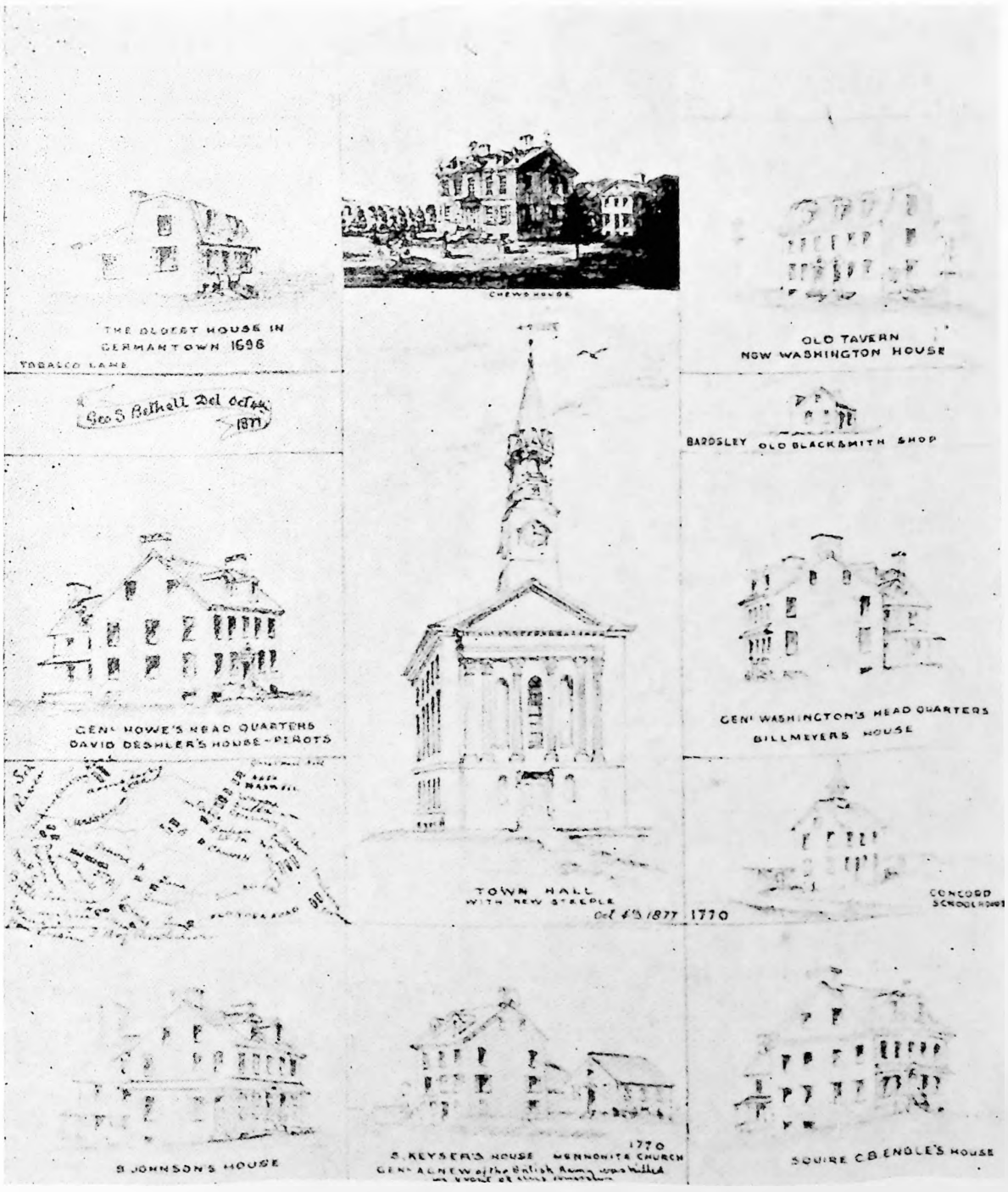
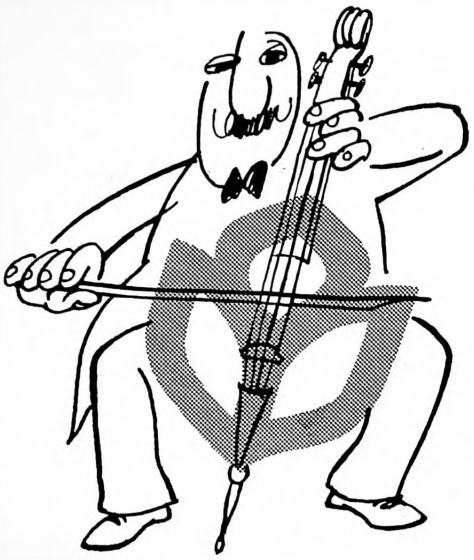
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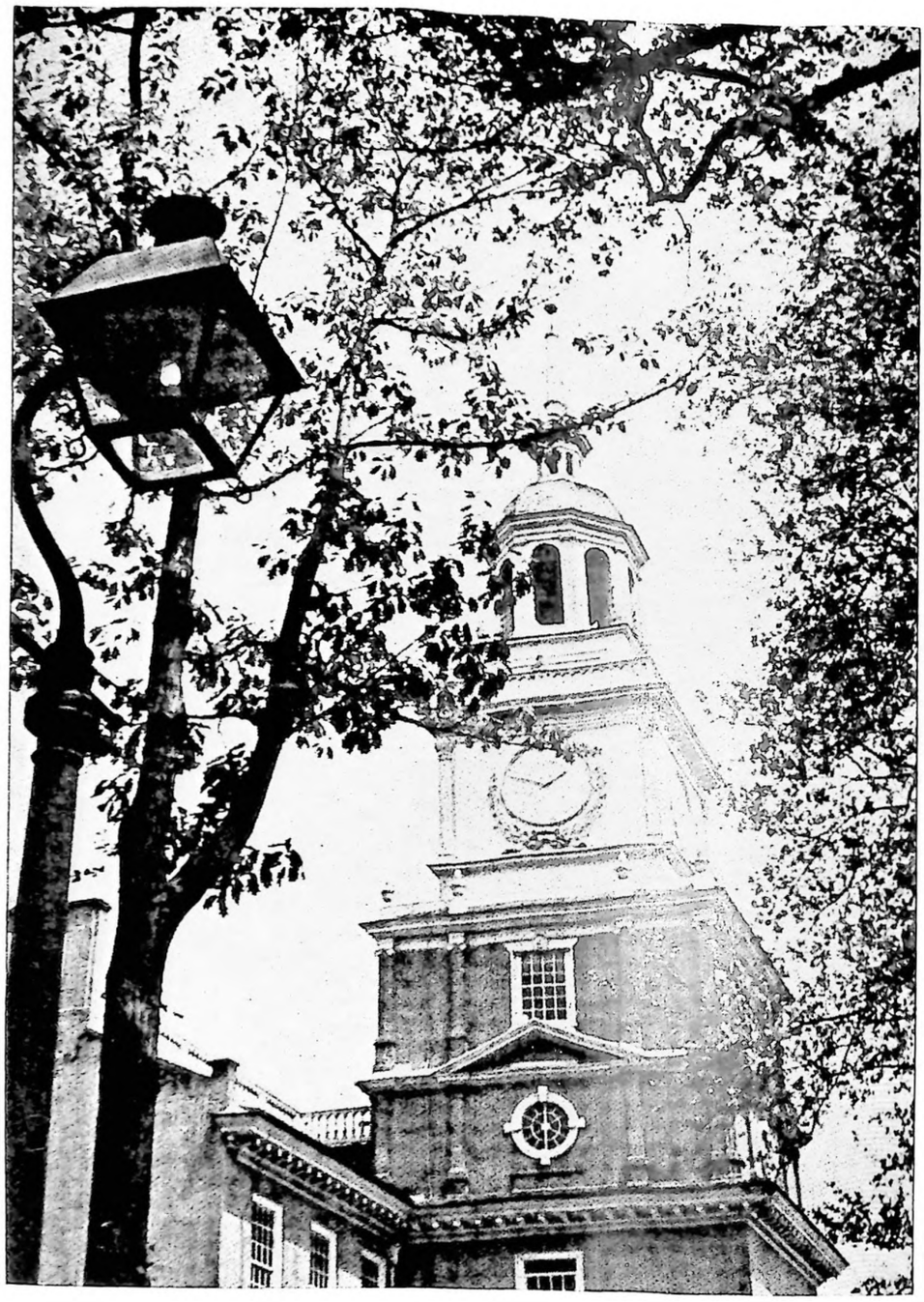
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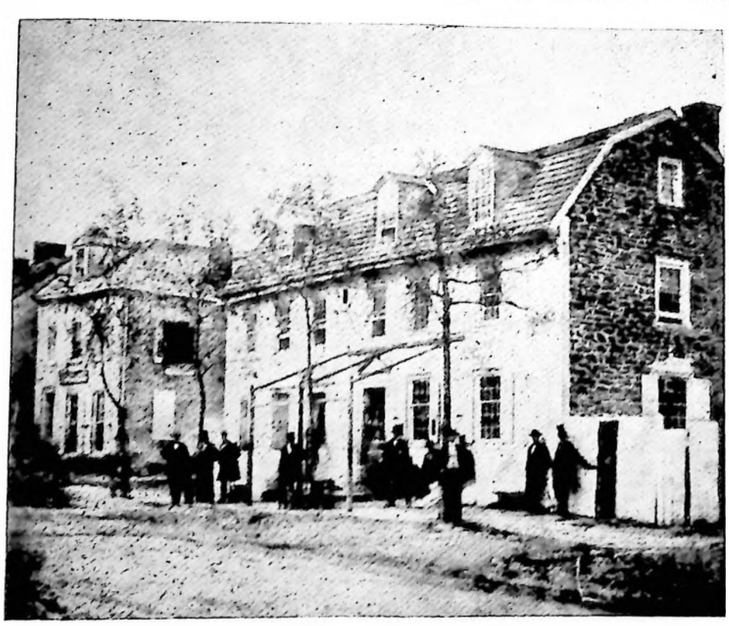
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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 21, 1971—8:30 P.M.

