theological Seminary

1897. Just inside the fence at the northwestern end of the property was a dilapidated gate house, a small building "evidently occupied in former years," Professor Jacob Fry surmised, "by the gardener." . . . This building was torn down about the same time that the fence was removed. The Gowen mansion, which stood back from Germantown Avenue, was more than forty years old when the seminary moved; it was solidly constructed and was surrounded by spacious verandas, as befitted a summer house. There was also a barn on the property, a large and substantial structure. The availability of these buildings for seminary use was a consideration when the property was purchased. Another consideration was the accessibility of the location, within two blocks of stations on the suburban branches of both the Reading and the Pennsylvania Railroads, and less than a half-hour in travel time from the center of Philadelphia. Meanwhile the six acres of ground seemed ample for all conceivable future expansion.

The Lutheran Theological Seminary still occupies the site of Mount Airy. Its history from 1887 to 1964 may be read in Dr. Tappert's book[5].

Plans are maturing for a second "transplantation;" this time to University City in West Philadelphia. Before 1870 the Lutheran Theological Seminary was on Franklin Square and the University of Pennsylvania at Ninth and Chestnut Streets. Because of the deterioration of the neighborhood, the University moved to West Philadelphia and the Seminary to Mount Airy. It seems that in the not-to-distant future these institutions will again be neighbors.

What will be the fate of Mount Airy when the Seminary leaves? There is talk of using the buildings for a Lutheran School which would keep the campus intact and the neighborhood unchanged.

Much has happened on the hilltop known as Mount Airy. May the future treat it kindly.

FOOTNOTES

1. *Ancient and Modern Germantown, Mount Airy and Chestnut Hill*
   Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, M.A.
   Ziegler & Co., Philadelphia, 1889.
2. *Philadelphia, A History of the City and its People*
   Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer
   S. J. Clarke Publishing Co. (1908 ?)
3.-4. *Philadelphia Age,* August 26, 1869.
   Townsend Ward
5. *History of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia 1864-1964*
   Theodore G. Tappert
   Philadelphia, Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1964.

GEORGE ALBERT LANDELL

It is our sad duty to report the death of George Albert Landell, for many years a member of the board of managers and, since 1963, an honorary vice-president of The Germantown Historical Society.

Mr. Landell was active in historical organizations, notably the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was a member of this organization for 61 years and was, for a time, president of its War Museum and Library. He was the last remaining member whose father was in the Civil War.

The Crier wishes to record the gratitude and appreciation of The Germantown Historical Society for Mr. Landell's years of devoted assistance.

FRANKFORD

By MILDRED THORP SOAST

This article on Frankford was prepared as a paper to be presented at a meeting of The Study Class of Germantown. You will be impressed by the author's knowledge of Frankford and by the high standards of The Study Class.

See Anna Mattern, "The Study Class of Germantown," in *The Germantowne Crier,* December, 1967.

CURIOUSLY enough our story opens just 45 years ago last Saturday which, in the year 1922, also fell on November 4th. It was a similar kind of day, raw and cloudy in the morning, clearing and chilly in the afternoon, but nothing could daunt the spirit of the citizens of Frankford who had anticipated this day for a long time. The whole town was going to "turn out" to celebrate the opening of the "Elevated" which would connect Bridge Street with the Market Street subway. To be sure, store owners along Frankford Avenue, who over the past three or four years, had become accustomed to having their shops darkened by the steel superstructure, viewed this new convenience with mixed feelings, but it was a great day for the older men and women who well remembered the horsecars of the Frankford and Southwark Railway, the first horsecar line, and the "dummy cars" with steam engine and passenger accommodations mounted on a single chassis. There were those in the town who recalled how some of the more robust passengers were sometimes called upon to get out and push the cars up the grade after they had slowed to cross the covered bridge which spanned Frankford Creek. The trolley cars, of course, had been a great improvement but now there would be no more waiting for the lowered gates at railroad grade crossings and no more delays by having the pole knocked off the overhead wire.

So the Mayor of Philadelphia and other dignitaries were going to ride out on the first official train and there was to be a tremendous parade depicting the growth of Frankford from colonial times. The parade was to traverse the first portion of the old "King's Road" to New York, in use as early as 1677. Later it was called Frankford Road but to the townspeople it was always the "Main Street." The name Frankford originated from either the early Frankfort Land Company or from a man named Frank who lived by a ford over the creek. Place names were often thus simply evolved. In 1700, William Penn, after establishing a residence at Pennsbury, had requested that the road be improved so that he could ride to the city overland and in comfort. Both Washington and Lafayette had traveled the road and had stopped in the town, so the pageant in celebration was expected to be extraordinary. Committees covering every phase had been delving into old records. Attics were turned inside out and some of the resulting costumes, well padded against the November chill were rather startling. Coaches and horses appeared in goodly number, the coaches looking rather better than the horses, since they were easier to refurbish.

After earnest consultation and several meetings it had been decided that Miss Edna Worrell should be honored throughout the festivities as the town's "First Lady" by reason of her long membership in the Historical Society, the fact that she was an associate editor of the *Ladies Home Journal,* and, last but not least, she was a direct descendant of Betsy Ross. This last attribute she seldom mentioned but her graciousness and charm made her the natural recipient of the town's highest esteem and she was chosen to ride at the very top of the parade's final float, attired in authentic colonial dress replete with mob-cap, her own curls framing her face.

