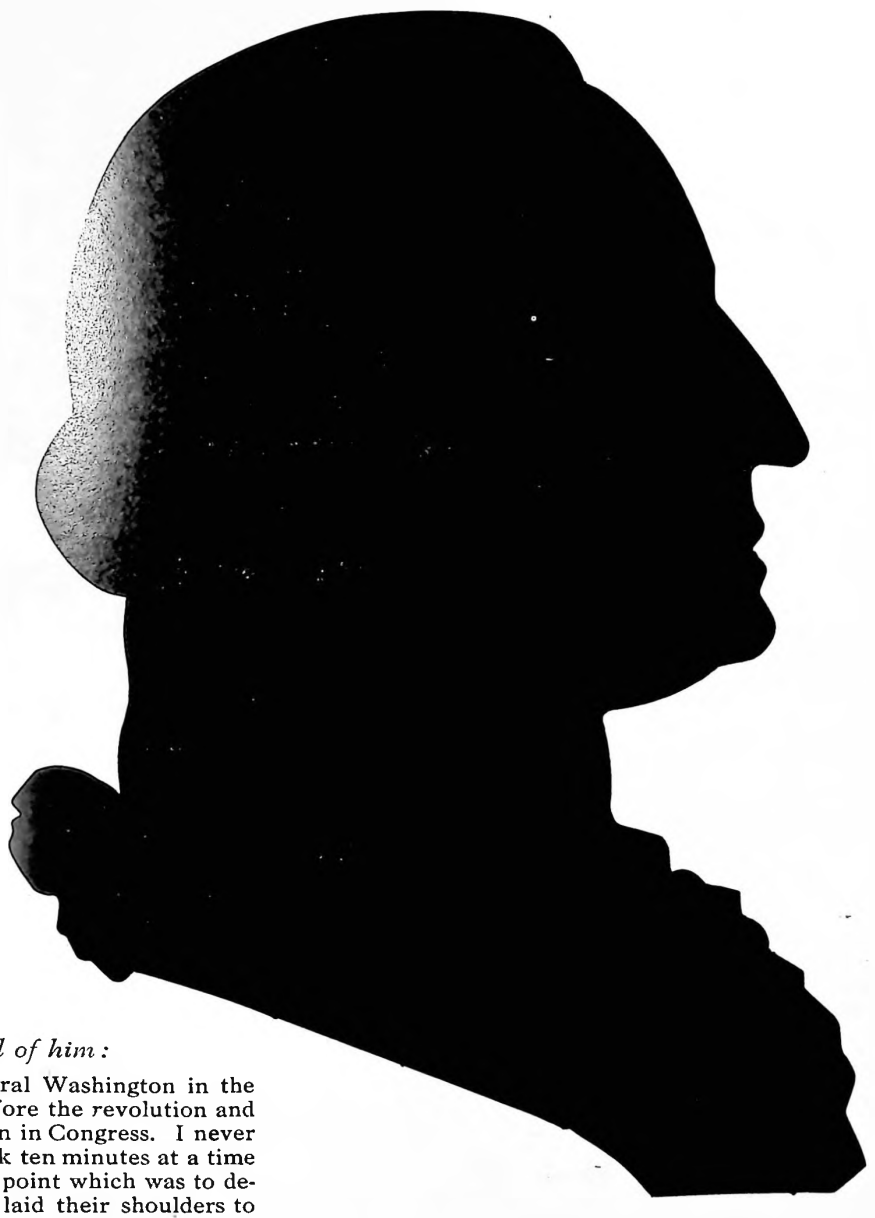
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Thomas Jefferson said of him:

"I served with General Washington in the gislature of Virginia before the revolution and rming it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never eard either of them speak ten minutes at a time or to any but the main point which was to dede the question. They laid their shoulders to e great points knowing that the little ones ould follow of themselves."

VOLUME 28, NUMBER 2 FIFTY CENTS SPRING, 1976

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see Pages 48 and 49

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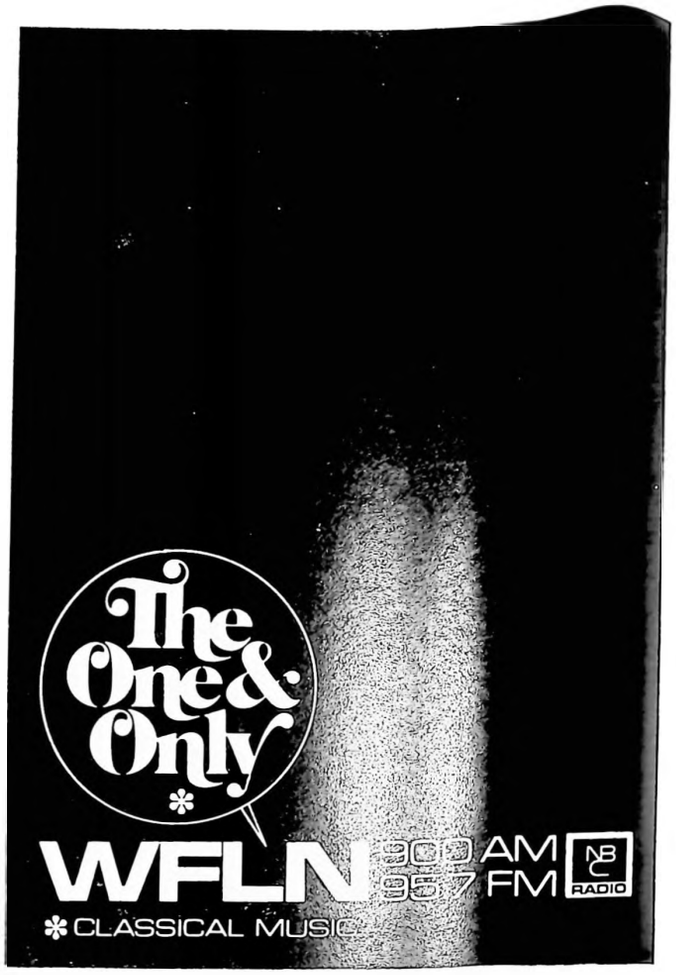


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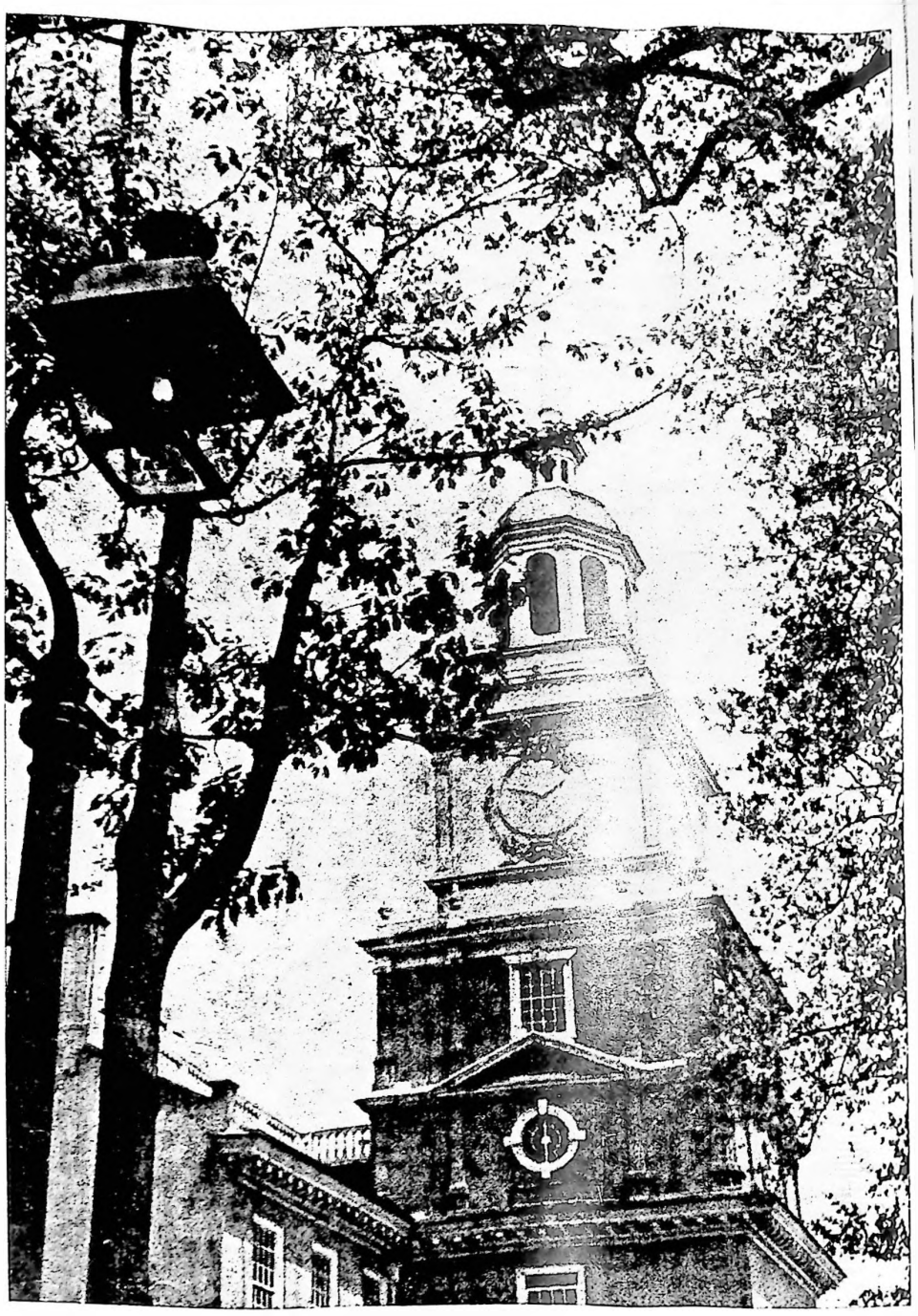
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FRANK J. OLLINGER, *Advertising Representative* 29 W. Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 Telephone: VI 3-0295

Published as Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Issues
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The Other Side of the Coin

By JEAN C. WOODRUFF





As in all controversies there are usually two sides to the story, this is an attempt to give British opinion and a word picture of the men in power leading up to the American Revolution.

