GERMANTOWNE CRIER



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(*See page 6*)

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The Germantown Historical Society is dedicated to the fostering of the cultural traditions of Germantown, the preservation of its historic landmarks, and the maintenance of the Society's Museum of historic relics.

A membership in the Society helps to further these aims. It also entitles members to attend the interesting series of monthly lectures and to receive the GERMANTOWN CRIER which is published quarterly.

Membership dues are:

Junior, Teacher, or Librarian Membership	$3.00
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The Historical Society is a source of pride and interest to many Germantowners, even outside its membership, but while enthusiasm and interest are most valuable assets, the actual necessities of operation need something sterner and more tangible.

The Society runs on an amazingly small budget and the Morris House, with whose care and upkeep the Society is proud to be entrusted, is never-the-less, an arduous burden.

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FALL TOUR OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This will be a tour to the Cloisters at Ephrata, The Landis Valley Museum, and Wheatlands which is President Buchanan's Home at Lancaster. The bus will leave the Museum at 9.30 and return about 6 on October 12th. The price of the trip will be $4 which includes the admission fees which amount to $1.75. No private cars allowed. The trip takes place rain or shine. Every one is welcome.

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GERMANTOWNE CRIER



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The Publications Committee is now located in its new offices in the Baynton House, 5208 Germantown Ave. Office hours will be announced later.

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Complete sets of the Germantowne Crier consisting of (31) all numbers issued to date, are being offered (on order) at $4 per set plus 50c postage if mailed.

Copies of the "Guide Book to Historic Germantown" will be sold at One dollar each; copies of "Washington Visits Germantown" at One dollar each, in board covers, and Fifty cents in paper covers, both of these books being the work of our founder and former president, Charles Francis Jenkins.

Various issues of Volume One and Two, of the old "Site and Relic Society's" publications, are for sale at the Museum. Some of the second volumes are in the name of the Germantown Historical Society, the old name being discontinued during that period. The publications start from the very beginning of the Society, and many of the articles were written by old historians now dead, and constitute first hand information.

Copies of current issues of the Crier may be purchased at the Museum, the Morris House, and at various stores in Philadelphia, Germantown, Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill.

"HISTORIC GERMANTOWN" a special limited edition book of 150 pages, published with the cooperation of the American Philosophical Society, includes an outline of the early history of Germantown, together with views of historic Germantown houses with their plans and architectural and historic information.

The books are 9½ by 12 inches, bound in hard covers, and are available at cost of $5.00 per copy delivered, or $5.25 by mail to any address. Please address requests accompanied by check to order of Germantown Historical Society to: Captain Edmund A Crenshaw, Jr., 519 Pelham Road, Philadelphia 19, Penna.

Decorative ceramic tiles showing the front view of the Morris House, Germantown. The tiles are six inches square, and are backed with thin cork insulation for use on a dining table, or they may be hung on a wall by an attached eyelet. The cost is $1.00 each, and may be purchased at the Museum or the Morris House.

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Published March, May, September, December—Germantown Historical Society

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OUR COVER

THE COVER shows the *Johnson House* as it appeared before the Dormer windows were added and when the wooden benches were still each side of the front door. Dirck Jansen was the original settler whose allotment of land extended from Germantown Road to the Wissahickon. He died in 1750. His son John Johnson Sr. built the house in 1765–68, as shown on the date stone, for his son John Johnson Jr, at the time he was married to Rachel Livezey of Glen Fern on the Wissahickon.

The house was one of the largest and most substantial in early Germantown. It is now owned and maintained by WOMAN'S CLUB OF GERMANTOWN. The community greatly appreciates its preservation of this historic Landmark. Without their help it might have been demolished. The bulk of the proceeds of the club's Antique Exhibit and Sale which takes place annually (now in its 17th year) has gone for the upkeep of this building. This year the Exhibit will take place September 17th, 18th and 19th. On the first two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, it will be open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.; on the last day, Thursday, it closes at 6 P. M. at 21 W. Washington La.

Besides the fascinating collection of antiques for sale, luncheon is served and also tea, and of course there is a snack bar.

Due to increased expenses the club has had to raise the admission price to 65 cents. Because they have old friends, special printed invitations carry a discount of 15 cents. These invitations have been placed in the Germantown Historical Museum, Morris House and Upsala for all members who wish to make use of them. Let us hope our members will support this most worthy effort. We are all anxious to preserve historic Germantown.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

OUR MOST successful venture recently was our Historic Tour of Old Germantown, planned by Mr. Frank Ollinger, recent board member. It was largely attended and enthusiastically received by all visitors. Ten houses were included—Upsala, Concord School House and Upper Burial Ground, Mennonite Meeting House, Johnson House, Wyck, Green Tree Tavern, Vernon, Fromberger House (opened to the public for the first time), Morris House and the Germantown Historical Society Museum. At each house hosts and hostesses dressed in colonial costumes received visitors. In many places tableaux appropriate to historic times were held. Half of the proceeds were given to the Germantown Community Council.

The Annual Garden Party was held on June 6. Mr. George Britton, singer of folk songs and guitarist made the evening memorable.

The Museum is welcoming many out of town visitors during the summer months, among whom were the adult members of the scout jamboree, held at Valley Forge.

The Museum has recently acquired a colorful collection of spreads, coverlets, linens, costumes, a spinning wheel and many photographs through the generosity of Miss Ida Bates Groff of Norristown, formerly of Germantown.

A very fine spinet and other articles of furniture were donated by Mr. C. Grove McCown.

Meetings of the Society will take place in the Assembly Hall of the Women's Club of Germantown, 21 West Washington Lane.

The meetings will begin promptly at 8:30 P. M. All meetings will take place on the third Thursday of the month, with the exception of the Annual Meeting, Oct. 24th.

The program thus far arranged is:

October 24th, Annual Meeting—Reports on the state of the Society. President Saylor in the chair.

November 21st

"Slat-Back Chairs"—by John Cummings

Mr. Cummings is the able Curator of the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cummings' interest in history and antiques with special emphasis on Americana goes back to the years following World War I. His friendship with such distinguished authorities as Homer Eaton Keyes, Luke Vincent Lockwood and Joseph Downs was a guiding force in shaping Mr. Cummings' career as a specialist in American antiques and as a valued contributor to the literature of this subject. Mr. Cummings' articles have appeared in *Antiques*, *Pennsylvania History*, *New York State History* and other journals. His lecture will be illustrated.

December—no meeting

"DECADES OF FEMININE FASHION"

1757—1957

Will be presented by the Morris House Committee and the Period Costume Committee of the Germantown Historical Society.

in the Morris House garden
5442 Germantown Avenue
at 3 P. M. Saturday, September 21.

Refreshments will be served by Morris House Hostesses in gowns from the Elizabeth MacFarland Mellor library of Colonial costumes. Contribution $2.00. Benefit of Germantown Historical Society. Available from Mrs. R. L. Perot, treasurer, 5442 Germantown Ave. Phone GE 8-3932.

(In case of rain, party will be in Germantown Friends School).

GERMANTOWNE CRIER

Volume 9 SEPTEMBER, 1957 Number 3

The Political Beginnings of Germantown

By Frank Worthington Melvin

THE HISTORY of Germantown as a borough covers only a small part of the total period of its existence—only a quarter-century out of well over two and a half centuries of history. Under a Penn charter which became effective in 1691, the first period of borough government lasted about sixteen years and was followed by a life of 137 years as a township. Then a new borough government, instituted in 1844, continued for only a decade before Germantown took on the status of a ward (the Twenty-Second) of the City of Philadelphia: sixteen years as a borough, followed by 137 as a township; ten years as a borough, followed by (to date) 103 as a city ward.

In singling out the brief borough periods for special comment, we may be charged, then, with discrimination and lack of perspective. We shall not argue this point. Mr. Lincoln once made a very brief speech at Gettysburg, we recall, and Mr. Everett made a very long one. But the shorter speech has attracted by far the more attention, and no one has seriously complained of the injustice to Mr. Everett. Similarly, we may find in the borough history of Germantown a special and compacted interest which is not apparent in the other—and admittedly longer—periods of its career.

Pennsylvania began as a noble experiment. The fact that other undertakings have been similarly described, with doubtful justice, should not blind us to the fact that in the case of William Penn's undertaking the phrase "noble experiment" is richly deserved. In fact, the early years of Pennsylvania display a complex, a whole series, of such experiments. That all the experimental features of young Pennsylvania have been modified over the years, that Penn's province outlived the usefulness of many of them, that some of them proved impractical from the start, does not invalidate the humanity, the honesty, and the open-mindedness that made such experiments possible.

Old Germantown was one of these experiments. Like the Welsh Tract, lying northwest of Philadelphia, Germantown represented a very early attempt to establish a compact non-English settlement in the new Province. In the case of Germantown, the settlers were originally of two groups, one from Crefeld, and the other headed by the distinguished Francis Daniel Pastorius. In the usage of that day, both groups were German or Dutch, the two terms having the same meaning, though we prefer today to distinguish the Crefeld people as Low Germans or Netherlanders. Unfamiliarity of these German settlers with any background of English forms of local government may well account in part for some of the curious and interesting features of the first charter for Germantown, signed by William Penn in 1689 and effective two years later.

This charter is unique in Pennsylvania history. It is in the first place the oldest known borough charter in Pennsylvania; but beyond this fact there is the more interesting one that it contains features unknown to the later borough charters granted by the Penns—Chester, in 1701; Bristol, in 1720; Lancaster, in 1742—or, subsequently, those granted by the Commonwealth.

The strangest feature of Germantown's first borough government, to our way of thinking, is that it consisted of a closed, self-perpetuating corporation. Penn granted his charter to a group of eleven named men, designating one of them—Francis Daniel Pastorius—to be the bailiff of the new borough, four others to be

burgesses, and the remaining six to be committeemen. Annually, on December 1 (or on the following day, if the first fell on a Sunday), these eleven men were to meet and elect all the officers for the coming year. This little group of officers constituted the Corporation, which levied and collected the taxes, passed ordinances, and sat once every six weeks as a court to hear civil cases. The bailiff and the two oldest burgesses acted as justices of the peace. No one else had any voice in the borough government; and although the Corporation had the right to admit other persons to its membership, this point only emphasizes the exclusive nature of the government.

To us, such an arrangement must seem anything but a "noble experiment;" here, indeed, is taxation without representation, government by the few, authoritarianism—should we add, un-Americanism? It may occur to us, indeed, to account for this strangely undemocratic arrangement by supposing that it reproduced something like the town government that these settlers had known in the Germany from which they came. This, however, is not in fact the case; the old charter for Germantown was composed not by the German settlers but by Penn, who based it on English models.

The fact remains, however, that, although English, the charter was somewhat old fashioned and more conservative than those later granted to Pennsylvania boroughs. The simplest explanation, perhaps, is that Penn was aware of his colonists' unfamiliarity with English practices, and so thought it well to place the affairs of the borough at the beginning in the hands of a few abler men, at least until the new settlers were better prepared for more general participation in their local government.

