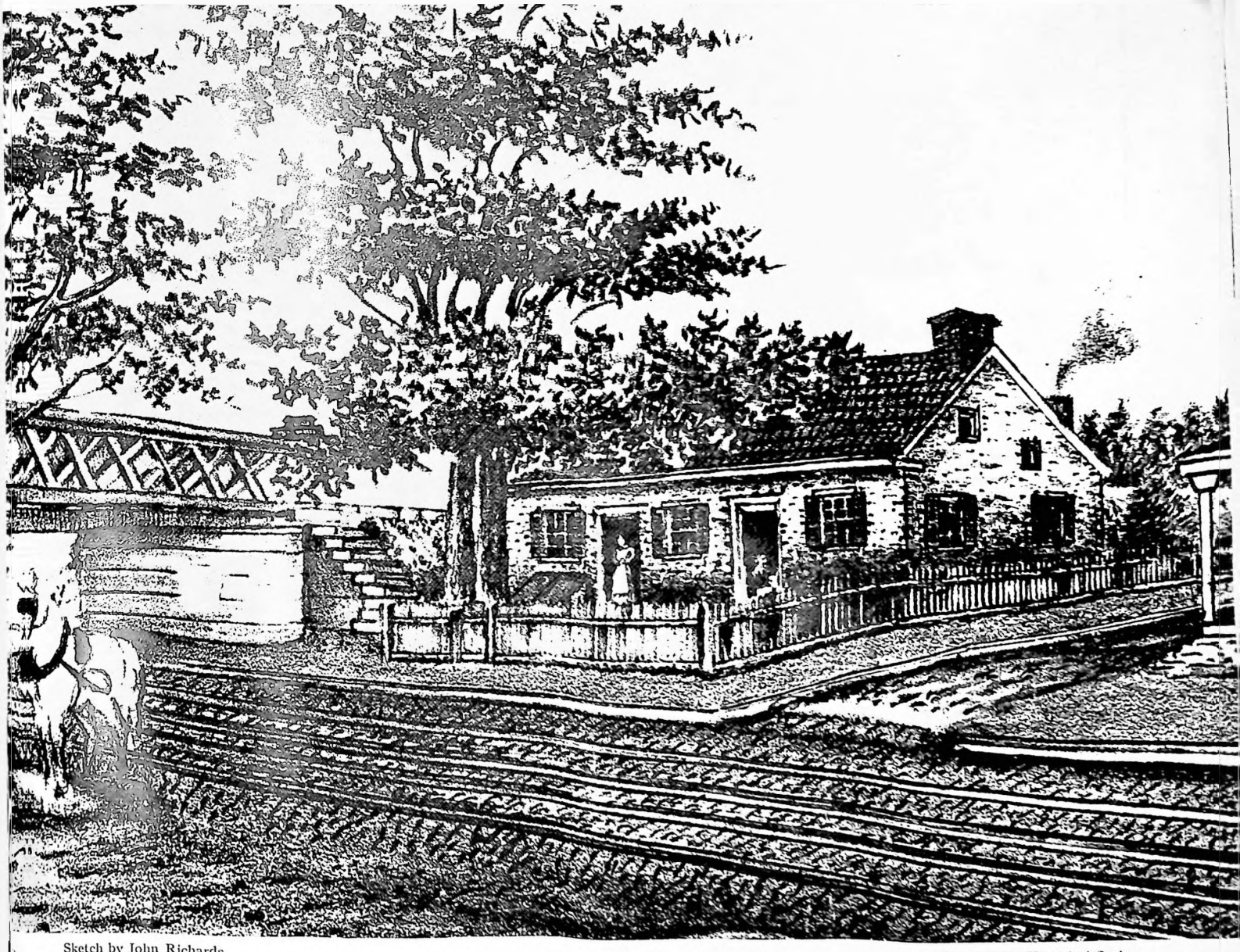
GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Sketch by John Richards

Germantown Historical Society

The Naglee House (Story on Page 85)

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 3

25¢ per copy SEPTEMBER, 1965



Times have changed . . .
and so has Fidelity!

Fidelity-Philadelphia is a modern, pace-setting bank—changing with the times. Today, as for decades in the past, it is providing the people of greater Philadelphia with complete and up-to-date banking and trust services.

bank 'n' save at

FIDELITY
PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ROBERT LEE

PONTIAC

7700 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

ROBERT LEE

AUTO RENTAL

FULLEBORN'S, INC.

PASTRIES

Since 1908

8607 Germantown Ave.
Chestnut Hill
CH 7-3743

156 W. Chelten Ave.
Germantown
GE 8-9596

Plant: 7204 & 6 Germantown Avenue

LEEDOM AND WISSLER

Since 1895

PRESCRIPTIONS

Chelten and Pulaski Avenues
GErmantown 8–1340

FREE MOTOR DELIVERY

GErmantown 8-6328

KIRK & NICE

UNDERTAKERS

SINCE 1761

6301 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE ROBERTSON & SONS, INC.