William Miller in "Origins of the American Revolution" (1943) wrote "One of the convictions firmly planted in the minds of the 18th century Englishman was the superiority of the true born Britons to the American colonists" . . . So the status of the Colonies was fixed for all times: regardless of their strength and population, they must remain inferior to the mother country. This attitude was expressed by Dr. Samuel Johnson, "We do not put the calf to the plow, we wait until he is an Ox." Therefore the Colonies must wear the yoke until they grow up . . . at least in the British mind.

Charles and Mary Beard in the "Basic History of the United States" write: "to understand the British point of view, we must go back to the politics and economy of Great Britain. While there was a House of Commons or popular legislative branch—through personal influence, wealth and corruption—the other part of Parliament was generally able to dominate it. The British System practically demanded the complete subordination to the interests of the "governing class". They also believed that the Colonies were much less superior intellectually, socially, politically and economically than the 'homeland.' "

The American Colonies furnished many offices and jobs for British Lords, their younger sons and "hangers on." Land could then be obtained for a song with the King's approval. The King and his inner circle thought it their right and privilege to hold the Colonies tightly and permanently under British control. To British merchants it was only reasonable they should enjoy even greater opportunities in American trade, which they had found to be highly profitable, and that they should fix the prices for American-grown grain and other raw materials. They maintained their ideas were "sound and patriotic": Manufactors looked on the Colonies as their own markets and as a necessary outlet for their manufactured goods. While there were some advantages in the shipping trades for the colonists, it was certainly in the interest of British manufactories to have laws restraining the Colonial industries. Hats were one commodity that could not be exported but in 1750 Parliament passed a law forbidding the establishment of iron mills for pig iron or finished iron products in the Colonies. From 1763 to 1767, nine Acts were passed by the British Government. The last, the Tea Act regulating the importation of tea into the British Colonies in America in favor of the British East India Companies. So things continued until 1760 when George 2nd died and his grandson, George 3rd ascended to the throne.

After the Seven Years War and the ousting of France from the Colonies, Britain and the American Colonies were both hurting for money and from the loss of men. The settlement of the Western Territories was a big question . . . both countries making legitimate claims in this matter and there was, of course, no high court to make the decision.

This then, was the state of affairs at the time of the death of George the 2nd and the coming to the throne of George the 3rd . . . his father, Frederick, Prince of Wales having died some years before. George the 3rd had, therefore, to bear most of the burden of these years and was hardly the man to do it. He was crowned on September 22, 1761 and the prices for seats from Westminster Hall to the west door of Westminster Abbey sold "at prices beyond precedent". Perhaps it was an omen, on this day the great diamond in his crown fell out but it was soon found and restored to the crown. King George 3rd, born in England, was the first of his

family more British than German. His reign was to cover much of the crucial history of Britain and America. He was a man identified with vile tyranny and would go down in history as a stupid and mad King, ready to sacrifice his Empire to his obstinacy. He had strong prejudices, was sullen and melancholy even as a very young boy. He had a tendency to shift the blame on others to relieve his own failings, and throughout his reign his character remained unchanged. He had had little or no formal schooling, though his mother had taught him piety, courage, courtesy and respect for women which he never lost. The King was said to have a hereditary disease which at times left him mad and mentally incompetent for long periods. There was little opportunity for him to mix with other men raised as he was by his mother in almost complete seclusion.

According to the popular idea, the King was to raise his kingdom to former glories, so that he now found satisfaction in the execution of the will of his subjects, finding perhaps the affection that had been denied him by his immediate family. He was only 22 years of age when he succeeded to the throne.

Although he had some powerful leaders in the Empire, he appointed his ministers from men he loved and trusted. Though the King never contemplated a Democracy, he believed the King was a Steward of the People. It was difficult with his type of thinking to have a ministry which would accept both his guidance and fulfill his aims while receiving popular support. He alternated between trusting Lord Bute and popular leaders such as William Pitt but neither wholly satisfied his aims.

William Pitt was in power from 1735 when he took his brother's place in the House of Commons. He became known as "the Great Commoner". He was arrogant, aloof, and egotistical but he was also highly original and brilliant with spellbinding eloquence. Although he incurred the hatred of George 2nd, he continued to rise in public favor. In 1746 much against the will of the King he was appointed to the Cabinet and soon after became a member of the Privy Council. With the accession to the throne of George 3rd, Pitt's fortunes changed. He was rendered politically helpless by the King's trusted friend and advisor, and in 1761 he resigned. The King had long wanted Lord Bute close at hand, so in October 1761 he became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the new Ministry.

John Stuart, Lord Bute, had at first been reluctant, but since he was in need of money and social prestige accepted this leadership, finally becoming Prime Minister in a very short time. The resignation of nearly all the King's Cabinet made this appointment possible. There had been much talk concerning the widowed mother of the King and Lord Bute. It is thought that he probably served as a "father substitute" to the young King as he had been when the King was the Prince of Wales. Lord Bute was considered the King's spokesman even when Lord Pitt was in power. He prevailed with the King but not with the people. He resigned after two years, in April of 1763.

The Tory Ministry was now in charge for the first time in 40 years. Pitt, who had been ill, had recovered and returned temporarily. Then in 1770 Lord North became Prime Minister, representing no one in particular except the King. Although he was an able man, he was of a yielding nature and an ideal Prime Minister for the King's ideas, willing to carry out his plans if there was any possible way of doing so. He remained in office for 12 years and the King's influence was greater than it had been since the 17th Century. Parliament was known as having a majority of the "King's friends." They were held together by the age-old methods of bribery and favoritism. There was not only opposition in the Colonies but also in England. Letters were published which attacked the King and his friends. They were quoted everywhere but since they were written anonymously no one could be sued for libel.

Sir George Colebrook, a member of the British East India Company was the son of a wealthy banker. He was ambitious and unscrupulous to some extent, desirous of power, prestige and wealth. Colebrook was elected to Parliament in 1754. In 1767 he was elected to the British East India Company Board of Directors, became chairman in 1769 and again in 1772. This put him in a powerful position in Company affairs. Colebrook and his friends bought voting stock in the Company which was held just long enough to control the Company election. They were to sell back the shares at the price paid but manipulated too much. Colebrook just squeezed through financially but others lost fortunes. In 1772 there was fear of bankruptcy for the Company after the Bank of England refused to renew their loan. At this date the Company had 17 million pounds of tea and was now willing to cooperate if the government would bail them out. The Tea Act was passed in 1773.

Charles Townshend: was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was elected to Parliament in 1747 and from 1749 occupied many positions in the Ministry. In 1766 William Pitt was pressured to offer him the office of Exchequer. Because of the disorganization of the Ministry he had free rein. Townshend felt that Britain's best interest lay in tightening controls over America. In 1765 he was a supporter of the Stamp Act and in 1767 gave Parliament an outline for "improving the government in the colonies". He proposed a tax on many things, including tea. These taxes were to supply a fund to pay salaries of royally appointed officers in the Colonies. To collect these a new Board of Customs was to be established in America. Most members of Parliament felt it their "indubitable right" to tax British American subjects. These Acts passed with ease.

While John Dickinson of the Colonies wrote a series of letters in the "Pennsylvania Chronicle" which reached a wide circulation, Samuel Adams of Boston hatched plans for a new protest in "The Circular Letter". This urged other Colonial Legislatures to write informing the King of their collective hostility to new duties. This was done in 1767. Although not endorsed at this time, the Adams faction were patient. On February

11, 1768 it was finally approved by the Massachusetts Legislature. Then it was hurriedly dispatched to the other 12 Assemblies for their consideration.

Lord Hillsborough was Britain's newly appointed Secretary of State and he felt this letter was the beginning of an "unwarrantable combination". He informed Thomas Penn, Pennsylvania's proprietor, that this letter was illegal and then sent his own circular letter to American Governors ordering all Assemblies to ignore the Massachusetts letter, if they did not they were to terminate the Assembly. Lord Hillsborough was a man of little judgment as King George 3rd later recognized. Benjamin Franklin described him as a mixture of "conceit, wrongheadedness, obstinacy and passion". Nowhere were Hillsborough's unbending traits more evident than on the questions of American policy. From 1763 to 1772 when he combined the office as President of the Board of Trade, with his duties as Secretary for the colonies, he was never willing to compromise his belief in the supremacy of Parliament. At one point during the stamp crisis he remarked to an acquaintance "he would rather see every man in fifty in America put to the sword than the Stamp Act be repealed". This letter to the American Governors was another example of his inflexible determination to maintain British authority. It was this inflexibility that perhaps strengthened American will to oppose British policy.