The floats had been assembled at the lower end of the town, east of the Church Street station, and all the participants, after a hasty lunch, had gathered there to take their places. It was a mad scene with the frantic marshals rushing up and down the line, sheafs of paper in hand with lists of names, trying to settle everyone in the proper place. Finally, with a ruffle of drums, bands marking time and flag flying, the horses moved forward and the parade was under way. Alas, with all the weeks and months of careful planning, no one had thought to measure the clearance of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over Church Street. With considerable alacrity our "First Lady" just managed to slide from her high perch before the shelf on which he had been sitting crashed against the bottom of the overpass. Onlookers were horrified but not Miss Worrell whose famous ancestor would have been proud of her. Down she climbed and a resourceful carpenter, appearing out of the blue (here somebody had planned well), repaired the damage. Then, smiling and nodding, back she climbed, rearranging her cap, patting her curls, smoothing the voluminous skirt, as the horses started up again, this time a little faster because the float in front was quite a distance in front. All went well until the driver was about to turn north into the Main Street. Fortunately he had become sensitive to his illustrious passenger's situation so far back and above him and he eyed the lowered trolley wires warily. Nothing to do but get the lady down again, summon some help to take the float apart and rearrange a seat for her much lower down. It all took time but everybody was most understanding—after all they couldn't think of everything. Now the procession moved smoothly along the very old King's Highway and above it, block after block, ran the elevated railway.

What haunting memories must have assailed Miss Worrell as she was borne along the old familiar street that afternoon She had lived her whole life up till then

in a very old house on Tacony Street almost across from Port Royal. She loved old houses; they had a fascination for her and Port Royal was a gem with its fine Palladian window and its truly elegant entrance hall. It had been built by Edward Stiles before the Revolution and he named it for his birthplace in Bermuda. She remembered the story told of Mrs. Stiles who was driving from Port Royal to Philadelphia in a chaise on December 6, 1777 with a boy servant as her only companion when she was overtaken by a troop of British Light Horse who took from her both horse and chaise so that she had to walk to the city.

Miss Worrell barely remembered another early house, Waln Grove, located east of the Pennsylvania tracks near the Frankford Station. It was a mere plantation house when the first section was built by Robert Waln, a Philadelphia merchant, once a member of the Assembly. Later the house was enlarged and was considered elegant. Although Waln was a Quaker he is said to have had a family coach with coachman and footman in purple livery.

She loved, too, the house called Cedar Grove, on the west side of the Frankford Road. Mrs. Joseph Paschall had built it in 1748 as a summer home. Acquired later by the Morris family, it had been abandoned in 1888 but was carefully tended by a neighbor who farmed the land round about. This was a sturdy, country house with a low porch on three sides. It was a picture standing in the midst of the carefully tended truck patch.

Chalkley Hall, due east of Cedar Grove, nearer the Delaware, was still standing, too, although it was older. She had spent many happy hours in that old mansion for the house lent itself to entertaining. Some of her music which had later been published in the *Journal* was first played for a small group of friends who met one evening each month at Chalkley Hall. In fact, long after the house stood deserted, the group continued meeting at other homes in the neighborhood but they always called themselves "The Chalkley." The name was that of the first owner, Thomas C. Chalkley, an English Friend, who came to Philadelphia in 1701. He was a merchant and a mariner but in later life gave less time to his business and more to his travels from Meeting to Meeting as a preacher. He moved from the city to a small plantation at Frankford in 1723, "in order to be more retired and for health's sake." This small section between Frankford and Kensington, often referred to as Harrowgate, was considered quite lovely and was the location of some medicinal springs which regularly attracted people from the city.

It is not surprising that the house kept his name even as it increased in grandeur for Thomas Chalkley must have been a man of strong character. A biographer says of him,

> A seafaring life, though not to his liking, seems to have been engaged in as a matter of necessity. At one time, returning to Philadelphia with a crew of twelve men, the vessel was becalmed and, the supply of food being exhausted, the crew began to tell dismal stories about people eating each other in such circumstances. As Thomas Chalkley was master of the ship their complaints were aimed at him in particular. It had been the custom in such cases to draw lots to determine who should die first. He tells his men that there is no need for them to do this for he is willing to offer up his life to do them good.

Thomas must have done some earnest praying because, according to the account, a large dolphin was sighted just in time. Quickly caught, it furnished food to the famished crew. Whittier recalls this incident in "Snowbound."

Thomas Chalkley's daughter, Rebecca, married Abel James (1747) and Chalkley Hall passed to them. Abel James was a member of the tea-importing firm of James & Drake. In October, 1773, an indignation meeting was held at the State House in Philadelphia because word had come of the approach of a tea ship under consignment to the firm. This meeting was held some time before the one in Boston which led to the famous tea party. It was James who built the larger part of Chalkley Hall which was completed before Whittier's visit in 1838. Miss Worrell took pride in remembering these details. Somehow, she thought, if enough people remember we can protect the old mansion.

From Chalkley Hall it wasn't too far to walk down Powder Mill Lane past the home of Stephen Decatur. Very few people in Frankford, she imagined, even knew who he was. History books rather passed him by, just stating that he was victorious over Algerian pirates in the early 19th century. The same neighborhood was more often associated with Lydia Darragh who, on an evening in December, 1777, had carried an empty sack out Front Street to the Germantown Road, presented a pass to the British picket, then hurried out the Frankford Road to Frankford Creek. There, at the mill, she had left the sack which had been her excuse for coming from Philadelphia. From the mill she went by the Nicetown Lane, or Powder Mill Lane, to seek the American outpost at Rising Sun Tavern and to get a message through to the troops at Whitemarsh that the British were planning an attack. She got the message through, the British met resistance. Lydia returned to the mill, filled her sack and returned to Philadelphia. It was a thrilling story, so much the better if true. Everybody loved to hear it told over and over again.

Recollection followed recollection as the parade moved steadily on but Edna Worrell was no longer conscious of the steel rails above her head, nor the interested crowd of people who pressed against the ropes along the curb. She was picturing the old Frankford Road as she would always like to remember it, when it was lighted by gas lamps and the people one passed on the streets called you by name.