ANNUAL MEETING—Trinity Lutheran Church, Germantown Avenue and Queen Lane, Germantown.

Speaker: Mr. E. Crosby Willet—Prominent Stained Glass Artist.

Subject: "Stained Glass in History."

Thursday, November 18, 1971—8:30 P.M.

Second Baptist Church of Germantown at Germantown Avenue and Upsal Street.

Speaker: Mrs. S. Henry Edmunds, Director of the Historic Charleston Foundation.

Subject: "Preservation in Historic Charleston."

Thursday, January 20, 1972—8:30 P.M.

Aulenbach House, 29 West Tulpehocken Street, Germantown.

Speaker: Miss Barbara A. Liggett, American History Archaeologist.

Subject: "Archaeology on Benjamin Franklin's House."

Future events to be announced.



ON THE COVER

Artist's sketches made October 4, 1877 of battlefield of the Battle of Germantown, and of famous buildings along the Great Road.

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by Courtesy of Clement E. Conger, Curator of the State Department and White House

Bust of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) from life in 1778, by Jean Antoine Houdon. This important bust in terra cotta of America's first great diplomat has Houdon's personal seal on the back and was the personal property of the Houdon family until 1936. At the request of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, sixteen prominent Americans, whose names appear on a plaque under the bust, contributed the funds to purchase the bust for the Department of State.

Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution

ON DECEMBER 12, 1787, Pennsylvania became the second state to ratify the Constitution of the United States, her neighbor, Delaware, being first by only five days. Pennsylvanians took a leading part in the evolution of the idea of an American union and in the framing, adoption, and ratification of the Constitution which made this union permanent.

The idea of such a union may be traced far back in the annals of Pennsylvania, even to her founder William Penn, who published a "Plan for a Union of the Colonies in America." He proposed that two deputies from each colony meet annually at some central location "to hear and adjust all matters of complaint or difference between Province and Province" and to provide for defense.

Penn's forward-looking proposal was ignored, but in 1754 a similar suggestion was made by another noted Pennsylvanian, Benjamin Franklin. He presented his "Plan of Union" at the Albany Congress, a meeting of delegates from various colonies to make plans for defense on the eve of the French and Indian War. His scheme would have united the colonies under a grand council appointed by the colonial assemblies and a president-general appointed by the King. Such proposals were doomed to failure until events had shown the necessity of union.

The quarrel with the mother country over American rights gave rise to definite steps in the direction of union, which were all supported by Pennsylvania. As the colonies needed to take common action against a common danger, they sent delegates to conferences or congresses which would decide on the proper measures. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and the Continental Congress had no constitutional basis, but they were nevertheless manifestations of a movement toward union which became more and more evident when war began and the idea of independence gained support. By 1775, the Congress was using the term *United Colonies of North America*, and the great Declaration of the following year proclaimed the independence of the *United States of America*.

The next step on the road to union was the Articles of Confederation. Already, in July, 1775, Benjamin Franklin had drawn up a plan for these Articles and presented it to the Congress, but not until June 7, 1776, did Congress appoint a committee to prepare this first constitution of the United States. It was drafted by John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, incorporated many of Franklin's suggestions, and was presented to Congress on July 12, 1776. After long discussion and many alterations, the Continental Congress, in session at York, Pennsylvania, agreed to the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union on November 15, 1777. Pennsylvania was among the first to ratify the Articles, on July 12, 1778, but the last state did not ratify intil 1781, by which time the weaknesses of the Confederation were becoming all too apparent.

The year 1785 saw the beginning of the steps leading to the making of a new and stronger constitution. Virginia and Maryland representatives held a conference at Mount Vernon to discuss certain problems of commerce, especially in regard to the navigation of the Potomac River. As other states had similar matters to deal with, it was proposed that a larger and more general conference should be held at Annapolis in 1786. Only five states sent delegates to Annapolis, among them Pennsylvania; a former Pennsylvanian, John Dickinson, now of Delaware, was elected chairman. Not enough states were represented to accomplish anything definite, and at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, delegate from New York, the conference urged that another convention be held in May, 1787, at Philadelphia to consider measures for the strengthening of the central government.

Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia had provided for sending delegations to the federal convention, even before the Congress finally heeded the suggestion of the Annapolis conference and, on February 1, 1787, passed a resolution authorizing the convention. By act of December 30, 1786, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania had appointed seven deputies, and on March 28, 1787, it added an eighth deputy, Benjamin Franklin, the greatest living Pennsylvanian.

The Pennsylvania delegation to the federal convention was more numerous than any sent by the other states, and among the most distinguished. Only six of the signers of the Declaration of Independence signed the Constitution, and of these, four came from Pennsylvania. The State's eight delegates were all residents of Philadelphia and received neither salary nor expenses.

The venerable Benjamin Franklin, then eighty-one years of age, was the President of Pennsylvania at that time. His many and distinguished services to America made him greatly respected by the other members, although his poor health kept him from taking an active part in debate. His speeches were read for him by James Wilson, one of the great leaders of the convention.

James Wilson, born in Scotland in 1742, had come to Philadelphia in 1765. He was counted among the ablest lawyers of his time, and his deep understanding of political science made him one of the principal architects of the Constitution. Active in all the debates of the convention, he spoke 168 times, more often than any other member except Gouverneur Morris.

The brilliant and talkative Gouverneur Morris, who spoke 173 times, was a delegate from Pennsylvania, although he was really a New Yorker. He had become a banker and lawyer in Philadelphia a few years before the convention, but later returned to New York.

The other Pennsylvania members took lesser parts in the convention, for a variety of reasons. Thomas Mifflin was speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, which was in session during much of the period when the convention met. George Clymer and Thomas Fitzsimmons were members of the Assembly. Jared Ingersoll was one of the great legal minds of his day; it is said that he often gave advice to members on the difficult legal problems involved in the making of the Constitution, but he took little part in the debates. Robert Morris, the "Financier of the Revolution," was present and voted, but made no lengthy speeches.

The delegations from other states were equally outstanding. Among Virginia's members were George Washington, James Madison, Edmund Randolph, and George Mason. John Dickinson led the Delaware delegation, while Alexander Hamilton was a member from New York. Gunning Bedford, Delaware, and Hugh Williamson, North Carolina, were born in Pennsylvania.

The convention was scheduled to begin on Monday, May 14, 1787, in the Pennsylvania State House, now Independence Hall, but only Pennsylvania and Virginia were represented that day. A quorum to conduct business was not obtained for two weeks, bad weather delaying many of the delegates. This time was not entirely wasted, however, for the Pennsylvania and Virginia members held a number of informal conferences at which they agreed upon a common course of action. These two states had a great deal in common, as both were large and prosperous. Exactly what took place during these discussions has never been known, but it may be safely assumed that the Virginia Plan for a constitution was examined in detail, and that the two state delegations established the cordial relations which were apparent during the convention.