FflorISTS

For Over 25 Years in Chestnut Hill

8501 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

WH 8-1849 CH 7-9600

GE 8-6416 *Specialists in Framing*

STATON'S GALLERIES

FINE PRINTS and PAINTINGS

Frames Regilded Paintings Restored

5321 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

BELL BUICK INC.

GERMANTOWN
312-16 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144
GE 8-6400

FORMERLY DAVIS BUICK

ATTRACTIVE

to all who have longed to see *Colonial Buildings on Market Square* are the rebuilt headquarters of Reliance.

And also to those who have longed for an up-to-date continuance of our 96-year record of

Complete
SAFETY OF THEIR SAVINGS
plus **HIGH DIVIDENDS**

CURRENT DIVIDEND RATE 4% Per Annum

Typical efficient, friendly, helpful service continues in our modern quarters. All this, plus PARKING ON OUR OWN LOT, and MAIL SAVING SERVICE for those who *RELY ON*

RELIANCE

federal savings and loan association

5519 Germantown Avenue
(on Market Square)

ALL ACCOUNTS INSURED TO $10,000

BATTIN & LUNGER

Pharmacists

CHESTNUT HILL
8532 Germantown Ave.
CH 7-4709 CH 8-2245

ERDENHEIM
703 Bethlehem Pike
AD 3-0308 CH 7-3590

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, PA. 19144

"When You Pave—Pave Well"

GIRARD TRUST BANK

GERMANTOWN
5500 Germantown Avenue
at School Lane

CHESTNUT HILL
8618 Germantown Avenue
opposite Bethlehem Pike

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

We're proud to share the name of Germantown.

Germantown—A Great Place to Live.

Germantown Federal Savings A Great Place to Save.



128 W. Chelten Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

VI 3-4100



Fall Fashions for Suburban Living

C. A. Lowell
GERMANTOWN

germantown and chelten avenues
telephone VI 8-0500

Germantown Historical Society

President
HON. HAROLD D. SAYLOR

Honorary Vice-Presidents
GEORGE CLARENCE JOHNSON
GEORGE A. LANDELL

Vice-Presidents
EDMUND A. CRENSHAW, JR.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III
JOHN McARTHUR HARRIS, JR.

Secretary
FREDERICK B. M. CARDEZA, JR.

Board of Managers
MISS JANE CARL
FREDERICK C. FIECHTER, JR.
J. MALCOLM HENDERSON
MRS. ROBERT F. IRWIN, JR.
HENRY J. MAGAZINER
GUY W. MOORE
FRANK J. OLLINGER
MRS. ROBESON LEA PEROT
MRS. E. BOGGS PRETTYMAN
MRS. J. BRADFORD RITTER
ARTHUR O. ROSENLUND
MRS. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
THOMAS VON TROTT
GORDON W. VENABLE
MRS. ARTHUR E. WEIL

Assistant Secretary
PRUDENCE C. NEWLIN

Solicitor
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Treasurer
WALLACE S. MARTINDALE, JR.

Historian
MRS. ALMON N. KIDDER

Acting Librarian
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Annual Excursion
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Costume
MRS. J. BRADFORD RITTER

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

Hospitality
MRS. ALFRED M. NORTH

House
FRANK J. OLLINGER

Library
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III

Meetings
HENRY J. MAGAZINER

Membership
MRS. ARTHUR E. WEIL

Morris House
DR. GORDON W. VENABLE

Morris House Hostesses
MISS GERTRUDE S. BUTLER

Women's Committee of the Morris House
MRS. F. EDWARD ATKINS, JR.

Publications
EDWIN IWANICKI

Relics
THOMAS VON TROTT
RALPH HIMMELRIGHT
JOHN M. WELTHALL

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

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

MORRIS HOUSE
5442 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN DAILY, EXCEPT MONDAYS, 1 TO 4 P.M.
ADMISSION: ADULTS, 25 CENTS; CHILDREN, 10 CENTS

COSTUME MUSEUM
5226 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.
ADMISSION FREE

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

October 21, 1965 —Mr. Dewey Curtis, Curator of Pennsbury, speaking on Pennsbury.

November 18, 1965—Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom, Historian, speaking on the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

BEST BANK FOR YOU



Savings and Checking Accounts; Ready Money; Personal Loans; Christmas Club; Sun 'n' Fun Vacation Club and every other banking service you need.

1 *The* **First Pennsylvania** *Banking and Trust Company*

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Your one bank for every banking service

4 Convenient Offices to Serve You in Your Neighborhood:

GERMANTOWN—Chelten Avenue, west of Germantown Avenue
CHEL-WAYNE—Wayne & Maplewood Avenues—next to Sears
MOUNT AIRY—Cor. of Pelham Road and Germantown Avenue
CHESTNUT HILL—Germantown and Evergreen Avenues

Writing insurance — and history — since 1843

GERMANTOWN INSURANCE COMPANY

now writes LIFE INSURANCE thru its subsidiary

GERMANTOWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Germantown Market Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

YARNALL-WARING COMPANY
102 E. Mermaid Lane Chestnut Hill

Manufacturers of

YARWAY

STEAM PLANT EQUIPMENT

Serving Steam Plants for Over 50 Years

STAPELY HALL PHARMACY
Jerome Neff, R. Ph. (Established 1929)

Rexall

Authorized agencies for
Yardley, Houbigant, Revlon, Sportsman, Marcelle, etc.

