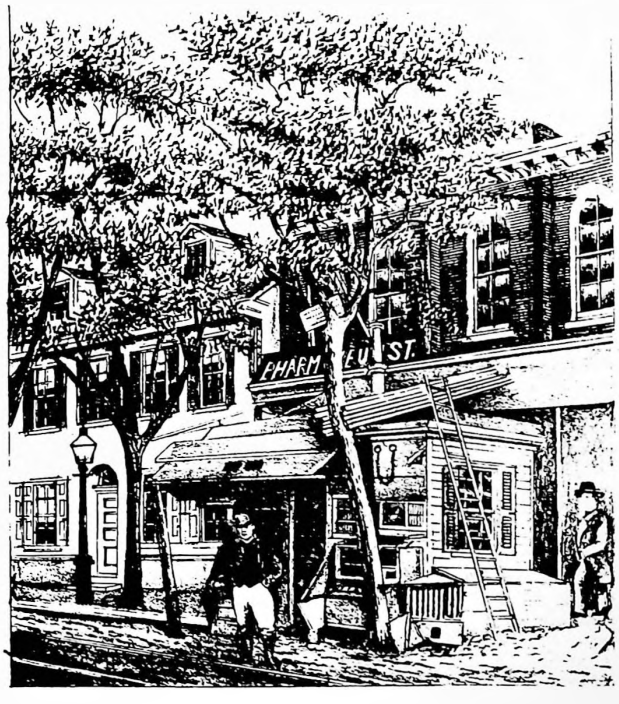
GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Germantown Avenue Toll Booth
at Rittenhouse Street
See Page 105

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 4 FIFTY CENTS FALL, 1975

The Trefoil is as much
a part of Philadelphia as the
Walnut Street Theater



Bank at the Trefoil...
It's a good sign.

THE FIDELITY BANK

Germantown Avenue and School House Lane
in the historic
James de la Plaine house

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

GROBEN'S

SEA FOOD

6833 GERMANTOWN AVE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19119

PHONE: VI 3-4717

MON. 9-12 • TUES. 9-6 • WED. 9-6

THURS. 9-6 • FRI. 6-6 • SAT. 9-12

CH 8-1692

MARTIN F. CONNOR CO.

FUEL OIL • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING

1005 E. Willow Grove Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

LEEDOM AND WISSLER

Since 1895

PRESCRIPTIONS

Chelten and Pulaski Avenues
GErmantown 8–1340

FREE MOTOR DELIVERY

GE 8-6801

THE PROVIDENT

Provident National Bank PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS

MEMBER FDIC

150 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

FULL SERVICE BANK

Dependable Electricians

Since 1919

SCHUCK

ELECTRIC

5944 Germantown Avenue

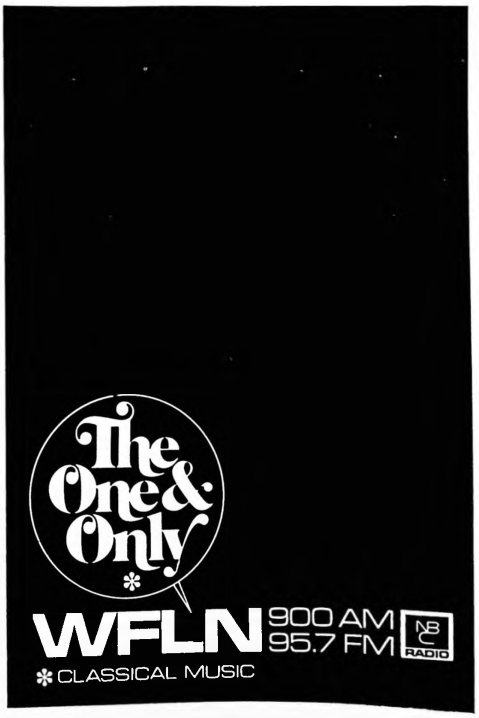
GEORGE ROBERTSON & SONS, INC.

FLORISTS

Over 39 Years in Chestnut Hill

8501 Germantown Avenue

AD 3-1849 CH 2-6000



HAMILTON-RELIANCE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

5¼% per annum on passbook savings

5¾% per annum on special passbook savings

7½% Certificates available —
4 years maturity, $1,000 minimum

ALL ACCOUNTS INSURED TO $20,000

5519 Germantown Ave. (on Market Square)
6782 Germantown Ave.

Main Office: Johnson Highway & Markley Street
Norristown, Pa. 19401

BOARDMAN-HAMILTON COMPANY

5434 GERMANTOWN AVENUE • PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. 19144

Phone: VI 8-9200

GENERAL INSURANCE

Specializing in

- ARCHITECT'S & ENGINEERS PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY
- SURETY BONDS
- BUILDERS RISK
- CONTRACTORS LIABILITY
- PENSION PLANS
- GROUP LIFE & HOSPITALIZATION
- SALARY CONTINUATION INS.

Edmund K. Schauseil, President

John H. Hamilton, Jr., Vice President

Germantown Historical Society

President
HON. HAROLD D. SAYLOR

Vice-Presidents
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III — FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR. — FRANK J. OLLINGER

Secretary
MRS. REID MCNEILL

Board of Managers
MRS. M. BACON BOSTWICK
MISS HELEN M. COMLY
FREDERICK C. FIECHTER, JR.
J. MALCOLM HENDERSON
JACK HORNUNG
HENRY W. JOHNSON
HENRY J. MAGAZINER
MRS. J. BRADFORD RITTER
ARTHUR O. ROSENLUND
RAYMOND V. SHEPHERD, JR.
MRS. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
JOHN STAPLES
GORDON W. VENABLE
MRS. RICHARD WILSON

Assistant Secretary
LEONARD DENIS

Historian
LEONARD DENIS

Solicitor
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Treasurer
WALLACE S. MARTINDALE, JR.

Librarian
MISS MABEL E. IRLE

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Annual Excursion
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Costume
MISS DEBORAH C. RITTER

Germantown Week Tour
DR. GORDON W. VENABLE
FRANK J. OLLINGER

Hospitality
MRS. ROBERT AXFORD

House
FRANK J. OLLINGER

Library
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III

Meetings
HENRY W. JOHNSON

Membership
MRS. JAMES S. BISHOP

Publications
MISS HELEN M. COMLY

Deshler-Morris House
DR. GORDON W. VENABLE

Deshler-Morris House Hostess
MRS. EDWARD T. HORN

Women's Committee of the Deshler-Morris House
MRS. RICHARD WILSON

Wyck
CHARLES HUSTON HAINES

Relics
MRS. M. BACON BOSTWICK

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
5214 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.

AND

HOWELL HOUSE
5218 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.
SMALL ADMISSION

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY
5208 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.

DESHLER-MORRIS HOUSE
(THE GERMANTOWN WHITE HOUSE)
5442 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPT MONDAY, 1 TO 4 P.M.
ADMISSION: 25 CENTS
(WILL BE CLOSED DURING EXTENSIVE RESTORATION WORK ON THE HOUSE — REOPENING DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED)

COSTUME MUSEUM
5275 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.
ADMISSION 25¢; CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE. MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY ADULTS

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

The Germantown Historical Society is a nonprofit organization dedicated to sustaining and promoting the cultural tradition of Germantown—through the preservation of historic landmarks, the maintenance of a museum of relics, a costume museum, and a library; the sponsorship of lectures and tours; and the publication of articles relating to local history.

NEW MEMBERS
JANET MOWLER WACHTER

DEATHS
CAPTAIN EDMUND A. CRENSHAW, JR.
J. ARTHUR EWING
LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
MRS. ROBERT YARNALL

Allen's

CHELTEN & GREENE
GERMANTOWN

"THE NICE PLACE TO SHOP SINCE 1837"

- WOMEN'S FASHIONS
- MEN'S STORE
- CHILDREN'S SHOP
- SPORTSWEAR
- COSMETICS
- BAKERY
- CANDY
- NOTIONS
- STATIONERY & BOOKS
- GIFTS
- HOUSEWARES
- LINENS

Your BANKAMERICARD welcome here

master charge THE INTERBANK CARD

SHOP 10 'TIL 9 WED. & FRI. OTHER DAYS 'TIL 5:30
FREE ATTENDED 2 HR. PARKING BEHIND THE STORE

THE MANOR
THE CAMBRIDGE
THE KENILWORTH
THE STAFFORD

Alden Park

WISSAHICKON & CHELTEN AVES.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144
VICTOR 4-7900

DURKIN WORLD TRAVELS, INC.

- Sea
- Air
- Hotels
- Tours
- Cruises
- Groups

156 West Chelten Avenue
Phila., Pa. 19144

VI 3-1500 VI 3-4800

Types for pleasure or business
Free Reservation Service

POWERS CRAFT PARKER & BEARD, INC.

Insurance

15 GARRETT AVENUE
ROSEMONT, PA. 19010

Suburban 527-1881 Phila. GR 7-2321

GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Volume 27 | FALL, 1975 | Number 4

CONTENTS

	Page
The Great Road to Germantown (Germantown Ave.) — *By Frances Anne Wister*	105
William Birch's Philadelphia Views — *By Martin P. Snyder*	107
Decades of Dress — *By Elizabeth M. Mellor*	111
David Dominick's Original Bill Covering Painting Jobs on Deshler-Morris House 1772-73-74 — *By Miss Anne McCaughey*	115
Museum Acquisitions — *Mrs. M. Bacon Bostwick*	116
In Memoriam	116 & 123
Memories of Old Germantown, Particularly of Market Square — *By Elliston P. Morris*	117
Did You Know—	118
Upsala—A Monument to Gracious Living — *By Donald S. Beard*	119
Library of Germantown Historical Society — *By Edward W. Hocker*	121
A New Old Map (Project by Germantown Friends School 7th Grade Students) — *By Raymond C. Brecht for Nan Thompson*	123
Annual Meeting of Germantown Historical Society	123
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania Has a New President	124
Letter of Benjamin Chew to General Lafayette Dated May 18, 1829	124
Original Engravings of Wm. Birch's Once Hung in Deshler-Morris House	124
Woman's Shopping List Dated 1719 — *Godey's Lady Book, 1858*	124

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Miss Helen M. Comly

The Baynton House, 5208 Germantown Avenue

Editor

Miss Helen M. Comly

615 Vernon Road, Phila., Pa. 19119

Wallace S. Martindale, Jr., *Controller*

EDITORIAL STAFF

Mrs. Ralph H. Belcher — Mrs. John W. Farr

Mrs. M. Bacon Bostwick — Mrs. Mulford B. Simons

Mrs. Theodore Finckh — Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom

Miss Anne McCaughey

Editorial contributions should be mailed to the Germantowne Crier, 5208 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