At the opening session, on May 25, Robert Morris, in the name of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated George Washington as president of the convention. He was unanimously elected, no other persons being nominated.

On May 29, the work of the convention really began, when Edmund Randolph presented the fifteen resolutions of the Virginia Plan, which was essentially the outline from which the Constitution was developed. It was finally resolved, with Pennsylvania voting in the affirmative, "that a national government ought to be established consisting of a supreme Legislative Executive and Judiciary." This meant, in effect, that the Articles would be disregarded.

Argument then arose over the details of the Virginia Plan, how the lower and upper houses were to be elected, and related questions. Pennsylvania members, and especially James Wilson, spoke out for popular government. In the words of Madison, "Mr. Wilson contended strenuously for drawing the most numerous branch of the Legislature immediately from the people. He was for raising the federal pyramid to a considerable altitude, and for that reason wished to give it as broad a basis as possible. No government could long subsist without the confidence of the people. In a republican Government this confidence was peculiarly essential. . . . He thought both branches of the National Legislature ought to be chosen by the people."

The convention voted in favor of the election of members of the lower house by the people, but could not come to agreement on the method of electing the upper house, or Senate. Pennsylvania and Virginia, as large states, wished representation in both houses to be in proportion to population, while most of the smaller states wanted equal representation for states.

William Paterson of New Jersey summed up the wishes of the small states in the New Jersey Plan, presented to the convention on June 15. This called for the mere amendment and strengthening of the Articles of Confederation, leaving Congress as it was, but granting it considerable powers of taxation as well as power to regulate commerce. Most important of all, it first proposed that the constitution and the treaties made under it should be the supreme law of the land.

The essential issue was now plain, whether the powers of the federal government were to be derived from the people or from the states. James Wilson replied to the advocates of the New Jersey Plan, making a careful analysis of the details of the two plans. Doubting that the sentiments of the people were opposed to a strong national government, he said that the feelings "of the particular circle in which one moved, were commonly mistaken for the general voice. . . . He could not persuade himself that the State Governments and Sovereignties were so much the idols of the people, nor a National Government so

obnoxious to them, as some supposed. Why should a National Government be unpopular? Has it less dignity? Will each Citizen enjoy under it less liberty and protection? Will a Citizen of *Delaware* be degraded by becoming a Citizen of the *United States?*"

This speech was one of the most effective made during the convention. Madison of Virginia concluded the argument for the large-state party on June 19, with the result that the Virginia Plan was again approved by the majority. Still the opposition of the small states was not weakened, and many members felt that a breakup of the convention was imminent. Benjamin Franklin spoke in favor of compromise, saying:

> The diversity of opinions turns on two points. If a proportional representation takes place, the small States contend that their liberties will be in danger. If an equality of votes is to be put in its place, the large States say their money will be in danger. When a broad table is to be made, and the edges of planks do not fit, the artist takes a little from both, and makes a good joint. In like manner here both sides must part with some of their demands, in order that they may join in some accommodating proposition.

Already the basis for such a compromise had been suggested by Connecticut delegates, namely, to give the states equal votes in the Senate, if the House were to be elected in proportion to population. Ellsworth of Connecticut said that "the few should have a check upon the many." In the end a committee of one member from each state was appointed to work out a compromise plan. Pennsylvania's member was Benjamin Franklin, whose motion in the committee gave practical form to Connecticut's suggestion. The House should have one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants, and should originate all bills for raising or appropriating money. Each state should have an equal vote in the Senate. The larger states still opposed this, but the great compromise finally passed on July 16.

This quieted the fear of the small states that a strong national government might be dominated by the large states. The work of the convention was not again threatened by serious controversy. It proceeded to consider and develop the other features of the Virginia Plan, providing for the system of checks and balances which characterize the American federal government. Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court, the three great branches of government, were given definite but adequate powers, yet the rights of the states were carefully safeguarded.

The subject of the President's election and length of term gave rise to lengthy discussions. Not until the last days of the convention was the present Electoral College system of electing the President adopted, largely because of the forceful arguments of Gouverneur Morris. This, at least, gave the people and not Congress the determining voice in the election of the chief executive.

The results of the convention's work were turned over to a committee of detail, which was to prepare a constitution embodying the various decisions. Wilson, the Pennsylvania member of the committee, did most of the actual writing and compilation of this first draft of the Constitution. His committee reported on August 6, and for five weeks the convention analyzed, questioned, and argued over every clause and section of the document. A committee on style and arrangement was then appointed, of which Gouverneur Morris was the leading member, for it was he who actually wrote the final version of the Constitution. The most important new feature added by this committee was the Preamble beginning "We the People of the United States." It is said that James Wilson had some share in the making of this last draft, though he was not a member of the committee. The finished Constitution was approved by the convention on September 15, and formally adopted and signed on September 17. It was to go into effect when ratified by conventions in at least nine of the states.

Pennsylvania's leadership in the framing of the federal Constitution had been all-important. She had furnished two principal leaders of the convention, and her delegation had supported every move to strengthen the national government. The Keystone State also displayed leadership in the fight for ratification.

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Photo by Claire Kofsky

Button presented to Casper Wistar Haines by a cousin many years ago (Page 124)

Warranted For Seven Years

ANTHONY A. P. STUEMPFIG

The author, as five generations before him, was born in Germantown. He studied at Pratt Institute, New York and The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and has done considerable independent research at the Metropolitan Museum. He is a dealer in American antiques and is currently doing an in-depth study of early nineteenth century Philadelphia decorative, fine and applied arts at "Wyck" in Germantown.

This is the first in a series of articles about the artisans and artists connected with "Wyck".

ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1717, Caspar Wistar immigrated from Wald-Hilsbach near Heidelberg to Philadelphia, where he settled and gained employment as a laborer.

Following this, he was employed working for a firm making brass buttons. From this point until May 25, 1726, when he married Catherine Jansen of "Wyck" in Germantown, he remained with the manufactory of brass buttons, either working for someone else, or himself. In his wedding certificate his occupation is noted as "Button Maker."

After having been in Philadelphia for twenty-two years he was in the position to start his own business. No later than 1739 he had four Dutch workmen, all experts in the field of glass manufacture, brought over from Rotterdam to start a glass business. After experimenting for a short while they finally found at Wistarburg, as it was later named, near Alloway, not far from Salem, New Jersey, the correct materials for the manufacture of the glass.

The history of Wistarburg glass works is well known. How well Caspar Wistar and following him Richard, his son fared can be deduced from an advertisement which appeared in the Penna. Journal on October 11, 1780.

In all probability, simultaneous with and probably previous to the founding of the Wistarburg glass works, Caspar Wistar was manufacturing brass buttons. To be specific, "The Philadelphia Brass Buttons."

These two endeavors, the glass works and the button manufactory are significantly important for they were among the very earliest colonial manufactories. It is interesting to quote from another advertisement of Richard Wistar's which appeared in the Penna. Cronicle, July 31, 1769. "As the above mentioned glass is of American manufacture, it is consequently free of duties the Americans so justly complain of; and at present it seems peculiarly the interest of America to encourage her own manufactures more especially those upon which duties have been imposed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue."

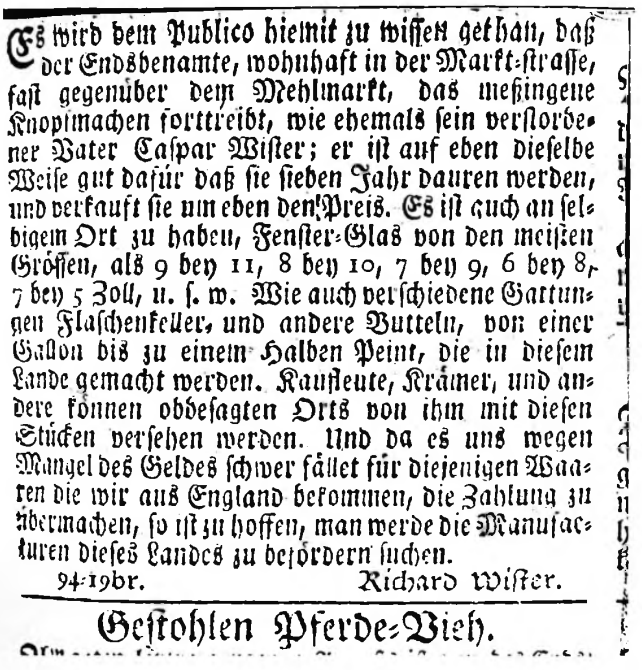
It is only too evident that the colonists were already encouraging production within the country and enterprising businessmen such as Richard Wistar had the intelligence to capitalize on it in his advertisements.