The fact that not all of William Penn's experiments have become permanent features of our government, that some were abandoned after a time, that some did not work out as expected, does not lessen their value as experiments. The Germantown experiment in borough government was not very successful. In practice, the closed-corporation form of government stressed the separateness of this group of colonists, and tended to perpetuate their isolationism. The records of the new borough, still to be seen at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, were, from the beginning in 1691 until the end in 1707, written in German. Separateness of language was indicative of a more generally isolationist mood among these German settlers. On March 5, 1701, their Corporation presented a petition to the Provincial Council requesting exemption from payment of the county taxes by which the Provincial government was supported. The borough ran its own affairs, the Corporation argued, without outside help; why, then, should it make contributions to these outsiders, from whom it neither asked nor received help? In reply, the Governor pointed out that the borough participated in the election of members of the Provincial Assembly, and that it shared the benefits of the Province's laws; so, though the petitioners may have remained unconvinced, the petition was not granted. Later that same year, on August 2, when the Germantown Corporation wanted its arrangements for a market confirmed, it was ready enough to acknowledge the authority of the Provincial Council.

The Corporation came to an end in unexpected fashion. There were reports that Provincial court procedures were not entirely in accord with approved English practice; and in 1706 George Lowther, the Queen's Attorney, looked into the matter. The distinctive customs of Germantown could not escape Lowther's notice, and his report listed several of the local practices as illegal. On January 11, 1707, Lowther adjourned the Germantown court, which never met again. Deprived of its special privileges and exemptions, the Corporation disbanded. Some eleven years later, it is true, 43 Germantown residents, including Henry Pastorius, a son of the borough father, petitioned Thomas Penn for renewal of the old municipal charter. Penn's reply is not known, but the charter was not renewed. The experiment had served its purpose, and there would have been little or nothing to gain by repeating it.

So, for 137 years, during which its residents built the homes and other Colonial structures that still delight us, during which it weathered the troubled times of the Revolution, during which it became the suburb of a national capital and part of a prosperous and growing State—for 137 years Germantown existed as a township.

Before the full lapse of this time, there were public expressions of interest in a return to borough status. Perhaps we should not say "return;" after the lapse of more than a century there was no wish or possibility for revival of the curious closed corporation under which Germantown government had begun. What the residents now had in mind was something essentially like the borough of our own day. Their goals were not the special privileges and exemptions of the old charter—nor its exclusion of the general public from participation in government—, but the opportunity to improve their community. The two chief reasons why villages seek incorporation are, first, to obtain the improvements—paving, lighting, water supply, etc.—that a township is not likely to provide; and, second, to provide itself better police protection.

In 1833, borough charters were still granted by the State Legislature; and in that year a bill was introduced for granting a charter to Germantown. The bill passed the House but was defeated in the Senate by a vote of thirteen to eleven—a vote which does not suggest any great interest in the matter. However, such lack of interest might very naturally exist when a State Legislature had to deal with bills of such limited application.

Soon after this the picture changed. In the following year, 1834, the Legislature passed a law authoriz-

ing the county courts of quarter sessions to incorporate boroughs. Then, in 1851, it passed an even more important law providing for greater uniformity in borough governments, a law which of course applied to all boroughs incorporated after that date and one whose provisions might be accepted by any borough of earlier origin. We may note in passing that under our present State constituion, effective since 1872, the State Legislature *cannot* charter a borough, because of the prohibition of special legislation.

In 1839, under the new procedure, Germantown residents petitioned the Philadelphia County court for a charter; and in December, 1841, the court entered a decree incorporating the borough. Execution of this decree was delayed by a question of constitutionality; but on September 4, 1844, the first election was held under the new charter. In the interim between the charter petition and the court decree, by the way, the State had enacted, on February 27, 1840, "An Act To divide the township of Germantown, into two distinct wards, and for other purposes." This is a good example of the special legislation, purely local in importance, afterwards prohibited by our present State constitution.

The decade from 1844 to 1854, then, is the period of Germantown's second existence as a borough. As we have seen, this second borough charter was granted before passage of the Act of 1851, providing for uniform borough government in Pennsylvania; nevertheless, this second borough government was of course of the modern variety, with none of the strangeness—to us—of the earlier closed corporation. The Act of April 1, 1834, had provided that the voters of a borough should elect a burgess, five members of council, two overseers of the poor (if necessary), and a constable. The burgess presided at council meetings; or, in his absence, the councilmen chose one of their own number. Four members (including the burgess, if present) constituted a quorum. The council appointed the other borough officers—the clerk, the treasurer, two street commissioners, the tax collector, etc. We may note as a curiosity that under the Act of 1834 boroughs maintained their streets but could not lay out new ones, this authority being reserved to the county courts; by the later Act of 1851, however, the boroughs laid out their own streets. The new borough of Germantown did regulate its street names, however, under an ordinance passed on December 30, 1845; and in 1848 it passed another ordinance regulating the sidewalks. Throughout most of the borough's existence, what now is Germantown Avenue remained Main Street; the present name was given in 1853, when it was realized that Germantown was to become a part of Philadelphia.

In other respects as well, the changes and improvements during this decade of borough government were fairly typical. In 1851, the Germantown Gas Company was incorporated, and in the same year the Germantown Water Company was organized. The borough got along without much policing, relying pretty much on the constable for this service. Until 1849, this worthy had no designated hours, but then he was instructed to remain on duty until eleven o'clock at night and to answer during the day as needed. In addition, a policeman was then employed; and the two guardians of the law were paid at the rate of $150 a year for the constable and $50 for the policeman.

The borough had no municipal building, however. In 1848, it is true, the State had vested in the borough the title to the Market Square, with authority to remove the market buildings to make room for the proposed town hall; but we are told that enthusiasm for this project waned when it was found that the proposed building would cost an estimated $17,000. However, the prospect of consolidation of the borough with Philadelphia opened new fields of opportunity. It became known that one provision of the consolidation plan was that the City of Philadelphia should assume the indebtednesses of the incorporated municipalities. Germantown had neither indebtedness nor town hall; but here was the opportunity to acquire both, almost painlessly. The borough, we are told, floated bond issues totaling $85,000, of which $25,000 was to be used for street improvement and the remainder for the new town hall. So, by August, 1855, the hall—for which the City had to appropriate an additional $22,000—was completed and ready for the borough's use. In the interval, of course, on February 2, 1854, the Governor had signed the Consolidation Act, and the Borough of Germantown had ceased to exist.

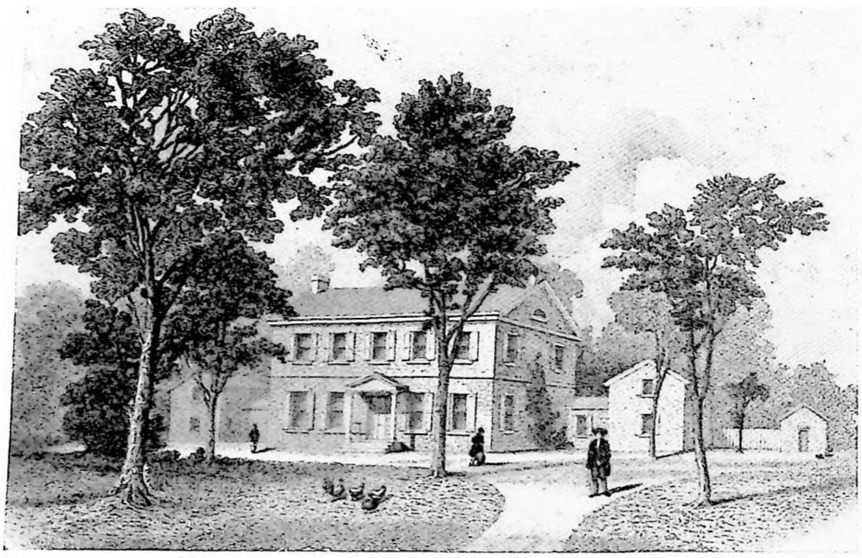
Legally, the borough had ceased to exist. Legally, it has been for more than a century, now, the Twenty-Second Ward of the City of Philadelphia. Closed-corporation borough, township, nineteenth-century borough, and city ward; these are its stages of municipal history, these are the legal roles it has played on the stage of history. Behind the guises, beneath the transformations, however, we shall continue to believe that Germantown has remained Germantown.

Frank Worthington Melvin has been active for many years in historical circles. When he became Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission in 1936, it had but two employees and a budget of $10,000 a year. When he left it in 1940, Pennsbury Manor had been restored; Governor Printz Park, site of the first church, first school and first law court in Pennsylvania, had been acquired; the Ephrata Cloister bills had been written, etc., etc., and the Commission had an appropriation of $230,000 for the biennium. It had become a serviceable, going, concern.

He proposed and lobbied through the Legislature, bills to create the Brandywine Battlefield Park, sub-

(*Continued on page 24*)

THE GROWDENS OF CORNWALL
and
TREVOSE, THE MANOR OF BENSALEM



By
Katherine R. Wireman

Residence of Joseph Growden 1687
From "Family Sketches."
By Julianna R. Wood

NO HOUSE within the environs of Philadelphia, has more history connected with it than has "Trevose," the Manor of Bensalem, built by Joseph Growden, who came to Pennsylvania from England in 1683. The earliest records of the Growden family are from the Parish of St. Merryn, Cornwall, England, and both there, and in Philadelphia they are ranked as people of wealth and position, with interests in the tin mines at Polgarth.

They were amongst the early Friends who paid severe penalities for adhering to their faith. Fines were laid upon them for attending the burial of one of their own family, when Friend's services were used. They were one of many loyal English families who were driven from their homes by the religious intolerance of the 17th century.

Joseph Growden and his father, Lawrence, were among the First Purchasers of land from William Penn in his new colony in Pennsylvania, being granted a tract of 10,000 acres, recorded as their portion.

Lawrence never came to Pennsylvania, but in 1683, Joseph brought over a ship loaded with his own cargo and established a residence on his own land near Neshaminy creek. The security he must have felt in this free new country evidently inspired him to give his place its name, Bensalem, composed as it is of Ben, Gaelic, meaning hill and Salem, Hebrew, meaning peace, the Hill of Peace or Peaceful Mount. Being a Friend and prone to peace, it fitted his thoughts and feelings.

It is said he first applied the name to the spot he had chosen for his residence, then he enlarged its scope to include his manor and the 5,000 acres which was his share of the land, when in time, the township adopted it, he called his homestead "Trevose" after the place of his birth, in Cornwall, England. This name the locality bears today.

Thomas Holme's map of 1684 shows the twelve original owners of Bensalem Township and the Growdens owned nearly half of it.

The house Joseph built on his land is described as a mansion with an air of grandeur and solidity very unusual in buildings of that period. Several small buildings were erected on each side of the house. On the right was the domain of the housekeeper and the kitchen, on the left were the rooms and office of his private secretary. A smaller building on the right of the housekeeper's wing, whose old iron door bears the marks of Revolutionary bullets, is a well arched fire proof building, where records of the courts and valuable state papers were kept. An old engraving, shown in Julianna R. Wood's book "Family Sketches," published in 1870 bears the title; "Trevose, Residence of Judge Growden, Bucks Co. Pa. 1687." Perhaps the date indicates when the house was completed. It must have taken several years to build with the simple tools of the day and Bucks County granite to deal with.

A long lane led from the front of the house, lined by Sycamores and Hemlocks and extended to the Neshaminy where a ferry, or ford, allowed him to cross the stream, by that way they could reach the King's Path, the Bristol Pike.

