GERMANTOWNE CRIER

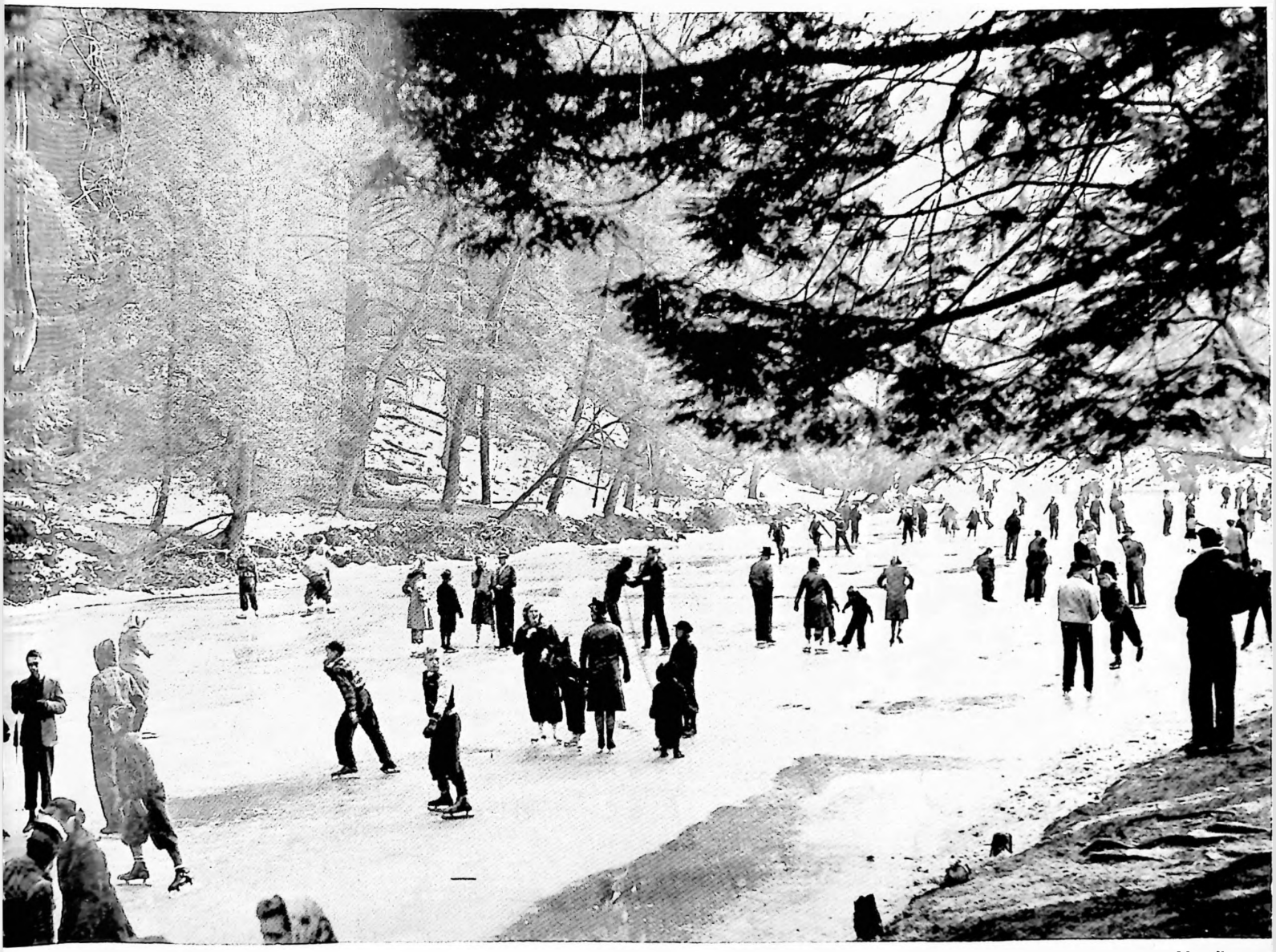


Photo by Joseph Morcello

SKATING ON THE WISSAHICKON
1938

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly

Volume 7 . . . Number 4 | 25c Per Copy | December 1955

LARGE ENOUGH
to meet your requirements adequately

SMALL ENOUGH
to know your problems intimately

Liberty Real Estate
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Central City Offices
Broad and Arch Sts. 15th and Sansom Sts.

Olney Office 5533-35 N. 5th St.
South Philadelphia Office Broad and Federal Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MEMBER: FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Surgical Appliances

ELASTIC HOSE
TRUSSES
SUPPORTS

for every part of the body

JAMES R. KENDRICK CO., Inc.
6139 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
GE 8-1122

1853 • Over 100 Years of Service • 1953

GErmantown 8-0195 Agency United Van Lines

CHRISTIAN J. LUDWIG
TRANSPORTATION CO.

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing and Crating

6350 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
Main and Duval Streets
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Complete banking service conveniently near

Whatever your banking needs, our experienced staff is ready to serve you with courtesy and efficiency.

Here are some of the services you'll enjoy as a Pennsylvania Company customer:

- Checking Accounts
- Safe Deposit Boxes
- Personal Loans
- Trust Services
- Term Loans for Small Businesses
- Bank Money Orders
- Traveler's Checks
- Commercial Loans

We'd like you to call on us often.

The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company

16 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

27 OFFICES, PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS

Banking since 1782 • Member Federal Reserve System • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Writing insurance — and history — since 1843

GERMANTOWN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Market Square, Germantown
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

GERMANTOWN FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.



A warehouse to please the most particular housekeeper—CLEAN INSIDE AND OUT. A completely heated, fireproof building carrying Philadelphia's lowest Insurance rate. 800 private storage vaults with lock and key. Furniture covered, rugs and upholstered furniture camphored. Safe deposit vault for silver, valuables, etc.

Excellent commercial storage facilities available.

Victor 4-3400 *INSPECT US THEN COMPARE!*
237-253 CHURCH LANE, PHILADELPHIA 44, PA.
MOVING: NATIONWIDE, LOCAL; RUG CLEANING
AGENT: ALLIED VAN LINES, INC.

Our Best Wishes
for a
Happy Christmas
and a
Prosperous New Year

COMMONWEALTH
TITLE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Germantown Office: 18 West Chelten Avenue
Telephone: Victor 8-1600
NORMAN A. BRENNER
Assistant Title Officer and Manager

VIctor 4-9996 *Closed Tuesdays*

The Boswell House

LUNCHEONS DINNERS
SUNDAY DINNERS

Air Conditioned

5920 GREENE STREET, PHILADELPHIA 44, PA.

VI 4-5251

J. & R. SMITH, Inc.

PLUMBING—HEATING

•••

5201 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

YOU PAY FOR NO LOST TIME

ROBERT LEE

Authorized
Pontiac
Dealer

ASK ABOUT OUR

30 MONTHS OR
30,000 MILE LONG LIFE
SERVICE GUARANTEE

●

ROBERT LEE PONTIAC, INC.

Formerly A. A. Martin, Inc.

Wayne and Chelten Avenues

Germantown TE 9-7500

Robert Lee Processed Used Cars are covered by our 12,000 miles or 12 months Long Life Service Guarantee

The Safetest Used Car Market in Philadelphia

Enter into the Spirit of Christmas Thru the Doorway of

C. A. Lowell

GERMANTOWN

germantown and chelten avenues

telephone VI 8-0500



Ashmead House • Built 1740 Restored 1949

Save with safety at our friendly colonial home where all accounts are insured up to $10,000 and dividend rates are extremely attractive. Open Monday through Friday, 9 am to 4 pm, except Legal Holidays.

We Invest in Our Community

Northern Liberties Federal Savings and Loan Association

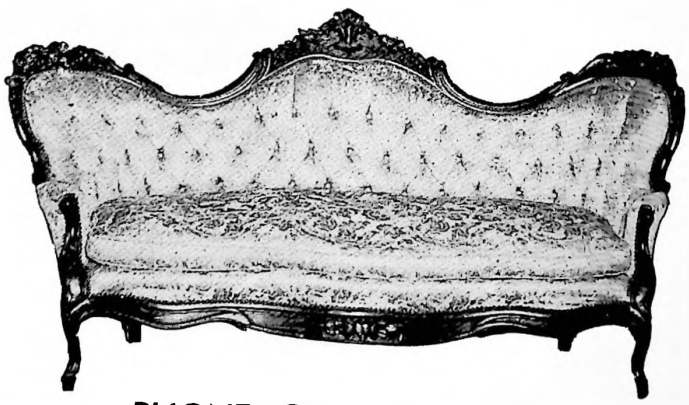
Over 80 Years Continuous Dividends

5434 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pa.
TEnnessee 9-6015
Harry W. Allen, Executive Vice President

It Is Smart to Deal With...

H. Mason

For Quality Upholstering



PHONE: GE. 8-0625 Today

Member of Business Men's Association of Germantown

47 WEST HAINES STREET
GERMANTOWN

GERMANTOWNE CRIER

Volume 7 DECEMBER, 1955 Number 4

Quaker Meeting House

By Horace Mather Lippincott

RELIGION has guided the architecture of mankind through recorded time and every civilization has developed its own particular style. This is shown in the places of worship of each denomination. It is influenced and formed by their particular manner of worship. Quakers through three centuries have retained an architectural integrity in their Meeting Houses. G. Edwin Brumbaugh, the authority in these parts on our early architecture, says, "The lovely and simple meeting houses, surrounded, as they are today, with giant trees and well kept lawns, which dot our countryside, are certainly a proud and unique possession.

"Architecture, in my view, always assumes a form appropriate to the thinking of the people who produced it, and is, at the same time, capable of satisfying use requirements.

"I love old meeting houses, and can think of no other historical symbols more worthy of tender care and appreciation. America is learning that historic buildings teach lessons of patriotic idealism more effectively than orations alone; but they need to be explained in order to develop their full usefulness. They are back-grounds, against which skillful speakers and wrtiers can paint the lessons of the past."

What is it that creates the charm of these old buildings? It is a combination of setting, simplicity, proportion and the texture of the fabric. Nearly all of the older houses were built of small field stone. They were not laid up in regular courses like bricks. There was a swirl around amongst the larger stones with the smaller filling in the chinks but at each breast high or scaffold height there was a levelling off and a beginning all over again on the next course. This generally appears at the window sill or lintel height. They were skilled, careful workmen and gentle, though untutored people. Their worship was held on the basis of silence and the absence of all outward disturbances or decorations that would break their quiet waiting upon the Lord to speak to them. All of this entered into the buildings they built as the expression of their simple quiet lives, "walking cheerfully over the world answering to that of God in every man." Meeting Houses are divided in two because the men and women sat in separate "apartments" and in Meetings for Discipline (business) the shutters or partitions were closed. The Meeting's concern for the way of life of its members brought consideration of many cases for discipline and these could best be considered in separate Meetings of men and women instituted in 1686 for greater freedom of deliberation and expression. "But it is asked (says William Penn in his Just Measures) why should women meet apart? We think for a very good reason. The church increaseth, which increaseth the business of the church, and women, whose bashfulness will not permit them to say or do much, as to Church affairs, before the men, when by themselves, may exercise their gift of wisdom and understanding in a discreet care of their own sex, at least, which makes up not the least part of the business of the Church; and this, while the men are upon their own proper business, also, so that, as men and women make up the Church, men and women make up the business of the Church." This is the reason for the partitions or shutters in our Meeting Houses. As the men and women sat separately in Meetings for Worship all that was needed when business was taken up was for the "shutters" to be lowered. It was gradually discontinued about the turn of the century because "Women's Rights" were thought to be refused by the militant suffragists of the time and because the discipline had been much relaxed and

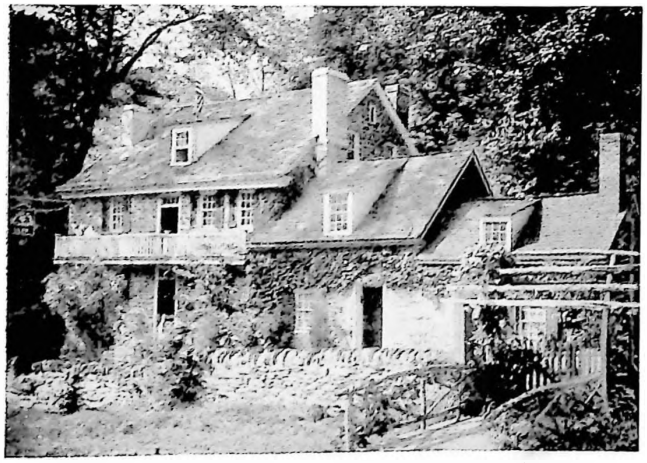
there were no intimate cases for the Meeting to discuss.

The area of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends has been presented in many different aspects, some of them very similar to those of other American scenes.

Founded by William Penn and his English Quaker friends it has, however, some unusual and interesting qualities, largely preserved from its substantial and wise origin, which have retained for it a distinction not shared by its Colonial sisters. It is this *flavour* as one might call it, of quaintness and originality that is revealed in the old Meeting Houses of the Quakers. You hear, see and read much about bigness, greatness and speed of which we Americans seem obsessed, of commerce and industry and of the more ordinary things of cities, but in Philadelphia there are quiet, spiritual qualities remaining which we like to think are among the simpler refinements of life, that make it a good place to live in. A large part of the Quaker reserve and balance of our forefathers remains and old Philadelphia families do not feel a necessity or a propriety in shouting about their importance or usefulness. A prominent Quaker family here has for its motto—"We pray that we are right for we never change."