THE GLASS MANUFACTORY in Salem county, Weſt Jerſey, is for ſale, with 1500 Acres, of Land adjoining. It contains two Furnaces, with all the neceſſary Ovens for cooling the Glaſs, drying Wood, &c. Contiguous to the Manufactory are two ſtatting Ovens in ſeparate Houſes, a Store-houſe, Pot-houſe, a Houſe fitted with Tables for the cutting of Glaſs, a ſtamping Mill, a rolling Mill for the preparing of Clay for making of Pots; and at a ſuitable diſtance are ten Dwelling-houſes for the Workmen; as likewiſe a large Manſion-houſe, containing ſix Rooms on a Floor, with Bake-houſe and Waſhhouſe: Alſo a convenient Store-houſe, where a well aſſorted retail Shop has been kept above 30 years; is as good a ſtand for the ſale of goods as any in the county, being ſituated one mile and half from a navigable creek where ſhallops load for Philadelphia, eight miles from the county town of Salem, and half a mile from a good mill. There are about 250 Acres of cleared Land within fence, 100 whereof is mowable meadow, which produces hay and paſturage ſufficient for the large ſtock of cattle and horſes employed by the Manufactory. There is Stabling ſufficient for 60 head of cattle, with a large Barn, Granery, and Waggon-houſe. The unimproved Land is well wooded, and 200 Acres more of meadow may be made. The ſituation and conveniency for procuring materials, is equal if not ſuperior to any place in Jerſey.

For Terms of Sale apply to the Subſcriber in Philadelphia. RICHARD WISTAR,

Penn. Hist. Soc.

On September 30, 1765, Richard Wistar, son of Caspar, advertised in the Penna. Staatsbote, a translation of which follows.



Es wird dem Publico hiemit zu wissen gethan, daß der Endsbenamte, wohnhaft in der Markt-strasse, fast gegenüber dem Mehlmarkt, das messingene Knopfmachen forttreibt, wie ehemals sein verstorbener Vater Caspar Wister; er ist auf eben dieselbe Weise gut dafür daß sie sieben Jahr dauren werden, und verkauft sie um eben den Preis. Es ist auch an selbigem Ort zu haben, Fenster-Glas von den meisten Grössen, als 9 bey 11, 8 bey 10, 7 bey 9, 6 bey 8, 7 bey 5 Zoll, u. s. w. Wie auch verschiedene Gattungen Flaschenkeller, und andere Butteln, von einer Gallon bis zu einem Halben Peint, die in diesem Lande gemacht werden. Kaufleute, Krämer, und andere können obbesagten Orts von ihm mit diesen Stücken versehen werden. Und da es uns wegen Mangel des Geldes schwer fället für diejenigen Waaren die wir aus England bekommen, die Zahlung zu übermachen, so ist zu hoffen, man werde die Manufacturen dieses Landes zu befördern suchen.

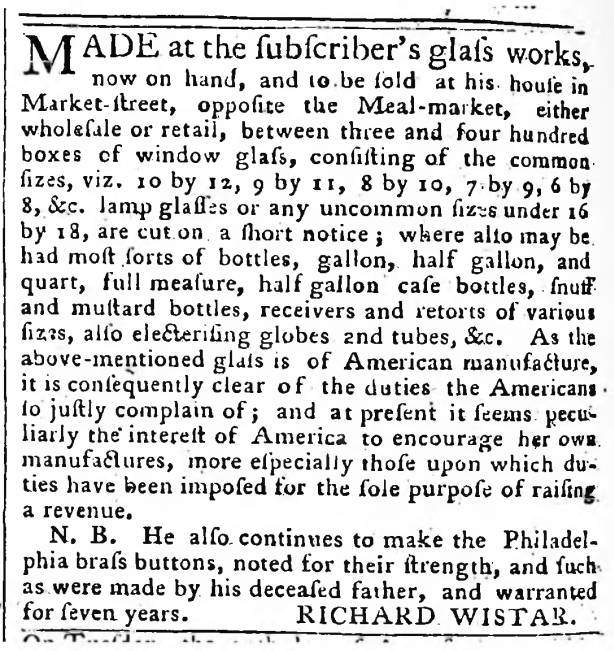
94-19br. Richard Wister.

Gestohlen Pferde-Vieh.

Library Co.

"The public is hereby notified that the subscriber, living on Market Street, almost opposite the meal-market, makes brass buttons as formerly his late father, Caspar Wistar, did; those which he makes are likewise good for seven years, and sell at the same prices. There is also to be had at the same place window glass mostly by the gross, 9X11, 8X10, 7X9, 6X8, 7X5 inches, &c. Also various kinds of bottle cases and other bottles from 1 gal. to a half pint, which were made in this country. Merchants, shopkeepers and others can be supplied with these wares at the above mentioned place; and because of the present lack of money to send over in payment for such wares which we obtained from England, it is hoped everyone will try to support the manufactures of this country. Richard Wistar."

Again on July 31, 1769, Richard Wistar advertised in the Penna. Cronicle.



MADE at the subscriber's glass works, now on hand, and to be sold at his house in Market-street, opposite the Meal-market, either wholesale or retail, between three and four hundred boxes of window glass, consisting of the common sizes, viz. 10 by 12, 9 by 11, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, 6 by 8, &c. lamp glasses or any uncommon sizes under 16 by 18, are cut on a short notice; where also may be had most sorts of bottles, gallon, half gallon, and quart, full measure, half gallon case bottles, snuff and mustard bottles, receivers and retorts of various sizes, also electerising globes and tubes, &c. As the above-mentioned glass is of American manufacture, it is consequently clear of the duties the Americans so justly complain of; and at present it seems peculiarly the interest of America to encourage her own manufactures, more especially those upon which duties have been imposed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue.

N. B. He also continues to make the Philadelphia brass buttons, noted for their strength, and such as were made by his deceased father, and warranted for seven years. RICHARD WISTAR.

Penn. Hist. Soc.

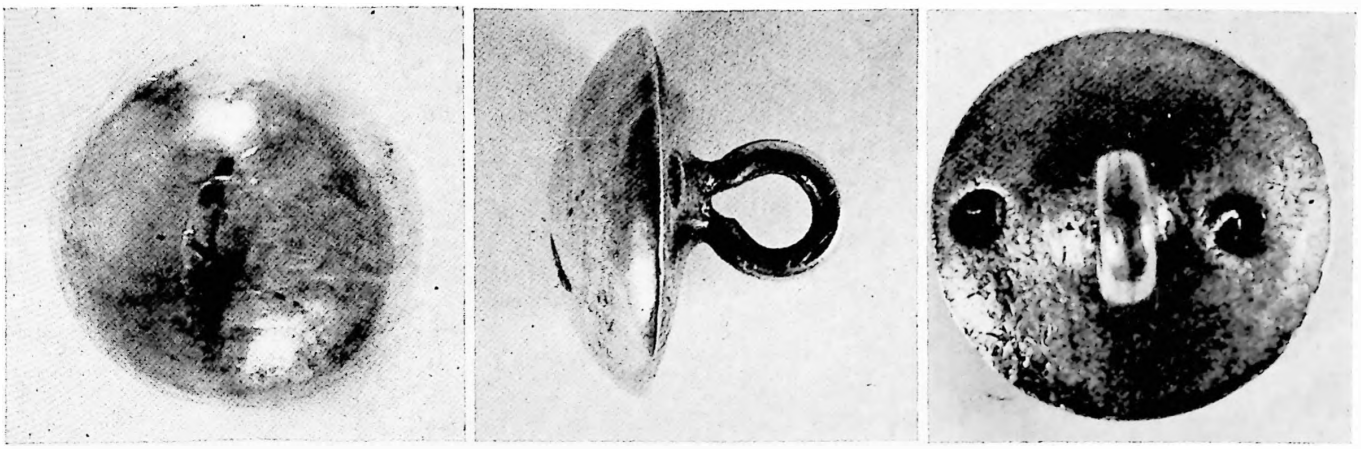
As in the previous advertisement, the Philadelphia Brass Button is mentioned as quite an important part of the business.

A button warranted for seven years might at first sound strange when one considers that very few articles of clothing have a life of seven years. However, the practice of the Quakers in all matters, whether producing a piece of furniture or a brass button, was threefold; strength, simplicity and practicality, therefore, a seven year warranty. Extant examples of Philadelphia brass buttons show that a seventy year warranty would not have been overstepping their longevity.