GREENE ST. AT WASHINGTON LANE
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 Phone: GE 8-4783

GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Volume 17 | SEPTEMBER, 1965 | Number 3

CONTENTS

	Page
Tannenbaum: 1965 — *by W. E. Collier*	72
Report of the Relics Committee — *by Thomas von Trott*	72
Publications of the Germantown Historical Society	72
Historic Germantown	72
Membership Information	72
Membership News	72
Germantown in Review — *by Margaret B. Tinkcom*	73
Crime in the "Good Old Days" of Philadelphia — *by Negley K. Teeters*	77
Prison Romance — *by Jacob W. Gruber*	81
The Naglee House — *by Edwin Iwanicki*	85
Autumn in a Garden — *by Elizabeth Reeves Humphreys*	93
Distinguished Physician	93

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The Baynton House, 5208 Germantown Avenue

Chairman
Edwin Iwanicki
1625 Rowan Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140

Editor
Miss Jane Carl
1111 Wingohocking Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140

Mrs. Henry Wireman, *Editor Emeritus*

Edwin Iwanicki, *Editor pro tem*

Wallace S. Martindale, Jr., *Controller*

George A. Daniels, *Staff Photographer*

George W. Sommer, *Staff Artist*

EDITORIAL STAFF

Ed Adams
Mrs. George A. Daniels
Richard S. Fuller
Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom

Editorial contributions should be mailed to Miss Jane Carl, 1111 Wingohocking Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19140.

Edward S. Kinley, *Advertising Representative* 7447 Devon Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19119 Telephone: CH 8-1484

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

5214 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
VI 4-0514

Tannenbaum: 1965

O Germantown! O Germantown!
O Ebenezer Maxwell!
Your stately homes, dear Germantown,
Like London Bridge, are falling down.
Their hope of rescue lies in the
Historical Society.
O Germantown, O Germantown,
Preserve the House of Maxwell!

—W. E. Collier.

Report of the Relics Committee

THOMAS VON TROTT, *Chairman*

The Germantown Historical Society gratefully acknowledges the following gifts:

From **Mr. Earle N. Barber:** parchment deeds to Germantown properties; photographs; programs; newspapers; books; a sewing set.

From **Captain Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr.:** a model of a merchant ship (on display in the Museum).

From the **Estate of Marion Herman Hardin:** a Staffordshire bowl, colored deep blue and white, picturing the "Landing of General Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York"; a pair of gold lustre cups, white-paneled, with Lafayette medallions; two boat-shaped salts of Sandwich glass, marked "Lafayette."

From **Miss Trotter,** of Chestnut Hill: a hall light, which has been installed in the Museum.

Publications of the Germantown Historical Society

Magazine

The GERMANTOWNE CRIER, published in March, May, September, and December, is available at the subscription rate of $1.00 annually.

Nearly all of the sixty-five past numbers of the CRIER are currently available. A complete assortment of available back issues may be had for $6.00, plus a mailing charge of 75¢.

Pamphlets

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN..... 25¢
EARLY GERMANTOWN..... 25¢
by Judge Harold D. Saylor
WASHINGTON VISITS GERMANTOWN..... 25¢
by Charles F. Jenkins

Post Cards

An assortment of twelve color post cards featuring views of historic buildings in Germantown is available for 50¢.

Orders for the above publications may be sent to:

Edwin Iwanicki
1625 Rowan Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19140

Checks, payable to the Germantown Historical Society, should include mailing charges as listed or 25¢ per order of pamphlets or single numbers of the magazine.

HISTORIC GERMANTOWN

HISTORIC GERMANTOWN FROM THE FOUNDING TO THE EARLY PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, an authoritative book on local history and architecture, is recommended to all who have an interest in Germantown. This book (150 pages, 9½ by 12 inches), published by the American Philosophical Society in 1955, was written by Harry M. Tinkcom, Margaret B. Tinkcom, and Grant M. Simon.

Photographs of historic buildings in Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chestnut Hill, descriptions of the architectural features of these structures, and measured floor plans of the buildings, drawn by Mr. Simon, comprise a large part of the book. Also included is a concise general history of Germantown by the Doctors Tinkcom, a detailed map showing the locations of local historic sites and landmarks, and a bibliography of Germantown.