A few excerpts from Joseph Growden's will gives some idea of the number of people he must have employed to keep up his plantation. He had 20 head of cattle; a chariot; 3 carriages; 2 sleighs; an ox wagon; and 10 plows. His mowing was done with nine sickles. His chariot was so magnificent and the livery of his coachman, footman and out riders, so elaborate, his fellow Quakers were moved to protest.

Joseph was a member of the Provincial Assembly for Philadelphia County the year after he arrived, 1684 and again a member of that body in 1685. The Growdens owned large town lots but there seems to be no record of a house in Philadelphia, though he was spoken of as Joseph Growden of Trevose and also as Joseph Growden of Philadelphia. In 1687, the same date as the one on the picture of Trevose, he became a "Member Privy Council for Bucks County." He held this position until 1703. He was Speaker of the Assembly 1690, 1709 to 1722, Active Member Provincial council, 1691 to 1693, 1701, 1704 to 1716; Provincial Judge 1706; Judge of Supreme Court 1715; Attorney General 1726. In 1715 the commissioners of William Penn made a grant of land to Joseph Growden "in consideration of diverse public services to the government." "An able and dignified man."

Joseph's family who came with him to America, were his wife, their son Joseph, who never married, and three daughters, Grace, who married David Lloyd in 1697, Hannah who never married and Elizabeth who married Francis Richardson in 1705, a silver smith of note and step-son of Edward Shippen, whose 2nd wife was Francis' widowed mother.

Their fourth daughter Ganifred chose to stay with her grandparents, "she having a fond affection for Parson Trevethick's son," whom she married without their consent. Dr. Thomas Lower, a step-son of George Fox, writing to Joseph Growden from England in 1690, reassures him, about the marriage, "he is a pretty sober young man and no enemy to Friends and Truth."

The Growden's second son, Lawrence was born in Pennsylvania March 14th, 1684.

William Penn made his first voyage to Pennsylvania in 1682. The revolution of 1688, which sent James II to France and placed William III and his Queen Mary on the throne of England, had its repercussions in America. Penn was suspected of being loyal to the deposed monarch and was accused of treason. He was deprived of his governmental powers over Pennsylvania, which was put under the rule of Governor Fletcher of New York. Trials and disappointments, illness and prison, the temporary loss of his province, and the death of his first wife filled the gap between his return to England in 1684 and his second voyage to Pennsylvania in 1699. Time and suffering had thickened his once trim figure and his graying hair was covered by a wig. He had injured one leg on the way over and it was troubling him. He looked all of his fifty-five years. With him were his young second wife, Hannah Callowhill, his daughter Letitia, and his new secretary James Logan. Leaders had developed in his "green country town" and they were ready to make demands.

There were those in the "Three Lower Counties who were demanding that they be a separate state, Delaware. The Citizens of Pennsylvania wanted a new charter, all were counting on Penn to adjust their wrongs and their welcome was heart warming.

Edward Shippen, mayor at that time, had loaned them his house. It was noted for being "across the water," Dock Creek. He was said to have been the biggest man, who owned the biggest house, and the biggest coach in town. Two tall pine trees, which stood in his garden, were landmarks, visible in every direction for a long distance.

The Penns remained at "Shippy's Big House" for a month, then moved to the "Slate Roof House," on 2nd Street, where early in 1700 John Penn, "The American" was born.

All had not been well in Penn's province while he had been gone. About the time Penn's Proprietory Rights had been restored to him, 1694–1695, England had established an Admiralty Court in Philadelphia to govern the laws of trade. It was unpopular, as goods were often seized unjustly and vessels held which were innocent of carrying contraband.



GROWDEN HOUSE at Taylor and Trevose Roads showing change in roof. Picture was taken in 1905

David Lloyd, a native of Wales, born in 1656, a member of the Assembly from Chester and a lawyer by profession, was the leader of the Popular Party. It is said of him that "he was a Democrat born 100 years too soon." "His appreciation of the natural rights of the people was so great that the vested rights of those in authority seemed to him little better than vested wrongs." Selecting some likeminded citizens, he held up the keeper of the King's warehouse and seized, by force of arms, the goods unjustly held, at the same time insulting the King's seal, when it was brought out to show authority, by saying "do you think to scare me by a big box and a little baby?"

Word of the affair had reached England before Penn sailed, he carried a reply to it with him when he landed.

David Lloyd's attack on the King's warehouse was very embarrassing to William Penn. The reason given for putting Pennsylvania under the rule of Governor Fletcher of New York was that he had a military force for protection, which Penn had refused to maintain. David had used arms. Penn turned to Joseph Growden, an Active Member of the Provincial

Council, Member of the Privy Council for Bucks County since 1687, one of the most important men in the colony at that time. He was also father-in-law of the offender. April 15th, 1700 "Joseph Growden appointed to acquaint David Lloyd that he was suspended from sitting as a representative at this board 'til he had his trial and were cleared or convicted." The 16th of May 1700, "Both council and assembly told by the Proprietor of the present constitution and members of both bodies in grand committee to settle it."

The 24th of May 1700 "Joseph Growden presented draft of charter." From the Colonial Records, one can read of the proceedings, the alterations that were made, it was not adopted until October 28th, 1701. It is called the Charter of Privileges, and was the constitution of Pennsylvania until 1776. "*The Charter of Privileges being distinctly read in Assembly, and the Whole and every Part thereof being approved of and agreed to by us we do thoughtfully receive the same from our Proprietary and Governor at Philadelphia, this Twenty-eighth Day of October One Thousand Seven Hundred and One. Signed on Behalf, and by Order of the Assembly,*" *per Joseph Growden, Speaker.*

David and Grace Lloyd had lost their only child, a little tot, by a tragic happening. A young girl, Jane Fenn, living in London, had a vision of people she was to meet in America. She suffered many hardships in finding them as she did not know their name. She recognized the Lloyds and became as a daughter to them. Their home in Chester was happy, with young nieces and nephews frequent guests.

David Lloyd became conservative with age. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Province. He was among those who prepared and signed the memorial concerning William Penn.

Lawrence Growden the youngest child of the Growdens, named after his grandfather, Lawrence, inherited his grandfather's estates in Pennsylvania. He married Sarah ..... and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Grace. Lawrence was Recorder of Bucks County, an office requiring great ability in the adjustment of claims of early patentees. Manager of Durham Furnace, second iron works to be started in America, and one of its promoters, he was a man of much ability who succeeded his father in public spirited affairs, having inherited the full purchase of land from William Penn by the will of his grandfather. Member of Assembly, and Speaker in 1739, Commissioner with Benjamin Eastman and Richard Peters to lay the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

His daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Nicholson of Trevose, England to whom he left all his estates in England. His daughter Grace married Joseph Galloway, and received all his estates in Pennsylvania which included Trevose, where they made their home.

Joseph Galloway, son of Peter Galloway, born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, about 1730, was of Irish descent. He came to Philadelphia when young, practiced law, and became a man of prominence in Public Life. He was Member and Speaker of the Assembly, Member of Congress, and active in all Colonial measures against the British Crown until 1776 when he abandoned the Whig cause, and joined the British Army at New York, and subsequently went to England where he died in 1803. They had one daughter, Betsy Galloway a beauty and "the toast" of the Revolutionary Regiments.

The Manor house of Bensalem was confiscated, but returned to Mrs. Galloway, being her property. Up to a few years ago the marks of the bullets, fired by the American soldiers, at Joseph Galloway as he fled, could be seen on the iron door of the "Fire Proof" building. The writer was told that unfortunately a small slit, to let in air, was in the wall of the Fire Proof and some hunter's bullet, entering it, by mistake, the old dry papers caught fire and burnt up. The result was that many a search for old Bucks Co. documents had to be abandoned.

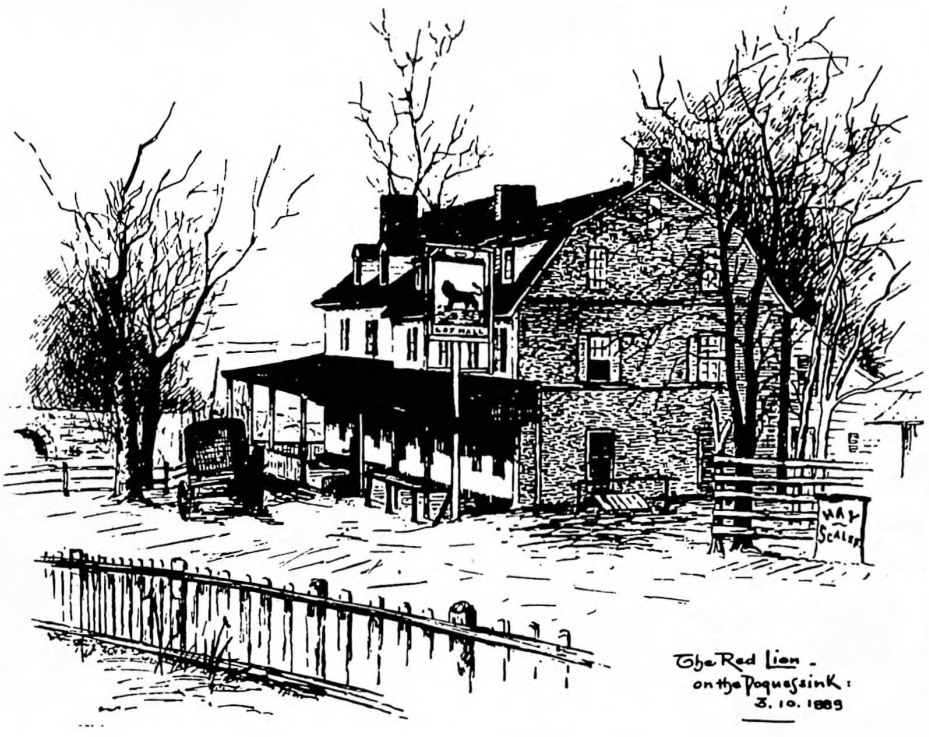
Joseph Growden's son, Joseph inherited the old swamp mill of the Manor of Richland. He had a home in Philadelphia described as "A dignified two story large house with a rural court yard in front." "now in the rear of some two or three small houses since put up in South Street." He was the first person of note to be inoculated for Smallpox. The fear of inoculation became a greater terror than the disease. The Gazette. 1731, "The practice of inoculation for the small-pox begins to grow among us. J. Growden, Esq. the first patient of note that led the way, is now upon the recovery."

Descendants of Joseph Growden Sr. lived in his house for many years. Julianna Wood tells in her "Family Sketches" of making a visit to see the house and notes the many changes. The principal change was in raising the roof to make a low third story. The stone walls had been covered by plaster and the inside wood work had been altered, corner cupboards removed and other changes. The author has seen the marks of the bullets on the iron doors of the "fire proof," then used for a carriage house. A cousin was at the house when some workmen were digging on the property. They unearthed a box, or boxes, of what proved to be the valuable family china, no doubt hidden from Revolutionary soldiers, which was in due time sent to England.

Joseph Galloway was, like David Lloyd, ahead of his time. David wanted "free trade" and Joseph wanted "Union Now." He was not so much a Tory, a study of him tells us he wanted the Colonist to join with England and work together.

Galloway's home was Trevose but he had a house in what is now Fairmount Park, at Ormiston that he used as a stopping place, going to and from the city.