In 1768 at least 700,000 pounds of orders were lost by English tradesmen because of the non-importation imposed by the colonies. The first movement for repeal of the Townshend Acts was made by the Duke of Grafton who headed the Ministry following William Pitt's illness. This movement came in 1769. He was brought up in England's Whig circles and was devoted to William Pitt. The Duke of Grafton was incapable of winning his appeal on the Townshend Acts. Although the Ministry agreed to some appeal they insisted on leaving the tea tax in force as a symbol of their right to tax. They also approved, against the Duke of Grafton's wishes, the letter by Lord Hillsborough. This meant to Grafton the end of his ministry. He was unpopular with the King for many reasons and withdrew from the office early in 1770 when deserted by many members of his Cabinet who looked to a recovered Pitt for leadership. Soon after this a new Ministry headed by Lord North guided the repeal as proposed by Grafton's Cabinet.

It was easy for the British Parliament to vote measures concerning the Colonies and then dismiss them from their minds, but in America these were received with anger and fear.

Trade, though illicit, raised fear and resentment that this should be so and also because of the duties imposed on molasses, rum and sugar from foreign sugar islands to America. The law was flagrantly violated by the American merchants. This trade enabled the merchants to pay the taxes levied by the Colonial Legislature to meet British war expenses. Smuggling was not regarded by them as a crime and without it taxes could not have been paid. The practice was of course not publicized since this would probably bring on more regulations, especially in the illicit stores of ammunition.

Sir Francis Bernard, originally Governor of New Jersey was promoted to Governor of Massachusetts in 1761 which paid 400 pounds a year more. It was not long before he found he had many headaches in Massachusetts. A bad fire destroyed 174 homes and as many shops in 1760 and one month later another fire gutted Faneuil Hall and its market stalls. In the minds of the people these fires became a catastrophe with political overtones. Bernard found the people were not easy to govern but he was determined to enforce trade laws, whether against smuggling or other things, and to please the British government by the collection of fees from confiscated smuggled goods. Because of open resistance in the Colonies and pressure from the British merchants who were hit by the American boycott, the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766. Britain, though, did not concede the American claim that it had no right to tax the Colonies. The same day as the repeal Parliament asserted the Colonies ought to be subordinate to the Crown and Parliament, that these should "have full power and authority to make laws and statutes for the Colonies and peoples in America". In 1767 there was passed a Revenue Act putting duties on glass, red and white lead, painter's colors, paper and tea. Britain used agents paid for by the Crown and gave them power to issue Writs of Assistance, authorizing the search of houses, warehouses, shops, cellars, etc. for smuggled goods and to seize them at once when found. The Tea Act had been passed in 1765 supplementing the one of 1763. This gave the British East India Company practically a monopoly on tea sold to America by relieving the Company of duties to be paid on this commodity. The colonists regarded this as a step toward setting up monopolies for the control of all American foreign and domestic trade.

In 1767 the Legislatures of the Colonies were forbidden to pass resolutions in opposition to laws passed by Parliament. In 1774 the "Intolerable Acts" had been passed by Parliament, closing the port of Boston and taking self government away from Massachusetts.

In 1774 delegates from 12 states met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and determined to make armed resistance. The people were already up in arms in many of the Colonies and the first blood was shed in Lexington, April 1775. On July 4th, 1776 the contest was made irreconcilable by the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A few concessions by the Mother Country would have allayed American feelings, perhaps alleviated war and certainly postponed the Declaration of Independence. The feelings of many were still attached to the homeland. This was shown by the number of petitions sent to the King. He was the real obstacle in the way. The ministers who favored a more compliant policy either resigned or yielded, as Lord North did, against their better judgment to the wishes of the King. Formerly there had always been a solid body intended to humble the colonists. These poorly represented the

feelings of the greatest number of people or their real views. The distance also was great and news took a long time to reach England.

To the greater number of British citizens or "the man in the street" this was something hardly connected with their everyday life nor were they greatly involved. Hence it was felt that this was a minor difficulty involving the King and the Colonies that would sooner or later be adjusted to the good of Britain.

In the Minds and Hearts of the People (1974) New York Graphic Society, Ltd.
Basic History of the United States (1944) Chas. A. & Mary R. Beard
A Short History of England (1919) Edward P. Cheyney

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STATISTICS OF INTEREST 1797-1798

A List of the Births and Deaths in the several religious Societies in the city of Philadelphia from August 1, 1797, to August 1, 1798.

The Names of the Societies, Etc.	Births male	Births Fem.	Deaths male	Deaths Fem.	Total Births	Total Deaths
1. German Lutheran Church, -	151	141	108	109	292	217
2. German Reformed Church, -	114	116	61	64	230	125
3. Episcopal Churches (Christ's Church	51	59	52	44	110	96
4. Episcopal Churches (St. Peter's Church	45	72	47	51	117	98
5. Episcopal Churches (St. Paul's Church	21	20	14	13	41	27
6. Society of Friends, -	160	148	65	73	308	138
7. Catholic (Saint Mary's Church,	246	242	128	98	448	226
8. Churches (Holy Trinity Church,	28	23	6	10	51	16
9. First Presbyterian Church, -	28	27	27	23	55	50
10. Second Presbyterian Church, -	28	24	42	34	52	76
11. Third Presbyterian Church	66	57	59	52	123	111
12. Scotch Presbyterian Church,	10	11	8	6	21	14
13. The Associate Church, -	4	5	4	5	9	9
14. Society of Free Quakers, -	11	13	17	13	24	30
15. Moravian Church, -	4	6	4	6	10	10
16. Swedish Church, -	26	22	39	24	48	63
17. Methodist Church, -	30	27	19	17	57	36
18. Baptist Church	31	28	23	29	59	52
19. Universalists' Church	0	1	3	3	1	6
20. Jewish or Hebrew Church, -	2	4	2	1	6	3
21. African Episcopal Church, -	24	29	16	17	53	33
22. African Methodist Church, -	10	13	6	7	23	13
23. Potter's Field, white People, -	*207	196	419	349	403	768
24. People of colour, -	* 85	89	76	63	174	139
Total Number	1382	1373	1245	1111	2753	2356

About the beginning of August, 1797, the Yellow Fever made its appearance at Pine Street wharf, from whence it soon spread over the city, and continued its ravages until the middle of October—during which time there were one thousand three hundred deaths.

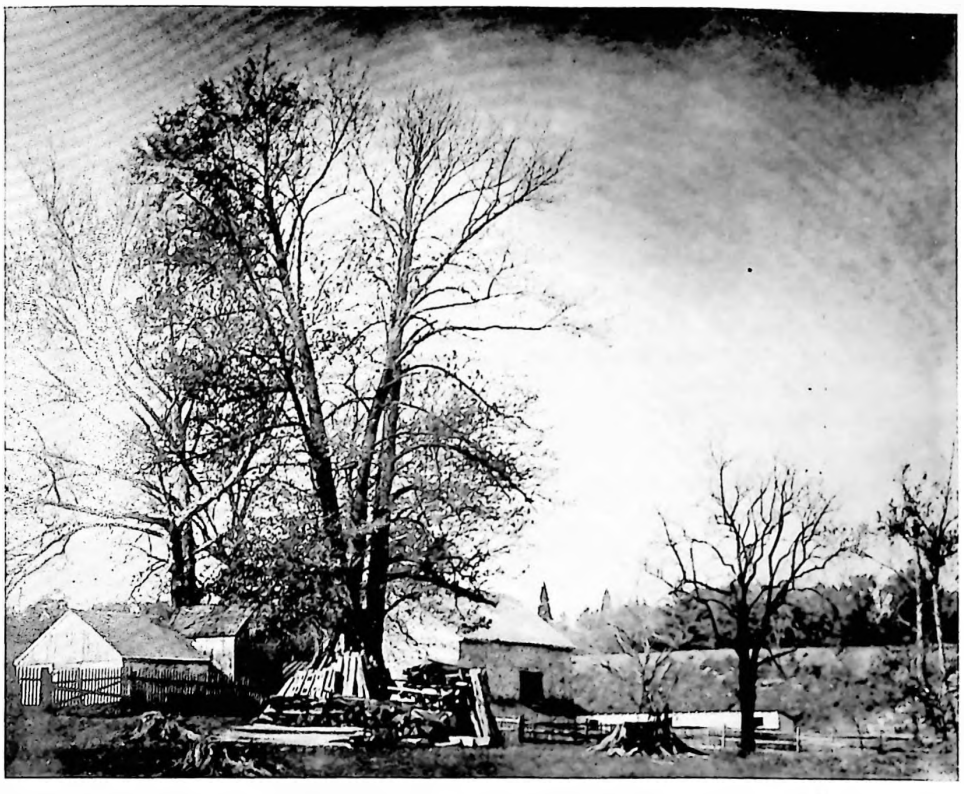
*Births in those families who bury in the Potter's Field.