This substantial volume is available for $5.00, plus a mailing charge of 50¢. Orders for the book may be sent to:

Captain Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr.
519 Pelham Road
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

Checks should be made payable to Captain Crenshaw.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The Germantown Historical Society welcomes new members. Privileges of membership include attendance at all lectures, tours, and other functions sponsored by the Society. Members also receive current issues of the GERMANTOWNE CRIER without charge. Society dues are as follows:

Life (payable quarterly or at once)	$100.00
Sustaining or Business	10.00
Annual	6.00
Junior (under 18), Teacher, or Librarian	3.00

Interested persons are invited to obtain further information by contacting the chairman of the Membership Committee:

Mrs. Arthur E. Weil
3912 Netherfield Road
Philadelphia, Pa. 19129
(Telephone: VIctor 3-1067)

Membership News

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

MR. REID MCNEILL
MRS. SAMUEL WRIGHT MIFFLIN

NEW MEMBERS

MR. EDWIN L. BARBER
MRS. FRANCIS J. CHESTERMAN
MR. WILLIAM CLAFLIN
MRS. STANLEY DUBROFF
MR. & MRS. GEORGE G. FITLER
MR. & MRS. THOMAS J. FOY
MISS FRANCES G. GAITHER
MISS DORA GILMOUR
DR. DORIS HOWELL
MRS. HAROLD J. MALLINSON
MISS MADELINE P. MILLER
MISS MARY J. MOWRY
MISS DOROTHEA PAUL
MRS. ROBERT A. PRATT
MRS. PETER J. RAGGIO
MRS. A. H. REDLES
MRS. GEORGE SHANNON
MRS. EDITH L. SMITH
MR. GEORGE V. STRONG, JR.
MRS. LEO D. STURGEON
MRS. EDWARD SULLIVAN
MRS. R. WALLACE TROEMNER
MR. FRANK C. VESCI, JR.
MRS. WILLIAM WOODS

DECEASED

MR. GILBERT CASSIDY
MRS. JOHN R. MINEHART

Germantown in Review

By MARGARET B. TINKCOM

A LITTLE more than eighty years ago, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania began to publish a series of articles on "The Germantown Road and Its Associations." Written in a leisurely, discursive style by Townsend Ward, and illustrated by Joseph Pennell, the articles were a popular feature of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, the Historical Society's new publication. Mr. Ward's account was history heavily flavored with nostalgia, history to be read before an open fire with one's feet comfortably propped up on the fender. An expression of the renewed interest in America and in the life and times of their ancestors that accompanied the excitement of the Centennial, Mr. Ward's story entertained his contemporaries, while young Mr. Pennell's illustrations encouraged them to look with a new awareness upon old familiar sites. Even today it is usually the Pennell picture of Germantown that comes to mind when an old resident thinks of his town. Germantown Avenue as Pennell presented it was tree-lined, rather romantic in appearance, quiet—almost somnolent in fact—and obviously well-bred. Today, divorced from the glamour of its traditions, cluttered with shops, and defaced with a spectacular array of garish signs, the old Road looks both cheap and shabby. To see it in the clear light of day and of reason is to know a little heartbreak.