(Continued on page 27)



From a drawing by Elizabeth Moore Hallowell, a student of Howard Pyle. She was first wife of the author, Charles Francis Saunders

THE RED LION ON THE POQUESSINK

From "Inns and Outs" being the record of a trip taken by a walking club, written by Charles Francis Saunders in 1888; with acknowledgments to Mrs. C. F. Saunders of California and Fredrick B. Tolles, Librarian of the Swarthmore Historical Library, Swarthmore, Pa.

OF THE OLD highways leading out of Philadelphia, one of the oldest is said to be the Bristol Road, which was in existence in sixteen hundred and seventy odd, when it was called the King's Path.

It is the road that William Penn used in journeying between his manor at Pennsbury and the city which he founded. In the days when Philadelphia was the capitol of the nation, distinguished people travelled this thoroughfare and stopped for refreshment at the sign of the "Red Lion" which has stood since 1750, on the eastern bank of the little Poquessink Creek near Torresdale. The city was then twelve miles away—but it has since grown up to the very door of the Inn, and to-day a lamp post stands on the other bank of the Poquessink to remind us that when we pass beneath it, we are within the city limits.

The tavern was very well known in the pre-railway days and if its walls could speak what tales of the olden times could they not tell! Many a lady in great beaver bonnet, check apron and clocked stockings has been helped from her pillion to rest herself in the parlor of the "Red Lion" while her lord refreshes his inner man with rumtoddy at the bar thereby.

No doubt the Father of his Country has slept beneath this roof, and who knows but President Hancock put up his horse on his way to the First Congress, in his scarlet coat and cocked hat with its black cockade.

At any rate it is a matter of record that the "Red Lion's" mirrors more than once reflected the queue and ruffles of Mr. John Adams, and that his illustrious kinsman Mr. Samuel Adams and Mr. James Bowdoin, Senior, the worshipful Governor of Massachusetts, have talked the talk of Revolutionists, within its portals. There were stormy times at the "Red Lion" in the days when King George and his unruly subjects were at loggerheads, and between one side and the other, mine host must have grown poorer and poorer every day.

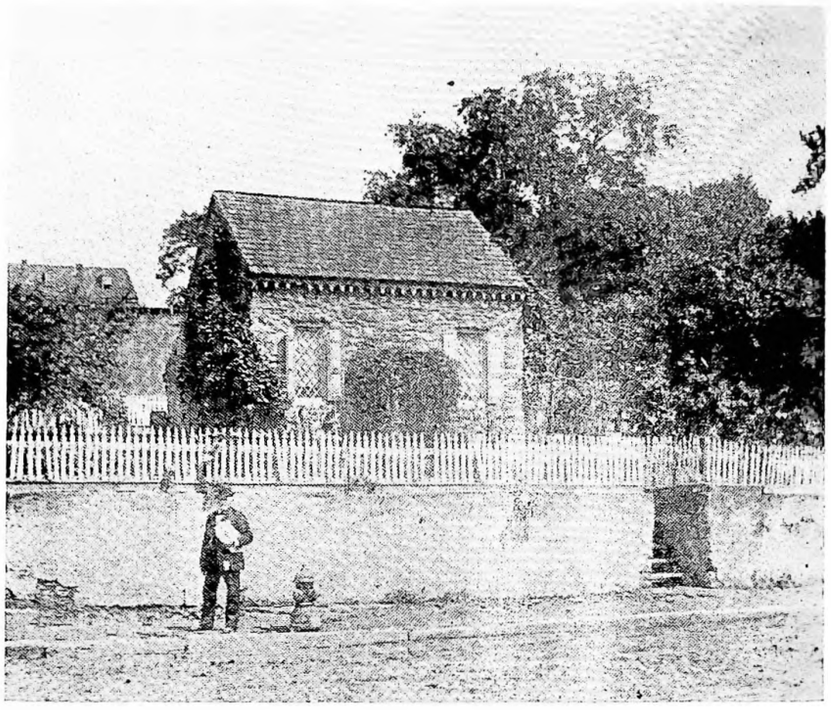
This morning, a company of hungry patriots would march up to the door and demanding breakfast when there was not enough food in the house for five—tomorrow the red coats would be along with the same request and disposed to enforce it at the point of the bayonet. It was at the "Red Lion," contemporary diarists tell us, that the men of Bensalem came to learn the military exercise when the news of Bunker Hill had stirred them to rebellion and they unhitched their horses from the ploughs to ride to battle on. Their descendants, in the present piping times of peace, weigh hay at the same place, with never a thought for

(*Continued on page 25*)

THE FALLS OF THE SCHUYLKILL

An Old Village and its Associations with the History of the University of Pennsylvania

By Charles K. Mills, M.D.*



THE PORTER'S LODGE
Occupied until 1861 by Henry Hess, great grandfather of Mrs. Paul Tiers, a member of our society. Her grandfather attended Joseph Neef's school nearby. Neef introduced the Pesalozzian, or object teaching, method of education into this country

THE Falls of Schuylkill, which the northward extension of the city has now partly obliterated as a separate village entity, had fifty years ago most of the appearances and attributes of a pleasant rural town. Situated mainly between the fourth and fifth milestones on the old Ridge Road, and by the river between three and four miles from Fairmount Dam, its beautiful location made it famous as a place of recreation and residence, even in colonial, revolutionary and post-revolutionary times. It had its picturesque taverns; its houses, whose history and traditions reach back to the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century; its fisheries and fishermen of note. Surrounding it, and even partly within its limits, it had its families and estates whose names are well known in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania history. Its name was derived from the falls or rapids which, before the building of Fairmount Dam, presented a picturesque spectacle of water dashing and tumbling amid rocks which spread from shore to shore.

The village has had its historians, who have shown that in peace and war, in sport and in business enterprise, in all that appeals to the local historian, it had its charms, its values and its right to be remembered. It is probably not so well known, however, that this at one time quaint old village and its environment had many interesting associations with the history of the University of Pennsylvania. It is of these associations that the present contribution is designed to speak.

William Smith and His Country Residence

William Smith, the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, lived for many years in a house situated on a bluff or hill which bordered the Falls Creek and the Ridge Road, south of Indian Queen Lane. This spot, known as Smith's Hill, commanded a beautiful view of the Schuylkill both to the south and to the north. The mansion, according to the only record I have been able to find, was first occupied by Dr. Smith in 1773. He lived for some years at Chestertown, Maryland, but probably always retained ownership in this estate, as he returned in 1789 to the Falls, where he continued to reside until 1803.

I had an acquaintance with all that was left of the old Smith estate fifty years ago, and some knowledge of Dr. Smith's descendants, who then lived on it. The portion of the estate on which Dr. Smith's mansion stood was next to the grounds of the Forest schoolhouse, which was situated on part of the same hill on what was once the Carson property, which will be referred to later.

Three buildings used as residences and a tomb or

* Note: In the spring of 1912 Dr. Mills and Dr. Geo. E. Nitzsche together visited most of the historic landmarks of the Falls and Roxboro. In the Fall of 1912 Dr. Mills submitted this material to Dr. Nitzsche for publication in "Old Penn," then the official weekly of the Univ. of Penna., of which he was the editor. He now submits it to the editor of the Germantowne Crier in the hope that it will have a greater number of interested readers. Dr. Mills graduated from the Medical School in 1869 and after a long and distinguished career as a Professor, he died on March 31, 1931.

mausoleum were then standing. Two of these buildings still remain, although greatly changed. The mansion, an L-shaped house, the main arm facing to the west, was situated on the summit of the hill It was substantially built, with a fine porch on its western face, terraces, and a lawn extending towards the bluff. The grounds were entered from Indian Queen Lane by a drive which passed the barn.

The two other large buildings were often spoken of as the octagon and the hexagon. The former, situated some hundred yards to the south and west of the mansion, was the building in which Joseph Neef, who introduced the Pestalozzian or object-teaching method of education into this country, held his classes, at least when they were not out of doors.

The remaining building, sometimes spoken of as the hexagon, was situated on the brow of the hill which overlooked Queen Lane, and in this building Horace W. Smith lived for many years.

The mausoleum was built by Dr. Smith in 1801 with the intention of making of it a family burial vault. It is probable that the builder's intentions regarding the mausoleum were not fully carried out, as he and other members of his family were buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, or perhaps were transferred to this cemetery.

Bearing upon this subject of the mausoleum the following interesting letter from Charles V. Hagner was pasted on the flyleaf of a copy of Mr. Hagner's History of the Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, etc., now in the possession of Mr. James S. Swartz. This book had been presented by Mr. Hagner to Horace Wemyss Smith, great-grandson of the Provost.

"Dear Sir:—Received your note, but am unable to answer any of your questions. I have seen Dr. Smith frequently, but my more distinct recollection of him was on the occasion of the erection of the vault, when I saw him supervising the workmen. I know nothing about his funeral, but I helped to carry and deposit in the vault the remains of your grandfather, Wm. Moore Smith. I will call on you shortly, when we can compare notes.

"Yours,
"CHAS. V. HAGNER.

"HORACE W. SMITH, Esq.,
"Falls."

Richard Penn Smith, the grandson of the first Provost, a dramatist and friend of Forrest, for whom he wrote some plays, lived with his family in the old mansion for many years.

Horace W. Smith, whom many of the old residents of the Falls will remember, was able but somewhat erratic. He compiled a large work in two volumes, comprising the history of the life and the correspondence of his great-grandfather, and another work of some historical merit, called "Andreana." It related to Major André. He wrote other books, one or two of which are said to have gotten him into some personal trouble. A few stories were always current in the neighborhood about him.

Two other sons of Richard Penn Smith, the dramatist, were Richard Penn Smith, Jr., and William Moore Smith, both of whom distinguished themselves during the Civil War. The first became colonel of the famous Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the California Regiment, and the second went to the front with Rush's Lancers and was afterwards transferred to his brother's regiment as a commissioned officer. He is still living, I believe, bearing marks of a severe wound received in one of the battles of the great war.

During the occupancy of the district extending from the Falls of Schuylkill towards Germantown by Washington's army in August, 1777, the Smith mansion was used as the headquarters of General Stephens, of Virginia.

Some of the functions of the United States Government were once administered in the Smith mansion, a fact noted by Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, in his "Washington in Germantown." During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1793, General Knox, secretary of war, and Oliver Wolcott, Jr., auditor of the treasury, secured the Smith house, where temporary offices of these departments were opened, in which the public business was attended to as well as possible under the circumstances.

Another story sometimes told has been related in Horace W. Smith's Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Wm. Smith, D.D. According to this story the announcement of the death of Franklin was brought by a messenger to a dinner party, consisting of Thomas McKean, Henry Hill, Thomas Willing, David Rittenhouse and Dr. Smith, who were dining with Governor Mifflin at the Falls of Schuylkill. A fierce thunder storm happened to be raging at the time. Impressed by the event and the circumstances under which they heard it, Smith wrote at the table this impromptu:

"Cease! cease, ye clouds, your elemental strife!
Why rage ye thus, as if to threaten life?
Seek, seek no more to shake our souls with dread;
What busy mortal told you 'Franklin's dead'?
What, though he yields at Jove's imperious nod,
With Rittenhouse he left his magic rod!"