The first expression of character and feeling by the Quaker settlers was in their Meeting Houses. They indicate in their exquisite proportions the innate refinement of their builders. So I speak of old fashioned things—things which are typically Philadelphian and for which we who have been here for 250 years (and what Philadelphian has not!) have an affectionate regard. We often speak of our family and of our cousins to the remotest generation, and quote our grandfathers as oracles, alongside the sages of Plutarch. Do not smile at such an one, do not think our ideas, or old-fashioned courtesy and high-breeding, are provincial.

Those who followed Penn were free from mediaeval dogmas and far advanced in the line of the Reformation, particularly the first settlers and earliest purchasers. Of these, the Quakers, were the most advanced sect, and the effect of their liberalism on the growth of Pennsylvania was marked. They were well-to-do people at home who had sold their property in England and sought refuge in America to escape severe persecution. They had servants and were well supplied with clothing, and there was no such cry of distress from Penn's colonists as was heard from Plymouth and Jamestown after their first winters. These early settlers were not gathered by the force of material or temporary inducements or the desire for physical betterment, but for religious liberty. They were radicals and revolutionists in thought, but they did not resist authority and were bound by rules of conduct. They were not militant and suffered rather than resist or disturb law and order, believing it the final supremacy of moral and intellectual forces. Peaceful, careful, thrifty and dependable, they and their colony soon grew wealthy.*



"Glen Fern," Livezey House on the Wissahickon

The 17th Century was a period of theological discussion and of bitter religious controversy. In 1647 George Fox emerged from this confusion to preach the faith that became known as Quakerism, whose central tenet was direct revelation. He said that he heard much about Christ but he wanted to find Christ. He sought not to teach, he said, but to bring men to their teacher. He asserted that there was "that of God in every man that would speak to his condition."

It was a period of intense religious opinions which were so absorbing as to control the political and indeed whole conduct of the people. The Quakers believed in the universal and direct revelation of God to each individual and that this "Inward Light" or "Spirit of Christ" could be best found and cultivated by silence and meditation without the distraction of barriers erected by outward or worldly things which they believed to be nonessential and of the senses. They objected to a prearranged ceremony and a "man-made ministry," thought that true worship is an experience and not a ceremony and believed that the only worship acceptable to God is that which arises from the manifestation of His Spirit in each seeking heart. They wished to revive the belief that God reveals Himself directly to man. In their earliest history they made extreme protests against the bondage of ancient dogmas and what they considered non-religious and privileged practices. But as the sect grew and organized it became more orderly while at the same time the abuses it objected to declined.

The first settlers of Philadelphia were of course English Quakers, but the absolute freedom of conscience guaranteed under the "Holy Experiment" soon attracted many other sects. Religious persecution at home as well as Penn's preaching among them brought many Dutch and Germans under Francis Daniel Pastorius.

The Welsh were nearly all Quakers, with a sprin-

*By the beginning of the 19th century Philadelphia was the second largest city of the English speaking people—second only to London.

kling of Baptists and Churchmen who soon became Quakers. They took up the "Welsh Barony" west of the Schuylkill, Merion, Haverford, Radnor, and on its other side where is now Penllyn, Gwynedd and North Wales. Here they ruled in their own way, their Quaker Meetings exercising civil authority and handing down "advice" which seems to have regulated the entire community so that all were "satisfied." All the physicians in the province prior to 1700 appear to have been Welshmen, the most prominent being Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came over with Penn in the *Welcome* and for whom Chestnut Street was originally named.

The earliest immigrants arrived before Philadelphia was surveyed and did not know where it was. They stopped at Upland, now Chester, which was peopled by the Swedes and some English Quakers from Jersey. Philadelphia was located in 1682, "having a high and dry bank next to the water, with a shore ornamented with a fine view of pine trees growing upon it."

Henry Hudson voyaging up the Delaware in the Moon in 1609 described it as "one of the finest, best and pleasantest rivers in the world." He enjoyed the soft land breezes that brought the perfume of sweet shrubs and summer flowers. He marvelled at the "great white birds, cat-headed and with owl-like bodies" and trembled at the rattlesnakes "with heads like those of dogs and bodies thick as Dutch beer-barrels" which hung head down from the forest trees.

Many pushed on up the river to Bucks county, attracted, no doubt, by the great hills "swelling to a noble height, and lording it over the land below. Every change of season, every change of weather—indeed, every hour of the day—makes some change in the magical shapes of the upper valley. When the weather's fair, the hills are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold outlines on the clear evening sky. But sometimes—even when the day is cloudless—they will gather a hood of grey vapours about their summits—and in the last rays of the setting sun, glow like a crown of glory. The twilights are long in the valleys and the wood smoke hangs in the quiet air." If you climb Bowman's hill, Haycock or South Mountain, you can overlook, from openings between the trees, all the lower country, for many a mile of rich woodland. In the distance is the gentle river, far below, moving on its silent, tranquil course, with the reflection of a purple cloud or the flashing ripples of its eddies. In Autumn the hillsides are ablaze with every shade and colour.

"Thy God bringeth thee into a good land" exclaimed William Penn, "of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. The soil is good, air serene and sweet from cedar, pine and sassafras, with a wild myrtle of great fragrance. I had better venison, bigger, more tender, and as fat as in England. Turkeys of the wood I had of forty and fifty pounds in weight. Fish in abundance, especially shad and rock. Oysters are monstrous for bigness. In the woods are divers fruits, wild, and flowers that for colour, largeness and beauty excel. Peaches, one may have them by bushels for little."

As the colonists approached this sylvan wilderness the rigging of their ships tangled with the branches of the trees. There were of course no roads, only Indian trails, little more than obscure pathways. So they sought waterways to reach the land granted to them in England and surveyed by Thomas Holme.

Of course the first settlers coming to the wilderness lived in caves or shelters until they could construct a more substantial and confortable house. Among the English settlers there were not log houses. Such houses were a Swedish importation. The English built what they knew and were accustomed to and this was the "framed" house which was a framework of hewn trees covered with clapboards which they made. The interior was filled in with clay or bricks. Brick yards were soon established on both sides of the river and a red brick city arose after the Georgian fashion of London so constructed after the great fire of 1666. As they became established and cleared their land they replaced their "framed houses" with stone which was plentiful. Some of the most affluent, like James Logan and Samuel Morris, brought bricks over the primitive roads to build "Stenton" and "Hope Lodge".

To the agricultural pursuits of the settlers was often added the skill of the artisan in some particular trade, and this necessity continued a custom with all youths until well into the 19th century. Their occupations arose from necessity, as they came to a vast wilderness with a courage and determination to meet its requirements and establish their families in peace and prosperity.

Friends have long since abandoned the peculiarities of behaviour which distinguished them for so long a time from "World's People" and so are not now noticeable in speech or apparel although they do adhere a good deal to a certain simplicity in their way of life.

HORACE MATHER LIPPINCOTT, *comes from a long line of Quaker ancestry. He is a well known historian and author, and was for years the editor of the publications for the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. He was featured in "Holiday Magazine" issued October '55 by the Curtis Publishing Co. Among his latest books are "A Narrative of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, with some Account of Springfield, Whitemarsh and Cheltenham Township in Montgomery County Pennsylvania," and "Quaker Meeting Houses".*

HOW HAS PENNSBURY MANOR HOUSE AGAIN COME INTO EXISTANCE?

Excerpts from "The Romance of Pennsbury Manor Restoration" by* FRANK W. MELVIN

PREVIOUS to 1882 considerable patriotic agitation arose to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. . . . Before 1889 the general site of the Manor house was known in Bucks county as the "William Penn Farm". In that year state Senator George Ross, of Bucks county, introduced into the Senate at Harrisburg a bill to authorize the purchase of the farm and to appropriate $27,000.00 for that purpose. . . . This effort, though it failed, appears to have been educational. . . . The public of that generation became aware of the "William Penn Farm."

"In 1913, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission was created. As the Commission developed, it formulated plans to establish historical markers throughout the State, and the idea of placing one on the "William Penn Farm" naturally arose. The secretary of the Commission, Dr. Albert Cook Myers . . . successfully approached organizations of the Religious Society of Friends; the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; the Welcome Society; the Bucks County Historical Society; and individuals."

"William Penn Farm" which in 1889 had consisted of 136 acres, had changed in acreage as it had in ownership. . . . It had undergone development by several sand and gravel companies, and their successor, the Warner company. . . . In 1929, largely through the good offices of United States Senator Joseph R. Grundy, a member of both the Bucks County Historical and Welcome Societies, the Warner Company was induced to consider presentation to the Commonwealth of the immediate site of the Manor house consisting of 9.8 acres. This gracious offer was accepted by the state through enabling acts of the Legislature in 1929 and 1931. By that legislation the Commonwealth obligated itself, "to preserve and maintain the Pennsbury Memorial as an historical place." It was further provided that "The Pennsylvania Historical Commission shall have full control and adequate supervision and shall have power to adopt and carry into effect plans for its restoration, improvement and maintenance. . . . Thus the Pennsylvania Historical Commission assumed the responsibility for that which then became known as "The Pennsbury Memorial."

"With a view to ascertaining if traces of the original buildings had survived, the private owner permitted preliminary, archeological testing of the area by the archeologist for the Commission." "On October 23, 1932, Mr. Charles Warner, president of the Warner Company, at a formal public ceremony, presented to the then Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission the deed of gift to the Commonwealth. Representatives of the Bucks County Historical Society, the Welcome Society, The Religious Society of Friends, etc., were in attendance. The outstanding feature of the occasion was the historical address delivered by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Fackenthal, Jr., president of the Bucks County Historical Society."

"Up to that time no original building restoration had been contemplated. True, the act of the General Assembly had authorized 'restoration and improvement.' But the restoration then envisioned was of the Crozier house which covered the site, and of the grounds and gardens."

"Between the autumn of 1932 and the spring of 1936 the Pennsylvania Historical Commission engaged in two forms of activity: First, more complete archeological investigations were pursued. "Works Progress Administration funds were secured for further exploration of the tract and for building an entrance road more than a mile long. Second, the Commission endeavored to consult the Penn manuscripts and other material available in this country, and, to some extent, in England, to ascertain what descriptions remained of the original manor buildings."

"As the underground exploration progressed the original garden wall was discovered. The foundations of the bake and brew house, with sections of the ovens and other architectural features, were brought to light. Further digging disclosed a portion of the old foundation of the manor. The Crozier house, erected in 1803, was found to stand on a part of the site and to prevent complete investigation. . . . nothing more of value could be deter mined until it was removed, but there was no money to remove, nor to improve, and the reproduction or restoration of the original buildings had not yet been dreamed of." . . . True, three members of the Welcome Society, United States Senator Joseph R. Grundy, Mrs. Bertram Lippincott and Mr. Henry Paul Busch, had already created a fund for historical research which was privately administered."

"When the present Historical Commission assumed jurisdiction in April, 1936, the Act of June 28, 1938 (P. L. 452) known as the General State Authority Act, had recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. . . . in February 1937, the Supreme Court reversed its decision. . . .

*Complete account can be found in July 1940 Pennsylvania History.

Finally, the General State Authority allocated $237,000.00 for this much desired historical purpose, and the re-creation of Pennsbury Manor became possible.

The Commission had previously turned to the State Art Commission and to the Welcome Society for suggestions as to an architect. Advice from these quarters was such that a Committee of members of the Philadelphia Chapter American Institute of Architects, was selected to nominate an architect. Messrs. Paul A. Davis and John P. B. Sinkler, former presidents of the Philadelphia Chapter, and Dr. Warren P. Laird, former dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, chairman, constituted the Committee. It reported that Mr. R. Brognard Okie is, perhaps, the outstanding expert on colonial architecture...To reinsure against error Mr. Okie asked, and received, the supervisory assistance of Dr. Warren P. Laird...By the use of Works Progress Administration funds, the Crozier house was removed, and the entire manor foundation, together with those of the brew house and other buildings, was revealed, in excellent condition. Hundreds of relics had been, and now were, brought to light. Definitely the Commission had ascertained the dimensions of the original buildings and the materials of which they were composed. Careful archival research, principally by Mr. Charles B. Montgomery, added its quota of definitive knowledge, and the blended result was great expectations realized.

But Pennsbury Manor could not be restored if a too rigid application were to be made of customary methods. For example, the hardware required for Pennsbury could not be bought in open market. Some hardware found in the ruins had to be duplicated. Some, merely of the period, must be made to order. Some had to be bought at auction sales of old houses.

So necessary was it to insist upon this procedure that, in May, 1937, the General State Authority advised the Chairman of the Commission that his insistence had "completely upset all arrangements and plans that had been made. . . . You apparently have made the restoration of Pennsbury seem such a difficult task that the Authority has decided that it is too complicated a task to touch."

The Chairman did not ease his demands. . . . "The State Authority must realize this is a special problem, requiring special treatment."