Recently uncovered at "Wyck", the ancestral home of Caspar Wistar, is one such button, which was presented to Caspar Wistar Haines by a cousin many years ago. There is an inscription on the card which says the following: "A button made by Caspar Wistar, the immigrant." Heretofore these buttons have been known as Colonials. It is fitting that the button which was eventually copied throughout the colonies because of its strength be known as the Philadelphia Brass Button, just as Caspar and Richard Wistar had advertised.

For those interested in eighteenth century manufacturing processes, I will explain the manner in which the Philadelphia Brass Buttons were made. The casting process is known as sand casting. In this process a negative mold is made of very fine sand, (the forerunner of today's investment used in casting), from a positive model of the button or buttons. The model is then removed and a small core of a similar sand composition is placed into the mold, (which accounts for the hollow interior of the button). Simultaneously, the shanks are placed in notches in the mold, in their permanent position. The mold is then heated up to a high degree of temperature and the molten metal introduced. The result is a hollow button with two small sprew holes, or vents on the reverse, the interior of which is hollow.

In "*The Panorama of Professions and Trades or Every Man's Book*," by Edward Hazen, Philadelphia, 1836, under the heading of the "Button Maker," the



Photos by Claire Kofsky

following description of the manufacture of a cast button is made. "White metal buttons are made of brass alloyed with different proportions of tin. They are cast, ten or twelve dozens at a time, in moulds formed in sand, by means of a pattern. The shanks are placed in the center of the moulds, so that, when the metal is poured in, they become a part of the buttons. The buttons are then polished in a lathe, with grindstone dust and oil, rotten stone and crocus martis. They are then boiled in a quantity of grained tin, in a solution of crude red tartar or argol, and lastly, finished with finely pulverized crocus, applied with buff leather."

If one were to disregard the alloying with tin and the boiling with grained tin, this description of 1836 could easily apply to Caspar and Richard Wistar's Philadelphia Brass Button manufactory during the period 1726 to 1780.

The reason for making a button hollow was twofold. Firstly, metal in the eighteenth century was very expensive and the colonists were known to continually use the same metals over and over again. Visualize: an amount of silver coins, English, Spanish and French, for instance, would be made into a porringer. Fifty years later and possibly a few fractions of an ounce lighter for wear, this same porringer would be melted down and fashioned into another article, usually more fashionable or useful. By making such an article as a button as light as possible there was a direct result of its being as cheap as possible. Secondly, it was not necessary for the strength of the buttons to make them solid, not to mention the extra weight which would have to be carried around.

Seven years is a long time!



First Balloon Ascension—January 9, 1793

First balloon ascension in the United States, by M. Blanchard, from the prison-yard, Sixth Street, Philadelphia. President Washington was present, and "Lady Washington came in her cream-colored coach, drawn by four spirited Virginia bays." Blanchard descended at Woodbury, and returned to be present at the Weekly reception of the President, at No. 190 High Street, that evening.

Gleason's Pictorial Jan. 7, 1854

Philadelphia Suburbs Once Famous Resorts

Medicinal Springs of Willow Grove and Bristol Once Made These Philadelphia Suburbs Famous Resorts, the Saratoga of Their Times

WILLOW GROVE, "the charming little village," described in the century-old Germantown Telegraph, "and the chalybeate springs attached to the excellent hotel of Mr. Rex," recall that the vicinity of Philadelphia had, one hundred years ago, its share of fashionable resorts to which "visitors by the thousands" repaired.

The Mineral Springs hotel, still standing, although there is little left of the original structure, was established in 1792 by George Rex, Sr., and originally called the Wagon. Some time later the discovery of the chalybeate nature of the water of the spring near the tavern brought many people to the hotel to drink of the "wonderful" spring. The hotel was later kept by another George Rex, a nephew of the founder of the inn, and in 1808 the name of the place was changed to Mineral Springs Hotel.

The tavern stood on the edge of what was once known as Round Meadow, which was Willow Grove's original name, and the little stream that meandered through it, now confined to ornamental lakes and conduits in Willow Grove Park, is still called Round Meadow Run. At one time, Round Meadow consisted of about 120 acres of swamp land, finally reduced, prior to the landscaping of Willow Grove Park in 1896, to about 20 acres by settlement and cultivation.

The southeast boundary of the original Manor of Moreland, named for the president of the Free Society of Traders, Nicholas Moore, a London physician, whose grant was given in 1682, runs through the center of Round Meadow, so that part of Willow Grove lies in Abington township and part in Upper Moreland township, the lines of the old Manor of Moreland being co-terminous with the present combined Upper and Lower Moreland townships.

Round Meadow Run Once a Power Stream

By the conditions of Nicholas Moore's patent, he and his heirs were required to pay forever a shilling to the Proprietary and his heirs for every 100 acres as quit rent. But after Moore's death in 1688 his heirs began selling off large portions of the estate to actual settlers and others, so that by 1720 the greater part of the original holding was gone. In 1703, 1,200 acres were bought by Nicholas Waln and Thomas Shute, the tract embracing all the land in and around Willow Grove. Title to Round Meadow itself was taken in 1696 by John Hallowell, from Darby, and in 1734 James Dubree owned 150 acres around Round Meadow on the Moreland side, comprising all that portion of the swamp. After the Revolution one of his sons erected a dam on the Run to obtain power for his scythe factory. The Run is a tributary of the Pennypack Creek, and furnished power for over a hundred and fifty years to operate the old mill at the intersection of Fitzwatertown and Davisville roads, near Willow Grove. A mill was built in 1731 by Thomas Parry, a friend of Sir William Keith, lieutenant governor of the Province. Parry's son Benjamin was "the father of Coryell's Ferry," the present New Hope where he established mills of various kinds and was the town's most influential citizen.

Mineral Springs tavern was not the only hostelry in Willow Grove, nor the oldest. The old Fountain Hotel still standing, was licensed in 1717, shortly after the Old York road was put in passable condition. The third house, of which no trace remains, was the Red Lion, kept by John Paul as early as 1767, followed by Joseph Butler, William Heaton (1786); Israel Michener (1804–1822), and Jacob Buck in 1842–1868.

Old York and Easton Stage Roads

From the time the Old York Road was laid out in 1711 from the Germantown Pike at the Rising Sun tavern to Reading's Ferry on the Delaware, now Center Bridge, the road had been heavily traveled, since it was the only artery from Bucks county into the metropolis. But shortly after Sir William Keith bought his plantation near what is now Horsham, he asked the Provincial Council to open a road through the woods from his settlement down to Round Meadow. This was done in 1722 and the next year a road was laid out from Dyerstown, a mile above Doylestown, to the Governor's plantation, making the second link in the Easton road. In 1738 the road was extended to Plumstead, and later the last link between the Durham road, from the Durham Iron Furnace to the ford over the Neshaminy at Hulmeville, the only available road from the upper settlements to Philadelphia, was completely finished, and regular wagon trips down the Easton road through Willow Grove were begun. The road was turnpiked from Doylestown to Willow Grove in 1840.

Old York road, meeting the Easton road at the Red Lion, had been opened in sections. From Cheltenham township to the city was opened as early as 1693, and later extended to Willow Grove, but in crossing Round Meadow the swamp had to be bridged by a stone causeway, and Sampson's Hill presented another obstacle. The hill was cut down a little in 1757, and another slice taken from it in 1850 when the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike Company laid out their road upon the bed of the Old York road.

With the improvement of roads, stages were established at representative inns along both the Easton and Old York roads. Willow Grove, at the convergence of those two highways where they were joined by the important Willow Grove and Germantown road, became a flourishing transfer point. In 1851 there were five daily stage coach lines passing through Willow Grove bound for Doylestown, Easton, Bethlehem, Lambertville and Flemington.

Bristol's Famous Springs

Built in 1810, the old Bath Springs House at Bristol was once the resort of the fashionables of the country. The place attracted such people as Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia; the Biddles, Joseph Bonaparte, General Mifflin, Jaime Simo Ento and Don de Onis, the Spanish Ministers, then living in Bristol; Baron Ludwig, the Prussian consul, and thousands of others high in Philadelphia society. The springs were known to exist as early as 1700, but it was not until 1720 that the colonists began to use the water. Dr. Rush, in 1773, read a paper before the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, in which he highly recommended the water of the Bristol springs as a cure for many diseases. By 1801 Bristol had become a "fashionable watering place" with board at a new high for all time.