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

Published as Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Issues

Germantown Historical Society

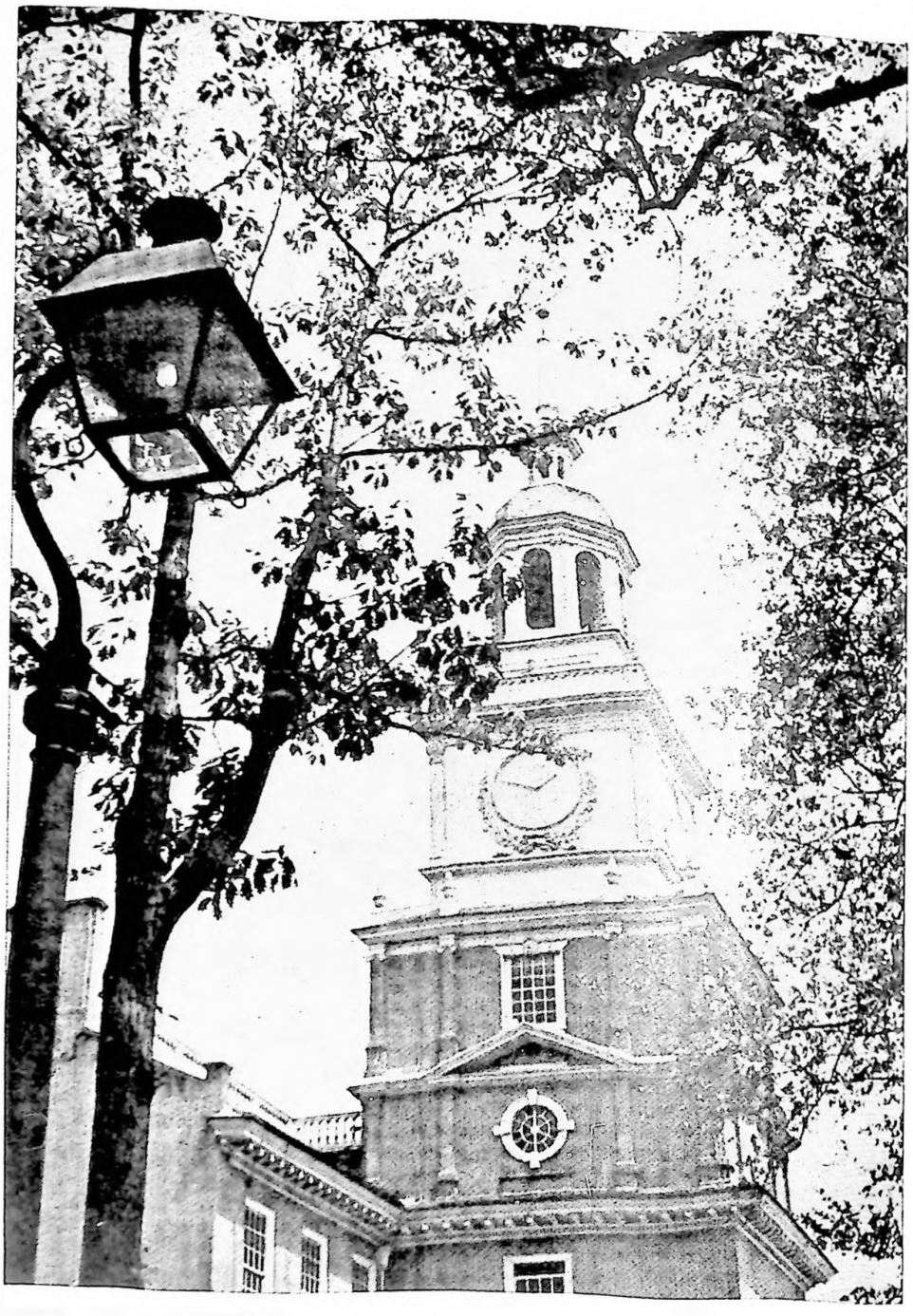
5214 Germantown Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

VI 4-0514

History was made here on July 4, 1776

Independence Hall, on Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.





History was made here, too

On May 6, 1761, with the founding of Kirk & Nice, the first and oldest funeral establishment in America.

Kirk & Nice is small building (with sign on front) at far left. Larger building in center of picture is old Washington Hotel. Narrow street separating two buildings is early Washington Lane.

KIRK & NICE

Germantown Ave. & Washington Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 GE 8-6328

Still owned and operated by the eighth generation of the founding family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Malcolm Henderson • Also: The Kirk & Nice Suburban Chapel, Germantown Pike & Marple Lane, in historic Plymouth Meeting, Pa. 828-7845

The Great Road to Germantown

Germantown Avenue

FRANCES ANNE WISTER

The Great Road to Germantown may be called the backbone of German Township, Pennsylvania, founded in 1683 by thirteen families, from Krefeld and Krisheim, and made known to the world by Francis Daniel Pastorius. As the Road has played so important a part in the history of the town, it is fitting that this brief account should appear in the first number of THE GERMANTOWNE CRIER.

* * *

THE GREAT ESTATES

THE Great Road to Germantown, originally an Indian trail, starts at Second and Laurel Streets, near Poplar, Philadelphia, and proceeds in a northwesterly direction to Chestnut Hill and beyond. It passed by or near country estates of important Philadelphians, before it entered German Township.

Among these may be mentioned Fairhill, the great plantation of Isaac Norris, which was in the general vicinity of the present Fairhill Street. Isaac Norris, father of Deborah Norris, who married Dr. George Logan, was an outstanding man of Philadelphia. The *American Weekly Mercury* of June 5th, 1755, records his death thus:

> "Yesterday forenoon in the Meeting House of the people called Quakers at Germantown, died suddenly of an Apoplectic Fit, Isaac Norris of Fairhill, etc.; who for a long time and most worthily presided in the County Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, Philadelphia, was a Member of Council upwards of 30 years and been often chosen one of the People's Representatives in the Legislature of this Province, as he was in this Year for the County of Philadelphia. His great Abilities in the Discharge of his Duty in each of these Stations, made him to be justly esteemed one of the most considerable men in this Government."

Another great estate was Stenton, comprising five hundred acres, on which James Logan, Secretary to William Penn, built in 1728 a splendid mansion, now one of the most important and beautiful landmarks in the country. The British, during the winter of 1777, burned seventeen mansions on the Road. They were about to burn Stenton, but, through the wit of a maid servant, were sent chasing after deserters who were said to have passed by recently. It was at his beloved Stenton that James Logan spent the last years of his life, when he was a victim of rheumatism, and was unable to pursue his activities any longer. Here in his library he read and studied the rare books that he had imported from England. He continued to conduct the affairs of his plantation and to oversee his employees, who were trained in farming, horticulture, and other outdoor pursuits. One of the features of the mansion is the spinning and weaving room where, no doubt, Mrs. Logan and the women members of the family trained the maids to do this work. The garden was a vision of beauty, where flowers imported from England grew in profusion. These lists are still extant. As time went on, the property was sold off due to increasing taxes. Fourteen acres, near the mansion, are all that remain of the grant from William Penn.*

Another mansion—Somerville, bounded by Broad and Cambria Streets, and the Road, was built in 1800. It was a part of Stenton and had descended to John Dickinson Logan, who had married Susan Lowry Wister, daughter of John Wister of Vernon. Their son, A. Sidney Logan, lived at Somerville, which was architecturally beautiful. It is still remembered as it existed until 1896.

After leaving these estates the Road entered German Township and passed through the four villages known as Germantown, (Wayne Junction to Abington Road, now Washington Lane); Krisheim (Abington Road to Mermaid Lane); Sommerhausen (to above Chestnut Hill); and Krefeldt (to the Wissahickon Creek below Chestnut Hill).

Let us wind our way up the Road, always uphill, and see what still remains of a once completely charming thoroughfare.

But it might be of interest to look back two hundred and fifty years before starting on our trip. A traveller mentioned German Town village as being "six English miles" from Philadelphia. He noticed the stone of which most of the houses were built, and was particularly interested to see branches of trees weighed down with roosting chickens in midwinter. If he had stayed there a few days he would have discovered that it was a self-sufficient, self-sustaining, and aloof community, not in any way beholden to Philadelphia.

* Stenton, 18th and Courtland Streets, was purchased by the City about 1900 and now, restored and furnished, is maintained and operated by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Even though the Road existed, its condition was such, with ruts, dust, and quagmires at the foot of Negley's Hill (now Wayne Junction), that trips to Philadelphia were difficult and unpleasant. German Town had an excellent set of laws, based on the greatest good to the greatest number. The chief menace was fire, so it was decreed that ladders and buckets must be installed at frequent intervals. It was forbidden to dry flax near a fire; also to keep ducks, which were destructive. There was also danger from wild animals, and a reward was offered for every wolf killed.

The town soon became famous for its weavers, and for its woolen industries, notably Germantown yarn.

We can look back at certain scenes of interest, such as Washington in his daily walks, and the visit of Lafayette in 1825. He was met at the foot of Negley's Hill and driven up the Road in a barouche drawn by four white horses. He was escorted by Reuben Haines, of Wyck, and Charles J. Wister, of Grumblethorpe. A reception for the ladies of Germantown, at Wyck, and a breakfast at Chief Justice Chew's, at Cliveden, followed. We could name many more events if space permitted.

The Next Two Miles

On the Road above Wayne Junction is Loudoun, high on Negley's Hill, built by Thomas Armat about 1801. It was long occupied by his descendants—Mrs. Gustavus George Logan and her children. It was bequeathed to the City, with an endowment, by Miss Maria Dickinson Logan, and is now a public park.

A few paces above, on the right, are the buildings of the Germantown Theatre Guild. The Mehl house (4821) and the Ottinger house (4825) are typical Germantown houses of the Revolutionary period. The theatre is a charming little spot in a converted barn, and the group is a great asset to the Road.

The Lower Burying Ground is passed at Fisher's Lane, now Logan Street. The oldest stone is dated 1707–08.

Above Wister Street, originally known as Duy's Lane, at 5109 stands the house, or at least a portion of it, where the first protest against human slavery in this country was registered, at a Friends' Meeting in 1688.

The disappearing act of old Germantown houses is familiar to all of us. The Corvy, at 5140, occupied for one hundred years by the William Wynne Wister family, was at one time the residence of Gilbert Stuart. The small studio at the rear was the scene of his painting of Washington. That house is gone; dozens of others that have also vanished, might be named.

The Germantown Historical Society occupies the Conyngham House at 5214, and next to it still stands the house of Isaiah Hacker, until recently occupied by his granddaughter, Miss Anna Howell.

Opposite Queen Lane stands Grumblethorpe, built in 1744 by John Wister, of Philadelphia, for a summer residence. The house is known as the spot where General James T. Agnew died during the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. Also because Sally Wister, writer of the *Journal*, lived there. After one hundred and ninety-nine years of ownership, the Wister family sold it to the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks, and the Grumblethorpe Committee has been restoring and maintaining it since September 1940.* It has been, through the centuries, noted for the hospitality of its owners, and the Committee carries on the tradition with gatherings of various kinds.

The Morris house, famous because Washington lived there during the yellow fever epidemic in 1793, stands opposite Market Square. It has recently been presented by Elliston P. Morris to the United States Government. The Market Square, according to old prints, was equipped with scales, stocks, and a jail. Here came farmers with their produce on market days, and here the good citizens of Germantown flocked to make their purchases.