By January, 1938, the results of the studies of materials found in the ruins, of contemporaneous structures, and of descriptions left by Penn and others, were combined into an architectural plan, of which a pen sketch was made. Then for the first time, it became possible to see illustrated the Pennsbury Manor of 250 years ago, The Commission's vision of the Pennsbury Manor of today and of the future, the Manor, like the brew house, foursquare on the original foundation.[1]

The resultant building specifications were necessarily intricate and peculiar. They were drawn to require heavy, seasoned timber, similar to that cut from the virgin forest. That timber was so be joined, or pegged, not nailed. Bricks, in texture and size, duplicated those found in the ruins. As elsewhere stated, hardware, window panes, and an infinite variety of component materials, had to be created to match original objects found in the rubble. Such details as the finish of the plaster and color of the paints were subjects of careful study. It can be said with truth that nothing used in the Pennsbury Manor of today is there by accident. Every item and detail represents a reason.

Planning was done without haste, carefully, and with the devout hope that the spirit would lead all engaged to conclusions of fidelity. This definite concern that all partaking in the important task should be guided into the paths of truth, so that a restoration of quality and character, worthy of the original structure and of the great Proprietor, himself, might be wrought, was shared by the Historical Commission; architects, contractors and laborers under them; the Society of Friends, and others, heretofore named and unnamed. So deep, for example, was this feeling that both architect and contractors deliberately sacrificed profit and lost money on their contracts.

On February 25, 1938, the contract for restoration was awarded to Sessinghaus and Ostergaard, of Erie, Pennsylvania. On April 21, 1938, work was inaugurated in the presence of the century-old religious, historical and patriotic organizations. A member of the Religious Society of Friends was moved to invoke the divine blessing. The Governor of the Commonwealth, titular successor of William Penn, delivered an address. Foundation bricks were relaid by men and women representing organizations from historical societies to labor unions.

(Continued on page 21)

FRANK W. MELVIN *is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School; Temple University Law School; member of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and American Bar Associations; Lawyers Club, and the Caveat Club of Philadelphia; Standing Master, 1942–1944, and official Examiner since, for Orphans' Court; is a member of most of the historical societies in Pennsylvania and has served many of them in important capacities. Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission during the important years 1936—1940. He has had an extensive war record serving as 1st Lieutenant under Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the 26th infantry, 1st Division; Major, Judge Advocate General's Reserve Corps, 79th Div.; and Colonel, aide, Governor's staff.*

He has received honors from two foreign countries, "The Royal Order of Vasa," from Sweden and "The Order of the White Rose," from Finland.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL

By Richard Vaux from family papers of Paul Tiers

The following biographical sketch appeared in the booklet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia Hose Company———

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL was born in Philadelphia, on the 17th, October, 1794. The family of Mr. Wetherill were well known as among the founders of the Society of Free Quakers. This religious body of patriotic people is now almost extinct. It may not be uninteresting to refer a moment to its history.

During the war for Independence "the people called Quakers," as the Society of Friends were commonly designated, took no part. Their religious principles being in strict accordance with the teachings of the New Testament, they could not deny the tenets of their faith by any act which abrogated its divine origin. By no means indifferent to the form of government under which they lived, they were unable, from convictions of religious duty and obligation, to take up arms, either for defense or aggression.

There were, however, among this sect, some who considered war, under certain circumstances, justifiable, especially a war which, as they believed, was essential to the security of rights and privileges which they regarded as of vital importance, for the security and establishment of both—a war of independence. Chiefly from this difference of opinion, as well as to the propriety of oaths of allegiance, and the right or power in any sectarian body of disownment or excommunication, grew the formation of the Society of Free Quakers—or, as they were sometimes called, Fighting Quakers.

This body was not numerous, but highly respected. Among the most prominent of the founders and active members, was Samuel Wetherill, the grandfather of John Price Wetherill. He was a preacher of rare powers, and an author of religious, sectarian, and polemic works. He wrote an "Apology for the Religious Society called Free Quakers;" a tract on the Divinity of the Saviour, and other like tracts, of interest at the time and curious now. As a preacher, he traveled in other States, with the certificate of his Society, addressed to "brethren in affliction and of one family." He was descended from English stock, who came to New Jersey in 1682, and settled there a Quaker community near Burlington. Christopher Wetherill, his ancestor, gave to Friends the land on which their meeting-house at Burlington was built. The minutes of that Meeting contain a history of his family. Samuel left Burlington at an early age, and came to Philadelphia. He was born in April, 1736, and died in 1816, aged 80 years. His life was one devoted to intellectual pursuits. He took great interest in the new Society, in the faith in which he died. He was instrumental in raising a large sum of money for building the Free Quaker meeting-house, S.W. corner Fifth and Arch Streets. Among those whose names were obtained to the subscription list, are seen Benj. Franklin, Robert Morris, John Cadwalader, and others of like renown. The property thus obtained, as well as the burying-ground in Fifth Street below Prune Street, is now held by the Society. The latter was granted to the Free Quakers, in trust for a burying-ground, 26th August, 1786. See 3 Cary & Bioren Laws, p. 162.

As a preacher, Samuel Wetherill was remarkable. The eminent people of that day attended his meeting, to hear his discourses. Mrs. Madison, the wife of President Madison, was frequently there; and in an interview with one of John Price Wetherill's family, shortly before Mrs. Madison's death, she referred to the sermons she had heard of Mr. Wetherill, with much interest. The last sermon he delivered at the meeting-house, was not long before his death. So feeble had he then become, that he was carried in a chair, from his carriage to the gallery.

In his business pursuits, Samuel Wetherill was active and industrious. He was the first manufacturer of jeans, fustians, coatings, & c., in these parts; he was also engaged in dyeing and fulling, and in the chemical business. During the Revolutionary War he manufactured, and sold largely of his manufactures to the American Army. His business card was quaint. It represented an old Quaker lady, sitting by the side of a spinning wheel, (this was the mark of all his goods) and the following announcement:

"Philadelphia manufacturers, suitable for every season of the year, viz: Jeans, Fustians, Everlastings, Coatings, & c., to be sold by Subscriber, at his dwelling house and manufactory, which is now standing in South Alley, between Market street and Arch street and between Fifth and Sixth street, on Hudsons Alley.

"Samuel Wetherill."

Toward the end of his life, S. Wetherill abandoned all his former business, except the manufacture of drugs and chemicals; and about 1789 removed to the location No. 65 North Front Street, so well known as Wetherill's Drug Store, & c.

He acted as Vice President of the "Committee of 1793," and was a member of City Councils, and Chairman of the Watering Committee 1802-3.

His son, Samuel, learned with his father the business of dyeing and fulling, and that of druggist. When but a lad, he saved money, from extra work, and bought the share in the Philadelphia Library

(*Continued on page 22*)

The Wissahickon's Inns and Interests

By Ernest Howard Yardley

MEMORIES gathered over a half century ago of what Baedeker chose to refer to as "A Miniature Alpine Gorge," and the traditions given to us of earlier times, may have become dim or possibly entirely lost, but with a more or less casual reference, impressions of former tales and legends may return. While we must confine our review mainly to the man-made interests of the "Cat-fish Stream" and its valley, we cannot ignore the limitless opportunities for the studies and the hobbies of the various "ists."

What has the old stream provided for early industries? What has its valley harbored in noted personalities, organizations and events, notably in the cause for freedom?

Fanny Kemble, in her Journal of December 30, 1832, brought out the sentimental riches of the Wissahickon; twelve years later Edgar Allan Poe wrote "Morning on the Wissahickon." Benjamin Franklin considered the creek as a source of water supply for Philadelphia. Generals Lafayette and John Armstrong figured in the skirmishes at the vale with British forces in October 1777. Whittier, Bryant, Peterson, Charles S. Keyser and Lippard, have left writings; Sully, Moran, Richards, Lewis, and Ehrlinger, have left lasting impressions in paintings, water colors and etchings.

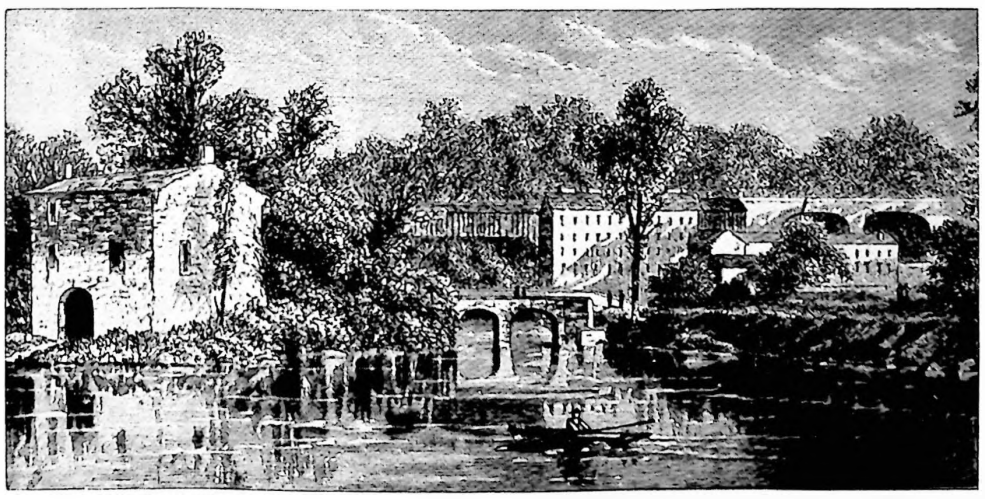
No authentic record as to when the stream was discovered is extant, but there seems to be little doubt that the survey party of 1681–82, were the first white visitors. The purpose of the survey was to arrange for the conveyance of the lands bordering the creek to twelve patentees; these holders later sold portions of their grants to the settlers who shortly after appeared. It has been deducted from various sources, however, that without question, the Lenni-Lenape Indians originally tenanted this valley. The prominence of patentee John Whitpain caused the old deeds and grants drawn in 1690, to designate the stream as "Whitpain's Creek;" an anglicized blending—"Wisaucksichan" (yellow-colored stream), and "Wisamickan" (cat-fish creek) was adopted.

From its mouth at the Schuylkill, to the place of its entering Philadelphia, the distance "as the crow flies" is less than five and one-half miles, but within that span, with its many turns, the creek flows almost eight miles. Sparing the possibility of fatigue, let us make this a mental journey, but for proper sequence consider it as an actual "hike" starting from the busier section and heading up-stream where we may more quietly enjoy the companionship of the old trees.

Beginning in Penn's Spriggetbury (later Roxborough) Township, where the scenic stream empties into the "kill," the first one and one-quarter miles, generally designated as the Lower (or Wissahickon) Drive, may be made by motor car, but at Paper Mill Run Bridge, the creek turns sharply to the left. The motorist may proceed via the Lincoln Drive to Germantown and Mt. Airy. But we must not diver too much from our itinerary or we would lose the interests which we had contemplated. Therefore let us "pak the caw" at the bridge and go on by wheel, saddle or afoot on the Upper (or Forbidden) Drive. No matter where we may enter the Wissahickon Valley we are assured of various points of interest and probably with connected legends. Should we use the horse and buggy, we must not ignore the admonitions on the old signs along the drive—"Riding or driving faster than seven miles an hour is prohibited."

Bridal paths and walks connect most places of interest and lead from city transportation on both sides of the valley.

At the mouth of the creek and also facing the Schuylkill is the only remaining old mill building. The original structure was burned by the Hessians but was rebuilt directly after the Revolutionary War. At one time it was the headquarters of the fishing