They were passing Miss Leak's tiny house. Many times she had stepped over the threshold, right on the street, into the company room where Miss Leak always served tea of an afternoon. There was a plaque now by

the front door telling the history of the house. Somebody had written a book about it called *The Open Door.* Now it all came back to her; it was that young man, Richardson Wright, who later became editor of *House and Garden,* or was it *House Beautiful?* She never could remember which. His father kept the drug store at the corner of Unity Street. Odd that Richardson had gone from there to edit such a sophisticated magazine. He was an authority on gardens too. She had read some of his descriptions of the beauteous places in the world and wondered how he had become so knowledgeable. The garden back of the drug store couldn't have been much inspiration; it abutted on a livery stable. He was always loyal to his home town, though. One of the members of the Frankford Literary Club had called upon him in his handsome New York office and reported that he had made her feel very much at ease and said he felt very closely tied to his boyhood home. Maybe that was because he had grown up on Unity Street; that would make for neighborliness, surely. The street was named for the Hicksite Friends' Meeting which was two blocks east at the corner of Waln Street. A trim little Meeting House nestled in a grove of trees and dating from 1684. Yet, the Hicksites were unitarians, were they not? Hence the name "Unity." They had resulted from a schism in the Society of Friends—all very confusing—but Miss Worrell's thoughts were racing along too fast to dwell on problems of theology. Anyway she was sure of one thing and that was that somebody could certainly write a fascinating paper just on street names.

There on the other side of the street stood the old, brownstone Reading Railroad Station, one of the few buildings not decorated for the occasion. It was going to have have to close, they said; the railroad couldn't compete with "The Elevated," but it was going to be inconvenient, when you wanted to go to New York, to have to go into town to change trains instead of to Wayne Junction. She had thought it a pleasant ride through the country, stopping at Crescentville and Tabor, and she always looked for the back of James Logan's house as the train rounded the curve into the Junction.

They were passing St. Mark's Episcopal Church, just a little way up the street from the railroad station. She didn't think it was particularly arresting on the outside but, if Frankford had ever a reason to issue a guidebook for tourists, it should tell visitors to be sure to see the interior of St. Mark's. She, herself, had never been abroad but friends had told her it would be hard to find a church more beautiful; all the more amazing because it came as a surprise, without grass or trees, close up against the Five and Ten Cent Store.

And just a little farther on was the firehouse, thoroughly draped with bunting, the doors standing open to show the glistening engines, but she could only see in her imagination the old, horse-drawn ones. How many times on summer evenings, promptly at seven o'clock, had she stood at the door with some neighbor's child to watch the horses put through their routine practice? The alarm would sound, the doors of the stalls, three on each side, flew up automatically and the horses would dash out, hoofs thundering on the wooden floor, to take their place on either side of the engine shafts, the harness dropping into place to be buckled by a fireman at each horse's side, and they were ready to go. It was exciting to watch but those beautifully trained horses often met with accidents, especially when the streets were icy. Certainly the new engines were better.

Upstairs, on the second floor of that rickety building next door was the office of the *Frankford Dispatch.* She smiled, despite her growing fatigue, when she thought of the *Dispatch.* The social editor described every evening party held in town in exactly the same way by saying, "At a late hour the guests repaired to the dining room where the table groaned under the weight of the delicacies of the season." At least, hostesses didn't have to compete, since every table groaned equally.

Ah! Speaking of food—here at Orthodox Street was the site of The Jolly Post. It had been advertised for sale in 1768 by Joseph Thronhill and described as a "noted inn, very pleasant in the summer season for any person riding out to take fresh air, as the road is generally very good between the premises and the city." It is said to have been a stopping place on the King's Highway to New York prior to 1698. Washington was a frequent guest and Lafayette stopped there on his visit to Frankford in 1824. The historically minded people in the town had earnestly tried to save it from demolition in 1912 but by then property values on the Main Street had skyrocketed. Now a cigar store occupied the corner with one of the necessary but unattractive "El" stations next to it. But Orthodox Street off to the west hadn't changed much. The street took its name from the Orthodox Friends' Meeting at the corner of Penn Street, a square, frame building, its covered porch paved with red brick. Miss Worrell had started her education in the little brick school house at the rear of the Meeting property along Gillingham Street. She always loved to see the children playing in the yard when she passed. It made the Meeting House seem less austere.

If you continued on you passed Oaklands, the William Overington homestead, with its broad lawns and real working, country stable. It had housed three generations of the family and was presently housing three more. Children, especially, loved that house. Off the first floor stair landing was grandmother's apartment and off the second floor stair landing was the playroom, thirty feet long and ample in width, dormer windows on each side with deep window seats and at the far end of the room a large fireplace. Toys had accumulated over the years to rival Swartz's store on Chestnut Street. There were two or three doll houses and a rocking horse big as a Shetland pony. But no one could forget the stairway which had a wide cherry rail that formed one continuous sweep from the third floor down to the entrance hall. No newel post at the foot had slowed the generations of children sliding faster and faster to a short, blissful flight through the air to land, hopefully, on their feet right

across from the library door. A most wonderful, memorable house.

Another few minutes walk brought one to the Asylum Pike, called after the Friends' Asylum for the Insane now facing on a recently completed road designated as a boulevard. The Friends' Asylum, the name of which, happily, had been changed to Friends' Hospital, was the first of its kind in this country; modeled after the York Retreat, a Quaker mental hospital in England. The large, original building, first occupied in 1817, was still in use, its reception rooms furnished to a large extent with Philadelphia's unique 18th century furniture including two commodious armchairs once the property of John Penn's family. It was a joy to visit the hospital's gardens in the spring when acres of azaleas and dogwood framed the broad lawns in peculiar beauty.