Some of the land speculations of William Smith were not only in distant parts of Pennsylvania and in other states, but were in the vicinity of the Falls. At one time, according to records which I have seen, he had a life interest in some property belonging to the Robeson family. A portion of the acreage on the west side of the Schuylkill, which afterwards came into the ownership of William Simpson, and still later of Fairmount Park, was bought by William Smith, and later held by Judge Charles Smith.

One of the portraits of Provost Smith, that by Stuart, the original being in the family of the late

Dr. John H. Brinton, is said to represent Dr. Smith looking down upon the Falls' rapids from his residence on the hill.

Introduction of the Pestalozzian System of Education into America by Joseph Neef at the Falls of Schuylkill

Besides being the country home of the great divine and educator and first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, William Smith, the old village of the Falls of Schuylkill has an especial reason for attracting the attention and interest of the friends of education, for it was here, in one of the group of buildings on the Smith estate to which reference has just been made, that the Pestalozzian methods of education were introduced into this country. Hagner, in his History of the Falls of Schuylkill, briefly refers to this fact and tells his readers of his own acquaintanceship with Joseph Neef, the Pestalozzian pioneer. The building in which Neef taught, or at least gathered his school from time to time—for much of his teaching was done in the open air—was the one known as the octagon, at times spoken of as "Smith's Folly," because of its peculiar shape.

Books were to play a minor or secondary part in the method of Neef, as in that of Pestalozzi. He defines education as nothing else than the gradual unfolding of the faculties and powers of man, and shows how this unfolding or development must begin in a scientific system of education, first, by training the powers of observation and then learning to reason directly on this observation.

I have carefully read the book of Joseph Neef and find in it much that is instructive and interesting, even after more than one hundred years, and after so much has been developed on the Pestalozzian basis, and so much has been written and promulgated regarding Pestalozzi and pedagogy. His book is divided into sixteen chapters, with an introduction and conclusion. In these chapters he discusses all those subjects which are fundamental in education—speech or speaking, numbers, geometry, drawing, writing and reading, grammar, ethics or morals, natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, exercise or gymnastics, languages, music, poetry, geography and toxicology. The book is written in a conversational style, or in that of a verbal teacher, the reader being frequently personally addressed. A vein of quaint humor and gentle irony runs through its pages. Sometimes, indeed, this irony becomes a little biting when discussing and criticising the methods of teaching then commonly in use.

Mr. Hagner, in his History of the Falls of Schuylkill, speaks of Neef as follows: "I was often in his school during school hours and at other times; I never saw a book there, and I believe there was no such thing as a book about his school; slates, blackboards and other contrivances were all I ever saw there. The extent to which whole classes of these boys would carry out mental arithmetic and solve mathematical problems, without slate and pencil, was truly wonderful and astonishing."

When Neef left the Falls of Schuylkill after a few years, he moved to the West. The only information I have been able to obtain regarding him is through a letter, a copy of which was furnished to me by Miss Mary Hagner, of Roxborough, Philadelphia. This letter was written by Miss Ann Hagner to her brother, George F. Hagner, in 1840. In it are given some facts regarding Neef's family, and also a statement that he lived near Louisville, Kentucky. An interesting incident mentioned in the letter is that Neef had built himself a house which, on the day he and his family were to move in, was blown down.

Governor Thomas Mifflin and the Mifflin Mansion and Estate

The name of Thomas Mifflin is associated with the history of the University of Pennsylvania and with that of the Falls of Schuylkill. Mifflin, who was born in Philadelphia in 1744, was a graduate of the University of the Class of 1760, receiving at this time the degree of A.B., and later from his alma mater that of A.M. As first governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution he became ex-officio president of the University Board of Trustees, as have been the governors of Pennsylvania down to the present time. Mifflin resided at the Falls of Schuylkill during a period which it is difficult to fix with accuracy, but undoubtedly during the later years of the Revolution and down to shortly before his death in 1800.

Mifflin early represented Philadelphia in the Provincial Council. He was a member of the Continental Congress. He joined Washington's army at the siege of Boston some time after the Battle of Bunker Hill, acting with bravery in a minor engagement. Later he was made quartermaster-general. He was charged with having acted against Washington but no clear proof of this accusation was produced. He was much given to political speaking, was ardent and impulsive, a brave man and sincere patriot, who always had a large public following. He was a member of the general Constitutional Convention, and also president of the convention which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania. He was the first governor of Pennsylvania after the adoption of the constitution, having been elected to this position in 1790. After he retired in 1799, by expiration of his term of office, from his position as governor, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He died in 1800 at the age of 56, while in attendance upon the legislature at Lancaster.

In his declining years Mifflin became embarrassed financially. He seems, like Provost Smith and many other well-known men of post-revolutionary and earlier times, to have been more or less engaged in land speculation. At one time he held a portion of the old Wheeler-Garrett estate on the west side of the Schuylkill.

The Mifflin house, standing almost in the centre of the Falls of Schuylkill regarded from north to south on the brow of a hill which gently sloped to the Ridge road and the river, was until its demolition in 1893, a place of interest to the people of the Falls, and especially to the young and those of an imaginative or historical turn. Curious stories were current about this mansion. Like many other old houses it was said to be haunted; also to have double floors and doors which would not stay closed. When the mansion was torn down a hidden room was found between the first and second stories, and double partitions of such width as to allow of a passageway between the stories. On three sides of the hidden room were movable panels by way of which one could creep into the passage between the outer and the inner walls, which was about three feet wide communicating with the thick double walls of the first and second floors. It was said that one might leave this room through one of the panels, descend to the first floor through the wide partitions, and thence to the cellar, where a subterranean passage led to the stables and beyond for several hundred rods, ending in the rocky hollow at the foot of the hill.

One Jacob Hiltzheimer, a German who attained prominence in the colony, was a close friend of General Mifflin. He kept a diary from 1765 to 1798, which has been edited and published by his great-grandson Jacob Cox Parsons, with the exception of the records of a couple of years which were lost. In this diary, which contains frequent references to local events and notables of the time, he mentions numerous visits made by him to General Mifflin at the Falls of Schuylkill, with whom he frequently dined, sometimes in company with well known worthies of that period, as with Dr. William Smith, Robert Morris, Richard Peters, Tench Francis and Mifflin's brother, George. He seems to have been on intimate terms with Mifflin, with whom he was probably in accord in politics.

As I recall the Mifflin mansion, it was a dignified and rather imposing building in the colonial style, which stood at the brow of the hill just above what is now called Midvale avenue, then known as Dutch Hollow. It was even then surrounded by fine trees, conspicuous among which were elms, oaks and a great horse chestnut. The porter's lodge had been left standing close to the "Ridge" opposite the Fountain Park tavern after the process of curtailment of the estate and making of streets had somewhat advanced in the village. At one time this lodge and the ground around it belonged to a Mr. Jonas Everhardt, a Frenchman who was a textile designer and a man of artistic temperament. He made a beautiful garden around the house with rock-work, cascades and various forms of ornamentation, much after the fashion of some French gardens.

After the death of Mifflin and before the earliest period which I recall, the mansion and estate had

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TIME AND A BEGINNING

By LeRoy Smith, Jr.

Earth will not drift the sky-blanched sister of the moon,
Nor lie a sudden cinder on the sun's white grate,
Till we, within the terms we know, have achieved perfection
And wake beyond the four dimensions of the dust;
For doomsday is our day of earthly grace, the knot
Whence time hangs down the ages, the ultimate plateau,
Flawless and sterile in an unformed genesis:
We wake unchallenged and disturb the eternal voids.

THE BIRTH OF MAN

The leaves were gossiping as usual,
Smiling and Blinking above the fallen petals;
In the eternal June-and-September sun;
There was no birth, nor was there any death
(For this was Eden, the perpetual);
Nor any shaking of the enamelled metals
Plating a sky between ourselves and the One
Whose voice we felt because ourselves his breath;

We heard no voice, yet went in disgrace, as in
Obedience to a word full-armed as law;
Went from the sun-aisled woodlands to begin
Our delving penance in the waste, the sin
Of manhood salt as sweat upon our raw,
Cowed Egos, the Challenged voice, like strength, within.

LeRoy Smith Jr., who lives in Germantown is gaining distinction in three widely different fields: business, science and literature. He taught English and Public speaking for ten years at the University of Pennsylvania, spent five years writing headlines for two Philadelphia newspapers, and did extensive editing of medical text.

His first book of verse, *The Fourth King* (Macmillan, 1953), was the only new book of serious American verse to appear on the *New York Times* list of the best books of that year. Literary critics gave his second volumn *A Character Invented* (Macmillan 1954), even higher praise than they gave the first, and his new book *The Opulent Citizen* (Macmillan 1957), from which the above poem was taken, has already been described in the Philadelphia *Forum Magazine* as the work of a writer of "unmistakably fine ability." Mr. Smith has also had five scientific articles printed in *American Practitioner*, a leading medical journal, during the past years. Mr. Smith offers a program in efficient executive and professional communication.

BUSTLES AND BOWS

A Whimsical Use of History

By Geane Geddes Smith

AN HISTORICAL museum usually is a stationary thing. It grows in size by attracting visitors and donors through the enthusiasm of its ambassadors. Its fame and importance progress as the visitors and donors increase.

The Germantown Historical Society Museum is no exception to this rule—except in one department. The period costumes are becoming a widely traveled assortment of ancient finery.

Amateur theatrical groups, neighboring historical societies, the annual Vernon Fair and tour of historic houses, all call on the Germantown Museum to costume their period programs.

This is not a new development. In 1935, the late Mrs. Norman Mellor dressed up a "Decade of Fashions" for Germantown Friends School, and also during the '30's, produced the gowns for "Windows of Clinton Street."

Record of the first of the present 395 costumes (plus 422 accessories) is dated 1931.

Supplementing these authentic relics is a collection of Colonial copies. This group of 25 dresses is stored at the Morris House. They were made by Mrs. Mellor and a few helpers.

The collection has been growing since the '20's, when houses of historic interest first were opened to the public. The latest two gowns were finished by Mrs. R. Newton Brey, chairman of the museum's Period Costume Committee, who took over the responsibility when Mrs. Mellor's health could no longer support her enthusiasm.

In addition to keeping note of new arrivals—recording names and dates when available and researching periods with the aid of fashion books—the committee has the responsibility of deciding which treasures from the museum library of fashions can stand the wear and tear of human association and which may only be looked at through a glass case.

None of the finest gowns are permitted to leave the building, and the finer of even sturdy items are lent for display on mannequins only. But there still is quite a variety of yesterday's glamor with which to put on a good show.

In June, the committee staged its biggest event. The Colonial Historical Society invited the Germantown society to a "Soiree" in the Powel House at 244 South 3rd Street. The Colonial costumes (Morris House collection) were to provide entertainment.

Germantown arrived, in the rain, 38 strong—28 in costume. Mayor Samuel Powel, in the person of the president of the Colonial society, and his wife received in costume.

The garden party was moved indoors to a music room, small for the assembly but charming. There was plenty of room for exits and entrances and the "receiving line" made up of Mayor and Mrs. Powel, their niece, Miss Anne Willing, Anne's mother, Mrs. Thomas Willing, her cousin, Miss Sally Wister, and Anne's fiancé, William Bingham.

Music was furnished by the Misses Rachel and Elizabeth Peale, daughters of the illustrious artist, Charles Wilson Peale.