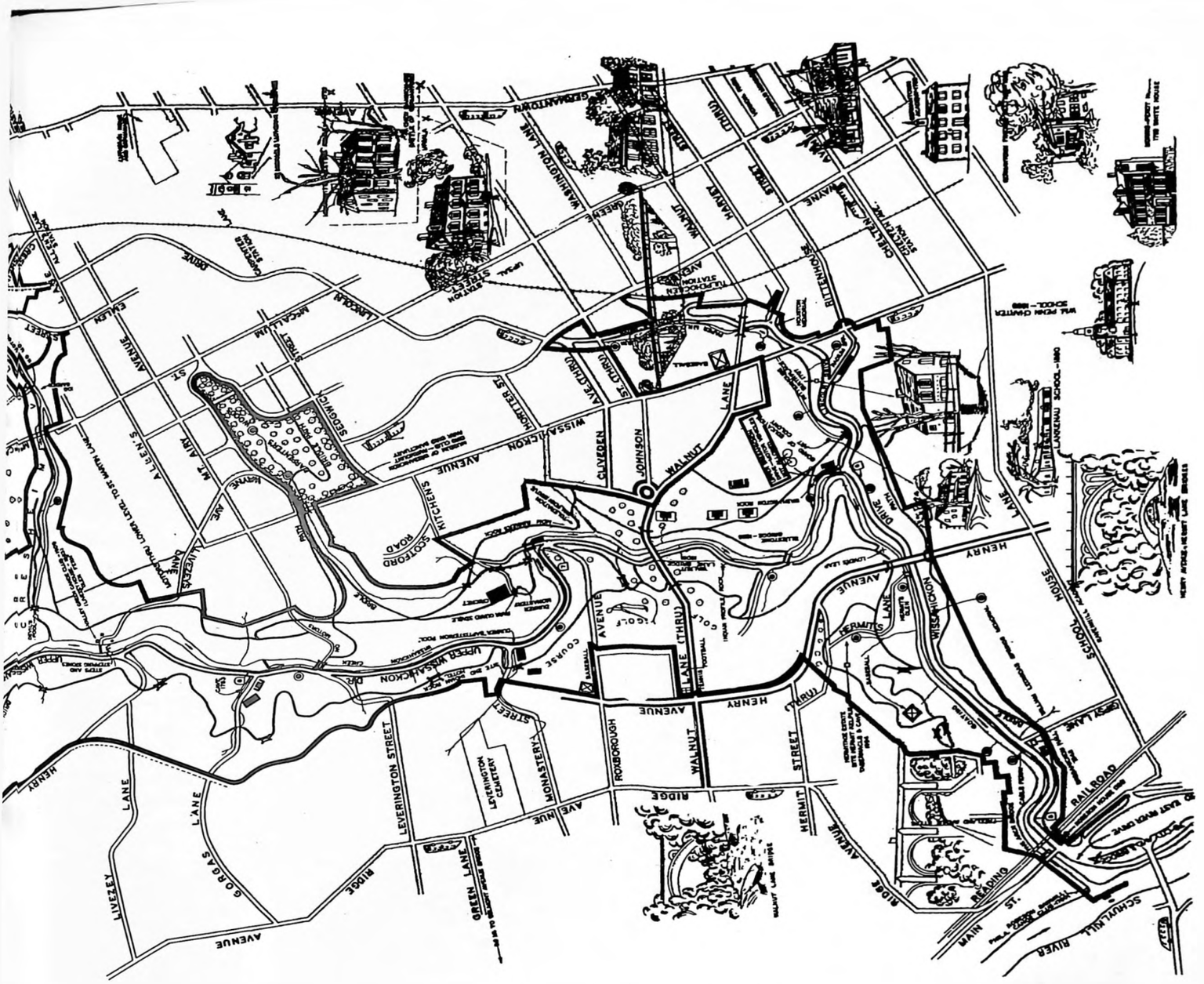


Old Mill buildings formerly at the mouth of the Wissahickon. ". . . tempting bits of form and color for the artist's pencil."



"company" and known as Fort St. Davids. Later it became the "Castle" of the State in Schuylkill—the most ancient of the social clubs in the United States. Slightly beyond this structure the creek was crossed by a light iron bridge which gave access to the entrance front of "Milverton," erected in the early 1800's by Peter Robeson as a wedding gift for his son Andrew IV and his bride. The residence faced, but stood well back from, the river; the intervening space in later years was well shaded by old trees. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the house was transformed into a road house known as Riverside Mansion. The land on the river front became a more or less frequented beer garden where thirst could be quenched around the many small tables placed on the tanbark covered ground. The garden gave access to the dock of the Schuylkill excursion steam boats which sailed from here to the lower terminus, Boat-house Row, Fairmount.

Slightly beyond, the Ridge Avenue bridge crosses the stream. In the early days this was the northern end of the Park Drive and the then main highway between Philadelphia, Norristown and Reading. Here ran the horse drawn street cars between Manayunk and 29th and Dauphin Streets, the transfer point to the down town cars. This section of the gorge, as viewed from the Ridge Road, has had the most extensive changes. North of the creek on the east side of the highway stood an old saw-mill. The stream was much narrower than it now is and at its south bank a high craggy formation of rocks blocked any vehicular approach to what is now the Wissahickon Drive. South of the Wissahickon were a grist mill and a dwelling erected about 1686 by Joshua Tittery, a



Copies of this map in color and twice the size are available through The Friends of the Wissahickon, at 35 cents each

Map was obtained through the courtesy of The Friends of the Wissahickon, and Ralph Wesley Jones, C.E., Del.

broad glass maker, and Richard Townsend, late of London. Subsequently other interests were admitted, and in 1690–91 the several partners sold the property to Andrew Robeson, Sr., of New Jersey, in whose family it remained for over 150 years.

The entrance to the Wissahickon Drive was not opened until 1826, when the rocky barrier and the mill buildings were removed. The old residence still stands, but first disfigured by additional porches to fit it for the serving of refreshments. Now being vacant its visitors are best described by Dr. Cornelius Weygandt in his Wissahickon Hills—"Even to this day all that the hoi polloi, with few exceptions care for in wild places is sport, adventure, and the joy of living dangerously."

Shoomac Park as the property is now known, is about to come into the possession of Fairmount Park. It is to be hoped that the residence with its stu stone walls and its gambrel roof may be restored and its surroundings made convincing proof that our City has a regard for its antiquities.

Returning to the creek with the Walk or Bridle Path on its north side and the Lower Drive on the south, we pass under the massive stone arched bridge erected in 1847, by the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad. Within the first half mile of our journey we come to WISSAHICKON HALL which was erected as an inn about 1849, by Harry Lippen. Fortune has been with us by providing a personal verification of our facts, by the keen memory of the daughter of Proprietor Lippen, who was born in the Inn in 1867. The structure serving as a hostelry for a number of years, is now the barracks of the Guards of Fairmount Park. The existing condition indicates

that no major physical change has been made. In fact the original work is practically intact and is carefully preserved due to the Guards' respect for the century old building. Although the need has gone, there is one detail necessary to make the old picture complete—the large wooden horse trough and its line of drinking pails. When the teams would stop, an obliging hostler would unleash the check reins, so that the horses could drink the cool spring water which supplied the trough. Occasionally a higher bred horse stopping for his drink would have an individual serving from a pail.

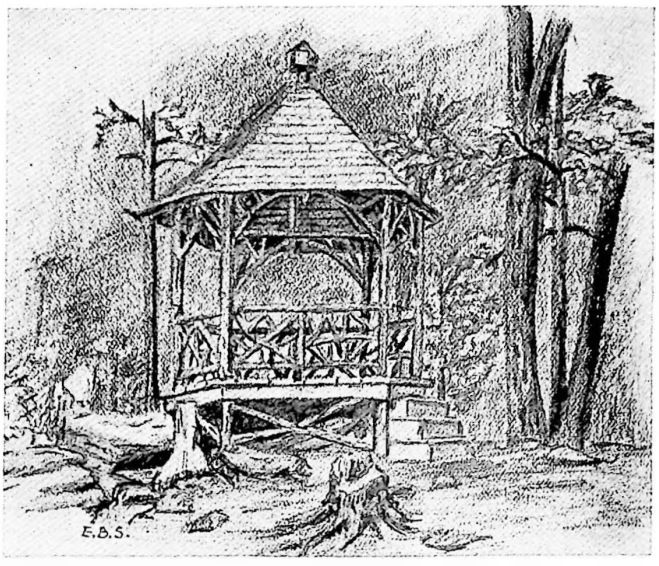
Diagonally across the creek stood the LOG CABIN INN. Being off the drive novel means of advertising were required to attract the "carriage trade" as well as those who would saunter along the drive. In its earlier days the Inn could be reached by an open wooden bridge crossing the stream but this approach was removed in 1919. Ingenuity devised a sort of scow ferry guided by an overhead cable suspended across the creek, and propelled by an attendant pulling on the cable. The novel advertising consisted of two large black bears chained to a shack close to the inn. Bottles of "pop" would be given to the bears, they would remove the corks and drink the contents for the amusement of the junior patrons of the picnic accommodations near by. The inn disappeared many years ago but the location is still known as the Log Cabin. As it is perhaps the widest section of the creek it has been the mecca for skaters on the frigid days.

Returning diagonally to the drive side we come to the site of the MAPLE SPRINGS HOTEL, built on the foundations of the New Mill erected in 1794. The land was part of a tract of eight acres purchased in 1755 for the first mill, of which Nicholas Rittenhouse became a joint owner in 1772. Related facts as to the building or surroundings are not available, but to draw the attention of prospective patrons, a menagerie of specimens of wild life found in the valley was maintained by Proprietor "Whittler" Smith, who acquired his nickname by whittling tree roots and branches into grotesque forms.

It may be thought that in the hey-day of the old inns, when the diversions were comparatively few, that the close proximity caused keen competition between these public houses; but "cat-fish and waffles" was a Philadelphia "pièce de résistance." Fried chicken also tempted the hearty eaters. The Wissahickon and the Schuylkill provided plenty of catfish and reserve supplies were available from New Jersey, Delaware and North Carolina. The grist mills did their part with the supply of flour for the waffles.

Continuing along the same path we soon arrive at the William Leonidas fountain, a rather pretentious classic, cut stone structure erected in 1899, and supplied by a spring in the hilly background.

At Hermit Lane the first stone road bridge crossing the stream leads to ancient lore dating from 1696, although the lane was not opened until 1794. Here



Sketch of Rustic Pavilion

we may make a short side trip to the scenes of two and one-half centuries past. Over the bridge, on our right a steep path leads to "Lovers' Leap," a high prominence extending over the stream. There legends grew from the time of the Indians on to the marriage of romancer George Lippard in 1847.

On our left is the site of an early mill, while slightly beyond is the Log Cabin picnic grounds earlier referred to. Going up the steep Hermit Lane from the bridge to the summit, brings us to the location of the activities of Kelpius and the Mystic Brotherhood, whose tabernacle was erected on the left side. The site is occupied by an old residence in which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell resided when he began the writing of his famous book "Hugh Wynne." Near by is a small house or cabin said to be erected on the foundation of the Kelpius cabin. Also in the vicinity is the reputed cave of Kelpius. His spring marks the top of the Hermits' Glen. Pietist Kelpius and his forty followers landed from Germany, June 23, 1694, in seeking freedom for their religious convictions. The leader, at the age of thirty-five, died in 1708.

Probably the most spectacular structure of this section, is the second modern bridge crossing the valley by a span of 288 feet between abutments, and a height of 181 feet from the creek level to the bridge grade. It was opened to traffic on November 12, 1932. Reinforced concrete is the structural medium, while the general facing is random native stone, with cut stone for decorative features.

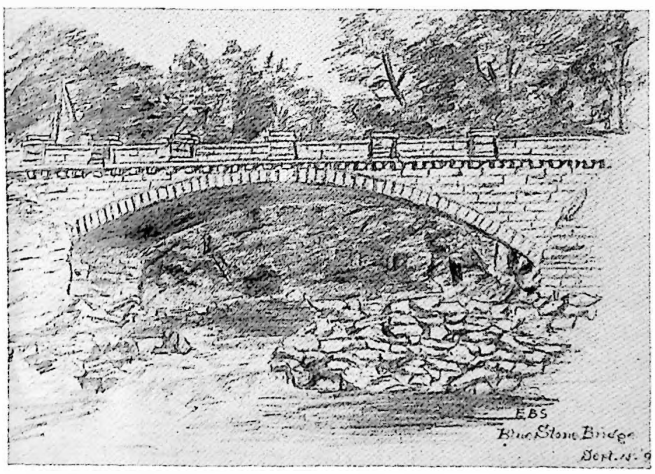
Our journey on the Lower Drive has been approximately parallel with Bensel's Lane, now known as Schoolhouse Lane, and along which the British troops were stationed previous to the Battle of Germantown. We now enter the narrowest and perhaps the deepest part of the gorge where the stream turns sharply to the left. The adjacent summits are close to the general elevations of Germantown and Roxborough. Here at the start of Lincoln Drive, the Monoshone or Paper Mill Run flows under the County Bridge con-

structed in 1830, with a widened approach in 1898, into the larger stream, and we enter the Upper (The Forbidden) Drive, where parking is permitted, but we might divert again for another short side-trip, along the Run to the birthplace of David Rittenhouse and the site of the famous paper mill erected in 1790. Both the birthplace and the mill site are marked with bronze tablets. As we return to the drive we can see another tablet which reads:

ON THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN
OCTOBER 4, 1777
THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA UNDER
GEN'L JOHN ARMSTRONG
OCCUPYING THE HIGH GROUND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK OPPOSITE THIS POINT ENGAGED IN A SKIRMISH, THE LEFT WING OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN COMMAND OF LIEU'T-GEN'L KNYPHAUSEN, WHO OCCUPIED THE HIGH GROUND ON THE EAST SIDE, ALONG SCHOOLHOUSE LANE.

ERECTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION 1907

A few hundred feet beyond, the drive crosses the creek by way of the Bluestone Bridge which replaced a red painted wooden structure in 1896–97. The stone was taken from McKinney's Rittenhouse quarry now within the Park lines. Remains of a partly demolished dambreast may be seen slightly below the bridge.



Bluestone Bridge

From this point to the end of our "Hike" we head, generally, in a northerly direction on the Roxborough side of the stream. This drive is bordered by a continuous forest of deciduous and evergreen trees, with various species of ferns, mosses and other plant life covering the slopes on both sides of the ravine, and is interrupted only by the intercepting lanes leading to the summits of Roxborough, Germantown and Chestnut Hill.

We first come to a wide path which marks the former Shur's Lane from Roxborough, originally a direct connection with Rittenhouse Street to the center of Germantown, it was abandoned when the Walnut Lane Bridge was erected connecting the Walnut Lanes on the east and on the west. At the junction of the former lane with the drive was the LOCUST INN or MAILER'S HOTEL. Parts of old walls around the Inn remain, but the structure was removed around the turn of the century. The frame building with its two story porches was one of the popular dining places, especially attractive for the coaching and sleighing parties.