Dr. Joseph Minnick bought the springs in 1807, and improved the place by building the hotel and laying out a race course. For the next ten years the Bath Springs enjoyed great popularity; three rival stage coach lines, as well as innumerable private coaches, carried the guests over the newly constructed Philadelphia and Trenton Turnpike.

Then the State Legislature passed a law that compelled the race track to close, and the opening of Saratoga Springs in 1822 was a deathblow to the Bath Springs. Society flocked to Saratoga, and the establishment was first reduced to a pathetic shadow of its former glory, and finally relegated to the obloquy of a private residence. Later the grounds were used by the militia on "Training Days," and also as an excursion resort, in which capacity they entertained the Philadelphia volunteer firemen. The town fathers of Bristol at length refused to let the steamers laden with pleasure-seeking visiting firemen land on the sacred shores.

In 1870 a new road was cut through the old property and the bath houses were demolished, while the ruins of the old hotel continued to totter on the brink of the 200-year-old mill pond. The springs continued to bubble as in pristine times, and still retained their chalybeate properties. Acquisition of the property by the Pennsylvania Railroad eventually spelled finis for the place.

The above article appeared under "Men and Things" in the July 17, 1934 Evening Bulletin.
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PEWTER

By Doris F. Ritzinger

THERE are references to pewter in the Bible. The Chinese worked pewter over 2000 years ago. It was used by the Romans during their occupancy of England.

What is pewter? It is alloy of tin and other metals. Lead was most commonly used. Brass was used for a fine powder and another good quality was made of copper and antimony. There were many variants of the "recipe" for pewter.

Most pewter articles were cast. Molten metal was poured into molds of the desired forms. It could be hammered also. Sometimes a combination of both methods was used.

Spoons were the most common of the pewter products. Few have survived as the metal was very soft. Spoons were not always made by pewterers. They were made in great quantities by housekeepers, who, once a year molded a fresh supply of spoons. One did

not always own a mold, which consisted of two parts, with an opening at the end of the bowl, in which to pour the hot metal, one to a village was considered ample, as it was passed from family to family.

Our earliest table ware was of horn and wood. Spoons were the earliest flatware. We know the pioneers had little "to do with", and luxuries were unknown. Possessions were few. Fortunate was the family who had a flavorsome stew of meat and vegetables, which was placed in a large trencher on the narrow dining table. Parents usually sat at the table, the children stood, as was considered only respectful. All dipped in the trencher with their spoons, or with a two pronged fork, a later fashion, and felt no worse for the community of interests. If a child was much coddled, a three legged stool might be provided. The popularity of pewter soon replaced the horn and wood tableware.

Newspapers of Colonial times furnish a good picture of the manners and customs of the people, and the articles used in that period. Pewter was now sold in all large cities of America. Pewter pieces could be made to order, or purchased from the pewterer's stock. For sale, we find chargers, *basons*, jugs, tankards, vessels, porringers, mugs and candlesticks. Smaller articles, perhaps made of a finer pewter, were buckles for both shoe and knee, watch cases, buttons, inkwells, salts and measures. Toys were sometimes made of pewter also. One pewterer advertised "fine bleeding basons", a medical necessity of the time. One was bled to cure almost all ills.

An inventory of a Boston pewterer in the year of 1675, listed basons, alchemy spoons, spooning pewter, tankards, milkcans, warming pans, kettles, skillets, frying pans, cow bells and bellows; a diversified stock, which shows that the pewterer also worked in other metals.

Pewter cisterns for holding water were sometimes mentioned in the inventory of a deceased. Later garden ornaments were made, such as figures, vases and urns. Pewter was used for many, many things.

A kitchen dresser with "pewter all arow" was the aim of every good housekeeper. Sometimes it took a long time to obtain the desired number. Table pewter, called "garnishes", consisted of 12 platters, 12 dishes, 12 saucers. As late as 1750 a complete outfit of pewter platters, dishes and spoons was considered a lordly wedding gift. Fortunate indeed, was bride who possessed them.

As pewter was a prized possession, it must be kept bright and shiny. This was a serious chore, which became the duty of the children on Saturday morning. Bright and early they were sent to the meadows for a supply of "horse tail", or scouring rush, the rough stems of which polished the pewter, with the help of "elbow grease", without scratching. Under mother's watchful eye, the job was well done.

The popularity of pewter in America, and the increasing skill of the American craftsman caused much concern to the British pewterers. They had a very strong guild, and thru this influence, shipment of supplies to American pewterers was curtailed. During this period the quality of American pewter became poor, and the English pewter was more often purchased. To retaliate, American pewterers often marked their goods "Made in London", a sales promotion scheme of that period.

Pewter was a valuable possession during the Revolutionary war due to its lead content. Pewter was sought from all patriots by various means. In 1777 a minister's wife invited her friends and neighbors to a "social". Each guest was asked to bring every pewter article that could possibly be spared. During the evening, several gallons had been run thru bullet molds, the ladies sacrificing their prized pewter. This was one of many such gatherings.

Destruction of household utensils necessitated the making of others, so "trencher bees" were held from house to house, for many evenings. The young men of the village whittled and shaped enough trenchers to supply the housewife's needs. The women smoothed the rough wooden vessels with broken glass, and polished them with a sand made of powdered limestone.

Another source of lead for Revolutionary War bullets was the pewter plates set into gravestones and monuments. The equestrian statue of George III in New York City, made, it was said, 48,000 bullets. So—one can readily see that few pewter articles made before the Revolution survived. Old pewter is considered that which was made before 1825.

The American pewterers also had a strong guild which operated until about the year 1830, when a fashionable new product called Britannia, was offered for sale.

Britannia was popular, but only for a short period, when ceramics rapidly replaced both pewter and Britannia ware.

We call it progress.

Credits:

Seminar: Documenting the Decorative Arts, New York. Dean A. Fales, Salem, Mass., Essex Institute.

Seminar: Mass., N. Hudson Moore, The Collector's Manual, H. J. L. J. Masse, London, Pewter Plate.

Treasured China

By Amelia N. Farr

ONE OF THE most highly prized possessions of any household is its china. It has a romance all its own and is loved for its fragile beauty.

Through the centuries china has been collected, treasured and many times bequeathed to the next generation. This is true of the five generations who have occupied "Loudoun" one of Germantown's lovely old mansions. Much of it pre-dates the house (built in 1801) the earliest of which, to the best of our knowledge, is some of the Chinese export porcelain.

In the 16th century the Dutch and Portugese traders brought the first porcelain from the Orient to Amsterdam and to Lisbon. Later it was imported to England.

In 1690 Maria Richard, a French Huegenot, was smuggled out of France in a barrel supposed to contain only china. This very early china was probably made for the Dutch market, found its way to France and thence to America. Today there are five plates at "Loudoun" because Maria Richard came to Norfolk, Virginia, married Captain Steele, had a daughter named Sara who married Thomas Armat, the original owner of Loudoun, and brought the plates with her. Thus, after seven generations these plates have survived and are there for us to enjoy.

In the early 18th Century a large quantity of Chinese porcelain was imported to England and it became very fashionable. There are numerous pieces of this Export which belonged to the Armats. Chargers, bowls, mugs and vases decorated with delicate flowers, birds, miniature scenes and figures that make this beautiful ware a joy to behold.

By the middle of the 18th century many china factories were established in England. Bow and Chelsea was the only hard paste porcelain made, the remainder mostly soft paste or pottery, but both wares were decorated with Oriental motifs and designs. Delft originated in Holland but was quickly copied by the English and is known as English Delft. Two of these early, and quite rare, plates are to be found in the kitchen at "Loudoun." Also, along with a large and varied collection of Canton, are two beautiful Nanking tea pots, both in the Willow pattern with gold trim. Do not miss the small teapot of blue and white which was evidently imported to Holland



Photograph by Doris Treichler

From right to left: Pitcher with lid—Dresden, Plate—Rockingham, Small cup—Limoges Haviland, Large Cup—Limoges Haviland, Fancy Basket Dish—Colebrookdale

where the gold was applied. This is spoken of as "clobbering." It is a most unusual piece.

The potteries in England continued to improve and more and more china works were started: Derby, Worcester, Staffordshire to name a few.

A beautiful chestnut bowl of cream ware decorated with applied blue primroses was seen at "Loudoun" by the Curator of the Philadelphia Museum of Art who, after considerable study, said it is Derby (Circa 1750). This can now be seen at the Museum, where it is on loan.

In the early 19th century Rockingham china was gaining favor. Dinner sets and dessert services were highly prized. The dessert service at "Loudoun" is lovely: each plate with a border of a different color. The Coalbrookdale basket with applied flowers that appear almost real is also very beautiful and unbelievably fragile. Add a French teapot of fine white china embellished with gold and a Dresden chocolate pot, beautiful in texture and shape.