With a few facts from history, and genealogical information researched, your reporter contrived the following script, narrated by Mrs. John Oldmixon, who settled in Federal Philadelphia after a singing and speaking career from Charleston to Boston.

Narrative

Great events are stepping stones in the capricious river of time that flows through the present from then —to—then. But a whiff of perfume, an echo, or a scrap of silk in a bustle can turn the tide of time in an instant.

It would be an ambitious piece of staging to recreate the stepping stones that appeared on the scene in 1787. That was a momentous year.

It was the year that the Confederation Congress, already moribund, took its own life to make way for the virile, brilliant and then radical Constitution of the United States.

It was the year—just before its death—that this old Congress created a masterpiece: the Northwest Ordinance, providing for government of the great colonial lands west of the mountains all the way to the Mississippi River.

It was the year that Benjamin Franklin glanced at a carved chairback and prophesied his beloved country's future: "Gentlemen, I see a rising, not a setting sun."

On such a night as this, in talk-filled rooms, many of our men would be drawing up blueprints for building a nation out of a group of rebellious states and the conflicting interests of the power-holders who led the struggle, and the power-grasping multitudes who had helped in the fight for freedom.

If they weren't actually among those 55 most distinguished men ever gathered on this continent who drew up the Constitution, they were undoubtedly so concerned that they spent every moment free from sagging businesses discussing progress at Congress Hall.

But on such a night as this many men, as well as women, would welcome the chance to relax in a candle-

lit music room, walled off from the problems that were pressing—but that would wait to be solved another day.

Our look back will be not to the problems and glory of the past but to the incidental interval between great deeds. Nothing is more significantly trivial than women's fashions. They indicate the date as clearly as a calendar. The calendar we can't change, the dress is easy. We have the costumes. We have the setting. And now—the characters.

First of all, I want to thank Mayor Samuel Powel and Mrs. Powel for their kindness in inviting us all here this June evening to share their home and the pleasure of their young people's society.

I'm sure everyone joins in wishing happiness to the bride-to-be, Miss Anne Willing, Betsy Powel's niece, who will be married to Mr. William Bingham sometime in the future.

Also receiving with the Powels this evening is Mrs. Powel's sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Willing, the bride-to-be's mother; and a cousin, Miss Sally Wister, who has come in from "Grumblethorpe," her father's home in Germantown.

Several other country neighbors are with us. Mary Anna Haines, Reuben Haines' widow, from that delightful Germantown estate "Wyck," is here with Mrs. Joseph Richardson—Mary Allen Richardson looks as pretty as one of her husband's designs for a creamer.

And there is my dear friend, Elizabeth Armat Waln, who made the trip from "Fairhill" over the Great Road from Germantown by herself with only the coachman. Everyone must know that her husband, Richard—the shipping merchant we're all so proud to know—is off in the China seas. He expects to bring back some fabulous silks and ivories. And porcelains. Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris can tell us more about that, no doubt. Mr. Morris has ordered a complete set of Chinese porcelain. I wonder if the Morris crest will appear on this service?

Richard Waln is certain to bring back surprises, too. Maybe a bit of cochineal to aid the complexion? I'm told its quite a harmless cosmetic. On the last trip, he found Mrs. Waln the lovely little shawl she is wearing. I'm sure she won't mind if you want to examine the embroidery a little more closely. It's unbelievably delicate.

Or, if you want, you may look at the handwork on my coat. This was an extravagant gift from the Walns, which I've found very effective in public appearances. It is said to have belonged to a Chinese princess in the 16th Century.

Mrs. Elliston Perot has her house guests with her: the Misses Peggy and Polly Chew from "Cliveden," 'way out in Germantown—and as beautiful a home as you will find anywhere, here or on the Continent.

Mr. Perot, I hear, is visiting relatives in Bermuda. I also hear that he will be bringing back cargo of interest to the gentlemen present—some especially fine rum.

Have you seen Deborah Norris Logan this evening? She's wearing the most entrancing new gown that looks like Paris itself, and she says it was made in Germantown! Dr. George Logan will be here a bit later; he's attending a library board meeting at the Philosophical Society. Perhaps we'll see more of them tomorrow. The Logans are not traveling out to "Stenton" tonight. They're stopping at the "Indian Queen" for the weekend. Be sure to notice the Chinese embroidery on Deborah's bodice—Richard Waln brought this treasure to his cousin on the last trip, too. He has quite a flair for fashion, it seems.

Who is that with Mrs. Robert Wharton? It was so nice of Mrs. Wharton to come in from Walnut Grove, even though Mr. Wharton is tied up in one of those many meetings. And she has brought Sarah Fischer, Joshua Fischer's widow, her cousin. The Fischers have recently moved out to Germantown. They're planning a new home there. The Fischers are visiting their Wharton cousins while a temporary cottage is made more comfortable.

We are very much honored by the presence of Bishop White, our spiritual guide from Christ Church, and Mrs. White.

Perhaps the Bishop will tell us how his new Episcopal Academy is coming along across the street. He has just brought in a young Mr. Noah Webster to teach our young men the rudiments of being gentlemen. We'll get Mr. Webster's description from Mrs. White.

Bishop White's sister has arrived. We hope her husband, Robert Morris will turn up later. He can tell us the very latest news of President Washington and the proceedings in Congress Hall.

Another Mrs. Morris is here, too—Mrs. Luke Wistar Morris. Mr. Morris is attending a meeting at the London Coffee Shop. John Penn's in from "Landsdowne" for the same meeting, we hear.

Many of our illustrious friends, who might under ordinary circumstances have been able to spare a short time for this lovely party, are too pressed by affairs of state to even take time for dinner at home.

President Washington, they say, scarcely sees his family these days. Benjamin Franklin has been so strained that he has taken to his bed. Dr. Philip Syng Physick is with him now, but Mrs. Physick has come over from their 4th Street home. She tells us that Dr. Franklin will be back with the Convention in a few days, but he'll have to take things a bit more slowly.

Dr. Benjamin Rush is most busy at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He has an especially interesting patient who promises to provide medical information that will benefit us and our children. Mrs. Rush says he hasn't discussed the illness, but he is terribly excited about it.

Francis Hopkinson, our noted friend whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence, is here for a while, at least. Let us hope he doesn't get a call to some problem before the music is finished. Mrs.

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The Falls of Schuylkill

(Continued from page 17)

been owned for a time by Algernon Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for another period by Andrew McMackin, a journalist and well-known citizen. Roberts had given to it the name of Fountain Park, which name was commemorated in one of the old hotels at the Falls, which stands at a point which at one time was opposite the northern portion of the Mifflin property. Deer were kept in the park which surrounded the Mifflin mansion as late as 1855.

The Mifflin property after its possession by McMackin had several owners, the last of these before it came into the market being Hildebrandt and Stein. After the death of Mr. Hildebrandt which took place suddenly, Stein continued in possession of the property. Vaults for a brewery were built on the side of the hill facing Midvale, whose name of "Dutch Hollow" may, I think, have been acquired through the brewery. For a long time the Mifflin house was used as a quiet, well-conducted resort, where Germans and others gathered for a friendly time.

The Hagner Family

One of the most notable families in the history of the Falls of Schuylkill was that of Hagner. This family has also figured considerably in the history of the country at large. The founder of the family in America was Frederick Hagner, who came to this country from Manheim, Germany, in 1745. Philip Hagner, one of the sons of Frederick, lived at the Falls of Schuylkill, having bought a mill on the Falls creek on the west side of the Ridge Road, in other words just where the road crossed the stream. Before Philip Hagner came into possession of this mill it had been a paper mill, and as stated by his son in his history of the Falls of Schuylkill, it was one of the oldest in this country. Later Philip Hagner built another mill a few hundred yards further up the creek on the site of an old grist mill. This mill passed into the hands of his son, Charles Valerius Hagner in 1817, who continued to run it until he moved to Manayunk, near Flat Rock Dam, in 1820. Both Frederick and Philip Hagner served in the Revolutionary Army as commissioned officers.

The descendants of Frederick and Philip Hagner have largely scattered to various parts of the country and not a few of them have been men of prominence, general officers in the army, judges and well-known members of the medical and legal professions being among the number.

Two of the sons of Philip Hagner received their education in whole or in part at the University of Pennsylvania. The name of George Hagner is found in the graduating class of the College of 1808, at which time he received the degree of A.B. Charles Valerius Hagner entered the University in 1809 but did not graduate, going into business as a clerk in a mercantile house, and afterwards being employed by his father at the Falls of Schuylkill. On the death of his father he took charge of the mill himself.

Charles Valerius Hagner was born January 13, 1796, and died in 1877. I met him in his later years when he was still mentally vigorous, about 1872 or '73, and obtained from him many interesting reminiscences of the Falls and its people. In 1869 he published a book entitled "Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, Schuylkill and Lehigh Navigation Companies, Fairmount Water Works, etc." This book contains many interesting data regarding the localities and the industrial organizations described. Mr. Hagner served in the state fencibles in the war of 1812, this company about the time of the Battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington being stationed at Wilmington to protect the Dupont powder mills.

Mr. Hagner held various positions, as those of director and controller of public schools, magistrate, and appraiser of customs. He took a leading part in public affairs, in politics being a democrat. He was a member of city councils. He was the first to grind drugs by machinery, and also he and his father were the first to use power looms in the State of Pennsylvania. His father who was a friend of Jefferson, introduced machinery at the Falls of Schuylkill, for the spinning of cotton wick, an important industry at that time.

The Hagners while at the Falls of Schuylkill lived in an old house built in colonial style, which still remains within the manufacturing plant of John and James Dobson and has been used for many years as an office. It was situated a short distance south of the Carson property, not far from Falls creek, near the second mill owned and built by Philip Hagner. The house was not built by Philip Hagner, but was purchased by him from a former owner.

Joseph Carson, M.D.

Among the names closely identified with the history of the Falls of Schuylkill is that of Dr. Joseph Carson, who was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1850 to 1876. Dr. Carson was the father of Hampton L. Carson, Esq., late attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania and for years a professor in the law school of the University. The grandfather and father of Dr. Carson were merchants, the family being Scotch-Irish and the former having come to this country about 1735. For a long time the Carsons had a country residence adjoining on the south that of Provost William Smith and his descendants. The Carson house stood on what for many years has been spoken of most commonly as School Hill. The Forest public school has occupied this hill since 1851. The grounds around the school closely correspond to the original Carson place. The Carson house was a pleasant, commodious frame building,

partly surrounded by beautiful trees, with an old orchard in the background. It stood close to the edge of the bluff, overlooking the Falls creek. The somewhat precipitous hillside was covered with a profusion of magnificent trees—beech, oak, chestnut, tulip poplar, and other forest trees of ancient growth. I remember the building, which in my childhood was used for a time as an annex to the old yellow school house, this having become insufficient to accommodate the increasing tide of pupils.

I do not know exactly when the Carsons first made their country home at the Falls of Schuylkill, but it must have been very early in the last century and not improbably before 1800. In a little pamphlet of eight pages, which is preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is recorded the constitution and by-laws of the Falls of Schuylkill Sunday School Society, instituted June 20, 1817. It is not stated where this society met, but it was probably in the old school house which was built in 1813. A list of the members and officers of the society is given, and in this appear the names of Catharine Carson and Susan Carson, the former as treasurer of the organization. Members of the Hagner and Smith families are also found in the list.