From Poulson's Town and Country Almanac for the Year of Our Lord 1799.

Note—In the original article, the early form of the letter "s", which looks very much like an "f" is used.

Dr. George Logan's Barn at "Stenton"

By Sarah A. G. Smith—assisted by the George Logan Barn Committee of the Nat'l Society Colonial Dames, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania



George Logan's barn-center from Loudoun Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

DR. GEORGE LOGAN'S barn at "Stenton" has good reason to be regarded as one of the structures of Germantown worthy of preservation. "Eclipse", the doctor's race horse, lived here and in retirement was put to stud here. This probably is the most glamorous claim to fame of both the doctor and the barn. But there are many other of the doctor's activities centering about this barn that are worthy of note even now. To pin down the daily routine that went on around this unique building we can consult the still extant Farm Journal, kept by the doctor himself from Jan. 1810 to April 1812. This shows that the crops raised by Logan on his farm were as varied as barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, flax, timothy, corn, hay and blue grass and in the line of husbandry he had, besides horses, pigs, sheep, beef, cattle and oxen. He designed and had built a plow. This pleased Thomas Jefferson so much that he ordered one to the same design for his friend, Madison. Logan carried out experiments in areas as diverse as the feeding of pigs and the fertilization of his fields with "land plaster" (lime) and gypsum. His success in this latter undertaking was such that George Washington himself came to dine at "Stenton" on Sunday, July 8, 1787 to discuss these methods for soil improvement. Logan was long recognized as an authority on agriculture through the articles he wrote for the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. He enjoyed making the most of this renown, on one occasion appearing at a local procession dressed as a farmer; this rustic style was quite unlike that of the Philadelphia aristocrat that he truly was. On another occasion he came to a family wedding dressed in a homespun outfit and proudly remarked that only his ruffles were of non-Logan production. He was an innovator, too, in his idea that the harvest could successfully be brought in without supplying the field hands with "spirits". All of these facts, together with the fact that the barn remained an existing structure on the Logan plantation, which since the time of Dr. George's grandfather had been known for its farming activities, roused our interest and challenged us to save it from the ruin that had already set in, and the complete destruction sure to follow.

How was the challenge of the barn project to be met? From the first it was evident that our local Colonial Dames group could not possibly swing the undertaking. In time two far-seeing historically minded groups came

to join us. For the first part of the work, the necessary archaeology, The William Penn Foundation helped with funding. The further work, involving architectural study and restoration, was chosen as one of Philadelphia's five Bicentennial projects, which came through the Department of the Interior on a matching fund basis. Philadelphia '76 and Grant-in-Aid officer William K. Watson of the Penna. Historical & Museum Commission co-ordinated the proposal with the Department of the Interior. For the help provided by these groups and individuals we are all most grateful and we believe that down through the years deep appreciation will be felt by those who come to Stenton and see the finely restored barn.

The first step toward the restoration of George Logan's barn was a study of other barns on the Stenton plantation. In 1724, four years before the completion of the present mansion house, the child Sally Logan (aunt of Dr. George) was "busie at the Plantation in the dairy" and therefore there must have been a barn suitable for the housing of the dairy cows. The few references to an earlier barn near the house at Stenton indicate that it was north of the present structure and approximately at the junction of 18th Street & Windrim Avenue. But what happened to this barn? Was it by chance destroyed by the British during the Revolution, as were so many other Germantown buildings? This is one explanation that came down in the Logan family.

The disappearance of this early barn was a complete mystery until a reference was found in the diary of Sarah Logan Fisher, sister of Dr. George. Under date of April 25, 1787 she wrote "Heard this morning that Dr. Logan's barn and stables and 20 tons of hay was burnt and lost last night . . ." More light was shed on the incident when in a very incomplete run of the *Germantown Zeitung* the following article was found (here translated from the German). "April 30, Last Tuesday evening the barn of Dr. George Logan Esquire at the lower end of Germantown, became a victim of fire. The hired man feeding his horse in the barn, realized that he had forgotten to water it. On going to fetch the water he left his lantern behind the horse. On his return he found the straw on fire and was barely able to rescue the already injured animal. All the efforts of the Germantown neighbors and especially of Mr. Logan, were in vain to save the barn, in which a great quantity of hay and straw had been stored." So the old barn was gone and Dr. Logan must somehow replace it. But how?

It is not possible to be absolutely sure of the date of the present barn. But it is quite clear that Dr. Logan was not long without a barn and it is tempting to suppose that it is referred to in the following quote, taken from a letter written on Sept. 17, 1787 by the mother-in-law of George Logan. She writes Mrs. Logan "and her sons are brave. Doctor Logan also—he has raised his new barn . . ." The archaeologist who worked on the barn last summer has made two suggestions as to date, either of which would answer the situation but neither of which would mean that the present barn was built to the point of raising between the end of April and September 17th of the same year. Possibly the construction of the new barn was begun before the burning of the old barn, or possibly a temporary wooden structure was hastily built after the fire and completed in the 4-month period. Another helpful suggestion as to date of the building of our barn was given by our architect who explained that all the nails found in the original construction of the barn were of a type made before 1790 at which time a new kind of nail was introduced. At any rate there is an even more definite cut-off date by which time the present barn must have been built; this is 1798 at which time it is apparently listed in the 1st Federal Tax Survey. Although there is some variation in the dimensions of the taxed barn and those of the Logan barn, this is not serious enough to discourage the acceptance. Thus we can say that the barn was built before the 1798 survey.

The next project, before restoration could begin, was the archaeological study. Barbara Liggett did a feasibility study in the spring of 1974 and in 1975 Jeff Kenyon continued with a more complete study. As such a project had not before been undertaken there was no extant data for guidance and comparison. It was recognized, however, that barn type excavations yield few artifacts for time determination, and this proved to be the case at the Logan barn site.

The Kenyon analysis shows that it is a barn lacking a forebay (the overhang of the 2nd floor over the open barnyard area) and that it is typical of the barns of Pennsylvania in the early years of the Republic. The entirely stone exterior is lined at the threshing floor level with re-used (but not burnt) brick and it is interesting to surmise that these bricks may have come from the walls about the house that were removed by Dr. Logan in the 1786 period.

The ground floor excavation shows the barn to have been originally composed of symmetric halves, divided in the center by a corridor, with 4 stone footings aligned to the 8 pylons that supported the weight of the upper threshing floor and hay mows. There were windows placed symmetrically on the north and south sides, but differing on the east and west. Five small doors gave access from the east side of the building to the open barnyard, and 2 doors on the west side were uncovered in the digging of the Kenyon archaeologists.

Outside excavation turned up several interesting features. There was a narrow bricked area on the east side of the barn at the edge of the yard, which was probably sheltered by the pent roof. On the west side, to the north of the ramp, there was a much larger bricked area. The most surprising find was a low bricked archway under the ramp, running east to west. At first it was surmised that this might be the tunnel or escape route, running from the house to the barn in the earlier period, about which so many stories had come down, but proof of which had never turned up. Final evidence, however, and especially the small size of the arch, indicated that it was merely a drain to carry water away from the main house in such a way as preventing undermining the walls of the barn. Many changes in the ground level around the barn were evident, one as recent as 1914

when Mrs. Wright observed that the carriage road to the north, leading to the mansion, was 7 feet above 18th Street, and that the ramp by the barn was 10 feet too high. All these findings were of importance and helpful for the following step-the restoration undertaken by the architect.

The third and final step of the project, the restoration, has been ably carried out by our present architect, John M. Dickey. We have been most fortunate in the timing of the project as he found no serious deterioration. The appearance of the barn roof has been greatly improved by the use of the old style wooden shingles. The original mortar of the exterior stone work has been saved as much as possible. In the areas where replacement was required, due to careful experimentation, a new pointing material has been used which is firm and absolutely indistinguishable. The inside upper level of the barn, except for bracing, required little restoration, as the matching numbered bents and posts supporting the roof were found to be in good condition. Old and seasoned oak was obtained for making the louvres and the several double doors; these doors close in the traditional manner with handmade wooden latches that have been carefully constructed by a retired banker, now turned craftsman. As a result of the combined efforts in research, archaeology and architectural restoration the barn is now in excellent shape, so that George Logan, were he to return to Stenton today, should be able to view it with satisfaction.

The restored Stenton barn is really something to see! It is an outstanding example of the Pennsylvania field stone barn, noted for its distinctive beauty and functionality. It is unique because it is still standing on its original site, *now* in the city of Philadelphia. It is remarkable because right here in the early years of our country, Dr. George Logan carried out his inventive methods in farming and played his part in leading us to the agricultural greatness which we have since achieved. In late spring the barn will be open to the public and all are cordially invited to visit it.

ESTABLISHED 1976

MARTHA G. McLAUGHLIN

Antiques, etc.

"THE BICENTENNIAL SHOP"

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A Map of
Historic Germantown

Designed by J. Riegel, Jr.