High above the floor of the valley is the stately arch of the Walnut Lane Bridge, erected in 1907, and then the longest span of concrete in the world, the center arch is 233 feet between piers and the height is 133 feet above the water.

After falling-leaf time, the drive permits a view (43931A) of Mom Rinker's Rock near the summit of the eastern slope. A heroic size stone statue of William Penn bearing the inscription "Toleration," was erected by the esteemed John Welsh, in whose honor the John Welsh Professorship of History and English Literature at the University of Pennsylvania was endowed.

Next we come to the Kitchen's Lane-Roxborough Avenue section, the seven mile stone. Here the valley is somewhat wider with an "S" bend in the stream. This and the rise in the drive elevation afford one of the most picturesque and enjoyable views of the valley. Several timber bridges have crossed the stream at this point and unfortunately a comparatively modern structure was washed away in the Diane storm of August 18, 1955. Northeast of the bridge location one of the minor streams winds its way from Carpenter's Woods and spills over natural stone dams through the Monks' or Willow Glen and finally into the Wissahickon. This most picturesque glen was part of the Shoemaker family holdings. It came into possession of John Gorgas in 1746–47. He transferred the land to his brother Joseph who built the Monastery a few years before. South of the glen the Seventh Day Baptists of whom Joseph was a devout leader, constructed a Block House, near which the waters of the Wissahickon formed the "Baptisterion" in which a rite of the faith was practiced. The Monastery is now within the limits of Fairmount Park and is used by the Park Commissioners for guard quarters.

A few strides further (30928A) is one of the faithful rills set off by a cut stone fountain of mid-Victorian design. Research failed to supply any points of interest on this structure.

As we complete the curve in the road we shortly reach Monastery Avenue from Roxborough. Here is the second site of the INDIAN ROCK HOTEL which

NOTE:—The exact location of various points of interest may be so vague as to prevent their being detected by the wayfarer. Fortunately the closely spaced light poles are numbered. Therefore, we give corresponding numbers (in brackets) to assist in locating our otherwise unmarked interests.

was razed previous to 1916. The old inn was marked by a large wooden silhouetted sign, depicting an Indian in full regalia of bright colors. This sign is now in the Museum of the Germantown Historical Society. The original site of the inn was at Rex Avenue on the opposite side of the creek and is referred to later.

The faults in the up-turned outcroppings frequently show grotesque forms and shadows. However, in many cases to picture the supposed image, an abundance of fancy must be employed. This is somewhat necessary to see the profile of the "ARTFUL DODGER." It is located on the west side of the drive about a foot above the ground, one should walk northward a distance of at least several hundred feet (89539A) then look back to between the third and fourth poles to view the crouching Indian with his tomahawk.

Before the days of the mounted guard officers it was necessary to have on duty at certain intervals, and particularly at the intersecting lanes, a Park Guard to function as his title implied. The guards were men of reliable type (as are those now in this service). Each section or "beat" had a "Guard-box"—a portable frame structure about six feet square, and equipped with a "pot-belly" stove on which the Guard would heat his lunch coffee, in pre-thermos bottle days. They knew many of those who frequented the drive and in turn the Guards were known by name, among them Robert Fee, John Alvin C. Goell, Charles Albany, William Shingle. Now the Guards are mounted. As taxpayers they realize that they are part owners and they welcome the cooperation of the nature-loving citizens especially the members of "The Friends of the Wissahickon."

Our journey would not be complete unless we encountered one of those worthies—the lamp-lighter. Before the days of the electric lights, the drive was illuminated, at least to the point of being able to see the next light, by kerosene lamps; these required the daily supplies of oil, the daily trimming of wicks, and an occasional replacement of glass which encased the lights. The lamp-lighter with his short ladder on his shoulder, his lighted torch, and his servicing kit, would make his afternoon trips to condition the lamps for the night glow.

At Allen's Lane the graceful two arch stone bridge, replaced an old wooden one in 1907. Here the old frequented Leverington Avenue leads to the central part of Roxborough.

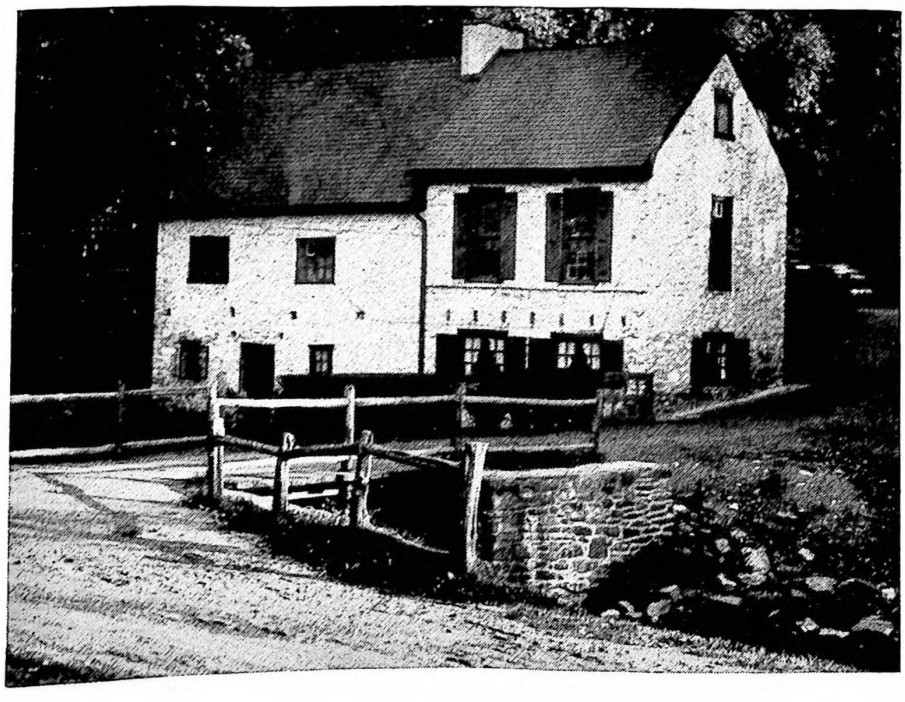
Nearby along the drive is another of the ever flowing streamlets with its horse watering trough. It was so popular that the two lane roadway during the Sunday carriage processions of the nineties was frequently congested. Between the stream and the drive is the site of another industry of which the history seems to be obscure.

The eight mile stone at Gorgas Lane brings us to several interests. First is the Oil Mill Run. Starting in the hills of upper Roxborough it wanders into the hollow of the lane. It served the grist and *oyl* mills of John Gorgas which were built about 1750. On the upper side of the lane and within a hundred yards of the drive may be seen the caves more noted by legends of doubtful veracity than by verified facts. We may be sure, however, that these caves furnished shelter for wild life, which was known to be native of the valley.

The keen eye may here detect in the Wissahickon, a fish-weir (89579A), placed by the Park Commission to aid in the preservation of aquatic life. The weir is "V" shaped, pointing down stream. The top of the stone walls appears to be a foot below the surface. There is an opening about six feet wide close to the center of the stream.

Three-eighths of a mile farther on brings us to another center of varied interests. The Aqueduct

(*Continued on page 24*)



Rittenhouse House on Paper Mill Run, Erected 1707. Birthplace of David Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania's First and Greatest Astronomer, April 8, 1732. He was Treasurer of the State from 1777 to 1789

Chestnut Hill: Some Random Recollections

By Frank S. Stone

Published in the old Germantown Telegraph 1931

May I be permitted to reminisce, I trust fairly accurately, of a Chestnut Hill that has passed or vastly changed, of a day when the formal call yet flourished, of bigger and alas! better meals, when flower-filled "gypsy pots" on tripods adjoined the iron dog or deer on the lawn and flower beds of fancy shapes were outlined by "foliage plants"; days when the saunterer on the quiet, almost trafficless streets of the Hill might hope to glimpse the leonine head of Mr. Richard Vaux?

In early May, forty-five and more years ago, when the springtime sun shone brightly and Rittenhouse Square and even the little city back yards were full of the scent of the warm wet earth and vivid with new grass, a certain family was wont to leave their town house to spend the summer in Chestnut Hill.

With these yearly hegiras, though the family before many years settled permanently in Chestnut Hill, these recollections begin. Behold them then rattling over the cobbled streets on their way to the old Reading Depot at 9th and Green Streets in a musty four-wheeler.

Flocks of sparrows scattered from before the horse's feet, as they scattered also when the patient, weary looking beasts drawing the horse-cars came along. On Market Street, however, the newly introduced cable cars attached to their underground moving cables were spinning "down the ringing grooves of change".

The Reading's Chestnut Hill branch was then and for many years afterwards single-tracked. Part of the roadway in Philadelphia was not yet elevated and the train ran along dismal looking streets where pedestrians and vehicles were not infrequently stuck.

For some reason, forgotten by me, an early station agent at Graver's was known as "Centennial John".

In 1884 the Pennsylvania Railroad opened for business in Chestnut Hill; for some years afterwards, people spoke of it as the "new road".

The extreme eastern end of Gravers Lane was not cut through until about 1887, a corn field spread across it and beyond were, except for the Lea place, nothing but large farms; the farm houses were very old, one still stands in Wyndmoor with a date stone of 1742. The lodge in the Rotan place was altered from another one and in early years on the land afterwards built on by Mr. Francis I. Gowen, an old dwelling lay in ruins.

The multitude of small houses comprising the eastern part of Wyndmoor were not in existence; they began to appear about 1889. The settlement for a short time was called "Spring Village" or facetiously "Bungtown".

For many years Gravers Lane as far west as Stenton Avenue boasted no street lights and on moonless nights was indeed of a Stygian blackness.

It is hard to realize now the blissful quiet of suburban streets in those days, but roads were muddy and very often dusty and people subscribed in the early '90's to a "Village Improvement Association" which maintained a water-wagon to lay the dust.

Many big covered wagons driven by farmers from the Pennsylvania Dutch country toiled up the Bethlehem Pike. There was a toll house about at Paper Mill road.

A multitude of the old houses have disappeared; there was the old white house at the foot of Ardmore Avenue with a tree growing through the porch; the old Potter mansion on Stenton Avenue near Summit with its wealth of porches; the Cape house on Germantown Avenue and Rex; the historic Yeakel-Schultz house replaced last year by a filling station; the Graver barn near Germantown Avenue, the resort of many pigeons, and nearly opposite to it on the corner of Gravers Lane and "Main Street" the old white house, probably Dr. Edward Jacoby's, where, attractively, rooms on the same floor were on different levels and one ascended or descended a step or two. These buildings, and ever so many more, exist only in memory now.

One recalls the old cannon wheel on the Patterson place which saved Mr. Patterson's life by deflecting a shell during the Civil War. One recalls, too, the round, corrugated metal houses on the Theodore Patterson place near by, used as stables by Mr. Patterson. These were relics of a short-lived election law, such little booths were to be put up and used as voting places in the various districts and then to be taken down and stored until the next election day. They were only used a few times I think.

Up to probably the early 90's, the voters residing in the part of Chestnut Hill which is in Springfield Township were forced to journey to Flourtown to cast their ballots.

Frank S. Stone *was educated in the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Academies; worked at banking and was a statistician. He belongs to the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Athenaeum and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stone has had many exhibitions of his Special Collections at the Main Building of the Free Library and other institutions.*

For a long time, beginning probably in the 50's, the neighborhood of the junction of Chestnut Avenue and Bethlehem Pike was the business center of the Hill.

There was and is the Chestnut Hill station of the Reading, a structure suggestive somehow of an old French municipal building in the Provinces and used by the congregation of St. Paul's when the church was organizing. There were coal and lumber yards nearby. McNaughton's Confectionery and Grebe's and a number of other business houses. On the corner was Freas and Neilers large grocery store and next door Williams Livery stables, a sort of business now extinct as the lamented dodo. There was also a little "trimming store", a building since altered into a dwelling.

Whittem's drug store established in 1875, we fortunately still have with us. It is pleasant to see the big colored bottles now rare, which formerly proclaimed a drug store, still in the window. Memory goes back to primitive soda water days; then there were no "sundaes" or other fancy concoctions, a limited number of flavors were to be had, a glass of soda set one back five cents, or with cream, ten cents.

One doesn't recall whether they had one at Whittem's or not, but how many remember the statuette of a young lady holding an umbrella under a glass globe that most soda water counters displayed in the old dead days? The soda water sparkled over and around the young lady who existed in a perpetual and very local storm of her own. It was very attractive and refreshing to look upon of a hot day and one wishes some one would revive the idea now.

Of the business houses on "Main Street", one recalls among others, A. C. Still's provision store and the little toy shop alongside whose simple playthings had somehow an attraction not possessed by the more elaborate merchandise of the big city toy stores.

Mr. Robert Dunmore, whose long established grocery store was located near Gravers Lane, died only a few years ago. Mr. Dunmore was fond of fine horses and was often to be met driving in a light open carriage. His office in the store was hung with Currier and Ives racing prints, mostly the comic sort that the firm published in the 80's.

To the old resident of Chestnut Hill the passing and demolition of the old "Maple Shade Inn" far better known as the "Dust Pan" leaves a gap never to be filled. For so long a time, one had known the big, rather gloomy looking old building on the corner of Germantown Avenue and Bethlehem Pike. There were thick, high trees in the front yard and boarders, usually people one knew, strolled on the lawn or sat rocking on the wide porch. It all seems symbolic of the quiet life of those unhurried days.