Proceeding farther along the Road we come to Vernon (1803), the mansion of John Wister in Vernon Park, above Chelton Avenue. Originally this property belonged to Melchior Meng. John Wister, a grandson of John Wister of Grumblethorpe, was a figure in his day. The grounds contained a box-bordered garden, ice house, fascinating old barn, and other features of interest. All of these were destroyed when the City, after the death of the last owner, Miss Anne Wister, purchased it for a public park. The mansion became the first home of the Site and Relic Society, now the Germantown Historical Society, after which it became a Public Library. Now, happily, it is the headquarters of the Germantown Community Council, and is one of the town's great assets.

The Engel house, moved back, but still possessing its pent roof, stands above the Town Hall.

At Walnut Lane stands Wyck, dated from 1690, home of the Haines family for nine generations. It is celebrated for its rose garden and for its quaint aspect both outside and in, and is one of the town's most charming features.

Opposite stands the Green Tree Tavern (6019), dating from 1748. Daniel Pastorius kept the tavern under the name of the Sadlers Arms. It is now owned by the First Methodist Church.

Upper Germantown

Dirck Keyser's house, built 1738, still stands at 6205, corner of Tulpehocken Street, for how long we cannot tell.

At Washington Lane stands the ancient Johnson house, now in the possession of the Woman's Club of Germantown, which was the first organization to recognize the importance of preserving landmarks.

* Grumblethorpe is open to the public.

(*Continued on page 116*)

William Birch's Philadelphia Views

By Martin P. Snyder

TODAY, when Philadelphia's new city charter is about to bring it an official public relations officer for the first time, there comes to mind an unofficial but most unusual effort in the same direction which is already more than 150 years old.

This was the project of one man, who carried it out almost single-handed at a time when that was still possible. While we have no way of gauging its success in the line of its original purpose of building up the city, during the passage of a century and a half an extremely worthwhile by-product has come out of the work. This is its unique historical value not only for Philadelphia but for our whole country. It has gradually come to be recognized as one of our truly valuable national documents.

The man who did this was William Birch. The project was his *Philadelphia Views*, first published in the year 1800. Many are familiar with these pictures by sight; but few know the tale of how they came to be made, of what an impelling drive and unusual purpose went into them, and of how they became something far beyond the ordinary—endowed with the qualities which have brought them the esteem they deserve.

Considering the life of Philadelphia as 250 years (of course it is more), the story is begun and reaches its height at roughly the 100-year mark, just when Washington's death brought the nation to the end of its era of birth.

To understand how much ground was broken by these pictures, what a pioneer Birch was, we must first realize that there was nothing from which his prints with their unique spirit could have been copied.

In Europe, some 50 years before Birch's views were made, Piranesi had dedicated himself to engraving the ruins of ancient Rome. Other printmakers had issued handsome city views. But in all of them architecture was starred. The *people* were insignificant and microscopic. This was not Birch's approach at all.

In America, what there were in the way of historical prints followed the same pattern. But the state of the arts was much less advanced, much more "primitive." Those living through the early days here had no time to devote to the arts and no real training or skill in them. When great talent was manifested, its possessor usually left us. The artists who came to us from abroad were not of the best.

Only a small number of Philadelphia views had appeared, and these were definitely along "primitive" lines. The first engraving of a local building had appeared only in 1750. The highest development had come in the 1780's, when several scenes of Philadelphia were published in the *Columbian Magazine.* They were all in the European tradition—they lacked people as an intrinsic part of the portrayal.

So we must conclude that Birch's views were motivated by something inside him without any other person or work to blaze the way. And it will be seen that this was definitely the case.

Birch's arrival on the local scene brought the first person equipped to do what he did. He was then about 40 years old, an experienced artist recognized throughout England. He had won national awards. He was a protégé of Sir Joshua Reynolds and his close personal friend. His specialty was the painting of miniatures, and he had been offered the appointment of Enamel (or miniature) Painter to the King. But he had also published engravings. It is highly significant that his *Philadelphia Views*, if they were to be done at all, had to be done in that field of expression and represented a departure from the firm ground where his reputation was established and his income sure.

Birch also happened to arrive at the time when the city was ready for him. In 1790 it again became the capital of the United States, and entered upon a period of great expansion and public building. Birch came in the Fall of 1794, when this was well under way.

Here, then, were the man and the circumstances in combination. After a few years in his adopted city, the idea was kindled in his mind. The combined beauty and vitality of Philadelphia had deeply impressed themselves on him. He determined to record the city as fully as he could, so as to share his enthusiasm. Not only this, but it was his conscious plan to send his pictures to Europe and encourage others to follow him here, if not as settlers, then in trade. As he put it in his manuscript autobiography written many years later:

"Let me now return to my removal upon the bank of Neshaminy where I settled my family, in a small tenement till I could form a plan for building, and forward the work of my Philadelphia Views, which I had projected as a work of duration, to be published by subscription.... As no other work of the kind had ever been published by which an idea of the early improvements of the country could be conveyed to Europe, to promote and encourage settlers to the establishment of trade and commerce, . . . the restless minds of those with capital (who) expected nothing but a Forrest, seeing number after number of the elegant establishments of a City, soon caused the full effect of its intention, by the arrival of Funds, Tallants, Projectors and every other aid that a new country could wish."

I have referred to Birch's purpose and impelling drive. Now the purpose appears in the round, but let me suggest what quantities of determination and very hard work were involved in translating that purpose into actuality.

Birch did not have an establishment in the city already geared to handle the work. He lived far out in the country, on the Neshaminy Creek not far from Bristol. On his land was an abandoned toll bridge over the creek, and perched on the remaining pilings was the toll house. It was in this that his project was completed.

He first had to examine all the city to determine how many pictures would be needed. On doing so, he decided that almost thirty would be required. Surely five or ten active scenes, of the kind he had in mind, would have given the general flavor, but he wanted to be complete.

To work on such a scale, he had to have help. He first formed a partnership with his son; then he called in a friend and engraver, Samuel Seymour.

For each of the twenty-eight pictures in his book he had to create a watercolor in the right size and containing the right subject matter. On the site, small water color sketches of the street-life were made, about four inches square. The best of these were then worked into the larger water color picture which showed the finished scene.

But this gave Birch only one picture. It had to be duplicated. It was at this point that engraving entered the picture. A copper plate of the right size was purchased and upon it there was drawn with the engraving tool every line needed to reproduce the watercolor, but all in reverse. In this way, when the plate was inked and paper pressed against it, the inked lines appeared on the paper as the scene actually was.

After repeating this process nearly thirty times, the engravings were ready to be printed, and in the space of a few years approximately three hundred copies of most of the pictures were drawn off by use of a heavy hand-operated press. Probably more than ten thousand engravings were "pulled" in this way.

The work can be outlined so closely because there exist today a number of the original sketches, finished water colors, and even copper plates which Birch did. All are in the hands of public or semi-public institutions or collectors. The plates can still be used to produce more engravings on modern paper, but this privilege is carefully restricted.

Even with the complete sets of the engravings, the task was not complete. Some sets were sold to subscribers who ordered them in color, and in that event all the coloring had to be done by hand to match each original watercolor. And in every case the prints were made into a beautiful book. For it an engraved title-page was prepared by an artist specially skilled in calligraphy, an engraved map was included showing the then extent of the built-up city, and Birch himself prepared a single page of text which was set up by a printer.

This text fairly rings with the conviction of Birch's mission to preach the accomplishments and virtues of our city:

"PHILADELPHIA

The ground on which it stands was, less than a century ago, in a state of wild nature, covered with wood, and inhabited by Indians. It has, in this short time, been raised, as it were, by magic power, to the eminence of an opulent city, famous for its trade and commerce, crouded in its port, with vessels of its own producing, and visited by others from all parts of the world . . . This work will stand as a memorial of its progress for the first century."

Turning to the prints themselves, we are struck with their life and activity. The backgrounds are beautiful, but for the first time the *people* are given importance. They bring everything excitingly alive. With a team of ten horses they move a house. They build a warship. They load boats at the quay. In one picture, a blacksmith is active in his shop; in another, everything imaginable is sold at the outdoor market. The populace crowds onto the street from the theatre, reclines in the park, lounges at the public house, parades in uniform, mourns the death of George Washington, and much more. Their costumes, their vehicles, homes, public buildings, habits, street signs—all are captured to show us city life in America at its highest development in the national capital one hundred and fifty years ago.

The willing effort involved in creating such a labor of love no doubt intensified the prints and heightened their dramatic qualities. Birch's pride, and his conviction of the high destiny of his city, shines out of the pictures produced under such primitive con-

ditions. Yet he never let his desire to "sell" the city affect the strict integrity of his work. Time and again it has been attested that the prints are strictly accurate in everything they depict.

It has been said that "an appropriate picture will often make clear what a thousand words cannot." Consider on this basis what a treasure Birch's enthusiasm has given us!

His books went out at the end of the year 1800, with some of the pictures dated 1798 and 1799. At that very time the capital moved away. But he had caught and recorded it at its peak at the turn of the century. Not so concerned with that, Birch instead kept careful track of his project. His subscribers were listed as living in Philadelphia, up and down the Atlantic seaboard, and as being in the United States from abroad. His report in later years, with his own viewpoint in mind, is that:

> "It will be found there is at this time scarcely one sett of the work in Philadelphia that was not sent to Europe for that purpose."

Having accomplished all this, Birch might be expected to rest on his oars. But even before his book was finished he had many ideas for revising it. Some of the plates he felt were not as strong and appealing as they might be. Then too, changes were rapidly taking place and he wanted to record them, so as to show the city in its most advanced state. For these reasons he destroyed certain of his copper plates, made a number of new ones, and in 1804 brought out a second edition of his work. Both editions were large, impressive volumes which were hard to miss, their pages being about fifteen by eighteen inches each.

We must not overlook, too, in gauging the influence of Birch's work, that, being in book form, one copy could do the work of many. Such a copy was the one subscribed for by Thomas Jefferson as Vice President and left in his anteroom during the years of his Presidency. Birch tells the story this way:

> "It may be easily conceived what the opinion was of this work with our late Friend and best wisher to mankind that formed the constitution of the Country, while it is recollected that during the whole of his presidency it layed on the sophia in his visiting Room at Washington till it became ragged and dirty, but was not suffered to be taken away."

The project had an immediate effect. As Birch estimates it:

> "There is reason to suppose that from that ardent attempt of the Arts, at so favourable a season, when Europe was everywhere at war, that the present bustle in the solid improvements in our cities, and internal projections in the country did originate."

Really only Birch could have done what he did. He had the experience such that the task did not seem too great. He not only had an artist's eye for his subject, but he was new enough here to have the great era of building in the capital make a unified impact on him. And withal, he was more than a little of an architect, which gave him his interest in the buildings which is so beautifully blended and combined with his interest in the people and their activities. It is a pity that we have no way of knowing how successful was his original plan—how many accepted his unique invitation to come and enjoy our way of life.

Today, long after that plan has been fulfilled and its motion arrested, we realize the large significance of what Birch did: he provided us in lasting form with a comprehensive record of early American city life nation-wide in its interest. He seems to have sensed, far before the normal time, the true importance of many historic shrines revered today by the whole nation. He seems in the same way to have recognized how important the individual would become in our national life. His *Views of Philadelphia* reflect these attitudes; and this, together with their obvious artistic charm, insures that the work will live as long as our traditions survive. Its importance is now widely recognized. It is being and has been freely copied and reproduced. During the late war the copy of the book in the Library of Congress was protected with other chosen volumes in its strong vaults.