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

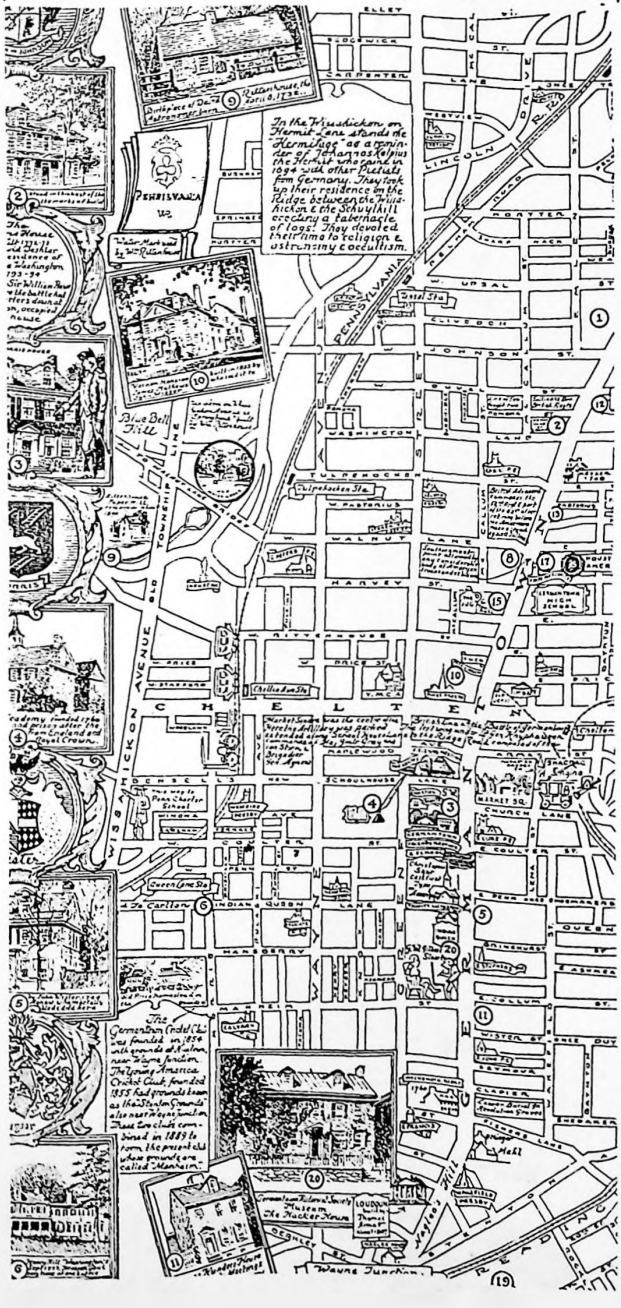
Size 19 by 25 inches
Price: Black and white, $7.50
Beautifully hand-colored, $35.00

The map may be ordered from:

Germantowne Crier
5208 Germantown Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Checks should be made payable to
Germantown Historical Society

Add 50 cents to cover postage and handling





HISTORIC GERMANTOWN

FOUNDED 1691





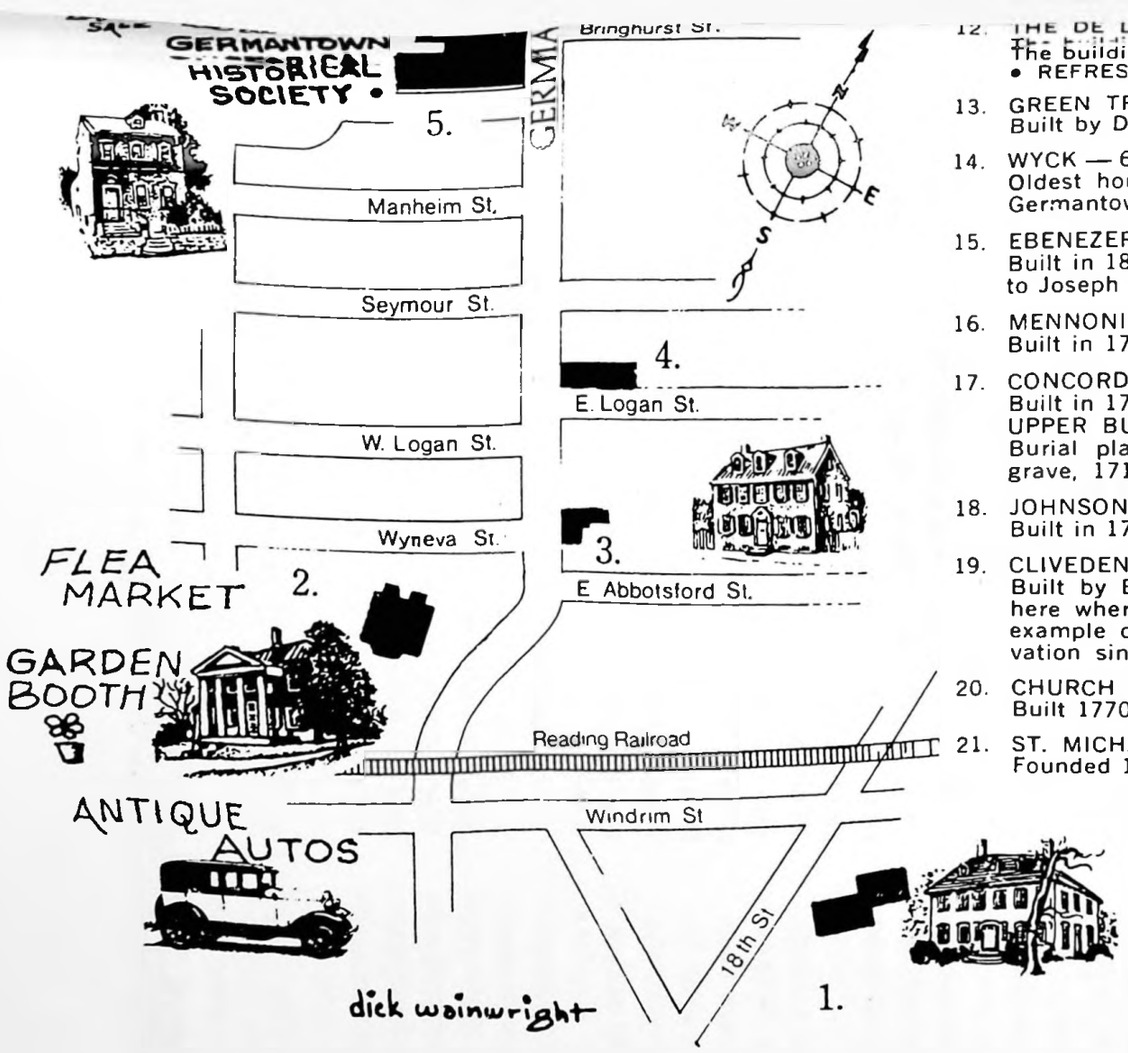
Rain or Shine

Germantown Historic Tour
Colonial Homes and Gardens
Sponsored by
The Germantown Historical Society
Sunday, May 16, 1976
1 to 5 P. M.
Admission to all houses $3.00
Tickets may be purchased at each house
No single House Admissions









12. THE DE LA PLAINE HOUSE — 5921-23 Germantown Avenue
The building is a careful reconstruction of the Colonial home built by James De La Plaine.
• REFRESHMENTS •

13. GREEN TREE TAVERN — 6019 Germantown Avenue
Built by Daniel Pastorius in 1748. Pastorius kept the Tavern until his death in 1754.

14. WYCK — 6026 Germantown Avenue
Oldest house in Philadelphia — built before 1700. Used as a hospital during Battle of Germantown. Visited by Lafayette in 1825.

15. EBENEZER MAXWELL HOUSE — Tulpehocken and Greene Streets
Built in 1859. One of the outstanding examples of Domestic Gothic Architecture attributed to Joseph Hoxie.

16. MENNONITE MEETING HOUSE — Germantown Avenue above Herman Street
Built in 1770. It was at this point that General Agnew received his mortal wound.

17. CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE — East side of Germantown Avenue above Washington Lane
Built in 1775 as a school for the residents of Upper Germantown.
UPPER BURIAL GROUND — Adjacent to Concord School House.
Burial place of many Revolutionary War soldiers, and early settlers. Oldest known grave, 1716.

18. JOHNSON HOUSE (Women's Club of Germantown) — 6306 Germantown Avenue
Built in 1768. Here raged one of the hardest fights of the Battle of Germantown.

19. CLIVEDEN — Germantown Avenue and Johnson Street
Built by Benjamin Chew about 1760. The thickest of the Battle of Germantown raged here where the Continental forces were repulsed by the British during the battle. Fine example of Middle Georgian Architecture. Owned by National Trust for Historic Preservation since 1972.

20. CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, OR DUNKARDS — 6613 Germantown Avenue
Built 1770. Mother Church of the Brethren in America.

21. ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH — Germantown Avenue and Phil-Ellena Street
Founded 1717. In the Church graveyard lie many well-known personages.