Long before this the "Dust Pan" had been a general store kept by Thomas Bates and William Yeakle. Part of the house was of revolutionary date. It was the one store of Chestnut Hill when it was the real country. Miss Uhler opened the place as a boarding house in the Centennial year.

Another well known boarding house long since given up for that purpose was the "Eldon".

In the old days, the city being so much smaller and quieter than it is now, people were content to live there most of the year. In the summer they rented a house, if they did not own one, in Chestnut Hill or some other suburb. Then there were boarding houses like those previously referred to and "Inns" such as the Bryn Mawr, Devon and Wissahickon Inn at "Wissahickon Heights" now St. Martins.

Probably nothing very exciting was expected or wished for by the residents of the Inn; the stiff-shirted high-collared men returned from their work in the city to find their wives rocking and sewing on the big porches, then come the after-dinner cigar (cigarettes were anathema and little smoked) and so to bed.

There were big open busses to be obtained at the Inn stables and these, full of people, were to be met bowling along the roads in the neighborhood or viewing the beauties of the Wissahickon Drive.

Donat's Hotel at the corner of West Highland Avenue and Germantown Avenue, in its latter years at any rate, was used entirely as a saloon. Half of this old inn, which was built in 1754, was torn down to widen Highland Avenue. With the advent of prohibition, after being vacant for a time, it was demolished to make way for the building of the Kilian Hardware Company.

The old water tower (1859) at Gravers Station, thirty-odd years ago, was still in use. There were those who had climbed to its top and spoke of the magnificent view. At the base a reservoir of clear water sparkled in the sun. There was an auxiliary reservoir nearby on Stenton Avenue. Both reservoirs were enclosed by neat, white picket fences. One has a hazy recollection that some one once committed suicide in the reservoir at Gravers Lane.

In its hollow at the foot of Montgomery Avenue, in Spanish-American war days and later the Chestnut Hill Park flourished. Its fantastic erections were hardly visible from the hill top, but the myriad electric lights glittered and winked through the trees and on occasion, great rockets blossomed high in air like fiery flowers and melted into luminous spray against the night and the far unimpressed stars. Then too, one heard booming, as of distant artillery and the unafraid staccato rattle of rifles as in some fiercely contested battle. But mostly one heard from the Park only faint sounds of music carried by the summer wind, occasionally a tune could be recognized, some air of the moment, forgotten now these many years. This was blended with the voice of the never tired, never ending merry-go-round, mingled with the roar of the Scenic Railway plunging down its perilous pathway with the shrill, delighted shrieks of its fair passengers stabbing the night.

At the Park was a large model of the Spanish war ship "Viscaya", a butt for the rifles of patriotic visitors.

A predecessor of the Chestnut Hill Academy was Miss Chamberlain's school for small boys on Rex Avenue, next to the First Presbyterian Church. The small building, now no more, was built for the school, I suppose in the 70's. The interior consisted of a vestibule, used as a cloak room and two school rooms. The yard which now seems so shrunken used to appear very large to a small boy, ample for "Fox and Geese", and other games. It was never a large school; boys left it for the Germantown Academy, the Blight School, Episcopal Academy and other schools probably before they were twelve. It was a pleasant little school, however; there was a picnic on the Wissahickon to look forward to in the late Spring and ice cream and cakes to be devoured on the last day of the session.

The Chestnut Hill Academy was started in September 1895 in a building south of Gravers Lane on Germantown Avenue. Mr. Reed was the first master and Miss Chamberlain went to the new school for a time and her school was given up.

Tennis, as played in the early 80's and later, was a very gentle game compared to the kind of game we play now into which such force and extreme speed now enter. I have one of the early raquets with the peculiar curved head, the heads of succeeding raquets were small compared to the modern ones.

People usually played on grass courts; little thought was given to rolling the ground and there was no crying need for back-stop nets.

One remembers the often horrified looks passers-by would give when they glimpsed some of the wicked people (very rare indeed) who were actually playing tennis on Sunday!

(*To Be Continued Next Issue*)

How has Pennsbury Manor House Again Come into Existance?

(*Continued from page 11*)

In the fall of 1939, Pennsbury, including adjacent buildings, was completed. Except for furnishing the interior, grading and planting the exterior, and providing an automobile parking lot, the work was accomplished.

This, then, is the warp and the woof of the tapestry which became Pennsbury, under the guidance of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.[2]

[1]Provision was made to leave uncovered in the cellar a portion of the original foundation. There, merely reinforced, it can be seen and compared with the surrounding similar foundations.

[2]The Commission consisted of Frank W. Melvin, Chairman; Bruce A. Hunt; Henry W. Shoemaker; Miss M. Atherton Leach; Ross Pier Wright; Lester K. Ade, ex-officio (Chairman, June, 1935 to April, 1936); Francis D. Haas, ex-officio (September 1, 1939 to January 1, 1940).
The term of this Commission expired on January 1, 1940.

Obituary

DR. JAMES W. WISTER

The Germantown Historical Society is deeply grieved by the death, on November 13th, of Dr. James W. Wister, a Life Member and an Honorary President of the society. He was long active on the board and as head of the Library Committee, and more recently served on the Editorial Committee of the GERMANTOWNE CRIER.

Dr. Wister was a life-time resident of Germantown and a direct descendant of John Wister who built "Grumblethorpe," 5261 Germantown Avenue, in 1744. His recollections of the old days and old institutions, in many of which he held membership, were invaluable assets to all of us who asked his help in historical matters.

He knew a period of gracious living and was himself a distinguished representative of the times which many of us recall with a sense of loss. The same sense of loss is deepened with his passing.

Phone: VI 8-1828 Roofing since 1921

CHAS. N. RUDESYLE

ROOFING

Tin Slate Tile — and — Asphalt Slag Asbestos

SHEET METAL WORK

Shingling—Siding—Spouting
Promenade Tile—Tin and Sheet Metal Work

521 W. Carpenter Lane Philadelphia 19, Pa.

J. W. MOFFLY & CO.

REAL ESTATE
AND
INSURANCE

84 BETHLEHEM PIKE
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA 18

CH 7-6100 WH 8-1883

CHESTNUT HILL LUMBER CO.

• LUMBER
• MILLWORK

JOHN T. EARLEY

BETHLEHEM PIKE, ERDENHEIM, PHILA. 18, PA.

JOHN PRICE WETHERILL

(Continued from page 12)

Company which the family now use. He erected white lead works on a somewhat improved plan, after he became interested in the business, and by his industry and scientific attainments in this branch, thus laid the foundations of the large fortune which has crowned those efforts.

In this branch of business, Wetherills are the oldest manufacturers in this country. During the war of 1812, the Wetherills determined to undersell the foreign article, which was imported to the ruin of their business; in this they succeeded, till as was then believed, some in the foreign interest did not wish to see Wetherills lead and chemical works in such full operation. During the year 1813, their establishment, lately situated in Twelfth, near Race Street, was burnt down.

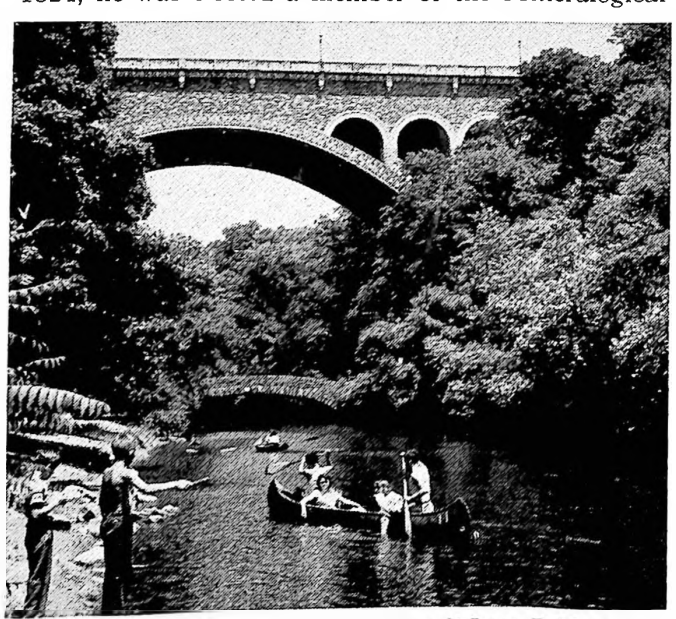
He was in City Councils in 1816; Secretary to the Society of Constitutional Republicans, in 1805; a Director in the Schuylkill Navigation Company 1815.

John Price Wetherill followed in the path which his fathers trod. In early life he became engaged in the lead and chemical business, with other members of the family.

In the year 1817, he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and during his life he devoted much time to the objects of this Society; he was Vice President for many years. In 1827, he became a member of the American Philosophical Society.

In 1832, he was elected as member of the Geological Society. In this branch of science he was an adept. Soon after its formation he joined the Franklin Institute, where his experience was of value to the objects of that association.

In 1837, the Boston Society of Natural History honored him with membership. His scientific character and usefulness became no longer local, and in 1824, he was elected a member of the Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg; in 1848, he was elected to membership in the American Association for the advancement of Science. The State of New Jersey, the home of his ancestors, in the year 1851, elected him a member of the State Society of Natural History.



Henry Ave. Bridge showing Hermit Lane Bridge in the Distance.

As a religionist he adhered to the Free Quakers, the Society his grandfather so signally served.

John Price Wetherill was more than a normal Free Quaker. He was clerk to the meeting, and as if to affirm his attachment to a creed, he was Captain of the Second Troop of County Cavalry, and was in commission as Captain until the company disbanded.

M. Wetherill's public character was a model of honest, straightforward devotion to the public good. He was practical and philosophical; when he had made up his mind, he "took the responsibility."

For about twenty years he acted as chairman of the Watering Committee of Councils. Nearly a quarter of a century of public service is no ordinary test of character, integrity and usefulness.

As a public speaker, Mr. Wetherill sought no distinction—he was plain, business like, and amiable; conveying to the hearer his own views in his own way—his arguments were drawn from the utilities the question suggested, and the right and obligation which justified them.

There is another point of view in which the character of Mr. Wetherill is to be considered, which justly ennobles it, and it can be comprised in the words "unostentatious benevolence." He obeyed the precept "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." Mr. Wetherill within a year of his death, joined the ancient fraternity of Free Masons, that he might the better know, where and how to dispense most advantageously a portion of his abundance.

Mr. Wetherill was a Whig, but not a Whig who believed his party and its policy were to be strengthened by political intolerance. His had no partisan blindness, which prevented his perception of equal rights, merits or principles, in another political party.

His fatal disease was contracted while offering his personal attentions to one, who, though the elected President of the United States, was not the favorite of the party to which Mr. Wetherill formerly belonged.

When some question arose as to the time of payment by the Corporation of Philadelphia, of the expenses of the President's visit, Mr. Wetherill offered his check for the amount, knowing that his constituents would never refuse the cost of hospitality.

There is another field of service in which Mr. Wetherill devoted himself, of peculiar interest—that of volunteer fireman. Enough has been said of J. P. Wetherill to demonstrate the motives and willingness, which enrolled him among our number.

On the 4th of April, 1816, John Price Wetherill was elected a member of the Philadelphia Hose Company. In 1841, September 15, he became an honorary member, by reason of his full term of service as an

active member having expired. On the election night, December 15, '29, he was elected President of the Company. He died whilst holding this chief place in our association.

DISCOVERY OF LEAD AT MILLGROVE MILLS

In 1804 Samuel Wetherill and his sons, one of whom was John Price Wetherill the subject of the preceding article, built the first white lead factory in the United States at the corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, so that Philadelphia has the credit of being the first city in America to start this important industry.

English competition used every means in its power to force the company out of business, only the determination of Mr. Wetherill and his sons, enabled them eventually to attain success.

In 1812, when the second war between the United States and Great Britain took place, all importation of pig iron from England to this country was stopped. The metal so essential to the Wetherill's white lead paint business had, up to this time been imported from England and with this supply cut off by the war another supply had to be found.

Travelling through the country in his search for native lead, Samuel Wetherill discovered the mineral in the ground near his home, at "Millgrove Mills," a property which he purchased in February 1813. He started mining at once using water power from "Millgrove Mills". Shafts were sunk close to the Perkiomen creek near the Audubon home, and a quantity of mineral was removed. After refining it was used in his business. A thorough trial was given this metal but it was found that the home product of lead did not produce as high a quality of white lead (carbonite of lead) as did the foreign pig lead, and that it was unsatisfactory, and a detriment to the business. The war of 1812 was of short duration and the Wetherills were soon able to obtain lead from England.

White lead was the first paint product manufactured in the United States. Col. Samuel Wetherill, of a later generation than the first of that name, a native Philadelphian, invented the furnace which solved the problem of making the American Process oxide of zinc, without which there would really be no paint industry. Col. Wetherill was an inventor and an original thinker of the first order but his work was done outside of Philadelphia.

This is mentioned in order to show that many of the industries which are now located in other places originated in the minds of Philadelphians. We could not make zinc oxide in Philadelphia profitably if mines were in Friedensville or sublimed lead (basic sulphate white lead) if the ore was at Joplen, Mo., but we could and did furnish inspiration, the concrete direction and the finances carrying the operation to success.