In recent years it has been variously stated that these views "form a great historic monument, the importance of which cannot be overestimated"; that they are "one of the greatest pictorial records of 18th century America", "the finest volume of early American views issued", and (with another of Birch's books) one of "the two initial masterpieces of American color plate publishing."

Nor is this all, for the force of the prints is still being exerted today in producing *action* rather than mere contemplation (which in itself quickens our sense of the historic and has its own definite value). As an example, in the recent past John Frederick Lewis, Sr., seeing from prints, including these, what the Schuylkill had once been like, campaigned vigorously for its restoration below Fairmount Park. His urgings are finally about to bear fruit. Again, our most recent center-city bank building, at 15th and Sansom Streets, was designed on the direct inspiration of a Birch view.

In someone who catches the spark of Birch's enthusiasm and has his will to achieve for our city, I feel sure that his early record will inspire and bring about still further civic accomplishment in our time.

Reprinted from Volume 3, No. 3—December, 1951 Germantowne Crier

The Extraordinary Shops of Chestnut Hill

Shopping in Chestnut Hill is a lot like shopping in your old home town. If you happen to come from San Francisco. Or maybe London. There's a notable absence of neon, noise, and congestion. And a noticeable presence of trees, flowers, and friendly people. There are extraordinary shops where you can find just about anything you want, and perhaps some things you never knew existed. And there are an abundance of landscaped, attended parking lots that are absolutely free. It's pretty hard to find that sort of thing anymore. Even in your old home town.



Sponsored by the member shops
of the Chestnut Hill Development Group.

DECADES OF DRESS

By ELIZABETH M. MELLOR

IF THE "proper study of mankind is man," surely no phase of man's activity has received more study through the ages than has dress. It is an art, a science, and today one of the major industries of the civilized world. Constructive thought, great ingenuity, and years of training lie behind the fashions of each season.

No fashion change however is really new but is always a modification or evolution of what has gone before and, strangely enough, each change can always be said to be a reflection of the manners or tensions of the time.

An authority on fashion research, Agnes Young, says that there are but three basic cycles of which all fashions are modifications or adaptations: the bell, as in the hoop; the back fullness, as the bustle of the 1880's; and the tubular, as in the Empire.

Then, too, as in morals and manners, the pendulum of fashion swings from the extreme of furbelow and fuss to the extreme of plainness and simplicity.

These and many other characteristics of fashion's vagaries are brought vividly to mind in the unique costume library which the Germantown Historical Society has been slowly and carefully compiling. Catalogued and boxed carefully, it has gowns of almost every period since 1800. Many people have felt it a safe repository for precious heirloom clothes; the succession of wedding gowns is surprisingly complete from 1830.

That the last one hundred and fifty years have given us an amazing and fascinating range of fashion, is colorfully shown in the historical society's costume library. The dress of man has, in those years done some strange turnabouts from knee britches, lace ruffles and flowered waistcoats, through the sleek trimness of the 1840's, to frock coats and again plus fours, but our purpose now is to follow briefly the fascinating fashion history of lovely ladies in America since 1800.

Someone has cleverly remarked that no woman on the way to buy a new hat ever committed suicide and Emerson, of all people, says, "The sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a woman a feeling of inward tranquillity which religion is powerless to bestow." Indeed, there is no doubt that the fine art of dress has more than a material aspect!

We are familiar with the gracious elegance of the Colonial dame, bespeaking stately dignity and plenty of slaves or servants to carry the burden of living. Even before the turn of the century, however, skirts were slimming and waists rising until we see the true Empire silhouette—long and slim with the waistline under the armpits, a knot of curls on top of the head, poke bonnets, mits, reticules. The materials were soft and dainty, flowered muslins or mull with unbelievably beautiful and fine embroidery patiently worked by hand.

This was the period of the classic revival—neo-Greek so called—when Grecian pillars and facades graced square imposing mansions, and simple lines and dainty reliefs marked the furniture. In Andalusia on the Delaware River was seen Philadelphia's more beautiful example of this style of architecture and furnishings.

Though sometimes it seems quite the reverse, yet it is true that circumstances and external conditions do control our thinking, and so, the very form of our chairs and our bonnets.

In the 1820's skirts began to be fuller, waists longer, until in the '30's and '40's came a period of very lovely, very feminine dress. Full skirts, often flounced, and pointed waists, off-the-shoulder neckline with soft lace and a curl that followed the cheek and snuggled into the neck. It was the time when ladies wrote verses and painted flowers and were discreetly dainty —always.



The Gody Ladies Book which made Fashion History



Shawls—How to Wear Them

From all this charming softness evolved the hoop skirt—than which there has seldom been an uglier and more uncompromising fashion. A cage of tape and wire held the very full skirt in rigid position while little flutings and cordings and much fringe trimmed both skirt and basque-like waist. During the Civil War women struggled with the inconvenience of this strange mode. No trim uniforms with short skirts and adaptable jackets for the girls who braved public opinion and helped in the hospitals and worked with the Sanitary Commission in 1864!

The '70's produced a most distinctive type of dress. From the nape of the neck to the end of the rather long train was an unbroken slope, but a slope decorated with unbelievable intricacies of ruffs and puffs and scallops, bows and braids and flutings.

The making of a costume in the '70's was indeed a serious and complicated project. There could be no makeshifts.

The mid-Victorian lady and the mid-Victorian furniture certainly went together!

With the material success and greatly increasing wealth of the middle century, American women more and more turned to Europe for the latest in fashion and, to be really of the elite, one's clothes must come from Paris. The more revolutionary the style the greater the thrill.

Gossip says that the New York woman donned her gown the minute it came off the ship; the Boston lady waited six months; but in Philadelphia the tissue wrappings were not removed for a year! No vulgar haste here.

There are few sadder tales than that of the girl who was invited to visit the family of her fiance in a rather distant town. The Saratoga trunk was brought down and all the family assisted at the packing. A Saratoga trunk had a rounded dome-like lid and within several "tills" or trays which fitted one over the other—admirably suited for caring for the wardrobe of the 70's. Each till was arranged with loving care, the puffs and flutings padded and meticulously arranged and all seemed well. When the happy girl arrived at her destination ready for all the planned celebrations it was discovered that the till in which were packed the basques of her very best gowns had been left at home under the bed!

The next decade developed a simpler and more sophisticated elegance. Sleeves were long and tight, waists severely fitted, skirts long, straight in front and bustled, a silhouette unique and amazing. The bigger your bustle, the grander your gown.

With the coming of the gay '90's, clothes did several surprising things. The enormous sleeves of the middle of the decade are hard to believe and the high, tight, boned collars were a surprising form of torture, but the Gibson girl had charm and a certain dignity were she dressed in shirt waist and skirt with a sailor hat, or serene in very decollete evening dress with bell skirt and an absolutely straight front.

From then, through the first decade of the new century clothes increased in fussiness—broadcloth, velvet, satin, lace, "passementerie," ribbon, braid all used in the same gown. It must have required a great ingenuity to put together so many things and turn out an elegant lady.

War years followed and, for the first time in America, women in uniform were part of the picture. Smart blue serge skirt and jacket with a Sam Brown belt were worn by the Women's National League for Service. The girls of the Friend's Reconstruction Unit wore overseas a most fetching uniform.

Primarily because of wartime shortages, when three yards of material was the limit for a dress, there evolved in the 1920's one of the strangest of all the strange freaks of fashion. Waists dropped to the hip line, skirts climbed to the knees and every woman mysteriously acquired the figure of a little boy. A hat, modelled apparently on the medieval helmet, closely covering both ears and nearly both eyes, was the acme of smartness.

It was the era of the tubular silhouette. Again, the outrageous bizarre fashion seemed another expression of the distrait post-war psychology.



The Amazing Hoop of the 1860's

In the last decades of the 19th century and the first of the 20th came with breath-taking rapidity the series of inventions which have changed fundamentally the pattern of living and given an entirely new tempo to the world of today. The telephone, the telegraph, electric lights, automobiles, radios, airplanes, are the foundation stones of modern existence and have come into active use within the memory of a man of seventy. Is it to be wondered that the world is a bit dazed!

With these vital changes in living the place of women in the scheme of things has changed too. In 1880 "woman's place was in the home" and teaching about the only outside occupation open to a girl. Women telephone operators almost caused a riot and the first women doctors were courageous pioneers. Of course today women lawyers, doctors, engineers, aviators, in fact, women in any occupation, are a matter of course.

Inevitably all this has brought a new feeling into fashion. The clothes of the 1930's and '40's have been growingly functional. Smart? Yes, and feminine (mostly), but comfortable and making for ease of movement.

A factor, too, not to be overlooked is the growing cult of natural physical beauty. Almost Greek is our devotion today to physical perfection. Think of the beauty contests!

Have women really learned a lesson from the past and discarded forever the binding and confining and torturing clothes of their forebears, or will we return to ruffs and bustles and stays? Fashion, and women, are unpredictable but let us hope that the efficient woman of today will leave a permanent legacy of physical freedom plus charm to her even more efficient and charming great granddaughters!

Reprinted from Vol. 1, No. 3—September, 1949 GERMANTOWNE CRIER.



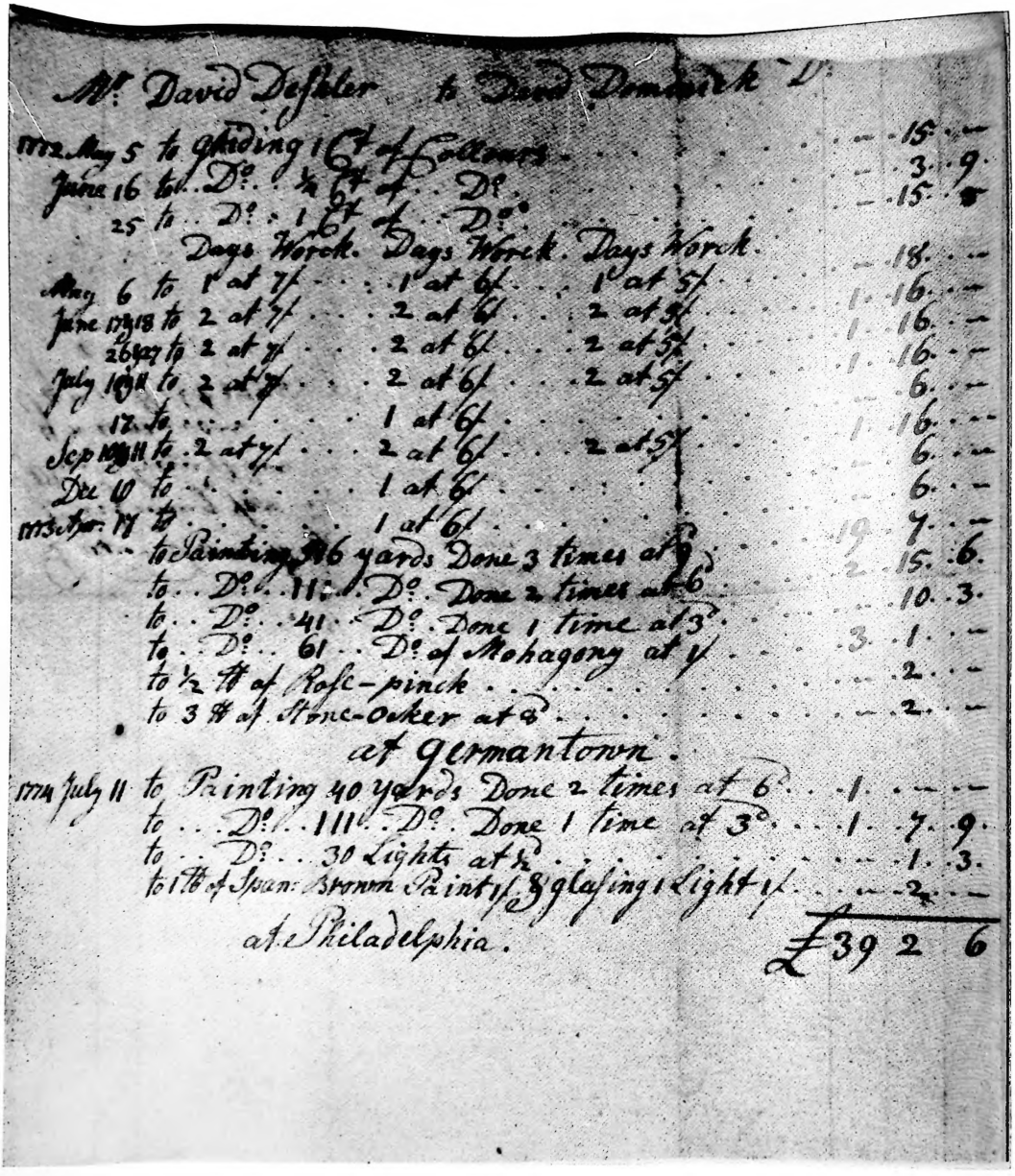
Unidentified group showing fashions of around 1895