Her thoughts had indeed been wandering. Here was the busy intersection of Oxford Road, Margaret Street, Paul, and Arrott Streets and the tremendous crowds of people were rather frightening. This had been a country town such a short time ago. Arrott was the terminus for the "dummies" so the older Frankfordians referred to it as the Dummy Depot, much to the bewilderment of the younger generation. Oxford Road was called "the pike" and the great trees on either side almost met overhead. A horse-drawn bus with steps at the rear made trips back and forth on Saturday afternoons to the Frankford Country Club. It was a pleasant ride past the Wister estate where the house and farm buildings were used as class rooms for the high school—just a few local boys. For the rest of the way there were fields and farms on each side of the road and a lovely patch of woods along Dark Run Lane.

The Seven Stars Hotel which stood at the corner of Oxford Road and Main Street was still a vivid memory. Its porches ran around the entire building, two tiers of them, and the place had bustled with activity since coaching days. It was here that the drovers put up for the night and the sheds around back of the hotel were often filled with wagons. One associated the place with the smell of harness, of hay and grain, and, in the winter, with woodsmoke and resin from fresh cut Christmas trees piled against the steps and tied to the porch posts. Somehow it became a tradition to buy your tree at the Seven Stars.

She suddenly felt a little sad for the children in the town who would never know Frankford as she had known it, surely no other fifty years would bring such changes. Not so long ago children, playing Run Sheep Run and Tap the Finger in the streets on a summer evening, were not surprised to have to step back on the sidewalk while a herd of cows was driven by on the way to market, or a large hay wagon, its dim lantern swinging underneath, passed by creaking softly in the dark, the leaves of the maples brushing wisps of straw off the top of the load. And she suddenly remembered the blacksmith shop at Foulkrod Street—they were passing the place now. How many children, she wondered, had been late for school if they happened to pass the open door when the smith was pounding out a red-hot shoe?

She hoped her expression hadn't revealed her thoughts as the horses pulling the float plodded slowly along. It was almost over now; they had reached Allen Grove, the gracious, colonial house built in 1801 where Lafayette had been entertained and where her friends were still living. The Elevated tracks were on a level with the second floor windows and only the stumps remained of the graceful elms, old as the house itself, which had shaded it from the street.

The sun was close to setting, reflected in the old glass of the fanlight above the door. How could she know another two years would see a row of ugly brick stores where this stately mansion stood and only the doorway would be preserved as a side entrance for the new Historical Society Building?

The crowd is dispersing as the end of the parade reaches Bridge Street, the terminus for the Elevated and once the site of a toll gate which marked the beginning of the roads north, the Bristol Pike and the Bustleton Pike. The proud town of Frankford, which resisted incorporation into the city of Philadelphia in 1800, was no longer a green, country town but a concentration of industry, probably the greatest in the city. It would almost lose its identity as it became the gateway to the great northeast and Miss Worrell would not live to see it bypassed by superhighways, most of its natural beauty destroyed.

CORRECTION

We regret that gifts from the estate of Eleanor Simons Fenninger were not accurately reported in the *Crier* for December, 1967. In addition to the items recorded under "Recent Accessions to the Library," the Germantown Historical Society received Philadelphia newspapers published at the time of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and a United States Flag used in 1863.

NOT ON SPEAKING TERMS

by Elizabeth Reeves Humphries

His mind was set as in a mold
It jelled, I think, at twelve years old . . .
I said to him "your chimney slants,"
He shook his head and hitched his pants,
I added "it will topple down."
His bristling brows bent in a frown,
"No," he growled, "my chimney's right."
I listened to the wind that night,
It roared as with a mighty laughter
Knowing well what would come after,
And flung the chimney through the roof
To give my words the needed proof!

Great and Historic Trees of Philadelphia County

By JOHN T. MCNEILL

Mr. McNeill is a naturalist and historian. He has a fine collection of maps, books, and information on, particularly, Northeast Philadelphia. He is said to have "Adopted" the Pennypack Valley to which he has devoted a lifetime of interest and which he surveys regularly. He is chairman of the Penn's Woods Committee which is developing, in The Bowman Hill Wild Flower Preserve, a stand comprising all the trees which are native to Pennsylvania. He conceived and, with the aid of members of the Comstock Naturalist Society of the Delaware Valley, carried out an extensive survey of the great trees in this valley in an area lying in three states. Some of his findings have been accepted as National Records for the United States. Mr. McNeill has led a Christmas Bird Census of the Pennypack Valley, with the National Audubon Society, for many years.

PENN'S WOODS, by Edward E. Wildman[1], was published by The Christopher Sower Company in 1933. The introduction, written by Charles F. Jenkins[2], gives the necessary background.

> It was an inspiration when Edward E. Wildman conceived the idea of finding and listing those monarchs of the forest and grove which, still growing lustily, were here when William Penn first reached these shores in October of 1682 and were thus part of Penn's Woods. The locating and listing of these trees became part of the program sponsored by the committee appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia (J. Hampton Moore) to fittingly commemorate this important Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of Penn's first landing in Pennsylvania. All of these trees were then growing, most of them saplings it is true, but others were already trees of size and individuality.

The compilation given in this article was made by John T. McNeill with assistance given by a number of individuals including members of the Comstock Society, a natural history group. Their purpose was to bring Edward C. Wildman's little book, *Penn's Woods,* up to date. About fifty percent of the trees in Wildman's book were located; plus additional notable and historic trees, both native and exotic. The effort was to be made on a county basis and brought under cover in book form but publishing costs were found to be beyond available resources. *The Notable Trees of Delaware County* was completed by the late Mark Robinson and the *Comstock Quarterly* has published compilations for Bucks County and a portion of Chester County (see bibliography). This present portion is devoted to Philadelphia County and because of the great number of historic and valuable trees in the Germantown area, the compiler, and the editor, believe that publication of this material is a contribution to local history and may inspire efforts to preserve the remaining specimens of Penn's Woods.

Tribute should be paid to those citizens who have aided in the preservation of these often magnificent trees and to the Meehan family who have contributed much beauty to our landscape by supplying so many native and exotic trees from their nursery. The author wishes to acknowledge valuable advice given by Mrs. Elmer Holmes of Rosemont, Pa., Dr. John C. Swartley of Temple University, Mr. Louis E. Hand of New Lisbon, N. J., and Mr. Michael F. McLenigan of Haddonfield, N. J. The late Richard Carpenter, Editor of *Asplundh Tree* gave valuable assistance.