It is entirely due to Mr. August Hecksher, S. P. Wetherill and the latter's brother, John Price Wetherill, all of Philadelphia, that the manufacture of French process oxide of zinc was brought to the United States and started at Friemansburg."

From "The Paint and Varnish Making Industry in Philadelphia", issued by the Educational Committee of Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

In files of Historical Society of Penna.

Complete printing facilities

UNDER ONE ROOF AT

WESTBROOK

Everything you need from plate-making and type-setting to binding and delivery is ready and waiting at WESTBROOK. You enjoy the advantages of *single responsibility, dependable quality, reasonable prices,* and *service you can count on.*

TRADE MAGAZINES
TECHNICAL JOURNALS
AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINES
HOUSE ORGANS
PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS
INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS
MEDICAL JOURNALS

WESTBROOK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Incorporated
5800 N. Marvine St., Philadelphia 41, Pa.
Llvingston 9-2214-15

EMLEN & COMPANY

- *INSURANCE*
- *REAL ESTATE*
- *MORTGAGES*

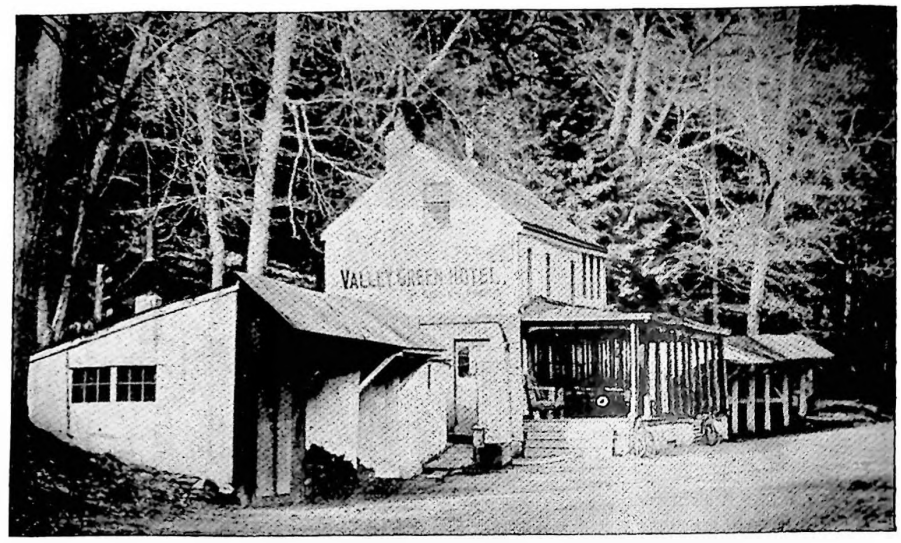
14 W. Evergreen Avenue
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pa.
CHestnut Hill 7-3750

Haverford Office
375 Lancaster Avenue
Haverford, Pa.
MIdway 2-4350

Paoli Office
75 Lancaster Avenue
Paoli, Pa.
Paoli 2950

Wissahickon's Inns and Interests

(*Continued from page 18*)

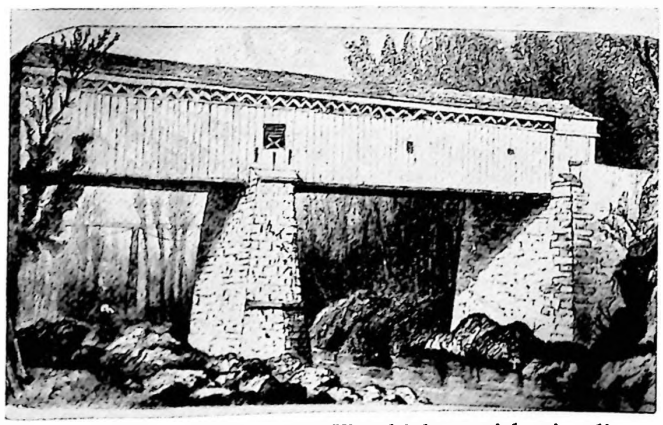


Valley Green Inn before alterations were made in 1900
Photograph of Valley Green Inn was obtained through the courtesy of Mrs. William L. Gruhler

commonly known as the Pipe Bridge (89595A) with its length of 700 feet spanned the gorge and carried water from the old reservoir in Roxborough to the basin which had been on the height of Allen's Lane near Bryan Street. Stone piers supported vertical iron framework, which in turn supported lattice trusses on which two 48 inch cast iron pipes conveyed the water. Erected in 1870 its usefulness was ended when the water froze and cracked the pipes. It was removed by explosives in 1891 falling into the stream 103 feet below.

A short distance beyond (89596A) there was an old wooden bridge which carried Livezey's Lane to connect Mt. Airy with Roxborough. Fragments of the bridge abutments are still visible on the banks of the stream. This is believed to have been the only two-span road bridge of timber construction over the Wissahickon.

Close by stood the Livezey's linseed oil and grist mill and the homestead. The residence is still in use as the home of the Canoe Club. The ruins of the mill and smoke house may be traced where the foundations retain the hill-side. Several years ago the author's attention was called to peculiar incising on a stone in the corner of the smoke house. Its characters could not be readily deciphered. When a second visit with the necessary equipment for a rubbing or mat impression was made the wall had been entirely removed, and the stones were lying in a pit below. It is believed that this was an Indian inscription and possibly a grave marker. The site of these structures was included in a 500 acre tract deeded by William Penn to James Claypool in 1684.



Covered bridge over the Wissahickon with pipe line bridge showing through one span

Cresheim Creek (Krisheim) which rises in Springfield Township and flows along the boundary between Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill, to the secluded vale known to the Indian fore-runners as the "Devil's Hole." The early deed holders named the region after their former home in Germany. The valley of this smaller stream, especially as it nears the Wissahickon, is akin, in natural beauty, to the valley of the stream into which it empties. Within sight (89604A) of the drive, may be seen a stone arch carrying City piping across the smaller valley. Below this arch is a rustic foot-bridge and pavilion from which one may look down to where the water tumbles over the rocks into the Devil's Pool just before it reaches the Wissahickon. Tradition tells us that the pool was once of unknown depth, but this legend is easily dispelled as it is now possible to see the sandy bottom through the clear water.

Several mills were dependent on the Cresheim for their water. One was the first oil mill in the Wissahickon Valley. These oil mills extracted, through a grinding process, oil from flax or linseed. Many of the door-yard gardens of Germantown and Roxborough produced a considerable quantity of flax from which was spun a fine quality of linen. The oil was a by-product, but the linen was necessary for the high grade of paper then manufactured nearby.

The next point of interest is on the west side of the drive. It is the only remaining structure to function in its original capacity—VALLEY GREEN INN. The building was erected in 1859, and extensively refitted and improved in 1900. The widened roadway was established nine years earlier. This section is best reached (by motor car or afoot) by Springfield Avenue from Chestnut Hill, or Wise's Mill Road from Roxborough. Parking space is available and facilities have been provided for picnics. An ample porch of the Inn is attractive to wayfarers seeking refreshments, while

the entire area is particularly inviting to nature lovers. Wooded slopes on either side of the valley form a thick forest of trees of great age with evergreen predominating.

Valley Green has held the popularity title for years. In May it is the scene of the annual Horse Show and Parade. During the winter when skating could be enjoyed, this wider part of the creek was the mecca; when the snow was deep enough for sleighing, the Inn was the goal of the sleighing parties as contestants for an annual prize of a bottle of champagne. The first sleigh to arrive at the first heavy snow would be the winner.

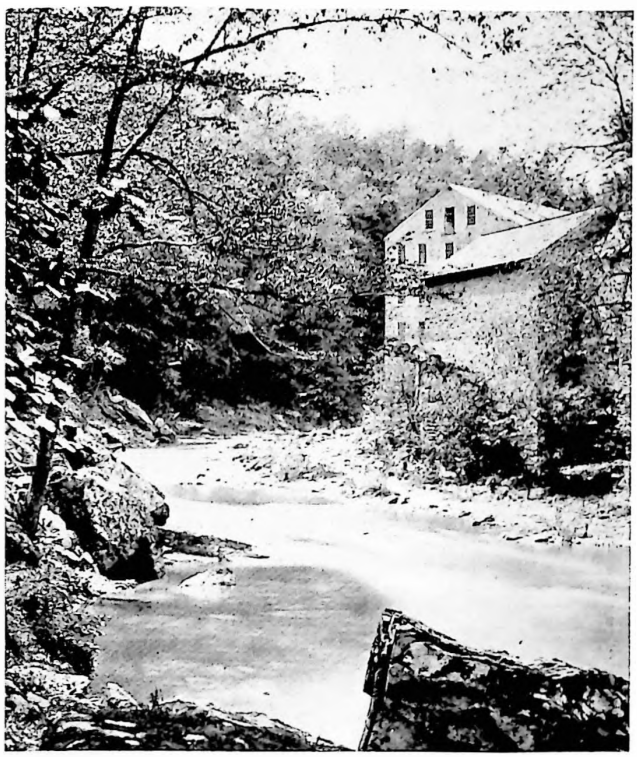
"Ho, away for the Wissahickon!
For the dance, and the fried chicken!
Catfish! Waffles! Good hot toddy
Cheers the heart, and warms the body!
Swiftly gliding o'er the snow,
Merrily away we go!

Hartwell Avenue has been a paralleling means of access to the drive, but its condition is no longer attractive to riders, and the bridge crossing the creek was demolished by the devastating storm of August 1955.

Shortly after passing Wise's Mill Road, we come to the site of the Megargee Paper Mill. The buildings were razed in 1884, but the outlines of the foundations now covered by turf, may still be traced. The old walls directly along the waters of the creek, and an old raceway at the adjacent dam, may be readily seen. Across the drive is a small structure erected as the office of the mill, and easily identified by the date stone inscribed "C. M. 1857." Now it is in a state of disrepair, pending a decision as to its restoration or entire removal. A few rods below the office the remains of a curious stack may be found. Constructed on the surface of the hill-side for a distance of probably 250 feet to the summit, where it rises vertically.

A half mile beyond is a well patronized drinking fountain. Given to the newly incorporated City in 1854, by John Cook, the builder and Charles Megargee, then proprietor of the paper mill. The cut stone fountain in the French style of that period is easily identified by its Latin inscription "PRO BONO PUBLICO," "ESTE PERPETUA" and "A.D. 1854."

Continuing for another half mile we arrive at Rex Avenue Bridge, another of those graceful structures of native stone. On the east bank and shortly beyond the lane is the first site of the Indian Rock Hotel, which was removed to Monastery Avenue as mentioned earlier. Just over the bridge on Rex Avenue an arched stone portal gives entrance to a steep flight of steps leading to the Tedyuscung statue overlooking the valley. In location and artistry it is a masterpiece carved by the renowned J. Massey Rhind, and given to the Park in 1902 by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Henry. The subject of this attraction has been described as the last great chief of the Lenni-Lenapes; who among the Moravians was known as "Honest John." He was friendly with the white man and partial to the White Man's Burden—whiskey.



Livezey Mills on the Wissahickon

The last of the old covered bridges still stands at Thomas Mill Road. The road has kept that name since 1784. Some fifteen years ago The Friends of the Wissahickon restored this bridge. It is to be hoped it may continue to be preserved, as one of the last reminders of the industrial activities of a bygone day.

At Bell's Mill Road the last crossing of our journey a sturdy stone bridge long served as an approach to an industry along the Wissahickon at this point. It now gives a convenient connection between the Ridge Pike on the west and Bethlehem Pike and Stenton Avenue on the east. The old mill proprietorship was changed several times, but many of an older generation have kept the former designation as Thorp's Lane.

We next reach the northern end of the fabled drive at Northwestern Avenue, where the creek makes a sharp bend to the right. On the right bank lies Harper's Meadow, a spacious picnic ground with a pavilion erected to the memory of the late William W. Harper, founder of the Andorra Nurseries. Here the stream passes under the Germantown-Perkiomen Pike through the lands of the College of Chestnut Hill. It leaves Philadelphia County at a bridge on Northwestern Avenue. Part of the college buildings stand on the location of the Dewees Mill which dates from 1728.

Mr. Harper's residence was on the slope of the Montgomery County side of the boundary avenue. One standing on the south porch of this residence and viewing the Wissahickon ravine would certainly be in agreement with Baedeker's description given at the start of this article.

Suburban Press issue of April 9, 1931.

HISTORIANS MAKE TOUR

Wissahickon Valley Historical Society Sponsors Trip to Sources of the "Catfish Stream."

Members of the Wissahickon Valley, Germantown, and the City Historical Societies journeyed to the Henry Comly Farm, at Montgomeryville, Pa., on a Saturday afternoon in April 1931 to view the springs which are the source of the Wissahickon Creek.

Led by Edward W. Hocker and Ernest Yardley, the party left Roxborough at 2.15 P.M. and followed a circuitous route which permitted the group to cross and recross the Wissahickon about twenty times.

There is another spring which feeds the creek, just south of the North Wales Road, but the one on the Comly Farm is by far the larger of the two.

ERNEST HOWARD YARDLEY, A.I.A.

Past Chairman of Biography and History, Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Chairman of Publications, Germantown Historical Society.