from Abacus to Zither
CREATIVE TOYS
- **Steiff Animals**
- **Crafts**
- **Collectors Items**

Doll House Furniture Our Specialty

Fireside
toys books games
186 E. Evergreen Ave. CH 8-3122
8523 Germantown Ave. CH 2-1442

VIctor 4-5855
RASER'S Flower Shop
5006 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144



Mr David Deshler to David Dominick D.

1772 May 5 to Gilding 1 Ct of Hollows . . . . . 15 . .
June 16 to Do . . ½ Ct of Do . . . . . 3 . 9
25 to Do . . 1 Ct of Do . . . . . 15 . .

	Days Work.	Days Work.	Days Work.	
May 6 to	1 at 7/	1 at 6/	1 at 5/	18 . .
June 17 18 to	2 at 7/	2 at 6/	2 at 5/	1 16 . .
26 27 to	2 at 7/	2 at 6/	2 at 5/	1 16 . .
July 10 11 to	2 at 7/	2 at 6/	2 at 5/	1 16 . .
12 to		1 at 6/		6 . .
Sep 10 11 to	2 at 7/	2 at 6/	2 at 5/	1 16 . .
Dec 10 to		1 at 6/		6 . .
1773 Jan 11 to		1 at 6/		6 . .

to Painting 316 yards Done 3 times at 9 . . . . . 19 7 . .
to Do . . 11 . . Do . . Done 2 times at 6 . . . . . 2 15 6
to Do . . 41 . . Do . . Done 1 time at 3 . . . . . 10 3
to Do . . 61 . . Do of Mohagony at 1/ . . . . . 3 1 . .
to ½ ℔ of Rose-pinck . . . . . 2 . .
to 3 ℔ of Stone-Ocker at 8 . . . . . 2 . .

at Germantown.

1774 July 11 to Printing 40 yards Done 2 times at 6 . . . . . 1 . . . .
to Do . . 111 . . Do . . Done 1 time at 3 . . . . . 1 7 9
to Do . . 30 Lights at ½ 1 3
to 1 ℔ of Span: Brown Paint 1/ & glasing 1 Light 1/ . . . . . 2 . .

at Philadelphia. £39 2 6

Original paint bill found among early records of Deshler-Morris House.

David Dominick's original bill covering Painting jobs done on Deshler-Morris House during 1772-1773-1774

By Miss Anne McCaughey

BEFORE the renovation work on the Deshler-Morris House in Germantown (December 31, 1974) was begun the Elliston Perot Morris' gave the Women's Committee the original paint bill found among the earliest records of the Deshler-Morris House—generally known as the Germantown White House.

It shows that in 1772, 1773 and 1774 David Dominick did some painting for David Deshler, and his total bill came to 39 pounds, two shillings and six pence.

David Deshler, who was the nephew of John Wister, of Grumblethorpe, built the Deshler-Morris House in 1772. The house, located at 5442 Germantown Avenue, served as the residence of George Washington on two occasions while he was President of the United States, in 1793 and 1794.

You will be interested to know the task of preserving this ancient bill was done by Archival Restoration Associates, under the direction of Gale Fields using the Barrow process for document restoration and preservation developed by W. J. Barrow in the 1930's. Mr. Barrow, who died in 1967, had his original laboratory in Richmond and a second operation in Philadelphia. From the earliest days of the 17th century Philadelphia has been associated with fine craft work.

The Barrow Method consists of removing acidity and sealing the document to be preserved between sheets of plastic film and tissue. This is generally accepted as the most stable and lasting method of preserving deteriorated manuscripts.

For many years, high acidity in paper has been recognized by chemists to be the chief cause of brittleness found in many old documents. This acidity can be attributed to three sources: ink, papermaking procedures and conditions of storage.

The acid in the commonly used iron gall writing ink of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries frequently accounts for deterioration in a manuscript dating from these periods.

The conditions of storage also are a factor in the preservation of paper. The National Bureau of Standards and other laboratories have determined that sulphur dioxide, which is present in the air of many cities, increases the acidity of paper and causes it to become brittle. As a result, many archives and libraries have installed expensive equipment designed to eliminate this acidity from their storage area. Other possible sources of increase in acidity during storage are dust, sunlight and impurities on the hands of people touching the paper.

The Barrow Method calls for soaking the document to be preserved in two solutions. It remains in each about 20 minutes. The first is a calcium hydroxide solution which effectively neutralizes the acid. The second is a solution of calcium bicarbonate which carbonates the excess hydroxide and precipitates calcium carbonate into the fibers of the paper.

Next, the document is air dried in a special rack. After drying, the document goes into a press to remove puckers and wrinkles. Then it moves to the sandwiching table where the document becomes the meat in the sandwich between sheets of laminating tissue and cellulose acetate.

Following the sandwiching process comes the laminator. This consists of two electrically heated, thermostatically controlled metal plates for preheating the material to be laminated, and two revolving calendar rolls which apply pressure. The major advantages of this are that no artificial cooling is required, and that pressure by the rollers eliminates the entrapment of air between the document and the film.

Sometimes a document on which Archival Restoration Associates are called upon to work arrives in dozens of pieces and their first job is to put it together as if they were working on a jigsaw puzzle.

The preservation of Mr. Dominick's painting bills which he sent to David Deshler more than two centuries ago by this special process makes it possible for future generations to be aware that Mr. Dominick had men working for him whom he paid at varying rates. Some earned seven shillings for a day's "WORCK". as his bill states, others six shillings a day and still others five shillings a day.

Also, the painting job on the Deshler-Morris House must have been quite an extensive one, because the bill covers a period of time from May 1772 to July 1774.

As this painting job was done in the period when Pennsylvania was still one of King George III's colonies in the New World, it is not surprising that the bills were rendered in pounds, shillings and pence. However, it is interesting to note that it was not until July 1785, nine years after the Declaration of Independence, that Congress took action to make the money unit in the United States the dollar with

fractional coins in denominations of half, quarter, 10th and 20th parts. It was that wise man, Thomas Jefferson, who suggested a simple dollar unit based on a decimal system, rather than the complicated British system of a shilling containing 12 pence and a pound, consisting of 20 shillings.

From 1961 to 1974 Archival Restoration Associates functioned in a 150 year old former barn in Chestnut Hill just east of Germantown Ave. Then, because of an acute lack of space in this facility or suitable larger quarters in Chestnut Hill, in August 1974 Archival Restoration Associates moved to Blue Bell, a suburb north of Chestnut Hill. They are now located on Whitpain Plantation which was once the home of John Philip Boehm. The house and barn date from at least 1749 and it has been established that Washington's army encamped on the grounds. Present quarters located on a secluded country road, continue to provide a peaceful, historic setting for Gale Fields, president of the organization, and five others to carry out the painstaking task of restoring and preserving books, documents, maps, posters and other material which are precious for one reason or another.

MUSEUM ACQUISITIONS
September 1974 to September 1975

We received beautifully embroidered pillow and bolster shams from Mrs. English, of the Nugent Home, each edged with hand-made lace, Circa 1890.

A lovely large crewel-work throw probably used as either a tablecloth or a bedspread, was presented by Mrs. Ralph Belcher. Also, a multi-colored Log Cabin design quilt made by Fanny Stevens in 1855.

Two powder horns, an eight gallon jar for holding pickles and a five gallon jug, both made of tan-colored pottery. Also a glass bottle partly covered by reed, were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Welch.

From the Louisa Blum Estate came three advertisement fans, one from Germantown Saving Fund Society and two from Wanamakers.

Two leather and beads purses or cigar holders.

Two fine autograph albums.

A G.H.S. WHEELMEN badge for the dedication of the Washington Monument which stands on the Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

A Victorian Valentine and two round wooden plaques, models of buildings for the Centennial in 1876.

Mrs. M. Bacon Bostwick
Committee Chairman—Relics

IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence M. C. Smith, husband of Mrs. Smith, a member of the Germantown Historical Society's Board of Managers, died during this past summer at the Smith estate Wolfe's Neck Farm on Casco Bay, Maine.

Mrs. Smith has been a most generous and interested member of our Board for many years. The Society extends its sincere sympathy to her in her great loss.

(Continued from page 106)

Much gratitude is due to this pioneering group of women for this public service.

A few feet farther on stands the Concord Schoolhouse—first schoolhouse in Germantown—and adjoining it, the Upper Burying Ground, where the oldest stone dates from 1716. The origin of the name Concord is unknown. Some historians think it was named for the ship *Concord*, which brought the original settlers to this country.

Two ancient houses of worship must not be forgotten, the Mennonite Meeting House above Herman Street, dating from 1770; and the Church of the Brethren or Dunkers, at 6613, Mother Church of that sect in America.

At Johnson Street stands the great mansion of Chief Justice Chew, Cliveden, scene of the Battle October 4, 1777—an historical spot for all Americans. The British had ensconced themselves in the mansion, while opposite, on the grounds of the Johnson family, where Upsala now stands, were placed the American cannon. While the battle was not a large one, it was vastly important because the defeat of the Americans ensured the permanent occupation, by the British, of Philadelphia in 1777–78; and forced the retreat of Washington and his army to Valley Forge.

Cliveden is an architectural treasure, and is still occupied by the family of Chief Justice Chew. The grounds, like other large estates, have been much curtailed, but they are beautifully kept, and the house retains the ancient furnishings of previous generations.