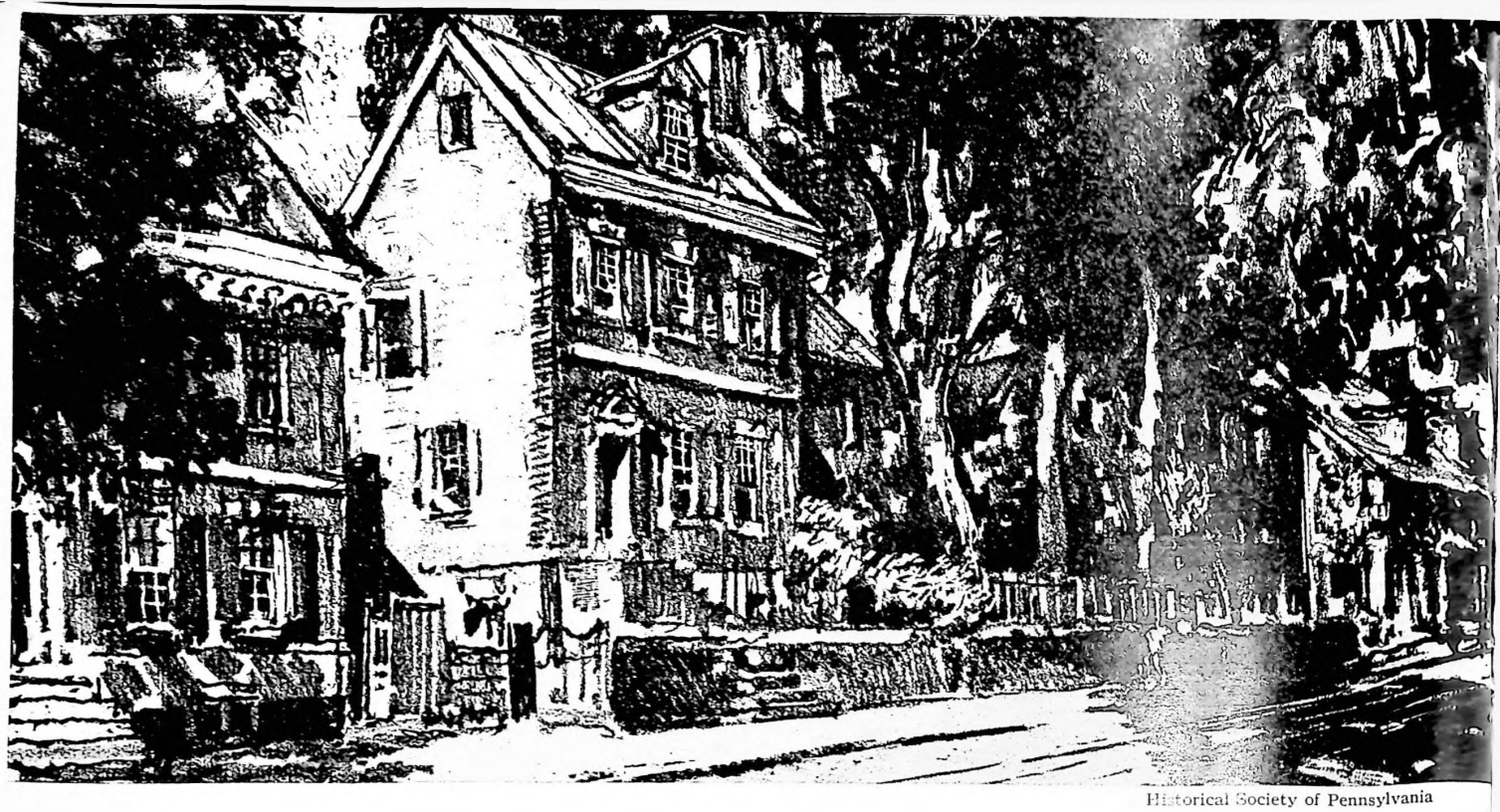
That a street so full of history, so closely tied to the growth of Philadelphia and the United States should be compelled to endure such adversity is distressing. Fortunately, many people have found it so, and, as a result, plans to rescue the old town from its present unhappy state are being discussed both by public officials in their offices and by private citizens at their dinner tables. Some good things have already been accomplished. The change in the Market Square from 1945 to 1965, for example, is significant and a happy augury of things to come. In that time the Fromberger house, now the office of the Germantown Insurance Company, has been restored to its eighteenth-century elegance; the Delaplaine house has been reconstructed; and, on the west side of the Square, the Deshler-Morris house has been made part of the Independence National Historical Park, while several of its neighbors have been rehabilitated for use by bankers, lawyers, and other professional men and women. Once again the Square is alive; once again it is Germantown's vital core, the center of ideas and energy.

The archaeological "dig" that has been in process in Market Square during the past summer is indicative of the spirit behind the Germantown renaissance. No longer content with legends, with grandfather's tales of events and eccentrics, Germantown is going to the sources—those buried in the ground as well as those awaiting discovery in the City Archives—to explore her past in order to find out whether it has anything useful to offer the present. Some of the bases of the masonry piers which supported the roof of the old market have been uncovered in the Square; and the character of the town has been illuminated by information found in tax records, insurance records, and records of land ownership. Out of this sifting of earth and paper will come a new synthesis of Germantown history, a source of community strength and pride.

Although there have been many histories of Germantown, including the accounts by Watson and Keyser, Jenkins and Hocker, none is entirely satisfactory from the viewpoint of the mid-twentieth century. This is true, chiefly, because these early works were antiquarian in outlook and because they were written at a time when many of the sources now available to the historian were unknown. Furthermore, they reflected an interest in the strange and unusual, rather than in characteristic patterns or typical situations. This is a trait which gives them the flavor of a medieval chronicle rather than the incisive bite of history. Prejudice and opinion, handed down from one writer to the next and accepted without examination, more than occasionally obscure the facts, as, for example, when writer after writer, accepting eighteenth-century British colonial bias, assumed that Germantown's outlook and culture were solidly Germanic until an enlightening English leaven was introduced in the 1790's. This was, of course, far from the truth, as even a cursory examination of the land and tax records makes clear. The market house in the Market Square, erected in the 1740's, was built after the same pattern as the markets in High and Second Streets in Philadelphia. Germantown's library company and her fire companies, also mid-eighteenth-



GERMANTOWN MARKET HOUSE AND FIRE ENGINE QUARTERS
Market Square



Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Typical of Joseph Pennell's views of Germantown, this sketch of the Baynton house (5208 Germantown Avenue) shows late-nineteenth-century Main Street—tree-lined, rather romantic, and obviously well-bred.

century organizations, were modeled on contemporary Philadelphia institutions.