Penn's great settlement in Penn's Woods was called by its Indian residents, Coaquannock, or "Grove of Tall Pine Trees." It would seem that the old area between Dock Creek and Gunners' Run would, probably, have been the area so called.

From old letters and the evidence of our own eyes, the slopes of the Wissahickon and Pennypack Creeks were hemlock festooned in those days. The local trees were probably giants since an early account states that "a man on horseback could ride through the forest without trouble from the lower limbs."

With the growth of our city open areas have disappeared, the villages of Holmesburg, Torresdale, Fox Chase, and Roxborough no longer exist, our large estates have been subdivided, and our roads widened. All these have made a vast difference in Wildman's list of Penn's Woods. Philadelphia County, as shown by the present compilation, has lost fifty percent of the trees listed by Wildman. Other counties show a loss of twenty percent. There is no question that Philadelphia had its share of twenty foot oaks and individual trees of great size in other species. The Stenton Mansion property and the John Bartram Park are examples for most of their tree treasures are gone. Oliver Wendell Holmes traveled down from Harvard University in the third quarter of the last century to see the magnificent white oak which stood at what is now Second Street and Cheltenham Avenue (Old Fisher Estate).

However, we can point with real pride to the trees of the area around the site of the old Horticultural Hall and the Morris Aboretum in Chestnut Hill. German-

[1] Edward Embree Wildman, Ph.D. Director of Science Education, Philadelphia Public Schools. Chairman of Schools Committee on Penn Memorials.

[2] Charles Francis Jenkins. Chairman of the Executive Committee for the William Penn Commemoration, 1932. Also founder and for many years president of the Site and Relic Society which later became the Germantown Historical Society.

town's Penn Street, School House Lane, and Chew Mansion grounds have much to offer to the observant eye. Our city is reputed to have more trees along its streets and in its parks than any other city in the world. Fifty of our city's streets are named after trees. The late W. R. Carpenter wrote about, and photographed, the Mimosa at 6531 North Seventh Street which he stated was the largest in the United States. Actually, this now common tree is the Chinese Silk Tree (Albizzia Julibrissin). The writer, while interviewing the owner, was informed that the tree was brought from China by the owner's missionary mother some 75 years previous.

Philadelphia produced two varieties of pear trees not previously known, but now of world-wide distribution. First, the Seckel with its unique flavor and mysterious origin, was first found on the farm of Lawrence Seckel and introduced to the public at the old market sheds on Market Street. It was popularized by Benjamin Franklin and other Colonial worthies. One guess as to its origin is that a Dutch or Swedish sailor tossed the core of a pear into the Delaware River and it was carried by the tide to the soft ground of one of the many creek beds of our "Neck" where the seed took root. The pear is not a native tree.

The second pear, the Keiffer, is still growing off Henry Avenue in Roxborough and is doing well. It is described in the compilation.

In the old sections of Tacony, in the vicinity of the 4800 - 4900 blocks of Longshore and Disston Streets, may be found numerous garden and street trees of real age and, in many instances, of great size for their species. There are Catalpas, Mulberries, various Maples, Pear and Apple trees. A separate survey could be made of this interesting area which was settled by the Swedes in 1640.

In the lists given on the succeeding pages the circumference of the tree, measured at a level four to five feet from the ground, is given in feet and inches (14′ 5″ = 14 feet 5 inches in circumference). Dr. Wildman has written:

> The size of the trees as indicated by its girth at breast height is the first criterion of its age. But this alone is not sufficient. - - - - When this species (white oaks) grows in well-watered soil it will average but three to five rings per inch, especially while less than sixty years of age. But on well-drained soil this average rises, and in older trees it reaches fifteen to twenty rings per inch of radius. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that many of the white oaks listed below must be more than 250 years old.

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COMPILATION

Ash, White **Fraxinus Americana**

14′ 5″ Germantown Friends School, Main and Coulter Streets, many fine trees on property. The buttonwood referred to on page 186, Wildman, died and was removed.

13′ 8″ Pennypack Creek Park—Rhawn Street Dam, Holmesburg.

12′ Horticultural Drive, West from the "Pagoda," Fairmount Park.

Apple **Malus Pumila**

7′ 10″ Measured at 2 feet from the ground. Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Mount Airy.

Basswood, White **Tilia Heterophylla**

12′ 11″ Morris Arboretum, near Administration Building, Chestnut Hill.

Beech, American **Fagus Grandifolia**

10′ 7½″ Schuykill Nature Center, Roxborough.

10′ 3″ Pennypack Creek Valley near Frankford Avenue, Holmesburg. Others approaching this measurement are near Rhawn Street and south of the bridge over the boulevard along Pennypack Creek.

10′ 3″ Perry property, Kitchen's Lane, Wissahickon Valley.

Beech, European **Fagus Sylvatica Atropuninca (Variety)**

23′ 2″ Measured in 1963. It was 16′ 6″ when measured in 1932.
Gravers Lane east of Germantown Avenue, Chestnut Hill. See Wildman, p. 181. Philadelphia's largest tree based on girth measurement.

20′ 10″ Measured at one foot from ground.
215 Lynnbrook Lane, Chestnut Hill.

18′ 9″ Excellent, Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

14′ 7″ Excellent, 12′ 11″, Fernhill Park, Germantown.

13′ 8″

12′ 5″ Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

13′ 6″ Good, Ivy Lodge, East Penn Street, Germantown.

13′ 4″ Dodge Estate, Clapier and McKean Streets, Germantown.

20′ 5″ Measured at 2 feet above the ground.
4030 Timber Lane, Germantown.