Upsala (6430), now celebrating its 150th anniversary, great mansion of the Johnson family, has been purchased and is being restored by the Upsala Foundation.

There have been many changes, in the name of progress. Architectural incongruities have appeared; still it is no exaggeration to say that the Great Road is one of the most interesting streets in America. For if we start at Stenton and finish with the Battle at Cliveden, there is a wealth of history and anecdote that is difficult to match.

Critics may say that Germantown never had a Paul Revere, or that nobody in Germantown ever stood on a bridge that arched a flood and fired a shot that was heard round the world.

Do you not think that the first protest against human slavery was a pretty good shot one hundred years before?

Do you not like to ponder over the many prominent people who have travelled the Road, and the events that took place there?

Do you not think that the houses of the early settlers, and the great mansions that followed them, are priceless treasures?

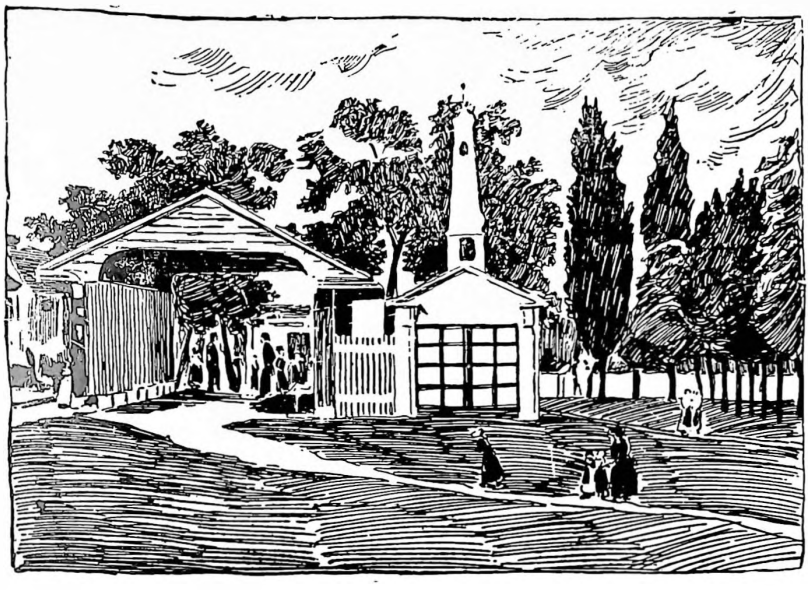
Do you know of any road anywhere that includes more historic and human interest, and quaint episodes than the Great Road to Germantown?

If you are in accord with me, stand firm for our town and help to preserve its landmarks.

Memories of Old Germantown, Particularly of Market Square

Read at a Meeting of the Site and Relic Society, April 18th, 1902

Elliston P. Morris



Market House and Fire House
Market Square

AS A RESIDENT of Germantown for nearly seventy years, I have much to remind me of the past, and of the changes which have come over the Green Country Town in my day. I remember well when it was made a Borough; our first Burgess was Samuel Harvey, who was, for so many years, President of the Bank of Germantown. He was one of the older school, and honored by all for his quiet Christian walk. He was the leading man of the old Methodist meeting, whose place of worship and congregation were as plain and unostentatious as that of the Friends. The other leading Elder was Father Harmer (familiarly called), whom, with his wife, I always met on their way to the Methodist gathering, as my father and myself were on our way to the old Friends' meeting-house, Main and Coulter Streets.

Their house stood where H. Righter's plumbing shop, No. 5424 Main Street, now is. Both the Methodist and Friends' meeting-houses of that day have disappeared, and new and more commodious ones now accommodate much larger congregations in each, the Methodists having erected the beautiful and ornate building at the corner of Main and High Streets.

I am old enough to think that those were the halcyon days of Germantown, when a horse-car twice a day on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad was the only opportunity of going to the city, except the four-horse omnibus, which started about nine o'clock in the morning for the old Rotterdam Hotel, on Third Street, and returned in the evening, and the four-horse Troy coach, which carried the mail to Bethlehem and passed Market Square and my father's house about six o'clock A. M., at which hour I often tumbled out of bed to see it go by; the coach returning in the afternoon from Bethlehem, taking the mails to and from the city. Those were the days when everyone knew his neighbor, and tramps were unheard of; each enjoyed his own door-step and roof-tree, and in the security and freedom of honest living the open door of the comfortable, old-fashioned homes seemed to bid a welcome to the passing stranger.

One of my early recollections is that of Benjamin Chew, who lived at "Cliveden," the Chew Mansion, and every Sabbath drove past my father's on his way to St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in his old-fashioned Washingtonian style coach, driven by a colored man,

whilst on the rear stood another one grasping the straps.

Benjamin Chew was the last, I think, in our town to wear short clothes, with low shoes and buckles, and hair done up in a queue. Octogenarians were frequently met with, and the Ashmeads, Merediths, Masons, Lehmans and Emhardts all lived within a few doors of the hall we are now in. Old John Ashmead lived next to my father and nearer the city. By him I, as a boy, was shown the spot where he saw six British soldiers brought out from the Academy (which, during the War for Independence, was used as a hospital after the Battle of Germantown) and buried in one grave; he also told me that as the British forces, headed by Lord Howe, marched up from Stenton to reinforce those engaged at the Chew House, he had run to their cellar window to see them pass; afterward, when the fighting was all over, he and other boys saw the result of the battle and the wounded men. Around this neighborhood there is much of interest. How different is the old Market Square from what it was in the days of my boyhood, and its old trees, all but one, are gone! That one, the fine buttonwood, still stands; and it is about this tree and the other trees that I have been asked to speak.

My father, Samuel B. Morris, was one of the earlier citizens to find a quiet home in Germantown. He removed here in 1834, having purchased the property from the estate of his father-in-law, Elliston Perot. He had then retired from the active business life of a shipping merchant, the old firm name being Waln & Morris. He was the first, perhaps, who took any interest in the care and preservation of the old Market Square, the piece of ground fronting on Church Lane and Main Street, and conceived the idea of giving it some form and shape by the use of shovel and rake and generous sowing of grass seed, then planting posts at the corner to keep the huckster and other wagons to the side next the house, for in those days it was indeed a common, both in name and fact. At the end farthest from the city stood an old-fashioned, seldom-used brick pier open market house, which I think was far anterior in date to the Fellowship engine house, which stood by its side, further back from the Main Street and facing Church Lane. The latter building was rather attractive, with its little white spire. There was housed the old wooden-wheeled hand-engine, brought from England in 1764 (tradition dates its building thirty years prior thereto), which is now in charge of W. H. Emhardt, and can be seen in the office of the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company. By its side stood a larger hand-engine of much later date, and a bucket wagon filled with leather buckets and a small reel of hose. On the front of the wagon was an artistic painting of a spread-eagle, with a ribbon in its mouth, bearing the inscription, "When duty calls it is ours to obey." To my boyish eyes this was a marvel, and of course I adopted the claim of being a Fellowship boy, and was as proud of its active service and prompt arrival at fires as any of its members.

But I must, as desired, give a history of the great buttonwood tree, still standing on Main Street. My father planted a row of trees, some eight or ten in number, along the curb, and protected them from injury by horse or wheels by placing neatly-painted wooden tree-boxes around them, and waited for the time of leafy spring. But the old adage of "Boys will be boys" even then held true, and so a few nights after, whilst we were at the supper table, frantic yells of boys met our ears, and running to the front of the house, it was still light enough to discover the cause. With the idea of stirring the wrath of my father, the gang had upended all the tree boxes, much to the risk of the trees being broken, and then run away. Not knowing what better to do, my father replaced them next day, with the same result. Almost in despair of his cherished plan for the shade trees, my father concluded to try the use of the oiled feather, and so one evening, about the time of the usual onset, he secreted himself, unknown to the boys, behind one of the large brick pillars of the market-house, and just as the ball was about to open, he stepped out with the word, "Boys!" Of course all started to run; but, with his kind, persuasive manner, he succeeded in gathering them about him, assuring them that there was no impending harm. He then explained his having planted the trees and protected them by boxes and that he had done all he could for their life; that it was not for himself or his pleasure alone, but for the good of others and of the town; that he would soon pass away, but that they would live to see the trees grow and give shade; that now it was most important that some other should care for them, and he wished to put the trees under their care, as they and their children would be the ones to walk under the shade of their branches. With a "Good-night" he left the boys to cogitate. Suffice it to say, the trees were never disturbed afterwards; they grew to be noble specimens, and fully shaded the passers-by, until, in an evil day, the great convenience of telegraph and trolley-cars made their appearance, and limb after limb was cut, till death in one case after another ensued, and finally this one tree, being so near my own house, was left to tell its tale.

Did You Know—

The spire rising above Trinity Lutheran Church, 5300 Germantown Avenue, is a copy of the Christopher Wren spire of St. Martins-in-the-fields, Trafalgar Square, London.

UPSALA

A Monument to Gracious Living

By Donald S. Beard



Upsala—6430 Germantown Avenue

JOHN JOHNSON, 3rd, was a bold man, but to enter into competition with the former Chief Justice of Pennsylvania's Provincial Court, Benjamin Chew, Esq., owner and occupant of beautiful Cliveden, called for boldness and enterprise. Young John had certainly both of these when he built Upsala on the family land facing Germantown Road, directly opposite the Chew estate. The houses differed architecturally, but in grandeur and grace, John's house compared favorably with the older mansion.

John Johnson, 3rd, was the son of Joseph Johnson, who in turn was the son of John Johnson, Sr., (1708–1794) who purchased the property about 1766. John Johnson, Sr., (who Anglicized the name) was the son of Dirck and Margaret Millen Jansen for whom "Wyck" was built, thus it is obvious that the family was among the oldest and best established in the town.

The Revolutionary war had come and gone in Germantown without much serious property damage. Some bullet holes still remained to attest to the fact that soldiers were once a familiar sight marching on the road, and that the Battle of Germantown had raged around Cliveden, when Colonel Musgrave and a handful of his men barricaded themselves inside the house and could not be dislodged by American cannon mounted on the Johnson ground across the way.

With the end of the war, the town entered into a period of great prosperity and it was then, in 1798, that John Johnson, 3rd, set about building his house, one worthy of his bride, Sarah Wheeler, and of their social and economic standing in the community.

Upsala is Built

Three years were required to build this mansion, one of the finest examples in the country of late 18th century architecture. Nothing but the best of seasoned oak was used in its construction. All supporting interior partitions were built of solid stone and extended from cellar to roof. The front of the house was of native dressed stone, carefully pointed by a master mason. Marble steps led up to a columned portico, its floor a single piece of marble, here one entered through a beautiful paneled door into a wide hall. Classic plaster cornices, executed by an Italian of note, embellished the ceiling of the hall and that of the south drawing room.

Perhaps the most valuable possessions in the mansion are its mantlepieces, still in a perfect condition, their delicate woodcarving, Pennsylvania marble, and iron firebacks, making the house worth

preserving for this feature alone. Much of the woodwork, such as that used in the graceful stairway, was imported from England.

The back building, older than the great house, having been built prior to the Revolutionary War, has the unique distinction of possessing a smoke house on the second floor, over the kitchen, where blackened rafters may be seen.