Granting the premise that Germantown's history needs to be reviewed, what revisions would a present-day historian propose for consideration when setting down his version of the history of this section of Philadelphia? For one thing, he would want to explore the way that Germantown citizens used their land. Did they create a predominately rural or urban community? Were the typical landholdings large or small? Did the early pattern change? When and why? He would also want to find out what he could about the town's economy. What occupations did the residents follow? Would these occupations more likely contribute to a rural or urban economy? Was the market for their products a local one, or did the Germantowners have wider interests? Were there any changes as time went on? Did these changes come as the result of technological development, or did they reflect a change in the outlook and interests of the people generally? Our hypothetical historian would have similar questions to ask relative to the Germantowners' political allegiances, their cultural ties, and other matters. What, for example, were their relations with the large German communities in Philadelphia and the Northern Liberties? And how should he account for the English elements that cropped up everywhere—in the design of the market house and other buildings, in the establishment of English schools? Was this an early instance of the characteristic phenomenon of the nineteenth-century American scene, the determination of the non-English-speaking immigrant to adopt the customs, manners, and language of his new country as quickly as possible? Or were these elements imposed on the German population by the Englishmen in their midst?

For an answer to some of these questions the historian would examine and evaluate the information found in the records of real-estate transactions, in the assessor's tax books, and in the available maps and plats of Germantown land. He would also find important material in the newspapers, those published in Philadelphia as well as those issued in Germantown, in the Acts of the Assembly and the other official records of colony and state deposited in the state Archives and Land Office buildings in Harrisburg.

Although at this time not enough work has been done to make a definite statement on any of the points listed above, information so far uncovered suggests a possible answer to the first question: Was Germantown predominately urban or rural? It seems reasonably safe to say that Germantown was rural in appearance well into the early decades of the nineteenth century. The gardens and the orchards frequently mentioned when Germantown properties were advertised for sale contribute to this impression. So does the fact that Germantown lots remained large until the latter half of the nineteenth century. This is not to say that the huge grants made to the original settlers were never subdivided. They were, and quickly; but the deeds show that although the frontage on Germantown Road might be comparatively small, most lots extended hundreds of feet to the east or west of the Road. Moreover, lot dimensions were usually given in perches—not in feet, as was the case for the smaller city lots being transferred in the city of Philadelphia.

There were, however, at least three attempts during

the eighteenth century to impose an urban pattern on Germantown. The first of these was Joseph Shippen's plan for German Square, at Manheim Street. About 1740, Shippen proposed to lay out a square, three hundred feet to a side, bisected by Manheim Street, then called Shippen's Lane. The lots on the east and west sides of the Square were forty feet wide; those on the north and south were one hundred feet wide. Shippen died shortly thereafter, and nothing came of his scheme. Years later, in 1796, Henry Fraley divided the same tract, purchased from the Shippens, into fifty urban-sized lots and indicated his intention of laying out streets to provide easy access to them. But the lots were purchased by a few men who consolidated their holdings so that they would have sufficient ground for country estates, and Fraley's plan also fell through. Fraley and Shippen might be criticized for having chosen land for development that was too far from the center of things, and it might be supposed that their plans failed as much for that as for any other reason. Such a criticism could not be leveled against the third plan to give Germantown an urban look. This was Paulus Kripner's attempt to dispose of his holding, part of Walter Simon's original grant, to the south and east of the Market Square, by dividing his lot, which measured 117½ feet on Germantown Road and 528 feet on Mill Street (presently Church Lane), into twenty-one small parcels, some facing on Mill Street and some on the Germantown Road. Kripner kept eleven of the lots in his own hands and sold ten to Henry Van Aken in 1745. Several years later the whole parcel was reassembled by James Stokes. Interestingly enough, the property remained unoccupied until 1842. At that time, all of the lots, from the present No. 5435 to No. 5445 Germantown Avenue, were sold. The ground occupied by Nos. 5435–37 went to George Rose, victualler; Nos. 5439–41 to Abraham Rex, druggist; and Nos. 5443–45 to Frederick S. Axe, storekeeper. By the terms of the deeds of sale, each purchaser was required to build, within a year, a store or other brick building sufficient to secure the reserved ground rent. Rose and Rex complied with the deed restrictions, but Axe put two small frame structures on his corner lot.

The new owners were bound by still another restriction: they were enjoined from ever erecting a "slaughter house, skindressing establishment, glue, soap or candle manufactory, or other building for offensive occupation." These 1842 transactions are notable for the grantor's attempt to safeguard a desirable area from objectionable use. This is especially interesting since there was a slaughterhouse on Germantown Avenue about where the Friends' Library now stands and a soap factory at the site of the present 5725–27 Germantown Avenue. While up and down the Road, wherever there was a suitable stream, tanneries, never the pleasantest of neighbors, had been at work for more than a century.