Member, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Author:—The Restoration of Congress Hall, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Past and Present Buildings of Independence Square and the East Mall.

VIctor 4-8000

The PRIESTMAN Co.

Founded 1908

REALTORS

5736 GREENE STREET
PHILADELPHIA 44, PA.

Serving Germantown

FOR *111* YEARS

JAMES S. JONES & CO., INC.

5401 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
at Coulter Street

JOIN

OTHER PATRIOTIC AMERICANS

AS A

BLOOD DONOR

♥

The Need is Urgent!

♥

CALL YOUR

RED CROSS

TODAY

PFS

Interior Est. 1870 Exterior

GEO. YOUNG & SON

PAINTERS

4665 Germantown Avenue

GL 5–1002

NOW . . .

As for the past quarter of a century.

In Germantown it's

EARLE N. BARBER
REALTOR
6000 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia
GErmantown 8-8600

COMPREHENSIVE INDEX

FOR SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE GERMANTOWNE CRIER

	Vol.	No.
A		
Academy of the Fine Arts—Notes on the Founding of	7	2
About the Museum	7	2
Account Book of a Philadelphia Gentleman, 1815	7	2
Account of a Journey To Baltimore and Washington in 1800—*John Johnson Jr.*	7	3
Alterations at Wyck, from a letter by *Reuben Haines*	7	3
Amendments to the By-Laws	7	1
Antique Weapons—The "New Look"—*Ashley Halsey Jr.*	7	1
Army Surgeon—Reminiscences of an—*Dr. Carrington Macfarlane*, in two parts	7	2
	7	3
Art in America—The State of Contemporary—*Benton Spruance*	7	2
C		
Chalkley Hall in Retrospect—*Abel J. Evans*	7	1
Chestnut Hill, some Random Recollections—*Frank S. Stone*	7	4
Christmas Days Celebrated Yearly by Early Germans —Two—*Edward W. Hocker*	7	4
Conrad Weiser's Indian Friends and the Coal Lands—*George Wheeler*	7	1
D		
Deshler Story, The—*Karl Theis Weger*	7	3
Discovery of Lead at Millgrove Mills	7	4
F		
Few Seldom Visited Historic Landmarks—*George E. Nitzsche*	7	1
First Publication of the Germantown Historical Society	7	2
Flower Show—Great Out-Door—*Elizabeth M. Campbell*	7	3
Franklin Tree—Origin is Veiled in Mystery—*Gerard*	7	2
G		
Germantown Adopts Federal Constitution	7	3
Germantown Historic Survey Report	7	3
H		
Historic Germantown, a book available to members and others	7	3
Historic Landmarks—A Few Seldom Visited—*George E. Nitzsche*	7	1
How Has Pennsbury Manor Again Come into Existence?—*Frank W. Melvin*	7	4
I		
Index to Vol. 7	7	4
J		
John Price Wetherill—*Richard Vaux*	7	4
Journey to Baltimore and Washington in 1800, Account of—*John Johnson Jr.*	7	3
Just Old Nails—*Thomas von Trott*	7	3
L		
Lucinda and Plymouth Furnaces of Montgomery County—*George W. Schultz*	7	2
M		
Mileage from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington and return on Horseback	7	3
Museum News	7	3
N		
Nails, Just Old—*Thomas von Trott*	7	3
Near Great or History Rewritten—*George E. Nitzsche*	7	3
"New Look" in Antique Weapons—*Ashley Halsey Jr.*	7	1
North, Northeast from Germantown—*Cornelius Weygandt*	7	1
Notes on the Founding of the Academy of Fine Arts	7	2
O		
Obituaries—Mr. John Thompson Emlen	7	1
Mr. Arthur M. Kennedy	7	1
Miss Anna F. H. Knight	7	1
Mr. Thomas Evans	7	1
Mr. Charles M. Taylor	7	2
Miss Elizabeth M. Campbell, d. June 14, '55 (correction)	7	3
Mr. Howard W. Elkinton	7	3
Mr. David Halstead	7	3
Miss Margaretta L. Hinchman	7	3
Mrs. Laird U. Park	7	3
Mr. Thomas C. Potts	7	3
Mrs. Lloyd Mellor Smith	7	3
Mr. Francis J. Stokes	7	3
Mr. Henry Frazer Harris	7	3
Dr. James W. Wister	7	4
One Hundred Years of Quaker Education—*R. Bruce Jones*	7	1
P		
Philadelphia Hose Company from an address by *Richard Vaux*	7	1
Prayer for Christmas December 1952—*Margaret Hall Smith*	7	4
Protest Against Taxation	7	3
Q		
Quaker Education, One Hundred Years of—*R. Bruce Jones*	7	1
Quaker Meeting Houses—*Horace Mather Lippincott*	7	4
R		
Reminiscences of an Army Surgeon—*Carrington Macfarlane*, in two parts	7	2
	7	3
Rhododendrons and Laurel for the Wissahickon by An Enthusiastic Amateur	7	2
S		
Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Science and Art Club of Germantown—*Stanley R. Yarnall*	7	2
Sixteen Townships Voted Here	7	3
State of Contemporary Art in America—*B. Spruance*	7	2
T		
Tour of Germantown and Chestnut Hill, May 15th, 1955	7	2
Transportation in 1821	7	2
Two Christmas Days Celebrated Yearly by Early German Settlers, written by *Edward W. Hocker*, Dec. 23rd, 1949 for *Times Herald*, Norristown, Pa.	7	4
W		
Water Works Center Square Philadelphia—*George Winterhalter Schultz*	7	3
When Washington Opened Congress	7	3
Wissahickon Inns and Interests, The—*Ernest Howard Yardley*	7	4
Wyck, Alterations at—from a letter from *Reuben Haines* to his wife Jane Bowne Haines	7	2
Y		
Yellow Fever Epidemic, as told by *Elizabeth Drinker* in her Diary—*Edited by Frances Campbell*	7	3

Open Tues. & Fri. Eve. All Day Sat. TEnnessee 9-7111

CROWFUTT

ART BRASS

Unusual Gifts—Fireplace Equipment
Metal Refinishing

Showroom—Factory—Foundry
52 W. Washington Lane
Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Aaron D. Colten

Stuempfig & Co.

Realtors

Commercial Residential Industrial

45 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
GErmantown 8-5225 — 8-7566
Germantown, Philadelphia 44. Penna.

ALBERT KIEFER

INTERIOR PAINTING EXTERIOR

539 CARPENTER LANE

TE 9-6463

ST. MARTINS COAL CO., INC.

7600 Germantown Avenue

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL GULF FUEL OIL

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Phone: CH 7-0800 Day or Night

STAPELY HALL PHARMACY

Richard Kutcher, R. Ph. (Established 1929)

Rexall

Authorized agencies for

Yardley, Houbigant, Revlon,
Sportsman, Marcelle, etc.

GREENE ST. AT WASHINGTON LANE

Germantown, Philadelphia 44, Pa. Phone: GE 8- 783

ADVERTISERS INDEX

Barber, Earle N. . . . 26
Boswell House . . . 1
Chestnut Hill Lumber Co. . . . 21
Commonwealth Title Co. of Philadelphia . . . 1
Courtney Electric Co., F. K. . . . 4
Crofutt . . . 28
Diamond Rug Cleaners . . . 4
Duval's . . . 4
Emlen & Company . . . 23
First Pennsylvania Banking Trust Co., The . . . 2nd Cover
Fleu & Fetterolf . . . 3rd Cover
Fulleborn's, Inc. . . . 3rd Cover
Gassner, Thomas S., Co., Inc. . . . 3rd Cover
Germantown Fire Insurance Co. . . . 1
Germantown Fireproof Storage Co. . . . 1
Germantown Roofing and Insulation Co., Inc. . . . 4
Germantown Saving Fund . . . 4th Cover
Harris Gramm, Inc. . . . 3rd Cover
Ivy Hill Cemetery . . . 3rd Cover
James S. Jones & Co., Inc. . . . 26
James R. Kendrick Co., Inc. . . . 2nd Cover
Kiefer, Albert . . . 28
Kirk & Nice . . . 4
Robert Lee Pontiac, Inc. . . . 2
Leedom and Wissler . . . 3rd Cover
Liberty Real Estate Bank & Trust Co. . . . 2nd Cover
Ludwig Transportation Co., Christian, J. . . . 2nd Cover
Maurer, Eugene, Inc. . . . 4
Mason, H. . . . 2
Moffly & Co., J. W. . . . 21
Northern Liberties Federal Savings & Loan Co. . . . 2
Priestman Co., The . . . 26
Rowell, C. A. . . . 2
Rudesyle, Chas. N. . . . 21
Schuck Electric Co. . . . 4
Smith, J. & R., Inc. . . . 1
Staton's Galleries . . . 4
Stapley Hall Pharmacy . . . 28
St. Martin's Coal Co., Inc. . . . 28
Stuempfig & Co., W. . . . 28
Westbrook Publishing Co. . . . 23
Wister-Heberton Co. . . . 3rd Cover
Yarnall-Waring Co. . . . 3rd Cover
Young & Son, George . . . 26

FULLEBORN'S, INC.

PASTRIES

Since 1908

8607 Germantown Ave.
Chestnut Hill
CH 7-3743

156 W. Chelten Ave.
Germantown
GE 8-9596

Plant: 47 W. Haines St.

THOMAS S. GASSNER CO., INC.

Sheet Metal Fabrication

WAYNE AVENUE & APSLEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA 44

The Ivy Hill Cemetery

EASTON ROAD, MT. AIRY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Distinctive Service Since 1867

Telephone: CHestnut Hill 7-0295

Many Lots Available for All Income Groups

YARNALL-WARING COMPANY

102 E. Mermaid Lane — Chestnut Hill

Manufacturers of

YARWAY

STEAM PLANT EQUIPMENT

Serving Steam Plants for Over 40 Years

GE 8-6060 — *TE 9-0717*

HARRIS GRAMM
INC.

Concrete and Cement Work
Private and Industrial Roads
Landscaping
Steps, Floors, Sidewalks, Curbs
Swimming Pools

176 E. Tulpehocken Street — Philadelphia 44, Pa.

"When You Pave—Pave Well"

WISTER-HEBERTON CO.
LUMBER

Paint—Millwork—Hardware

Since 1884

Rittenhouse and PRR
Germantown

Telephone:
GE 8-6371

Open Daily 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.—Saturdays 'til 3

LEEDOM AND WISSLER

Since 1895

PRESCRIPTIONS

Chelten and Pulaski Avenues
GErmantown 8-1340

FREE MOTOR DELIVERY

Fleu & Fetterolf

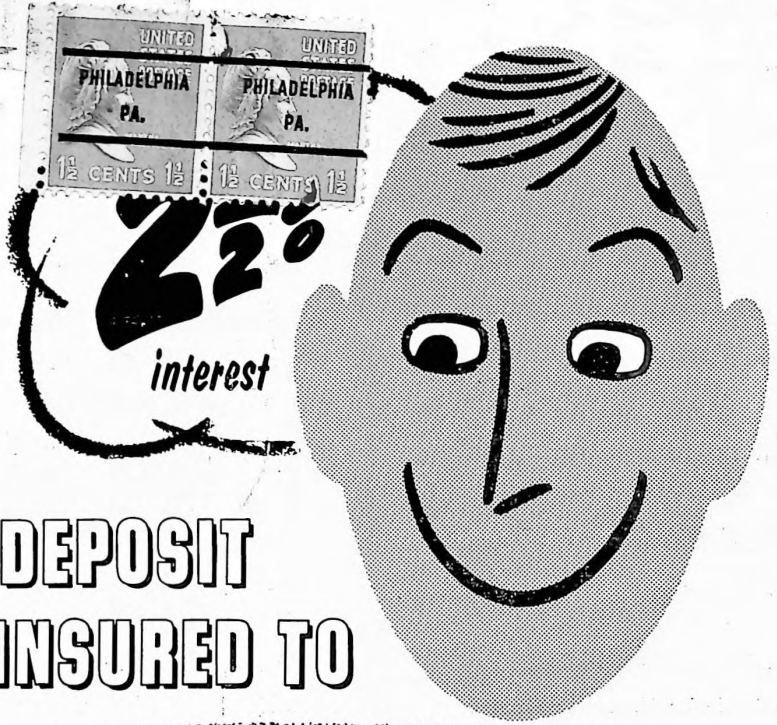
Letterpress and Offset Printing
Advertising—Layout and Design
Engraving—Multigraphing

10 HARVEY STREET

Philadelphia 44, Pa. — GErmantown 8-4213

Section 34.66, P. L. & R.

Nrs.
Mrs. Francis [illegible]own, Jr.,
422 Mermaid Lane,
Phila. 18, Pa.



YOUR DEPOSIT INSURED TO

$10,000

IN THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Your Neighborhood Savings BANK



GERMANTOWN SAVING FUND

5 OFFICES

GERMANTOWN 5458 Germantown Ave. at School Lane

EAST GERMANTOWN 1244 East Chelten Ave. at Wister St.

CHESTNUT HILL 8601 Germantown Ave. at Evergreen Ave.

NORTHEAST 2604 Cottman Ave. at the Boulevard

RISING SUN 5951 Rising Sun Ave. at Comly St.