Time passes and Anna Armat Logan is mistress of "Loudoun." Through this period china made at Limoges, France by the American Havilands became fashionable and so, in succession, three dinner sets rest beside the early Chinese and English wares.

Anna Armat Logan and her daughter Maria Dickinson Logan both were adept at china painting and "Loudoun" cupboards hold examples of their fine work. Paints, patterns as well as unadorned china still wait for the artists' hands.

If you are interested in the china treasured by one family it is well worth a visit to Loudoun. It is permanently on display as it was bequeathed by Miss Logan to us "the public" to enjoy.



Photograph by Doris Treichler

From left to right: Blue plate—English Delft, Platter (blue)—Chinese Canton, Covered dish (blue)—Worcester (English porcelain), Plate—Brought to America by Maria Richard in 1690, Mug—(gold with scene in various colors) Chinese export

Avoid popularity; it has many snares and no real benefits.

WILLIAM PENN

Optimism: a cheerful frame of mind that enables a teakettle to sing though in hot water up to its nose.

ANON.

"Lost time is never found again."

"Diligence is the Mother of good luck."

"Little strokes fell great oaks."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

HAPPENINGS IN GERMANTOWN

October 1970–October 1971

PHOEBE CARLILE KIDDER

WHEN the days begin to get shorter, and the leaves start falling faster, thoughts run to an early winter. Every now and then dark clouds would hover but on they would go—no snow, no rain—just balmy weather, and no complaints about it.

The Christmas season rightfully brought the snow, beautiful and welcome to add that expected touch to the scenery, but the first real snow came around New Years day, and, as so often happens, it laid a foundation of ice for the many snow showers that followed after. Almost zero weather for days with biting winds that dared even those hardy enough to risk it.

Believe it or not, with the daffodils and Forsythia in bloom the ground is buried under a blanket of snow this April 6th day. Trees stretch out their long white branches to display their out-of-season finery, which we hope will disappear as quickly as it came. To add to the odd timing of the elements, thunder and lightning herald the summer before the months are ready for it.

Officially, the winter snowfall here was the lightest in twelve years. Rainfall has been light, and needed, but there is one thing certain, it may not rain a lot but when it does come the heavens just open wide as proved by the storms of August 27th, followed by hurricane Doria on August 28th. Trees were uprooted, power lines down, and torrential rains and wind. For those of us who slept through it all it read like a fairytale next morning. The most rain in 73 years—5.67 inches.

Historic Houses

The most recent house to be added to those that have been restored is the Clarkson-Watson House at 5275–77 Germantown Avenue. It was opened to the public May 9, 1971 as the Costume Museum of the Germantown Historical Society, where clothes are beautifully displayed. Henry J. Magaziner was the restoration architect. Mrs. J. Bradford Ritter is Chairman of the Costume Committee.

Last November a Christmas Shop was opened at historic Grumblethorpe. There was quite an array of hand knitted mittens, long socks, scarves and caps, a most attractive assortment. In the back room were books and old fashioned hard candies in many colors.

On June 13th the Annual supper was held at Grumblethorpe, following which antique treasures were auctioned off by William D. Morley. Mrs Arthur Rosenlund is Chairman of the Committee.

Mrs. Robert B. Haines, 3rd, was hostess at an "Open House" at Wyck on Saturday, June 19th, 1971, to meet Mr. and Mrs. William Edmunds Claussen. Mr. Claussen is the author of the recently published book "Wyck, the Story of an Historic House."

The Maxwell Mansion Committee has been very active this past year. Among the various activities was a Victorian Sunday Soiree, with Victorian Magic Lantern slides and music. The Annual Dickens Christmas party was December 6th and included a reading of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," by Howell Heaney, which is so popular. Harold Rayvis assisted with readings from Pickwick Papers.

The second Annual Maxwell Mansion Dinner was held Sunday, May 2nd at the Germantown Cricket Club. Dr. Richard Hubbard Howland, of the Smithsonian Institution, was the guest speaker. Mrs. John R. Giomi is Chairman of the Maxwell Mansion Committee.

Maxwell Mansion is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Women's Committee of the Deshler-Morris House sponsored the Annual Christmas Tea which was held December 6th. Beautiful decorations were throughout the house for the occasion, and it was a joy to greet so many of our friends. Even though we ran out of punch and sandwiches no one seemed to mind. All had a good time. The fifteenth Annual Card Party of the Deshler-Morris House was held April 14th at the Trinity Lutheran Parish House. A most successful party. Mrs. Richard Wilson is Chairman of the Women's Committee.

Upsala was also the setting for two parties this past year. The first was April 5th, an "Upsala Punch Party" and many of our friends joined us in greeting old friends. Upsala's Card Party was held at Upsala May 20, 1971. The morning was chilly and drizzly but by noon the sun was out and it turned out to be a perfect day to play cards on the lawn. It was a very successful party.

November 19th is a special date to those who attended the meeting held at the Second Baptist Church. Mr. Clement E. Conger, Curator of the White House, was the speaker at a joint meeting with the Chestnut Hill Historical Society. His topic was "Americana in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms. Department of State." A most interesting lecture with beautiful slides illustrating the talk. Before the

meeting a small dinner was given for Mr. Conger by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chew, with whom he was staying. "Cliveden," the historic home of Mr. and Mrs. Chew, was open to the public during the Germantown Tour on Sunday, May 16, 1971. This year the houses selected to be open had historic backgrounds. A guard of honor from the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was stationed at historic "Cliveden." The Second Pennsylvania Regiment of Continental Line was represented at "Upsala." As part of the festivities muskets were fired, and a cannon. Also, a demonstration of button making.

Churches

On Sunday, November 8, 1970 the Reverend Kenneth E. Schomaker assumed the Rectorship of Christ Church and St. Michaels on Tulpehocken Street at McCallum. Mr. Schomaker comes to Germantown from Carnegie, Pennsylvania where he has been Rector of the Church of the Atonement since 1963. He is a native of Pittsburgh.

The Germantown Mennonite Church at 6121 Germantown Avenue celebrated its 200th anniversary last fall. The Meeting House was built in 1770 and is basically as originally constructed. The pastor of the Church, the Reverend Heynung Whang, is a Korean who came to Philadelphia to study. Mr. Whang's father is a Methodist minister.

Market Square Presbyterian Church of Germantown observed its 260th anniversary last December and has maintained an uninterrupted ministry to the community through the years. The Pastor, the Reverend Doctor Ellsworth E. Jackson, has served the church for 37 years.

The Reverend Richard Elde Johnson has become the new pastor of Second Baptist Church of Germantown, at Upsal and Germantown Avenue. A graduate of Harvard University and Union Theological Seminary, New York City, he previously was co-pastor at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, New York.

Educational

Chestnut Hill Academy has big plans for a 1.5 Million Dollar renovation and expansion program on the school's campus at 500 West Willow Grove Avenue. The program will include remodeling facilities in the 89 year old main building, a new dining hall and student lounge, expansion of the library and construction of an arcade linking the dining hall to the main building.

Hospitals

Saturday, June 12, 1971 the Rose Carnival of Germantown Hospital carried out its plan to "Shoot for the stars," the theme around which all activities centered. Run entirely by volunteers, the gaily decorated tents were filled with buyers. The proceeds from the Carnival and the events during the year will benefit the New Equipment Fund.

A little later in the year, Chestnut Hill Hospital's Main Street Fair, with "Old World Heritage" for a theme, took place on the Hospital grounds October 6, 1971. Volunteers were in charge of the twenty-five booths participating. $90,500.00 was raised for the equipment fund of the hospital.

Another kind of school was being taken care of when members of Scout Troop 280 raked the lawn and swept out the little Concord School House on Germantown Avenue just above Washington Lane. Caring for the grounds of the pre-revolutionary schoolhouse was undertaken to fulfill the requirements of the "Active Citizenship Challenge" that they must meet as Girl Scout Cadettes.

Two delightful evenings were spent when members of the Chestnut Hill Historical Society met at the Water Tower Recreation Center to reminisce, and tell the full, to overflowing, group assembled of the "good old days." Slides and pictures helped refresh some memories and a good time was had by all. Mr. John McArthur Harris, Jr., was host of the occasion.

General Information

Eugene Maurer, Inc., the store to go to for house furnishings of all sorts, closed its doors permanently the end of 1970. It is hard to believe the store at 5427 Germantown Avenue is no longer in business, having served Germantowners for many, many years.