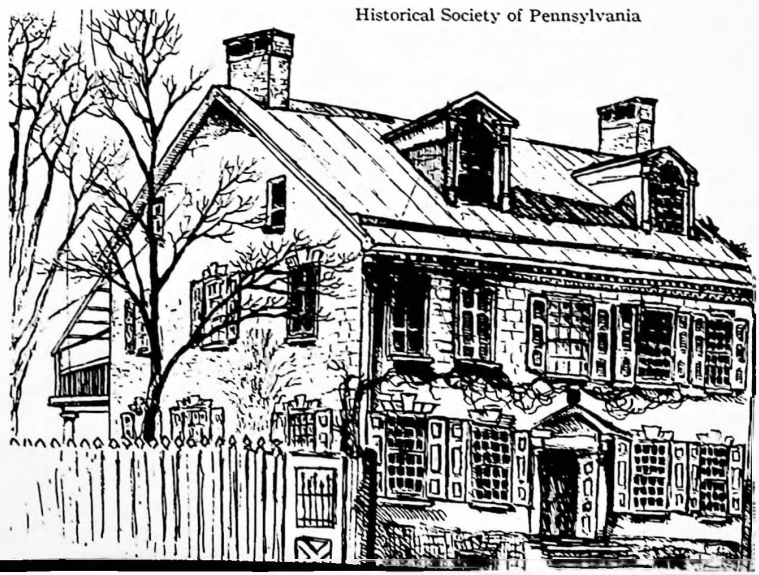
So far, the record based on landholdings alone would appear to support the view that Germantown was a rural community, at least until the last quarter of the nineteenth century. A rather different picture emerges, however, from a study of the tax assessors' books. These are extant for the years from 1773 to 1811, with only a few gaps, and, since the assessor recorded a man's occupation as well as an estimate of his worldly goods, these books provide a variety of useful information for the social historian. Take, for example, the tax book for 1793. What does it have to say about the character of the town?

In 1793 more men listed farming as their occupation than anything else, but the unexpectedly large numbers of butchers (21), millers (14), coopers (56), and carters (17) working in the town suggest that grain and meat may have been the farmers' cash crops and that these were grown for export from Philadelphia rather than for local consumption. Next to farming, the leather trades engaged the attention of the greatest number of Germantowners. They worked as tanners, cordwainers, saddle and harness makers, drummakers, and so forth. Third on the list were the textile trades—the weavers, stockingweavers, spinners, dyers, and fullers. Then came the building trades—the carpenters, masons, and painters. Not unexpectedly, in a town full of stone houses, no bricklayers were listed. Printers, bookbinders, and typefounders; tailors and hatters; chairmakers; clockmakers; and carriagemakers all plied their trades in Germantown. It is likely that these men, too, sold a large part of their wares outside the township. Unless the Germantowners were uncommonly hard on their furniture, for instance, it is hard to see how a community of less than three thousand souls could keep twenty-four chairmakers at work. Moreover, the supposition that Germantown had an urban economy, suggested by the evidence of the 1793 tax book, is strengthened by the 1809 tax list. By that time the list contains the names of men who gave their occupation not as shoe*maker*, but as shoe *manufacturer*; of others who listed their calling as tallow candle manufacturer, as kersey manufacturer, and so forth. Industrialization had begun.

At the same time, the census records show that the population of Germantown increased steadily, but not

The Deshler-Morris house, 5442 Germantown Avenue, opposite Market Square.

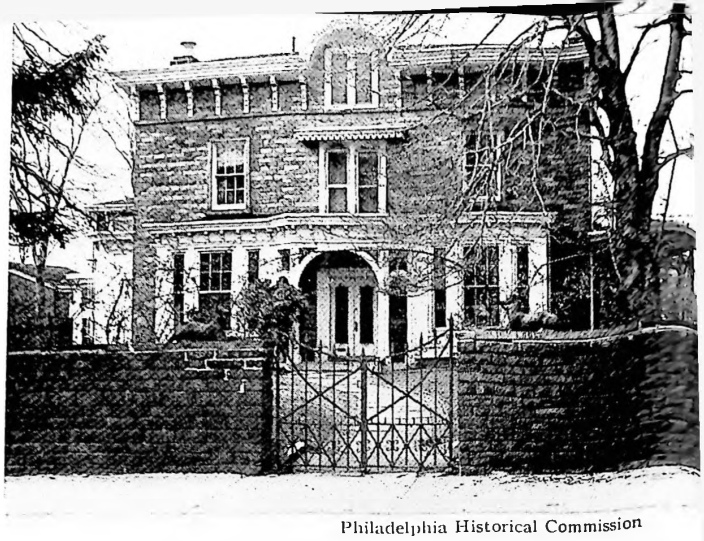
Historical Society of Pennsylvania



spectacularly, until after 1850. In 1776 there were 530 taxables in the township and a total population of about twenty-five hundred persons. By 1790, when the first federal census was taken, the population was 2,777; in 1800 it was 3,220. Fifty years later there were 8,216 persons counted; and by 1870, the population had jumped to 22,605—an increase of almost three hundred per cent in two decades. Rural Germantown was indeed a thing of the past.