It is said by the family that the first mistress of Upsala was an admirer of Frederika Bremer, the celebrated Swedish author, and called the place Upsala in honor of Sweden. Miss Bremer visited Upsala in 1849, during her stay in America.

Down Through the Years

As years rolled by, quiet Germantown grew to be a city in its own right, virtually independent of Philadelphia for its needs and yet retaining the aspects of suburban life. New homes and industries supplanted the rural atmosphere of the early 19th century, and as with other great estates, the vast acreage of Upsala, originally extending to Roxborough Township Line, now Wissahickon Avenue, dwindled to the present two and two thirds acres, which is fortunately enough space to show the place to advantage. Even a street number has been given to the house, that of 6430 Germantown Avenue.

The descendants of John Johnson 3rd, continue to be identified with the community, receiving their education at Germantown Academy and serving on its Board of Trustees. They had watched the town crowding around their ancestral homestead, which remained in the family until 1940. The last to occupy Upsala were Miss Sally Johnson, and later, Dr. and Mrs. William Norton Johnson.

The Great Fire

In 1942 a fire of unknown origin severely damaged the vacant mansion and Upsala seemed doomed to give way to "progress", perhaps becoming a giant market. It was not until the Fall of 1943, when the sign of a demolition company appeared, that a startled community, led by those three undaunted souls, Miss Frances A. Wister, Mr. J. Mitchell Elliot, and the late Dr. Holman White, took matters in hand and raised the funds necessary to purchase the property.

To more practical people it seemed an impossible undertaking, but the members of the hastily created "Upsala Foundation" were not "practical" people and so they accomplished the impossible, they purchased the property free of debt, and immediately started constructing a new roof and two chimneys to prevent further damage by the elements.

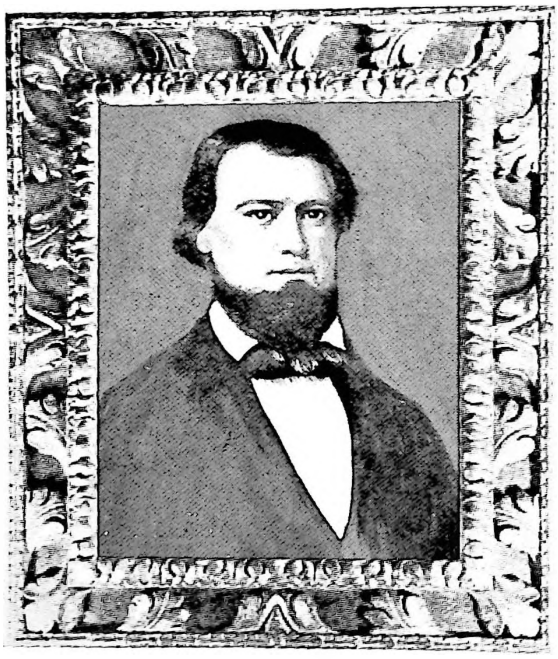
Much has been accomplished at Upsala since those hectic days in 1943.

Reprinted from Vol. 1, No. 2 of GERMANTOWNE CRIER—May, 1949. Mr. Beard was then President of the Upsala Foundation.

Forgotten Forefather



Admired Ancestor



Quality Restorations
Distinctive Framing

Staton's Galleries
5321 Germantown Avenue
GE 8-6416

Bicentennial Offer

25% off

Custom Framing
Restorations
Staton's Galleries
5321 Germantown Ave.
GE 8-6416

Offer good thru October 1976

Library of Germantown Historical Society

By Edward W. Hocker

CONCERNING the library of the Germantown Historical Society a competent observer once wrote that there is not another like it in the country—a library of several thousand volumes and much additional miscellaneous matter all bearing upon the history of one community that is not even a municipality but only a segment of a city.

When the Germantown Historical Society had its beginning, in 1900, as the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, its plans for activity, as indicated by the society's name, dealt mainly with the assembling of "relics" and the erection of markers at historic sites, though soon the publication of papers read at its meetings also was undertaken.

Ere long a few members called attention to the need of a reference library to provide information about the local history of the community. Edwin C. Jellett, indefatigable compiler of local history, led in the project, and strong support came from Dr. J. Pearson Willits, Dr. Herman Burgin, Dr. Naaman H. Keyser and others. In 1908 a beginning was made in assembling a library, generous gifts coming from members.

The society then had its museum in the Wister house, in Vernon Park. For the new library a small room at the rear of the second floor was set apart, and at the election that year Dr. Willits was chosen librarian. Mr. Jellett was the first chairman of the library committee. As he found opportunity Dr. Willits arranged and catalogued the books and he would make appointments to meet applicants for information. He held the position until he became president of the society, in 1921.

When the society took possession of its present quarters, in 1927, at the same time changing its name to Germantown Historical Society, more space became available for the library. However, until 1937, there was no arrangement to have the library open to the public at a specified time. Then the custom was adopted of welcoming anyone interested on Tuesdays, from one to five P. M. Since then few Tuesdays have passed without visits of inquirers and gifts of material suitable for the library's shelves, so that now about 3000 volumes are available, besides hundreds of pamphlets and photographs, and also newspaper files and manuscripts, all cross-indexed to facilitate the pursuit after the elusive fact.

While the library accepts anything having some bearing upon Germantown history, certain phases of this history are outstanding. It would be a satisfaction if it could be said that the library is rich in material relating to the founding of Germantown. However, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was in the field long before the Germantown Society and it gained possession of large quantities of early Germantown documents, especially Pastorius manuscripts. However, the Germantown Society's library does have some treasures dating back to the founders, notably deeds recorded here when Germantown had an independent government with its own recorder of deeds, 1683–1707. As to printed accounts of the founding, there is no lack.

A second outstanding feature, of course, must be the battle of Germantown. Printed details in ample assortment await the inquirer.

The library takes special pride in its Wissahickon collection. Much of this came from the late Edwin C. Jellett. Likewise his manuscript notes may be encountered in other sections of the library. Occasionally a diligent and weary-eyed investigator suddenly goes berserk while reading the Jellett manuscripts and demands that the librarian forthwith transcribe them by typewriter so they may become legible. The threatened riot is scarcely controlled by the information that Mr. Jellett had a typewriter but refused to use it.

In the library are comprehensive groups of books printed in Germantown by the two Christopher Sowers, Michael Billmeyer and Peter Leibert, including a good representation of the Sower and Billmeyer almanacs, but only a single copy of the Sower newspaper and also of the Billmeyer newspaper. Most of the Germantown imprints, as well as numerous other items in the library, have been given by Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, former president.

It was the original intention to include not only books about Germantown but also books written by residents of Germantown. This latter department has so far made only limited progress. Gift of books by Germantown authors would be gladly received.

Good use has also been made of photography, and several volumes of pictures of old houses, many no longer standing, are frequently consulted. There are photographs taken as early as 1859, when photography and especially outdoor photography, was in its infancy, while daguerreotypes in the collection were made even earlier.

Newspaper files are representative of Germantown journalism since the founding of the first English-language newspaper here in 1830. The office file of that newspaper, the *Germantown Telegraph*, from 1830 until 1880, like so many other Germantown treasures, fell to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. But since the library was opened stray copies of the *Telegraph* have come in at intervals, so that the present file, though fragmentary for some years, is nevertheless valuable. A file of the *Germantown Guide*, 1871–1927, is nearly complete, and there are partial files of the *Independent-Gazette* and other papers.

Newspaper clippings are helpful to many seekers. Numerous scrapbooks are filled with such clippings, all indexed. Heaps of loose clippings are usually donated following the death of an ardent collector of the printed word, whose less enthusiastic heirs find a proper way of disposing of the accumulations.

Few groups of books are more frequently consulted than the fifty volumes of newspaper clippings which Miss Jane Campbell compiled while she was historian of the society, 1908–1924. These comprise the current history of that era, and there is an index.

The majority of visitors want family history. Many are under the impression that a readymade answer to their inquiries will promptly be handed out, and they are surprised, if not dismayed, that usually a process of piecing together brief records of marriages, deaths and the like is necessary, involving many hours of searching. The library endeavors to provide such genealogical information not only through published books but also by means of indexed lists of marriages and deaths copied out of newspapers, tombstone inscriptions from all old burial grounds in the area and other typed records not to be found in books.

In the course of its existence two wills have benefited the library. Dr. I. Pearson Willits left $500, the income from which is for the library. Edward I. H. Howell, who gave the society the building it occupies, also bequeathed $1000, the proceeds being for the library and the museum.

Proper care of the invaluable collection and adequate facilities for research have become problems. A few friends of the library are still optimistic enough to envision attainment of an undertaking suggested some years ago—the construction of a fireproof structure in the rear of the society's building, this structure serving to house the library and also to provide an auditorium.

Reprinted from Vol. 3, No. 1—May 1951 GERMANTOWNE CRIER. (Library now in Baynton House 5208 Germantown Ave.)

WE WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT
FOR ANY AMOUNT
REGULAR SAVINGS EARN 5¼% per yr.

Annual Yield When Super Compounded . . .
5.47% per yr.
Savings Certificates Earn More
(depending on term)
Plus—Lovely Appreciation Gifts on
New Accounts

FRIENDLY, COURTEOUS,
OLD-FASHIONED SERVICE
IN A MODERN ATMOSPHERE

LIBERTY FEDERAL SAVINGS
and Loan Association
128 W. CHELTEN AVE.
Hours: 9 AM to 4 PM Friday to 8 PM
202 N. Broad St. Stenton & Duval St.
1625 Wadsworth Ave. 7928 Bustleton Ave.
Peg Lane, Dresher, Pa. 19025

GE 8-5111
GE 8-5172
PROMPT DELIVERY
ICE—Cubes and Cakes

Gillespie BEER DISTRIBUTOR
All Brands

ED. LANIGAN, JR.
Proprietor
5231 GERMANTOWN AVE.
(at Bringhurst Street)

CH 7-0945, CH 7-5898

Wm. A. Kilian Hardware Co.
House Furnishings • Finnaren & Haley Paints
Garden Supplies • Unpainted Furniture

8450 GERMANTOWN AVE.
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILA., PA. 19118

A NEW "OLD" MAP WHICH CAME INTO BEING AT THE COMPLETION OF AN INTERESTING PROJECT BY THE GERMANTOWN FRIENDS SCHOOL 7th GRADE STUDENTS

By Raymond C. Brecht *for* Nan Thompson

A LARGE MAP of Germantown as it was more than a century ago is now on display at the Friends Free Library, 5418 Germantown ave. An unusual exhibit, it is expected to be of special interest as Germantown's observance of the Bicentennial gains momentum; the Friends Library is frequently on the Germantown Historical Society tours.

The map, copies of which may be purchased through the library, is a little under 3 feet, 2½ inches wide, and is 3 feet 3 inches tall.

It shows the Germantown area as of 1871, with many of the old homes and estates clearly marked. There are quaint touches of the 19th century—Chelten Ave. appears as "Chelton ave." and Schoolhouse Lane is "School st." At Morris and Lehman st., just below Rittenhouse, the old mapmakers designated the "Germantown Skating Pond."