Beech, European Cutleaf **Fagus Sylvatica Lacinata**

9′ 1″ Chew House, Germantown Avenue and Cliveden St., Germantown.

6′ 9″ Ivy Lodge, East Penn Street, Germantown.

Birch, River **Betula Nigra**

13′ 4″ Measured at 26 inches above the ground.
Awbury Arboretum, Germantown

Boxelder **Acer Negundo**

15′ 2″ Possible national record.
Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

11′ 4″ 999 Haines Street, Germantown.

Buckeye, Yellow **Aesculus Octandra**

9′ 10″ Close to national record.
3399 School House Lane, Germantown.

8′ 9″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Buckeye, Red **Aesculus Pavia**

6′ 5″ Negley Hill Park, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Buckeye, Ohio **Aesculus Glabra**

9′ A possible Pennsylvania State Champion.
Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Catalpa, Southern **Catalpa Bignonioides**

11′ 11″ The Chew House, Germantown Ave., Germantown.

Cedar, Lebanon **Cedrus Lebani**

8′ 10″ Measured at 1 foot.

11′ 7″ Cherokee Village, 724 Wolcott Street, Chestnut Hill.

Cedar, Atlas **Cedrus Atlantica**

8′ 10″ Difficult to meaure due to limbs.
Excellent specimen.
Jewish Home for the Aged, Old York Road above Wagner Avenue, Logan.
Site of the Cope homestead and arboretum.

Cherry, Choke **Prunus Virginiana**

9′ 6″ Lansdowne Ravine, Fairmount Park.

Coffee Tree, Kentucky **Gymnocladus Dioicus**

9′ 10″ Horticultural Drive near Lansdowne Drive, Fairmount Park.

8′ 7″ Horticultural Circle, close to expressway, Fairmount Park.

8′ 4″ Historic Stenton, Home of James Logan, 18th and Courtland Streets, Phila.



EUROPEAN BEECH
Variety
8304 Stenton Avenue
Chestnut Hill

Corktree, Japanese **Phellodendron Japonicum**
8′ 2″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Cottonwood, Eastern **Populus Deltoides**
17′ 3″ Good condition.
84th and Tinicum—a curbstone tree.

Cryptomeria, Japonica
6″ 3240 School House Lane, Germantown.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Cucumber Tree **Magnolis Acuminata**
10′ 3″ School House Lane west of Wissahickon Avenue, Germantown.

Cypress, Bald **Taxodium Ascendens**
9′ 10″
8′ 10″ Upsala, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.
Smaller tree necessarily measured at 5½ feet.
7′ 7″ Fernhill Park, Roosevelt Extension, Germantown.
Measured at 3 feet. Suspect ground filled in, possibly 8 feet or more.
6′ 9″ Old Cope Arboretum, Wagner Avenue side, Logan.
6′ Negley's Hill Park, Lower Germantown.

Cypress, Pond **Taxodium Ascendens**
5′ 7″ East Shawmont Avenue, Roxborough.

Elm, American **Ulmus Americana**
11′ 6″ Upper Germantown Burial Ground, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Elm, Chinese **Ulmus Parvifolia**
11′ 3″ Necessary to measure at 1 foot.
Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
7′ Leamy House, Roumfort Road, Mount Airy.

Elm, Siberian **Ulmus Pumila**
15′ 1″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Elm, Slippery
10′ 9″
9′ 4″ 6400 Block of Ardleigh Street, Mount Airy.

Empress Tree **Paulownia Tomentosa**
16′ 9″ Philadelphia Textile College, Germantown.

Fir, Chinese **Cunninghamia Lancolota**
Outstanding specimen.
Jenkins Property, Kitchen's Lane, Wissahickon Valley.
Base has five trunks, largest measures 3′ 10″.
Tree is 35′ high, 30′ crown.

Franklin Tree **Franklinia Alatamaha**
1′ 5″ Particularly noted since the original tree brought from Georgia was planted at this site, Bartram's Gardens, Southwest Philadelphia. It is in poor condition. This species appears to be short lived. A specimen tree, probably the national record, at Arden, Del., has died.
3′ 5″ Measured at 6 feet; 30 feet high, 30 foot crown.
Sawyer Property, 622 East Gravers Lane, Mt. Airy.

Gingko **Gingko Biloba**
16′ 5″ Samuel Rosenbaum property, 3242 West School House Lane, Germantown.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)
13′ 3″ Truly a "specimen tree," more than 90 years old.
H. E. Thompson property, 512 Church St., Germantown.
12′ 9″ 25 Summit Avenue, Chestnut Hill.
9′ 7″ Rear East Penn Street, Germantown.
8′ 9″ Upsala, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Hackberry **Celtis Occidentalis**
10′ 10″ Site of old Cope Arboretum.

Hemlock Tsuga Canadensis

11′ 10″ Measured at four feet.
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences, West School House Lane, Germantown.

7′ 10″ Upsala, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Hickory, Pignut Carya Glabra

11′ Excellent condition.
Pennypack Creek, Park, along creek, north bank, west of Verree Road.

Hickory, Shagbark Carya Ovata

7′ 6″ Good condition.
Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Hickory, species

7′ 9″ Upper Germantown Burial Grounds, 6300 Germantown Avenue.

Holly, American Ilex Opaca

6′ Gravers Lane and Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.

Horse Chestnut, Common Aesculus Hippocastanum

12′ 2″ Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.
10′ 1″ These are in fair to good condition. The writer is of the opinion that the tulip trees mentioned, the
9′ 7″ horse chestnuts, and the black walnut were standing when the Battle of Germantown was raging on
8′ 9″ these premises.
11′ 1″ Good condition.
Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Chew Street, west of Wister Street, Germantown.
9′ ½″ Fair condition.
Magnolia Street and Church Lane, Germantown.

Katsura Tree Cercidiphyllum Japonicum

15′ 5″ Measured at 2 feet.
Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
11′ 6″ Lansdowne Drive, Fairmount Park.
In excellent condition, one of many in the old Centennial Grounds.