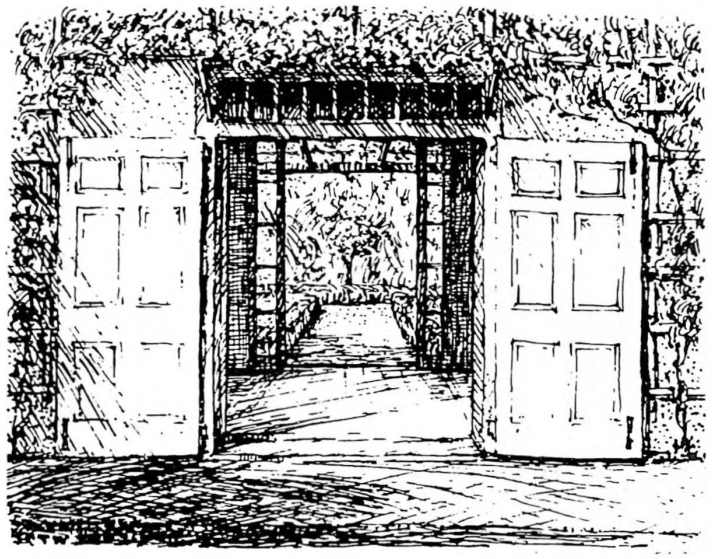
22. RITTENHOUSE COTTAGE 1707
Papermill Road and Wissahickon Drive — 207 Lincoln Drive
The Cottage was built by William Rittenhouse, who operated the first paper mill in British America.

Note: FLAT HEEL SHOES ARE REQUESTED TO ELIMINATE DAMAGE TO OLD FLOORS
Thank You!

Come One Come All

Lafayette's Visit to Germantown— a Nostalgic Vignette of History

By CHARLES HUSTON HAINES
Chairman, The Wyck Committee



The Vista through the "Passage Way", where General Lafayette received the townspeople of Germantown.

A nostalgic vignette of history is to be re-enacted this Bi-centennial Year in Germantown. "Wyck" will be the scene of a reception commemorating the visit there of General Lafayette in 1825.

Now confirmed as the oldest standing house not only in Germantown but indeed in the City of Philadelphia, "Wyck" began in 1690, was an almost century-old landmark at the time of the Revolution. Appropriate to its Quaker tradition "Wyck" ministered to the wounded as a field hospital during the Battle of Germantown, 1777.

It was there, surrounded by "Wyck's" gracious lawn, flowering trees, and rose garden that General Lafayette was tendered a civic reception in 1825. The popular and much loved General was everywhere hailed and feted on a triumphal visit to the young Republic. He had fought with Washington in the Battle of Germantown.

As the original occasion embraced festivities at both "Cliveden" (the "Chew House") and "Wyck", these two places are planning joint celebrations. Distinguished French representation, as well as Philadelphia Civic leadership, are being invited. In 1825 Lafayette and his party breakfasted at "Cliveden", and later, under cavalry escort, drove down "Germantown Road" to a reception at "Wyck". In the present instance, guests will attend a luncheon at "Cliveden", and then proceed in an escorted carriage procession to a wider reception at "Wyck".

The date now planned is Saturday, May 29th, 1976.*

"Wyck" is being carried forward, and is open to the public, as a house lived in by nine successive generations of one family line, almost unique in American houses. A lived-in home, rather than a house museum, breathing the atmosphere of its long Quaker heritage.

*DATE OF RECEPTION SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFORMATION

Mount Airy in Philadelphia: A Pioneering Community

By PHYLLIS KNAPP THOMAS

The following is the second portion of the series of articles entitled "Mount Airy in Philadelphia: A Pioneering Community." More will be published in up-coming issues of the "Crier."

Editor

Whatever Happened To Phil-Ellena?

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO George W. Carpenter's estate was the talk of the town. Crowds of people, it is claimed, came to admire the impressive-looking, white-pillared mansion in its setting of more than three hundred and fifty acres of park-like grounds.

Carpenter's success-story reads like a legend. Beginning as an apprentice druggist in Philadelphia, the young man soon opened his own wholesale drug business in 1829. Like other "self-made" businessmen of that period, he worked hard, invested wisely, and found himself wealthy. A financial "wizard," he helped organize the Pennsylvania Railroad and also used his talents as a director of five other railroads, an insurance company, and a bank. Somehow he found time to write a textbook based on his experience as a chemist, as well as to make a noteworthy collection of minerals for his own museum.

In the early 1840's he designed for himself, his wife, and his six children the home of his dreams. It was built at Carpenter Lane on the west side of Germantown Avenue—exactly as he wished, in Grecian style—and was named in honor of his wife. ("Phil-Ellena" combines a Greek syllable meaning love with his wife's name, Ellen.) On Phil-Ellena's roof was an observatory from which you could see for miles around. Nearby was a greenhouse, a large kitchen garden, Carpenter's museum, and the beautifully landscaped lawns, with statues and a fountain. Part of the estate was used as a dairy farm. There were even two small artificial lakes as well as natural springs and streams. Along Germantown Avenue was a stone wall with decorative white fencing on top and three gateways: one for pedestrians, two for carriages. An unusual feature to be seen on the property was a three-story clock tower.

No one can visit the Carpenter estate today. Park, greenhouse, lakes, farm, clock tower—all are gone.

After the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, the land was sold to a building syndicate. The area was to become the quiet Mount Airy residential section with tree-lined streets then known as Pelham. In 1897 the short-lived mansion called Phil-Ellena was torn down.

Pomona Grove is Gone Too

Rare plants were found there one hundred years ago—and a much admired old English yew tree. Pomona Grove's garden area, planned with attractive symmetry, was chosen as the place to hold a well-attended outdoor concert, given by Germantown musicians.

The old homestead was built in pre-Revolutionary days. It was said that its rooms once were used by tailors and shoemakers, busy making clothes and shoes for Washington's army. Whether or not this tradition had any basis in fact, we do know that the grounds were the scene of bitter fighting at the time of the Battle of Germantown. One soldier, William Dolby, saw a friend killed beside him there. He left the Continental Army, began working at the mill on the Wissahickon belonging to the Quaker Thomas Livezey, joined the Friends and later became an active spokesman for that peace-loving society.

Nineteenth-century neighbors of the estate often referred to it as "Duval's Place." Located on the east side of Germantown Avenue between the Upper Burying Ground and what is now Duval Street, the land was bought in 1811 by a businessman with a French background. James S. Duval, like George Carpenter, had worked his way upward from humble beginnings. He had come to this country from France as a boy and was first employed as a peddler and then as the keeper of a dry goods store, finally becoming a well-to-do merchant.

As Pomona's new owner, Duval tended with care the fruit trees planted by its former owner, that colorful figure and practical joker, Colonel Thomas Forrest. More fruit trees were added. Year after year, ships from France and its colonies brought to Philadelphia exotic plants for James Duval's garden.

The estate's last owner, Amos R. Little, left Pomona in the 1880's to travel. The idea of saving green open space for small parks had not yet caught hold of people's imagination. Soon the property was sold and builders divided the land into separate lots.

The house was demolished. In spite of efforts by the Germantown Horticultural Society to rescue the famous old yew tree, it was chopped down. Today in Mount Airy no trace of Pomona can be found.

Sightseers of 1976, don't look for the Heivert Papen or Philip Weaver houses, fine examples of old Colonial architecture, long gone. Or the Rodney-Keyser House, where, it is said, in 1777 the sloping cellar door was propped open with an apple so the family in hiding could watch the Battle. Don't expect to find Thomas Livezey's gigantic mill; only the foundation stones remain. Don't search along Germantown Avenue for hotel-taverns of the past, preserved and furnished in the old style like the one your children may have seen on TV's "Captain Kangaroo." The Washington Hotel, the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, the Buck, the Ship House and others once so important in the life of this community have long since disappeared.

But Upsala is Still There!

The elegant mansion called Upsala would have disappeared, too, except for some quick-thinking neighbors. In 1943 the wreckers were hard at work on the property north of Johnson Street when concerned Mount Airy residents organized themselves for action. Forming the Upsala Foundation, they began raising funds in order to restore the mansion to something of its former grandeur.

Upsala's eight valuable mantlepieces had already been sold, though not yet removed from the building. The Upsala Foundation succeeded in buying them back. Visitors may see them today with their beautifully detailed woodcarvings.

John Johnson III built the spacious home about 1798. His wife probably chose its name with Sweden's city of Upsala in mind because of her admiration for the Swedish writer Frederika Bremer.

Directly across from the Upsala estate on Germantown Avenue's east side is Cliveden, the scene of fierce Revolutionary conflict. Cliveden Mansion of colonial days still stands in all its simple dignity. In that historic house once lived the famed Pennsylvania chief justice, Benjamin Chew. And there for a brief time, as a young child, was Richard Allen, who later bought his freedom from slavery and became one of Philadelphia's great black leaders. A noted speaker, Richard Allen, was founder and first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Also co-founder and head of the Free African Society, he worked toward the goal of full citizenship for all black Americans.

History comes alive in Mount Airy not only at Cliveden and Upsala but also at the old Concord Schoolhouse . . . at Aubury Arboretum, saved as a public park . . . at the "Dunker" Church of the Brethren . . . at the house of Michael Billmeyer, the printer . . . at the Gorgas house nicknamed "The Monastery," and at the Livezey homestead, Glen Fern, on the Wissahickon . . . in unexpected nooks and corners and wherever someone has cared enough to rescue something.

Today's residents of Mount Airy may well ask themselves the question: What will our great-great-grandchildren find here one hundred years from now?