The map grew out of a 7th-grade project directed by Laura B. Waltz, a history teacher at Germantown Friends School. Students made Xerox copies of various pages in a yellowing and crumbling atlas at the library. Then they attempted to piece together a map of the entire area. This called for a bit of expertise, and the project came to the attention of artist Edward C. Smith, a member of the Germantown Monthly Meeting of Friends. Ed Smith took the project to Sol and Harry Freedman, of the Mercury-Stat Co., 1425 Walnut st., and worked with them over a long period of time to produce the remarkably clear and detailed map now on display.

In the lower right-hand corner appears a legend: "Outline Plan of Germantown . . . Assembled by Edward C. Smith from pages in the Atlas of Germantown, Twenty Second Ward, City of Philadelphia, published by G. M. Hopkins in 1871 and based upon official records, private plans, deeds and actual surveys. Issued by Friends Free Library of Germantown, Philadelphia. 1975."

Unmounted prints are available at $35 each; mounted prints, such as the one on display, are $50.

ANNUAL MEETING OF GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
(Election of Officers and Board Members)

Time: Thursday, October 16, 1975—8:00 P.M.

Place: Aulenbach House, 29 West Tulpehocken Street

Speaker: Dr. Robert P. Waterhouse

Dr. Waterhouse will talk about and exhibit items from his extensive collection of "old" tools (the antiques of tomorrow).

Refreshments.

Many old Germantown families treasure furniture that was made in the shop of Kirk and Nice before the firm discontinued the business of cabinet making about 1870.

—(From May, 1949 Gtn. Crier)

IN MEMORIAM
Captain Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr.

It is with deep regret that we note the recent death of Captain A. Crenshaw, Jr., who for many years served most usefully and ably as a member of the Board of Managers and as one of the Vice Presidents of the Germantown Historical Society.

Captain Crenshaw was a graduate of Annapolis and held many commissions as an officer of the United States Navy. He was on active duty in both World Wars. In World War II he commanded a flotilla of naval vessels guarding the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and protecting convoys of troops and supplies to the war zones of Europe including the extremely dangerous passage to Russian ports. He was largely responsible for getting the guns put back on Admiral Dewey's Flagship "Olympia" at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898. Also, for having this ship refitted.

Our Society will miss the loyalty and energy of a devoted member.

Writing insurance — and history — since 1843

GERMANTOWN INSURANCE COMPANY

now writes LIFE INSURANCE thru its subsidiary

GERMANTOWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Germantown Market Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a new President

At a special meeting of the Board of the Society this summer, Judge Harold D. Saylor was elected President. His predecessor was Boies Penrose, who had served as President with distinction for the past fifteen years, and it was with exceedingly great regret that the Board accepted his resignation occasioned by reasons of health. It is a very great pleasure to be able to report that Boies Penrose has gained considerably in health and it is hoped that he will continue to attend the meetings of the Society now that he has become President Emeritus.

Judge Saylor was on the Orphans Court of Philadelphia and was a member of the Board since 1953, serving as Vice President for a dozen years. He is President of the Germantown Historical Society and a former President of Friends of the Wissahickon. He is Chairman of the Board of Philadelphia Conservationists, Inc. and a member of the Fairmount Park Commission. It is good of him to take on this additional job at a time when our building construction and plans for our bicentennial exhibition are keeping us all busy.

As reported in Historical Society of Pennsylvania October Program announcement

---

Ten original engravings of Wm. Birch's "Views of Philadelphia" were for many years on display at the Deshler-Morris House, or Germantown White House, loaned by Mrs. F. Churchill Williams. Many of our members will remember seeing them.

Editor

Following is a woman's shopping list, bearing date 1719, which will give us a very fair idea of what a fashionable lady used to wear:

A smock, of cambric holland.
Marseilles quilted petticoat.
A hoop petticoat, covered with tabb.
A French silk quilted petticoat.
A mantua and petticoat, of French brocade.
A French point, ruffles and tucker.
English stays, covered with tabb.
A Flanders lace handkerchief.
A black silk *à la mode* hood.
Pockets, of Marseilles quilting.
Sable tippet.
Lining, of Italian lutestring.
Turkey handkerchief.
A beaver and feather, for the forest.
A riding suit, with embroidery of Paris.
Three dresses, for the masquerade, two from Venice.

—*Godey's Lady's Book*, 1858.

(Letter of Benjamin Chew to General Lafayette dated May 18, 1829, the original of which was donated to this Society by Mr. Arthur Bloch.)

Philadelphia 18th May, 1829

Genl. LaFayette
Sir:

It is the pride of every American to claim an acquaintance with you—but when I call to mind the extraordinary manner in which you recognised my Name on my first visit to you on your arrival in Philadelphia, as among those familiar to you in the Scenes of our Revolution, I am led to flatter myself that it may not yet have escaped your recollection. The incidents which in a moment you then brought to my view, excited my admiration of that Gift which a bountiful Nature among many other Blefsings had conferr'd upon you. Presuming therefore that I may not be forgotten by you, and as the distance between us and my advance in Life equally afford scarcely a probability that I shall have an opportunity of offering my personal Respects to you, I am led to do it by Deputy, and take the Liberty of introducing my young Friend Dr. William Johnson of Germantown, the next neighbour of that House under whose Roof I had the Honor of receiving you in 1825, which house in its deserted State in 1778, you informed me, was the Scene of an interview between you and your since deceased Friend Col. Fitzpatrick of the British Army. Restored to a better State, altho' once the Scene of Battle, the Echoes about it should resound with Joy and Transport, were it again enlivened with another visit from a Character that not long since deservedly excited our enthusiasm through our Continent, experienced by few who have preceeded you in any Country—whose name is still venerated among us.

But of my young Friend—being about to visit France in pursuit of improvement in medical Science, he would return almost unacceptably to his Friend, if he omitted the opportunity of presenting himself in the neighborhood of Le Grange. My Object therefore is the adventuring this as a Pafsport to him, afsuming the privilege of soliciting for him that kindnefs which I am sure you would extend to me and that it may be in his power to relate the existence and enjoyment by the inhabitants of that celebrated residence of every Happinefs which it is the ardent Wish of every American you may long pofsefs.

With very great respect and the continued admiration of your valued Life. I remain

Your obedt. Servt.

BENJAMIN CHEW

Mr. Arthur Bloch, President of N. Snellenburg and Co. (no longer in existence) presented the Society with the above letter from Benjamin Chew to General Lafayette, dated May 18, 1829, in 1951.

It can be seen at the Society's Museum, together with an original letter dated October 10, 1777, from Thomas Rodney, Esq. to General Rodney, giving an account of the Battle of Germantown, also a present by Mr. Bloch to the Society.

First Pennsylvania Bank

The "THANK-YOU" Bank

Chel-Wayne Office
5536 Wayne Avenue

Germantown Office
16 West Chelten Avenue

Mount Airy Office
6740 Germantown Avenue

The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ST. MARTIN'S COAL CO., INC.

7600 Germantown Avenue

GULF FUEL OIL

GULF E. J. OIL BURNERS

Phone: CH 7-0800 Day or Night

Since 1867
The Ivy Hill Cemetery

Mt. Airy Avenue east of Stenton Avenue

CH 8-4533

Choice Lots Available
(All Lots Include Perpetual Care)

KOELLE GREENWOOD CO.

Phila's Oldest Ford Dealer

SALES—SERVICE—LEASING

161 W. Chelten Ave.

Germantown **GE 8-1025**

ROSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors

5038-42 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Phone: Victor 3-7446

PHONE GE 8-9478

J. RUSSELL WINDER

Realtors

Active in Germantown for
Over 50 Years

WALTON S. WINDER

FINE PIANOS SINCE 1891

Cunningham PIANO CO.
IN HISTORIC GERMANTOWN

PHILA. LARGEST SELECTION
NEW & USED PIANOS
AT FACTORY PRICES

Rentals • Storage • Tuning • Moving
We Buy Pianos • Organs
Free Appraisal • GE 8-3200
24 Hr. Service • Best Cash Prices
5427 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
WAREHOUSE & PLANT—26 E. COULTER ST.
PHILA'S OLDEST PIANO FACTORY

THE HOUR GLASS CLEANERS

45 W. Chelten Ave.

Phila., Pa.

GE 8-2864

1 Hour Dry Cleaning 3 Hour Shirt Laundering

Advertisers Index

Alden Park 102
Allen's 102
Boardman-Hamilton Co. 100
Chestnut Hill Development Group 110
Connor Co., Martin F. 98
Cunningham Piano Co. 126
Durkin World Travels, Inc. 102
Economy Plumbing & Heating Supply Co. 127
Fidelity Bank, The 98
Fireside Toys 113
First Pennsylvania Co. 125
Germantown Insurance Co. 123
Germantown Savings Bank ..... *Back Cover*
Gillespie Beer Distributor 122
Girard Bank 127
Groben's Sea Food 98
Hamilton-Reliance Savings Ass'n. 100
Hour Glass Cleaners 126
Ivy Hill Cemetery 125
Henry W. Johnson—Flowers 127
Kilian Hdw., Wm. A. 122
Kirk and Nice 104
Koelle Greenwood Co. 125
Leedom & Wissler 98
Liberty Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n. 122
Pennsylvania Furniture Co. 127
Powers Craft Parker & Beard, Inc. 102
Provident National Bank 99
Raser's Flower Shop 113
Robertson & Sons, Inc., George 99
Rose Electric Supply Co. 125
Schuck Electric 99
Smith, Inc., J. and R. 127
Staton's Galleries 120
St. Martin's Coal Co., Inc. 125
Winder, J. Russell 126
WFLN 99

Girard Bank.

Working with the good sports in Philadelphia.



Economy Plumbing and Heating Supply Co., Inc.

Wholesale Distributors

Standard Sanitary • American Radiator
Kohler of Kohler
Pipes • Valves • Fittings • Boilers
Radiators & Oil Burner Supplies

5245-47 Germantown Avenue
Phone: VIctor 8-5600 Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Wedding Bouquets *Funeral Designs*

HENRY W. JOHNSON

Flowers

In Germantown Since 1930

6220 GERMANTOWN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144 GE 8-0373

Pennsylvania Furniture Co.
5429-37 GERMANTOWN AVE.
VI 3-7300
Home Furnishing Specialist Since 1920
VISIT OUR NEW SHOP
TAICHER INTERIORS
DIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA FURNITURE
SPRING HOUSE VILLAGE CENTER
SPRING HOUSE, PA.
643-6962

VI 4-5251

J. & R. SMITH, INC.

PLUMBING—HEATING

•••

5201 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

YOU PAY FOR NO LOST TIME

Germantown Historical Society
5214 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
PERMIT No. 2746

time to pay your bills?



use

GSB®

PAY BY PHONE℠ SAVINGS ACCOUNT

—and earn

5 1/4%

on your bill-paying money!

Phone 839-3939,* stop in a GSB office and see mini "Pay-By-Phone" movie or mail coupon

*Local exchanges available—check with nearest GSB office.

GSB Pay-By-Phone, One Belmont Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa. 19004

Please send more information and forms to open a Pay-by-phone Account.

Name_____

(check one)

____ Single Account_____

____ Joint Account with_____

____ In trust for_____

Address_____

_____

Social Security No._____

Phone_____

GSB®

GERMANTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Member FDIC