The Dairy Maid, on the corner of Germantown Avenue and Maplewood, was asked to move by the Redevelopment Authority so it can build a mall on Maplewood Avenue. According to the "Courier" the store has been located in Germantown since 1921.

A tremendous effort is being made to stir up interest and willingness to help the efforts of the clean-up drive on Germantown Avenue. Mr. Henry W. Johnson, a member of the Committee, is an active recruiter and had four interested Boy Scout troops, and Germantown Boy's Club boys get out brooms and brushes to help clean up the area which starts at Apsley Street and runs to Phil-Ellena. Mrs. John W. Farr, of 122 West Penn Street, suggested getting the boys to help and is heading up the project.

The Frigate Book Shop on East Highland Avenue has changed hands. Knowledgeable hands though they be, Mr. Thomas P. Emmons, of Chestnut Hill, is carrying on with no plans of changing working procedures. Mr. Emmons comes with a book background, his family having owned and managed Leary's Book Store at one time.

Once again, after about twenty years or so, Valley Green is closed to through traffic. The Park Guards

are kept busy keeping the public from removing the barricades, but children and pedestrians are very happy.

Chestnut Hill's first Sunrise Easter Service took place in the Morris Arboretum. The service was held jointly by the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches of the community. It was estimated several hundred attended that very chilly morning.

The Germantown Historical Society regrets to report the loss, by death, of the following members.

Mr. S. Emerson Bolton
Mrs. Charles S. Bromley
Miss Emma L. Ferris
Mr. Abraham L. Freedman
Mr. William Leopold, Jr.
Mr. Timothy F. McGee
Mr. Ferdinand W. Mostertz
Miss Sophie W. Peace
Miss Florence E. Taylor
Mrs. A. Thomas VonTrott
Mr. Judson F. Vodg, Jr.
Mrs. James W. Wister
Mrs. G. Henry Woodroffe
Mr. Sydney L. Wright
Mrs. Paul E. Schlecter
Mrs. Thomas Humphreys, Jr.

Any chairs that need re-caning? The Whosoever Gospel Mission, at 101 East Chelten Avenue, can help you out. The sale of firewood is the main support of the Mission other than the contributions they have received over the past seventy-five years.

Our own Margaret Bostwick, of Springbank Lane, was honored by Wheels, Inc., a volunteer driving service, as its Board member of the year. Mrs. Bostwick is a volunteer driver as well as a Board member. At the Historical Society Mrs. Bostwick has charge of the relics in the Museum.

Dr. J. Horace Githens, of Mt. Airy, has a hard time finding a date to go on vacation. A retired dentist, fond of cooking, he preserves all the fruits as they come in season, then enjoys them when the snow is on the ground.

In September, 1970 the Philadelphia Northwest Chapter No. 280 of the American Association of Retired Persons held their first meeting in the auditorium of Germantown Friends School. Over 400 people were present and membership is steadily increasing. Meetings are held the third Saturday of the month.

Mr. William T. Coleman, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Museum of Art since 1968, has been elected a vice-president of that body.

Mr. Elias Wolf, of Chestnut Hill, has been named the new President of the Academy of Music.

The Annual Garden Party of the Germantown Historical Society was held Thursday, June 3rd. As has happened in the last few years, the weather was not pleasant enough to hold it in the garden. It was moved indoors to the Parish House of Trinity Lutheran Church. The speaker of the evening was Dr. John L. Cotter, Archaeologist, who spoke on "The Friendly Underground," Archaeology in Old Philadelphia. A most interesting talk.

The Annual Tour of the Society was Saturday, October 9th. The Tour took us to the Caleb Pusey House, Thomas Massey House and the two Morton homes.

This is the year all the holidays must come on a weekend. Lincoln's birthday was Friday, February 12th. Fine. Washington's birthday was celebrated February 15th, Monday. A nice four-day holiday, but most confusing! So much so, the newspapers published a schedule of Holiday closing of all the Public Services—where to shop and when! We had better stop right here or before we know it we might find ourselves in another year!



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Interesting Facts

The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, stops, or separation between the words, nor was it until after the ninth century that copyists began to leave spaces between words.

Glass bottles were first made in England, about 1558. The art of making glass bottles and drinking glasses was known to the Romans in the year 79, A.D., as they have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients. Their parts were represented by men until as late as 1662, when Charles II first encouraged the appearance of women before the public.

Armorial bearings became hereditary in families at the close of the twelfth century; they took their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures, and were untroduced by the crusaders.

Chocolate, the flour of the cocoa-nut, was first introduced into England from Mexico, in the year 1520, and soon became a favorite beverage in the London coffee-houses.

The first banks were established in Italy in the year 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom some settled in Lombard Street, London, where many bankers have ever since resided.

Stones were first used for bullets; iron ones are first mentioned in 1550. Leaden bullets were made before the close of the sixteenth century. Stone cannon balls are still (1854) used in the East.

The well known cotton cloth, calico, is named from Calicut, a city of India, which was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Calico was first brought to England by the East India Company, in 1631.

Hats were first made by a Swiss artist in Paris, in the year 1404, and are mentioned in history at the period when Charles VII made his triumphant entry into Rouen, 1449.

Stamped paper, for walls, or paper hangings, was first made in Holland, about the year 1555. A sort of velvet, or foss, for hangings, was manufactured in the year 1620, also in Holland.

Looking-glasses were first made in Venice in the year 1300. Venetian artists came to England and manufactured them in 1673; and afterwards the French began to excel in them.

A Map of
Historic Germantown

Designed by J. Riegel, Jr.

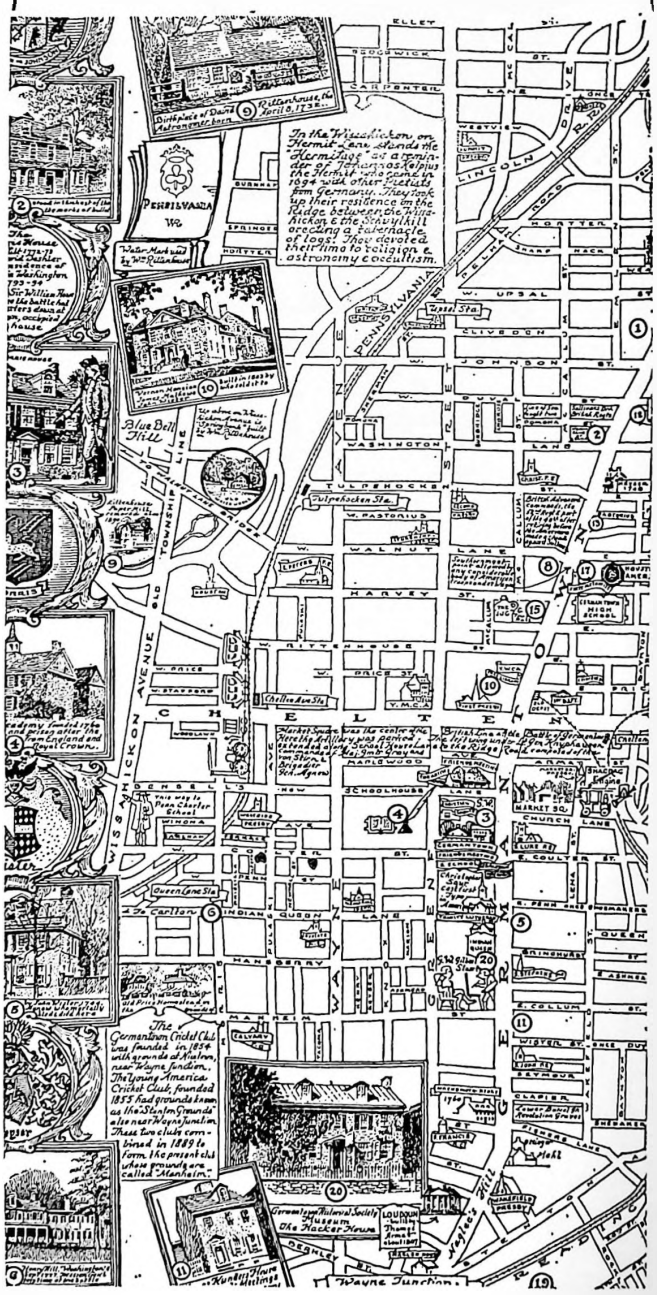
This detailed map, elaborated with numerous sketches, shows the locations of streets, historic buildings, churches, etc. It is replete with data concerning local people, places, and events.

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