Dr. Carson who was born in 1808, spent his summers or a portion of them during his boyhood and youth, at the Falls, the Carsons having also a city house. Mr. Joseph Johnson, now more than ninety years of age and the oldest resident of the neighborhood, has pleasant reminiscences of the Carsons, as of other old families at the Falls.

What especially identified the name of Dr. Carson with the Falls of Schuylkill besides the residence of his family in the locality, was the part which he played in both this village and in Manayunk during the epidemic of cholera in 1832. Dr. Carson graduated from the medical school of the University in 1830. After spending a year as resident physician in the hospital of the Philadelphia Almshouse he went as surgeon on a ship making a voyage to India, stopping among other places at Madras and Calcutta. While on this voyage he pursued his studies in materia medica and botany, and also turned his attention to the diseases of the Orient, one of the most important of which was cholera. He was abroad altogether about one year, returning to Philadelphia in August. 1832.

The epidemic of cholera was for a time quite virulent in Manayunk and had a number of victims at the Falls of Schuylkill. Physicians were called to aid the local doctors from the city and elsewhere, and soon after Dr. Carson's arrival at the Falls his assistance was asked for and was promptly and freely given.

Mr. Hagner in his History of the Falls speaks as follows regarding Dr. Carson: "On a certain Sunday, when the disease was at its height, there was a terrible panic prevailing throughout the village (Manayunk), and there was a great cry for physicians; those we had could not attend to all the cases, and I sent an express to the Falls for Dr. Joseph Carson, now a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. He had a day or two before returned from India, and I knew of his being at the Falls. I was standing in the street below Snyder's hotel, with a crowd around me all in a very excited state, when Dr. Carson drove up. He was immediately surrounded, every one anxious to get possession of him. The doctor of course was surprised at such a reception, and appealed to me to know what he should do. I replied, go to work as quickly as possible. I took him to the nearest house, and went around with him as fast as we could. There was little or nothing the matter with most of them, merely frightened, and they magnified every little pain or ache into cholera." Nevertheless, as history shows, the disease was present in force in the village, some forty to fifty deaths in all resulting, and many other persons having the affection in a non-fatal or mild form.

When I was a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1867–69, Dr. Joseph Carson was as has been indicated professor of materia medica and therapeutics. He was beloved and respected by everyone who sat under his teaching. Independently of the study of medicine, I had in him and he perhaps had in me a special interest because the old village where I was born had also been his country residence in early life. As he more than once told me when I was a student, my grandfather was his first cholera patient in this country, and unfortunately died, being the first also to die in his hands.

The Uhler Brothers

The name of the Uhler family has been associated with that of the University of Pennsylvania since George Uhler graduated first from the college department in 1812, and then from the medical department in 1815. He was a physician and druggist and had four sons all of whom were graduates of the University of Pennsylvania,—William Millward Uhler, who graduated from the college department in 1839, and who received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1855; Jonathan Knight Uhler, who graduated from the medical department in 1854, Algernon Sydney Uhler in 1863 and Henry Naglee Uhler in 1864.

During my boyhood and youth I knew the four Uhler brothers very well. Dr. William Millward Uhler was a scholar and scientist, a man of much ability and versatility. For a long time he was superintending chemist of the Powers and Weightman laboratory at the Falls of Schuylkill and lived on School House lane. He was of a kindly genial temperament and was much respected and admired by those of all classes with whom he was thrown in contact at the chemical works and in the neighborhood.

Dr. J. Knight Uhler practiced medicine at the

Falls of Schuylkill and over a wide district, with the village as its focus, for many years from a period shortly after his graduation until his death in 1878. He was a practitioner of unusual ability who had the confidence of the entire community. Dr. Wm. M. Uhler first suggested to me the idea of studying medicine when I was a student at the Central High School, and I afterwards took up this subject in the old-fashioned way with Dr. J. Knight Uhler as my preceptor. The latter lived for a number of years until his death in the Smith mansion. This mansion and the grounds around it were in excellent condition. I was frequently at the old Smith house during its occupancy by Dr. Uhler.

Dr. Algernon S. Uhler, after serving in the army during the war and in several hospitals towards its close, practiced medicine for a short time with his brother at the Falls and also at Lower Merion. He died at the comparatively early age of 37 years.

Dr. Henry N. Uhler also practiced at the Falls of Schuylkill and Manayunk having his residence at the latter place for a number of years. He like his brothers Knight and Algernon was a good practitioner and had a large following of patients and friends.

The Uhlers were always loyal to the University of Pennsylvania sending their pupils as I was sent, to its medical school.

Fairy Hill and Dr. William Pepper

Another estate just to the south of the old limits of the Falls of Schuylkill in the environs of the village had for students of the history of the University of Pennsylvania an interest which springs from the fact that it was for a long time the family residence of the Peppers. Beautiful in its location and in itself this property is included in what is now known as Central Laurel Hill. The mansion and estate were known as Fairy Hill. The former, previous to its occupancy by the Peppers, had been the residence of a branch of the Willing family. The house built in the colonial style stood on a bluff, which commanded on the one side a fine view of the Schuylkill both up and down the river, and on the other looked towards a veritable vale of Tempe in miniature, worthy of the pen of a classic poet. On an elevation at the apex of this little valley stood the beautiful church of St. James the Less, built in 1856. Through the valley coursed a limpid stream which emptied its waters at the south border of the Pepper estate into the Schuylkill. The Ridge road crossed this little valley which at this point was sometimes called Dove and Swan hollow from an old tavern located back from the turnpike on its east side. The entrance to the Pepper mansion was from the Ridge road by a long winding avenue lined with magnificent trees, three or four of which still remain, their position indicating the course of the avenue.

Fairy Hill was one of several well-known and unusually beautiful estates adorning the banks of the Schuylkill within the limits of the present Laurel Hills, North, Central and South. On the north, for many years surrounded by a woodland, was the family mansion of Joseph Sims, a merchant, about whose residence long lingered traditions of the wealth and hospitality of the owner. The estate was known as the Laurels. To the south of the Pepper estate was Harleigh, for many years occupied by the family of the distinguished jurist, William Rawle. From 1796 until his death in 1836, Mr. Rawle was one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

Although Mr. Rawle lived for some years on the beautiful estate of twenty-six acres which is now comprised in South Laurel Hill, the Rawle family estate which was known as Laurel Hill was about a half mile further south on the Schuylkill, the mansion of this estate being what is now known as the Randolph house in Fairmount Park. The name Laurel Hill given to the cemeteries was probably derived from the Sims estate called the Laurels, which included what is now known as North Laurel Hill. The beauty of the location of these estates is still recognizable, although many of their woodland charms have disappeared as the magnificent trees which were their most delightful ornament have been largely supplanted by the tombs and mausoleums of the noted and wealthy residents of Philadelphia and other parts of the country.

Crossing the Schuylkill and nearly opposite to the Pepper mansion was at one time the Old Ford, and close to it Garrigue's or Mendenhall's Ferry. The short road still passing from the Ridge road to the Schuylkill between Central and South Laurel Hill was the eastern approach to the ford.

Dr. William Pepper, the first of this name in the Philadelphia medical profession, a name which has now been transmitted through three generations of distinguished physicians, lived for some years like his father before him at Fairy Hill. The property was purchased by George Pepper in 1813 from Dr. Philip Sing Physick, the celebrated professor of surgery in the University. Here in his boyhood the son of the first Dr. William Pepper, the second Dr. William Pepper, professor and provost, spent a portion of his out of town life.

The first Dr. William Pepper was born in 1810 and died in 1864, when only 55 years of age. He was one of the most accomplished of Philadelphia physicians and held the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University from 1860 until 1864, a short time before his death. Fairy Hill was relinquished as a family suburban home for another beautiful residence at Chestnut Hill, which continued to be the country residence of Dr. Pepper until his death, and for a long time remained in possession of his family. The Fairy Hill estate was purchased by the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company in 1861, and unfortunately in the process of so called improvements the family mansion was soon after

torn down. The property was the last of the acquisitions of the Laurel Hill Company on the east side of the river.

Crossing the Ridge road to Nicetown lane, now known as Hunting Park avenue, on a slight eminence from which the ground sloped to the stream which coursed through the valley stood another fine old time mansion. This still remains although in a state of semi-ruin, and yet sufficiently well preserved to indicate that it was originally one of the best examples of colonial or post-revolutionary architecture in the neighborhood of our city. It was built of brick of mixed colors and it was terminated at each end with the hexagon, so much favored by our forbears, with a porch in front, and interesting doorways and windows. The property on which it stands was once owned by Tench Francis. The estate was known as May Pleasant. It was the country residence of Mr. Thomas Willing Hare in the early part of the last century. In 1816 Mr. Hare traded this property with Cadwalader Evans for an estate at Gwynedd, Pa., and Mr. Evans continued to reside here for many years, probably until about the time of his death in 1841. Later it somewhat frequently changed ownership or tenancy but for some years it was the residence of a Dr. Smith, who was, I believe, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and who had a large practice in the Falls and its neighborhood.

Bustles and Bows

(Continued from page 19)

Hopkinson confesses she spent some persuasion in getting him to take the evening off.

The charming Peale sisters are going to play for us: Rachael on the harp and Elizabeth on the flute. I'm afraid I don't see our famous artist, Charles Wilson Peale, in our midst, but Mrs. Peale is here with her daughters.

And here is Dr. Physick's daughter, Mrs. Edward Randolph. She's looking—in fact, everybody's looking—as if he were ready for the program! So let us bring on the music—before your narrator is apprehended as a common gossip and sentenced to the stocks.

GEANE GEDDES SMITH *is a native of Germantown. The names of her maternal grandfather and uncle, Joseph and George Butler, appear on the Civil War monument in Market Square.*

After graduating from Germantown High School, she played in musical comedies on Broadway and modeled in New York.

She has written children's stories and English text books for the John C. Winston Company and has helped nationally-known authors as a ghost writer.

For eight years, Geane Geddes was a city desk reporter for the old Philadelphia Evening Ledger *and one of the original editorial staff of two who started the* Germantown Courier.

Since her marriage to Manning Smith, Jr., she has been an editor of record publications for RCA Victor and editor of a national trade magazine.

The Manning Smiths now are engaged in the public relations business.

They are members of the Germantown Friends Meeting (Coulter Street).

NEW MEMBERS

The following new Members have joined the Historical Society since our last report. We are glad to welcome to Membership a number of Germantown business firms who have taken out Business Memberships.

The following Members have died since last issue of the CRIER:
MRS. ANDREW R. MCCOWN, April 20, 1957
MR. STEPHEN W. HARTWELL, May 1957
MRS. HARRISON S. MORRIS, June 21, 1957, Life Member
DR. RAYMOND S. LEOPOLD, June 30, 1957, Life Member
DR. CORNELIUS WEYGANDT, Life Member
DR. MARY T. MASON
MRS. J. LINDEN HEACOCK

A—DR. & MRS. FRANCIS H. ADLER

B—MR. RODMAN BARKER
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MR. & MRS. G. REX BULLEY
MISS MARY E. BUROUGHS
MISS RUTH M. BUROUGHS
MRS. JOHN T. BUTLER

C—MRS. DANIEL CADES
MR. GORDON C. CAMPBELL
MRS. C. REED CARY
MISS MARY P. CARTER
MR. RICHARD W. CAUFFMAN
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Political Beginnings of Germantown

(Continued from page 9)

sequently inducing the General State Authority to restore the Washington and Lafayette Headquarters; also the Charter Day bill, designating the 15th of March, annually, the day when King Charles II signed the Royal Charter creating Pennsylvania, naming it Pennsylvania's Birthday, or Pennsylvania Charter Day.