Rediscovering Mount Airy's Old Houses

A stream of west-bound traffic on Upsal Street pauses briefly for the light at Germantown Avenue, and then moves on. It is the morning rush hour, and the drivers are in their usual hurry. Probably most of them are unaware that they have just passed some of the oldest homes in the Greater Germantown area, at what might be considered one of Mount Airy's most "storied" corners.

In Revolutionary Territory

Early on the morning of October 4, 1777, Washington stopped near what is today the northeast corner of Germantown Avenue and Upsal Street for a quick conference with his generals. (The Battle of Germantown had already begun with the death of British sentries at the Allen estate.) Tradition pictures him standing on a block used for mounting a horse and peering south across misty fields through his telescope. Should his men, or should they not, try to capture the Cliveden mansion below,* now the stronghold of Colonel Musgrave's British forces?

Unluckily for the not-too-well-trained but valiant colonial army, the final decision was to attack. Many lives were lost in the fray that followed. The fog made it difficult if not impossible to distinguish friend from foe. Although Cliveden was damaged, its solidly built walls stood firm against the American onslaught.

Early that same morning John Johnson looked from the doorway of his house** to see what all the commotion was about. A British soldier going by on horseback warned him that it was necessary to seek safety. Thoroughly alarmed by now, everyone in the Johnson household ran to the cellar to hide. They huddled together, listening to the extraordinary din. More than once the house was struck by gunfire—including a cannonball. When the battle was over at last, the family still in hiding heard overhead the tramping feet of British soldiers ransacking the house for food.

*Cliveden #6401—the present northeast corner of Germantown Avenue and Johnson Street.

**Johnson House #6306—today's northwest corner of Germantown Avenue and Washington Lane.

As soon as Washington's men had retreated in an orderly manner to Valley Forge, the men and women of the Germantown countryside began the task of attending to the dead and wounded. The routines of life went on as if they had never been interrupted. But for years afterward, neighbors found themselves wrestling with the meaning of what had occurred on that foggy day.

Along Historic "Main Street"

Two hundred years later, some of the houses in Mount Airy that were standing in Revolutionary times are still here, ready to be rediscovered by each new generation. One of the oldest of these is the Michael Billmeyer house at 6505-07 Germantown Avenue, in front of which Washington is said to have raised his telescope.

The stone part of the house was built about 1730 on property owned by Hans George Bensell, the son of a Swedish immigrant. Bensell's daughter, Elizabeth (the "Widow Deshler"), once lived there, tending her flowers and her vegetable garden. A grandfather of Bensell had been appointed Archbishop of Uppsala by the Swedish king, which may explain how Upsal Street received its name. (It is likely that the nearby Upsala Mansion was named later.)

Although the house was probably constructed for use by a single family, it is now divided into two residences. Two families renting it from the Germantown Historical Society are helping to maintain it for the future. Thick walls and old fireplaces remain as clues to its long history.

After the Battle the house was occupied by British soldiers. It was said that they damaged the interior of the house because a minister of St. Michael's Lutheran Church who had lived there for a time, the Rev. Johann Friedrich Schmidt, had spoken out strongly in favor of the American cause.

In 1789 the house belonged to Michael Billmeyer, the foremost German printer of the area after Christopher Sauer II. Michael, of the Lutheran faith, married Mary Leibert of the Church of the Brethren. The ceremony was performed by a minister of the Reformed Church known as the "marrying parson," who often came to the aid of young couples who chose not to marry in their own congregations. Harmony must have prevailed between the two families in spite of denominational differences, for Billmeyer worked for several years in partnership with Peter Leibert, his printer father-in-law. (Leibert's shop was located nearby on the west side of Germantown Avenue opposite Sharpnack Street. Also near, on the east side, is the Church of the Brethren, and not far beyond at Phil-Ellena's southeast corner is St. Michael's Lutheran Church, where the Billmeyer family is buried.)

Billmeyer's hymnals and other religious books were sold over a wide territory, wherever people spoke German. Like Sauer, Billmeyer published a newspaper and an almanac. Usually the almanac included sermons, recipes, weather predictions, and other material considered helpful or edifying. But in 1812 an adventure serial was launched entitled "Rinaldo Rinaldini, the Robber Chief." Buyers must have responded favorably, for the story was continued in the almanac for several years.

In those days the Billmeyer House and garden were surrounded by farmland. Where East Upsal Street is now, there may have been only a wagon track leading to a barn. West Upsal Street was formerly a wide lane sloping down to a pond. In the wintertime children like to skate there, and in summer they must have picked the raspberries and blackberries found in the lane in abundance.

The quaint little house with the red roof at the northwest corner (6500 Germantown Avenue) was already standing at the time of the Battle. The log part of this farmhouse is no longer there.

Sometimes called the Hergesheimer farmhouse, it was occupied by George Hergesheimer, a blacksmith, early in the 1800's. Today it is more widely known as the Bardsley House after an English house painter, John Bardsley ("Sparrow Jack"), who lived in it later in the century. He is remembered for visiting England in the 1860's at the request of Philadelphia's City Council and bringing back English sparrows to help protect the trees from caterpillars.

Also in existence on that October morning was the back part of the Christopher Mason House at 6514 Germantown Avenue. It was a small building of only two rooms, with kitchen below and bedroom above. Its owner, John Hesser the wheelwright, also owned the Buck Hotel, located where West Phil-Ellena Street today joins Germantown Avenue. His wife Madeline served as its hostess for all of fifty years, and a later hostess, Mrs. Barbara Roop, worked there for forty-seven. When the well-to-do farmer Christopher Mason purchased the Hesser property, he erected in 1798 in front of the older house a large Colonial-style home nearer the roadside. He, too, became head of the neighborhood center of news (and hearsay), the Buck Hotel. But not until the land became part of the Carpenter estate in the mid-1800's were the Mason and Hesser houses united by the room added in between.

We discover that other homes in the area "grew" in a similar way, among them Upsala (#6430) and Germantown's Wyck (#6026). The main part of the Daniel Billmeyer House (#6504), bought for Michael's son, may have been built in the early 1790's—but notice how the older back wing slants along the original lines of the property!

The Battle is only one reason why our historic houses are important to us today. The Johnson House of 1765-1768, where John Johnson and Rachel Livezey came from the Quaker meeting as newlyweds, later served as a station stop on the "Underground Railroad." A group of black persons fleeing to freedom in Canada spent the night in the third-floor attic room. As quietly and mysteriously as they came, they went on their way. Soon another, and another, group followed.

Certain houses are associated with famous people who once lived there. Near Mount Airy, where Rittenhouse Street now meets Lincoln Drive, stands the little building of 1707 where in 1732 the great astronomer David Rittenhouse was born. William Rittenhouse, his great-grandfather, was the first paper-

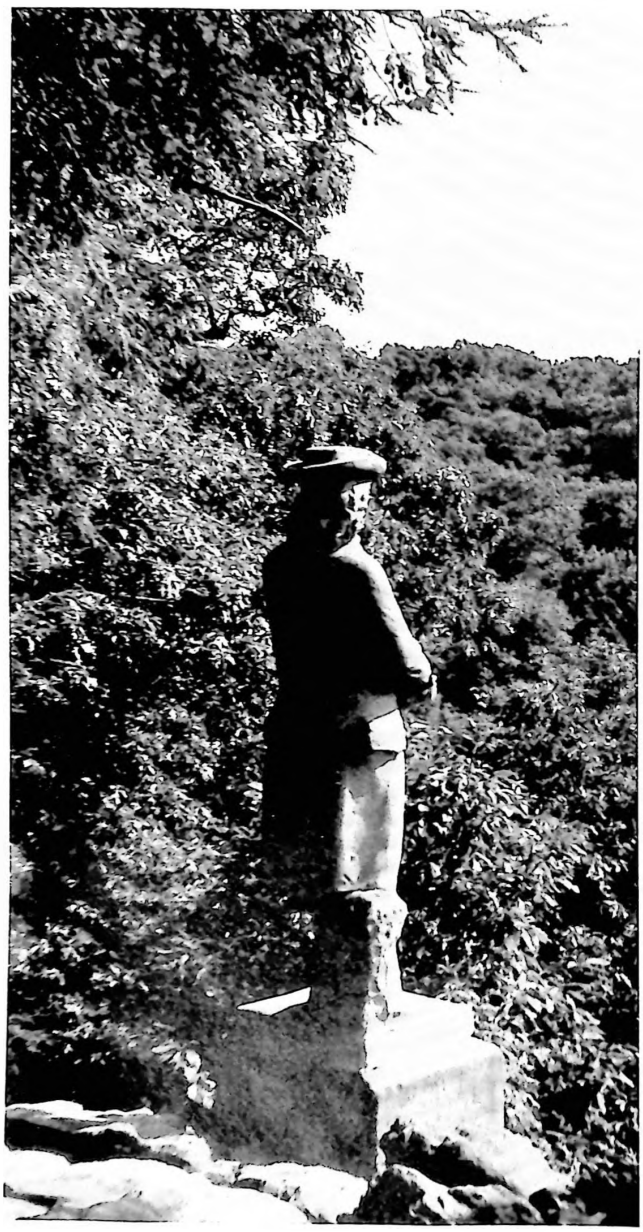


Photo by Dennis L. Johnson, A.I.A.