Larch, Golden Larix Kaemferi

7′ 1″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Linden, Bee Tree Tilia Heterophylla

Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Linden, European Tilia Europea

17′ 6″ Measured at 4 feet.
3240 West School House Lane, Germantown.

Linden, Silver Tilia Tomentosa

17′ Good condition.
6022 Chew Street, opposite Germantown Awbury Arboretum.
15′ 1″ Poor condition, massive limb down in storm.
Site of old Cope Arboretum, Old York Road, rear of Logan Free Library, Logan.
15′+ Good condition.
6300 Seventh Street, Logan.

Linden, Weeping Tilia Petiolaris

16′ at 4′
13′ at 5′ Alden Park Manor, near restaurant parking lot.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Locust, Black

7′ 3″ Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Mount Airy.

Locust, Honey Gleditsia Triaconthos

9′ 2″ Penn Street, just east of Germantown Ave., rear.

Magnolia, Fraser

9′ Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Magnolia, Swamp **Magnolia Virginia**

1′ 5″
1′ 4″ Two limbs or trunks of the same tree.
Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Mahagony, Chinese **Cedrela Sinensis**

1′ 5″
1′ ″ Two limbs or trunks of the same tree.
Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Mahogany, Chinese **Cedrela Sinensis**

7′ 10″ Vernon Road between Chew and Sprague Streets, Mount Airy.
thru
7′ 6″ About 30 trees were planted circa 1900—old Meehan Nursery grounds.

Maple, Ash-leaved, see Boxelder

Maple, Japanese **Acer Palmatum**

7′ 6″ Measured three feet from the ground.
Davis property, Tohopeka Lane, West Highland Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

Maple, Silver **Acer Saccharinum**

20′+ 3202 W. School House Lane, Lankenau School, Germantown.
15′ 9″ N.E. corner Belmont Avenue and George's Hill Lane, Fairmount Park.
(Record contributed by H. Allesandro)
14′ 11″ Rhawn Street, second bridge, Pennypack Creek Park, Holmesburg.
11′ 4″ Shoemaker Property, Locust and Musgrave Streets, Germantown.

Maple, Sycamore **Acer Pseudplatanus**

11′ 2″ Mr. Airy Presbyterian Church,7100 Germantown Avenue, Mt. Airy.
7′ 10″ Negley's Hill Park, lower Germantown.

Maple, Trident **Acer Buergerianum**

7′ 7″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Mulberry, White **Morus Alba**

8′ 4″ Historic Wyck Property, Germantown, Phila.

Oak, Bebbs **(Quercus Macrocarpa X Q. Alba)**

8′ 9″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Oak, Bender **(Quercus Rubra X Q. Coccinea)**

13′ 7″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
A specimen tree. I do not find this cross listed in the check list of the trees of the United States Agricultural Handbook 41.

Oak, Black **Quercus Velutina**

14′ 9″ Manatawna Avenue, wooded area reached from Ridge Avenue.
12′ 3″ Manatawna Farm, Spring Lane and Hagy's Mill Road, Talc and soapstone in quantity on this property. Wildman, p. 181.
11′ 6″ Michaux Grove, Lansdowne Ravine, Fairmount Park.
11′ 2″ Old Cope Arboretum, 5200 Old York Road, Logan.

Oak, Bur **Quercus Macrocarpa**

10′ 10″ H. E. Thompson, 512 Church Street, Germantown.
12′ 5″ 407 Green Lane, Roxborough. (adjacent properties)
11′ 11″ Connaroe and Pechin Streets, Roxborough. (adjacent properties)

Oak, Bushes **(Quercus Velutina X Q. Marilandica)**

9′ 7″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Oak, English **Quercus Robur**

14′ Measured at 2 feet.
St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill.
10′ 3″ Measured at 3 feet 3 inches.
550 E. Evergreen Avenue, Chestnut Hill.
8′ 3″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Oak, Overcup **Quercus Lyrata**

7′ 3″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Oak, Pin **Quercus Palustris**

12′ 7″ Shoemaker property, Locust and Musgrave Streets, Germantown.
12′ 3″ Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.
11′ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Oak, Red **Quercus Rubra**

16′ 7″ Between Welsh Road and Rhawn Street, north side Pennypack Creek, Holmesburg.
14′ 2″
12′ 3″ Negley's Hill Park, Germantown Ave., Germantown.
12′ 10″ Good Specimen.
Fernhill Park, Wissahickon Avenue, Germantown.
12′ 8″ Excellent Specimen.
431 East Church Lane, Germantown.
12′ 2″ Good Specimen.
George's Hill, Fairmount Park.
11′ 2″ North Horticultural Drive, near Montgomery Avenue, head of Belmont Ravine.

Oak, Swamp Chestnut **Quercus Michauxii**

11′ 6″ Negley's Hill Park, Germantown, above Wayne Junction.

Oak, Turkey **Quercus Cerris**

12′ 3″ Fernhill Park, Germantown.
13′ Measured at 4 feet 2 inches.
Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
12′ 1″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.
12′ Horticultural Building area, near Verdi statue, Fairmount Park.

Oak, Water **Quercus Nigra**

10′ 9″ Historic Washington Square, east side, central Philadelphia. (possibly a hybrid)

Oak, White **Quercus Alba**

15′ 5½″ Belmont and Wynnefield Avenue, Fairmount Park.
12′ 4″ North Horticultural Circle, Fairmount, Park.
11′ 8″ North Horticultural Circle, Fairmount Park.
14′ 7″ Northwood Cemetery, Cheltenham Avenue, west of Broad Street, West Oak Lane.
13′ 10″ Pennypack Creek Park, North of Roosevelt Boulevard, Bustleton.
13′ 6″ Pennypack Creek Park, left side, below Welsh Road, Holmesburg.
13′ 5″ Pennypack Creek Park, north of Roosevelt Boulevard, Bustleton.
12′ 8″ Dodge Estate, Clapier and McKean Streets, Germantown.
12′ 6″ Below Lexington Avenue, near first Rhawn Street Bridge, Holmesburg.
12′ 3″ One half block from Pechin and Lyceum Streets, near Connaroe Street, Manayunk.