Presently he is Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, which has arranged by recent legislative enactment to accept the gifts of three historic properties adjacent to Philadelphia:

1. Graeme Park, with 42 acres, at Horsham, the gracious gift of Mr. and Mrs. Welsh Strawbridge.

2. Hope Lodge, with furnishings and 33 acres, at Whitemarsh, the gift of the Estate of Alice S. Degn, Deceased, one of the trustees being our own Mr. George A. Landell. Accompanying it toward maintenance will be the income from a trust fund of approximately $290,000.

3. The Highlands, with furnishings and 39 acres, at Ambler, the gracious gift of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas G. Roosevelt. This is a present gift, but not to take effect until the deaths of the donors.

More important, the Commission is making extensive plans for the exploitation and interpretation of the State's historical properties so that this Commonwealth, the most historic state in the Union, may be brought at least abreast of such Commonwealths as Massachusetts and Virginia in historic visitations.

Mr. Melvin has been President or Governor of many organizations, including the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Swedish Colonial Society, the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, etc. For further details, see Who's Who in America.

REFERENCES

Edward W. Hocker, Germantown, 1683–1933 (Germantown, 1933), is a fairly full account of the town's history.

Harry M. and Margaret B. Tinkcom, and Grant Miles Simon, Historic Germantown From The Founding To The Early Part Of The Nineteenth Century (The American Philosophical Society, 1955), supplies a briefer (26-page) summary of Germantown history.

William P. Holcomb, Pennsylvania Boroughs (in Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Fourth Series, IV. Baltimore, 1886), is a 51-page study which includes some study of the original borough in relation to the overall subject.

The text of the Penn charter for Germantown is printed in Pennsylvania Archives, first series I, 111–115. The two petitions to the Provincial Council, on March 5 and August 2, 1701, are noted in Colonial Records, II, 8 and 23 (1838 edition).

The pieces of legislation mentioned, especially the Act To provide for the Incorporation of Boroughs, of April 1, 1834, and the Act Regulating boroughs, of April 3, 1851, appear of course in Laws of Pennsylvania.

The Red Lion on the Poquessink

(Continued from page 13)

the horses whose life blood secured them their liberties.

But the old Lion remembers, and looks down from his post with an expression of sorrowful disgust, that Americans should be so dead to feelings of patriotism as to mark with a sordid hay scale the spot where the men of '76 hurled defiance at Tyranny. The discoverer of the "Red Lion" in modern times is charmed by the object, who first saw it, on New Years day 1888, as he walked by on the way to Bristol. His "sense of harmony" was at once appealed to and satisfied as he beheld the gambrel roof, the hospitable chimneys, the big old trees and the sign, and he made note of the place for "Inns and Outs."

One Sunday afternoon a month or two later he lured Plates hither with the Camera (the Botanist could not go) and as a result of that trip the "Red Lion" on the Poquessink will probably forever remain in the memories of Plates and the object, embalmed in mud, except where mixed with gum shoes, which were literally sucked off the feet of the unfortunate pedestrians who had to traverse the road that afternoon. Plates soon got tired of picking up his rubbers out of the mire only to have them pulled off again so he tied them on after a while with a bit of string and a rubber band which gave him rather a tasty appearance, and would have been imitated by the object had there been any material left after Plates got through.

The little lane which leads from the railroad station to the Bristol Pike was one mass of the same liquid—pure and unadulterated! The pike was not so fathomless as the little lane and after the "Red Lion" had sat for his picture, it was decided to set out for the Wheat Sheaf, a supposititious tavern, some five miles away, near Holmesburg—the name of which had been gleaned from that fertile field of information, Smith's Map of Philadelphia and Vicinity. So down the muddy pike they went past rich men's country seats overlooking the Delaware—past old gardens with box borders and painted cheese boxes capping their fence posts, past decaying manors of Colonial building but neglected now and down at the heel with ragged unkept grounds about them. Places made for ghost stories and wild November nights when driving storms bang the crazy old shutters and dash the dead leaves and sticks against the window panes.

*In the days before bicycles were plentiful and the horseless carriage either was not invented or owned by the very few, young people used to take long walks which generally occupied a whole day, visiting some historic spot or a wonder of nature. There was always a chaperone and several of the group would be brothers and sisters. If the finances of the members permitted a night at a well recommended summer hotel might bridge a two-day walk, but it was generally up early with a box lunch, and a stop for rest and refreshment at midday.

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Obituaries

The Germantown Historical Society feels a personal loss in the death of Dr. Cornelius Weygandt on July 31st, who so generously gave from his store of delightful articles those which have often enlivened the pages of our magazine. His knowledge of the woods and streams around Germantown and its vicinity was vast, with their inhabitants of wild life so near the city. As one listened to him talk one felt it was a pleasure to grow old and have so much to remember. His students at the University of Pennsylvania must have reaped a rich harvest during the fifty-five years he was head of the English Literature Department. He was professor Emeritus at the University and honored by Guggenheim as an outstanding Pennsylvanian, Franklin and Marshall College and Susquehanna University both conferred upon him, honorary degrees.

Dr. Weygandt is the author of 15 books, many of them about Pennsylvania Dutch life of which he is considered the interpreter. These books will never grow out of style because they present a permanent picture of the life he loved. He was born in Germantown and went to Germantown Academy.

Dr. Weygandt is survived by his wife, their son, C. N. Weygandt, Ph.D., one of the heads of the Moore School at the University of Pennsylvania and Professor of electrical engineering; their daughter, Ann Weygandt, A.B. and A.M. Bryn Mawr and Ph.D. University of Pennsylvania, teacher of English at the University of Delaware. A sister also survives, Mrs. John McArthur Harris, Sr. a niece, Mrs. Cecil A. Clark of Wichita, Kansas, and a nephew, John McArthur Harris, Jr., who is a member of the board of our society.

✠

A distinguished member, Mrs. Anna Wharton Morris, daughter of Joseph Wharton and widow of Harrison S. Morris, died June 21st. Mrs. Morris wrote charming stories for children which were published in magazines. Her main interst was prison reform. She was a member of Greene Street Meeting of Friends and a Life member of our Historical Society. Her daughter Catherine Morris Wright a well known artist, and her husband Sydney Wright, their children and grandchildren survive her.

✠

We regret the loss of Mrs. Andrew R. McCown (Mary Groves) long a resident of Germantown and a member of our historical society for many years.

She was interested in welfare work of various kinds. We take the opportunity to express appreciation for the donations of furniture received at the museum from her estate.

Stephen Warren Hartwell, a retired chemical engineer and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is survived by his wife Elizabeth and a sister Edith Hartwell of Germantown. His son Stephen Warren Hartwell Jr. of Virginia and a daughter Mrs. Russell W. Christy of Camp Hill Pa. also survive. He was very active in the Sons of the American Revolution and in local and civic affairs. He will be missed by our society.

✠

The society regrets the death of Dr. Mary Taylor Mason of "Cerne," W. School House Lane, where she had made her home for 79 years. She was a graduate, Cum Laude, of Bryn Mawr College in 1892. She decided to become a physician at the age of 40 and attended medical school at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore and transferred to the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. She never practiced professionally. A world traveler, she climbed the Matterhorn in the Swiss Alps at the age of 50. She continued walking as a pastime until shortly before her death. Her sister, Miss Jane Mason, who lived with her, died in 1954. She was a member of the Germantown Historical Society and active as chairman of the committee to devise means of raising $10,000 for the purpose of moving and alterations, when the museum of the society was being moved from Vernon, in Vernon Park, to its present quarters, the house offered them by Edward I. H. Howell and his cousin Sarah Hacker Bodine, in 1927. Changing its name from Germantown Library and Historical Society, to The Germantown Historical Society.

✠

We wish to express sympathy to one of our Life Members, Joseph Linden Heacock, whose wife, Carol Betts Heacock passed away since our last meeting. She will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

✠

A member we will greatly miss is Dr. Raymond A. Leopold, who died June 30th. He was a life member of our society and for some years a member of the board. At his death he was Executive Vice-president of Hahnemann Hospital, by his efforts Hahnemann has been restored to its rightful place. He was on the board of Germantown Academy, graduating in the class of 1902. With Dr. Leopold's enthusiasm this class has held a reunion every year for fifty-five years.

The Growdens of Cornwall

(*Continued from page 12*)

Trevose still stands, the home of Lyle Justis, the artist. Those who have known it for several generations hope it will remain standing for its part in the history of Pennsylvania.

The Reason for Penn's Leaving Pennsbury

Janney's History of Friends Vol. III Pages 115, 116 states "One of the most difficult subjects which claimed his (William Penn's) attention was a requisition from the King that the province of Pennsylvania and territory annexed should furnish 350 pounds sterling towards erecting forts on the frontiers of New York. This being a demand for a warlike purpose, could not be granted without a violation of Friend's peaceable principles; but the Proprietary on being reinstated in his government had engaged to transmit to the Assembly all the requisitions of the crown, therefore he laid the King's letter before the Assembly, without expressing any sentiment as to the course that should be pursued. After some delay, the Assembly answered, declining to comply with the King's requisition, assigning as a reason the taxes already levied and the quitrents due. They stated moreover that the adjacent colonies had done nothing in the matter, and therefore they postponed it to another session."

Very soon after this decision, the governor received letters from England, informing him that a bill was before the House of Lords for annexing to the crown the several proprietary governments and that there was no hope of staving it off longer than the next session, unless the proprietary would make his appearance in person and answer the charges made against his government by evil minded persons.

William Penn, although reluctant to forego his cherished purpose of remaining in the province, felt the necessity of repairing to England, in order to defend his interests and those of his people.

He therefore began to make the needful preparations for his departure; among which not the least important was the confirmation of the good understanding existing between himself and the Indian tribes.

At the first Monthly Meeting, which took place in Philadelphia in 1700 he proposed that some measures should be adopted for this purpose.

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[1] Thomas Richardson of Durham, England, and his Descendants in America by Mary T. Seaman.
[2] Family Sketches by Julianna Wood.
[3] Colonial Records.
[4] Logan Letters.
[5] Remember William Penn, 1644–1944. Tercentenary Memorial compiled by Wm. Penn Tercentenary Committee.
[6] Janney's History of Friends.
[7] The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April 1956.
[8] Friends Miscellany, Account of Jane (Fenn) Hoskins.

BENSALEM LAND SOLD

A deed signed by Joseph Growden, 12th Mo. 16th, 1698, for the sale of 202 acres of land from his tract of 5,000 acres bought from William Penn in 1681, as stated in the deed, is in possession of our Board member George Clarence Johnson. His great, great grandfather George Knorr bought the property at a later date and called the homestead "Poquessing." George Knorr's daughter, Catherine Knorr, married William Johnson, the youngest son of John and Rachel Livezey Johnson. (See this month's cover story.)

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