TOLERATION

maker in the colonies. The house built by Joseph Gorgas around 1798 at what is now the northeast corner of Gorgas Lane and Germantown Avenue became the home of Colin Cooper, painter of New York City's skyscrapers. Two of the Lutheran Theological Seminary buildings, the Gowen (Miller) House of 1792 (#7331) and Hagan Hall, formerly "Magnolia Villa" of the mid-1800's (#7301), were at different times the residences of James Gowen, noted Irish agricultural leader. Also standing on Gowen's big farm was the stone house above Gowen Avenue at #7413. (The farm extended from Germantown Avenue to Stenton Avenue and northward as far as Cresheim Creek.)

The Sproegell House at #6358 (on the west side of Germantown Avenue below Johnson Street) is said to have been owned in the early 1700's by an agent of the Frankfurt Land Company, John Henry Sproegell, whose attempts to regulate land holdings caused trouble for the early settlers. Somehow they weathered the difficulties, and the rather picturesque old house remains as a link with that long-ago period.

Other houses are noted not only for their ties with the past but also for their unusual natural settings. Among those well worth discovering are Glen Fern and Spring Bank.*

*Although just over the Roxborough line, Glen Fern and Spring Bank are located east of the Wissahickon Creek and within the area served by West Mount Airy Neighbors.

In Out-of-the-Way Places

"Glen Fern," the home of the eighteenth-century flour miller Thomas Livezey, nestles in a scenic forested spot beside the Wissahickon Creek. There the miller lived contentedly with his wife and children in his preferred environment of spruces and hemlocks, mossy banks, and bird songs.

You will find the old stone structure at the end of Livezey's Lane, branching to the right from West Allens Lane. Built by Thomas Shoemaker, who sold it to Livezey in the mid-1700's, the house has an unusually large kitchen fireplace. The property has been maintained in recent years by a canoe club.

A concerned Quaker as well as a nature enthusiast, Thomas Livezey kept active in the life of the community. He served as a member of the Provincial Assembly and was on the Germantown Academy's first Board of Trustees.

Besides operating his grist mill, he sometimes made his own wine from grapes growing wild on the nearby hillside. There is a tradition that several barrels of Livezey's wine were sunk in the creek's waters at the time of the Revolution to hide them from roving British soldiers.

The "Spring Bank" homestead is situated on a hillside of springs overlooking a green valley. You can see the longer-than-usual house from Wissahickon Avenue between Hortter and Westview Streets, with its fish pond, its spring house, and what was probably once an ice house. Long ago nearly every home had a spring house, where running water kept milk and butter cool. Blocks of ice cut from the pond in winter also helped to preserve foods the year around.

The story of Spring Bank goes back to the early 1730's. It is almost certain that the oldest part of the house was built before the property was sold in 1736 to the miller William Rittenhouse, grandson of the renowned paper-mill owner of the same name. As time

went on, additions to the building finally extended it to its present length.

One of Spring Bank's most distinguished owners was John Welsh, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, wise financier of the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and for twenty-five years a trustee at the University of Pennsylvania. It was because of Welsh that the university received a fund of $50,000 to endow a professorship of history and English literature. Welsh is also remembered by Philadelphians for giving forest land that included "Mom Rinker's Rock" to the city's Fairmount Park.

This high rock of the Wissahickon, not far from Spring Bank, is rich in Revolutionary lore. It was there that an old woman named Molly Rinker (an anglicized version of the German name Rünker) is said to have sat quietly knitting— and dropping over the precipice many a ball of yarn. Always on the watch, one of the "Green Boys" (a band of young men of the Wissahickon area) would find it, a secret message hidden inside. The latest news about British activities would be spirited away at once to Washington at Valley Forge.

Today on top of the rock stands a statue of an eighteenth-century Quaker reputed to be William Penn. John Welsh bought it from H. Kirn, the sculptor who exhibited it at the Centennial, and had it placed there in 1883. The statue bears only one word: TOLERATION.

Another and earlier Spring Bank owner was Samuel Mason. In the late 1700's young Samuel and his even younger wife, Mary, arrived in Philadelphia from Ireland. Like many other European immigrants, they began their new life in America without money or friends.

Some years later, in 1811, the Quaker couple began working at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Samuel as superintendent and Mary as matron. Their sympathies were drawn toward the needs of the mentally ill. Surely these sufferers deserved more humane treatment than they usually received!

In 1826 Samuel resigned in order to undertake a pioneer project involving "Spring Bank." By now he owned the historic property, then a small farm in the country. In cooperation with the hospital, he and his wife received as guests for a number of years the patients that seemed most likely to benefit by the change. Each guest at Spring Bank could count on fresh air, healthful home cooking, and the ready companionship of the Mason family.

Samuel even provided a small menagerie for everyone's pleasure. Some time later when Edgar Allen Poe visited the Wissahickon, he was surprised to see one of these animals, an old elk, standing on a cliff. The illusion of its wildness was dispelled only when a black man offered it salt and gently led it away.

1 (Poe's account of this experience, "Morning on the Wissahickon," was first published in 1844.)

What happens to old houses such as these, as time goes by? Some are changed beyond recognition, like the Peter Keyser House of 1765 (at 6316 Germantown Avenue next to the Johnson House). Others are remodeled in a way that retains the beauty of the original stone work; see the Sebastian Unruh House of about 1781 that now belongs to Rothe and Son, Florists, 7148 Germantown Avenue. The renovation in 1956 helped to confirm the building's age: an old flag with thirteen stars was found under the rafters, along with quantities of ancient corn cobs used for insulation!

2 (#7149, now MacFarland's Barber Shop, is another old farmhouse altered for business purposes.)

A few historic places in Mount Airy have been saved with the aid of concerned organizations. Cliveden, built 1763-1767 by Benjamin Chew, is owned by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Upsala, built about 1798 by John Johnson III, is maintained by the Upsala Foundation. Today's visitors at these mansions may view fine old furnishings and learn more about the past.

Many old houses of value are simply demolished. We take them for granted, like familiar faces, until suddenly one day they are missing. And we realize too late that what is gone is irreplaceable.

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James S. Duval

Copied from a handwritten manuscript in The Germantown Historical Society Library by MARGARET BACON BOSTWICK

James S. Duval was born in Mantes, France, March 3rd, 1766. Little is known of his ancestry beyond the fact that his father married a Miss Dumont—a union of the valley and the mountain promising good estates. At an early age he was placed by his parents in a Mercantile House in Paris, where his success, and the esteem of his employers are evident by the fact that at the age of 18 he was sent as super cargo to the Iles of France—Mauretina—to look after their interests. He remained on the island several years, where by industry, economy, and attention to business he made some money ($12,000). The climate of the island did not suit his constitution, he lost his health, and in the depression of failing strength concluded to return to his native land to die.

He took passage on a ship in the year 1790 with his money in a belt, fastened about his body and sailed for Marseilles.

The vessel was wrecked on the island of St. Helena, where with the other survivors was delayed many months, waiting for a sail.

The labor of the out-door life, fresh air, and a diet of sea turtles, made this a blessing in disguise in as much as it served to restore his health.

An American ship was the first to appear, and having taken the survivors aboard, in due time landed them in Philadelphia. It was his intention to return to France, but the great political changes wrought by the French Revolution were progressing during his sojourn at St. Helena, of which he knew nothing until his arrival in the United States. The frightful reports from Paris and the terrible work of the guillotines made his proposed return seemingly a bath in human blood.

He saw a business opening in Philadelphia. With this in view, he became a pupil in Bolmar's School in West Chester, to acquire some knowledge of the English language. After some months of diligent application he returned to Philadelphia where with his business knowledge and the contents of his money belt he became a merchant for the Isle of Silk and fine French goods. After a few years he enlarged his business becoming an importer and rapidly accumulated a fortune.

In 1796 he married, had a large family of sons and daughters, and in 1811 bought Pomona Grove from Thomas Forrest, Mr. Duval so named it because of the fine fruit trees and gardens he planted.

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GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MAY, 1976 MEETING

The Members' Meeting of the Germantown Historical Society for May will be a showing of the Motion Picture "1776".

We are most fortunate to be shown this picture through the kindness of Mr. J. Malcolm Henderson, a member of our Board of Managers—and there will be no charge.

The time and place of showing—Thursday evening, May 20th, 1976 at 8:00 P.M. in the Gymnasium of the Parkway Day School and Germantown Lutheran-Stevens Academy, School House Lane and Greene Street.

There is ample parking from the Driveway located on School House Lane west of Greene Street.

The Society feels the showing of this great picture is a fine way to express the Bi-Centennial spirit of Germantown.

Do not forget time and place or you will miss a real treat.

Henry W. Johnson
Chairman—Meetings

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY

The Annual Garden Party of the Society will be held on Saturday evening, June 5th, 1976 at the Loudoun Mansion, 4650 Germantown Avenue at 7:00 P.M.—Rain or Shine.

Entertainment and refreshments will be provided.

Come and enjoy an evening with other Society members. REMEMBER June 5th at Historic Loudoun.

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