Oak, Willow **Quercus Phellos**

12′ 9″ Hunting Park, Old York Road above Pike Street, Nicetown.

Pear, Common **Pyrus Communis**

5′ 7″ Powel House, 244 South 3rd St., Philadelphia.

Pear, Keiffer **Pyrus (variety)**

5′ 3″ Valley Green Farm, Shawmont Avenue, reached from Ridge Road, Roxborough, second house from park area of Henry Avenue (west) reputed spot where Keiffer was first recorded. Mrs. Kelly (present owner) states it was a cross between Bartlett and Sand Pear, original tree not marked. There are many Keiffers in the vicinity, several dozen in fact. It is the compiler's opinion that the soil in this area is particularly suitable to this tree as drops seem to take root from the seeds. I have known many Keiffer's in other areas but have never seen young trees growing from seeds elsewhere.

Pine, Austrian—Pinus Nigra

7′ 10″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Pine, Himalayan White **Pinus Griffithi**

10′ 2″ Old John Wister property, Wister and Clarkson Streets, Germantown.
9′ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Pine, Scotch **Pinus Silvestris**

6′ 11″ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Pine, White **Pinus Strobus**

8′ 2″ Shoemaker property, Locust and Musgrave Streets, Germantown.

8′ Chew House property, Germantown Avenue.

7′ 5″ Near Rhawn Street Bridge, Pennypack Creek Park, Holmesburg.

6′ 4″ Summit Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

Pagoda Tree, Japanese **Sophora Japonica**

14′ 4″ Morris Arboretum bee farm, Chestnut Hill.
Measured at 2 feet.

12′+ (Estimated)
2500 block south Hobson Street, southwest Philadelphia. (Philadelphia Inquirer)

Rubber Tree, Hardy **Eucommia Jlmoides**

6′ 5″ Measured 4 feet from ground.
Morris Arboretum, near greenhouse, Chestnut Hill.

Sassafras, Common **Sassafras Albidum**

9′ 8″ Rosenbaum property, School House Lane, Germantown.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Sassafras, Silky

6′ Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Silk Tree, Chinese **Albizzia Julibrissim**

6′ 6″ Branches at 18 inches above the ground, 77 feet grown, 60 feet high.
Estate of Theodore G. Smith, North 7th Street, Oak Lane.
Called Mimosa by most people. The leaves are similar but the true Mimosa is sub-tropical.

Silver Bell, Japanese **Styrax Japonica**

6′ Measured at 6 feet from the ground.
45 feet high, 45 ft. crown, good condition.
Old Savage property, 622 East Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill.
(Record contributed by Dr. John C. Swartley)

Silver Bell, Carolina **Halesia Carolina**

8′ 6″ Measured at 1 foot from the ground.
429 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Chestnut Hill.

Sweet Gum **Liquidambar Stracifla**

10′ 9″ Historic Wyck property, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

8′ 1″ Northwest corner School House Lane and Henry Avenue, Germantown.

Sycamore, American **Platanus Occidentalis**

Also called Buttonwood
Also called American Plane Tree

19′ 2″ 8813 Lisser Avenue, Goldhaber property, Tinicum.

15′ 7500 Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy.
Wildman, p. 179.

14′ 10″ Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, 7700 Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy.
Wildman, p. 179.

14′ 7″ Germantown Friends School, Germantown.
Wildman, p. 186.

13′ 3″ 603 Church Lane, Germantown.
Probably London Plane, Platanus.

10′ 5″ 52nd and Parkside, West Philadelphia.
Contributed by H. D'Allessandro.

Tupelo, Black **Nyssa Sylvatica**

6′ 7″ Pennypack Creek Valley.
Contributed by Louis E. Hand.

Tulip **Liriodendron Tulipfera**

15′	7″	Pennypack Creek Park.
14′	3″	Pennypack Creek Park.
12′	9″	Pennypack Creek Park.
11′	3″	Pennypack Creek Park.
15′	7″	Edge of Lansdowne Avenue, near Old Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park.
15′	6″	Chew House, Germantown.
14′		Chew House, Germantown.
13′	7″	Chew House, Germantown
13′	2″	Chew House, Germantown.
11′		Chew House, Germantown.
10′	9″	This tree has a remarkable cavity but is apparently doing well.
15′	4″	
14′	7″	Both trees are in poor condition.
		Wildman, p. 35.
		Cobbs Creek Park, south bank, near Thomas Avenue, Kingsessing.
14′	6″	Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Chew Street west of Wister, Germantown.
13′	6″	Good condition, close to pavement.
		Wildman, p. 169.
		Bradley property, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, east of Stenton Avenue, Mount Airy.
12′	9″	3525 School House Lane, near Gypsy Lane, Germantown.
12′	8″	8806 Towanda Street, Chestnut Hill.
		Wildman, p. 38.
12′	6″	Lansdowne Ravine, Fairmount Park.
10′	4″	Historic Wyck, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Walnut, Black **Juglans Nigra**

13′	4″	Negley's Hill Park, lower Germantown.
		An ancient tree. Has been damaged by lightning but is in good condition.
11′	9″	Chew House, Germantown Avenue, Germantown.

Willow, Black **Salix Nigra**

14′	11″	Pennypack Street, at the Delaware River, Holmesburg.
11′	3″	Pennypack Creek Park, west of Frankford Avenue.

Willow, Weeping **Salix Babylonica**

13′	8″	Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill.

Yellow-wood **Cladrastis Lutea**

10′	5″	Bartram Gardens, Southwest Philadelphia.



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