One assumption of Townsend Ward's and of the other nineteenth-century writers with which the twentieth-century historian would not quarrel is, of course, their estimate of the importance of Germantown Avenue. Whether it was known as the Great Road to Germantown, the Germantown Road, or the Main Street, it *was* the town, quite literally, until after 1850. From the earliest times until the middle of the nineteenth century, all the maps of Germantown demonstrate one fact—that Germantown was a narrow string of buildings lined up for about two miles along both sides of the Germantown Road. The "built up" part of town, sometimes mentioned in newspaper advertisements of property offered for sale, was essentially that part of the Main Street lying between Manheim, one of the early streets running west from the Germantown Road, and Rittenhouse Street, or Poor House Lane, about a mile to the north. In addition to these two roads, two others provided access to the Frankford Company's lands to the west and to the Schuylkill, namely, Queen Lane, or Bowman's Lane, and School House Lane, or Bensell's Lane. To the eastward and Bristol Township, Penn Street (Danenhower's Lane), Church Lane, formerly Mill Street, and Haines Street (Pickus Lane) provided the necessary access to mills and farms.

The first indication that Germantown had ceased to be a one-street town and had grown into an urban-appearing community with a gridiron pattern of streets similar to Philadelphia's is found in Smedley's map published in 1860. The difference between the town shown on this map and that delineated on the one drawn a decade earlier by Rogerson and Murphy is startling. In the short space of ten years, the embryonic development of the side lands toward Bristol Township that followed the introduction of the railroad and of the textile mills into that part of town had been extended, and on the west side of the Germantown Road this development was paralleled by the growth of a new residential area. Here a veritable honeycomb of streets was soon filled with pleasant



Philadelphia Historical Commission

Ivy Lodge, 29 East Penn Street, designed by the renowned architect Samuel Sloan.

Victorian villas. Many of the houses still standing on Tulpehocken, Greene, Knox, Coulter, and Penn Streets date from this period of expansion. The houses reflect the affluence of the town and its people. They were large, in the best taste of the period. Some of them, like Ivy Lodge, on East Penn Street, which was designed by Samuel Sloan, represented the work of nationally-known architects.

Looking out across their tree-shaded lawns, from the tall windows that brought light and air to the high-ceilinged rooms, Germantowners spoke with something like contempt of the old houses that stood along the Main Street. Times had changed and fashion with them. The classic trim and sturdy simplicity of the eighteenth-century buildings was derided by a new generation with a taste for the exuberant. Technological change, exemplified by the railroad and the textile mills, was responsible for the growth of the town, and technological change made practicable the new style in architecture. Without the amenities of central heating and gas lighting, these great new houses would have been uncomfortable indeed.

Industrialization and total urbanization brought problems as well as prosperity. Germantown Road, once the home as well as the place of business of merchants, doctors, shopkeepers, and gentlemen, was deserted by its more substantial residents. New tenants filled the old houses and used or abused them in new ways. Gas stations and supermarkets replaced buildings once the pride of some of Germantown's oldest families. Like the older parts of Philadelphia, Germantown grew shabby; but here, too, as in Society Hill, much that is good remains. Islands of green around the old churches—St. Stephen's, St. Luke's, Trinity Lutheran, and the Friends' Meeting—at the Historical Society complex, the Market Square and Vernon Park, at Wyck, Cliveden, and Upsala stand out amid the clutter to remind us of Pennell's town. These and other ancient buildings give the planners and conservationists anchors around which to spin a strong web. Reminders of times past, they should continue to enjoy a useful existence in this century.

Railroad Depot, Germantown Avenue at Price Street.



CRIME IN THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" OF PHILADELPHIA

By Negley K. Teeters
Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York

CONTINUED FROM THE PRECEDING ISSUE

Public Executions—By the Neck Until Dead!

During the period embracing our observation and analysis, well over one hundred persons were hanged by the neck before rabbles of flotsam and jetsam. These culprits were taken by the death-cart to the Commons—a little south of present-day City Hall—and, after appropriate gallows-side services, launched into eternity. The events usually drew large crowds, but on at least one occasion the public was hard put to elect whether to attend the hanging of two highwaymen, Downie and Martin, or to witness the first balloon ascension from the yard of the Walnut Street Jail, scheduled for July 17, 1784. Thousands did collect at Potter's Field (Washington Square) across from the jail, while hundreds of others paid two dollars for the more select vantage point inside the prison enclosure. However, the ascension came a cropper as the balloonist, a Mr. Cairns, and his aerostat were thrown against the jail wall. The craft quickly went into the air and burst into flames, but the lucky Cairns was left on the ground.

Some years later a successful balloon ascension took place in the jailyard with George Washington looking on as Jean Pierre Blanchard took off, later to land at Woodbury, New Jersey.[46]

After the passage of the act of April 22, 1794, which limited capital punishment to the crime of murder in the first degree—that is, premeditated murder—few persons were executed in the commonwealth. It is of some interest that Pennsylvania was the first state to differentiate between first- and second-degree murder.[47]

While most of those hanged during the colonial period as well as later were guilty of their crimes as determined in a court of law, it is notorious that many did not receive due process, and many of their contemporaries believed them innocent or regarded their penalties as too severe. Charles Biddle, distinguished colonial citizen—onetime burgess of Reading and later vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council—tells of some cases with which he was familiar. He deplores the execution of a young veteran of the Revolution named William Welsh, at Reading, on July 17, 1784, for "purloining" nine silver dollars from a farm woman's bundle while he carried it into town for her. Biddle accompanied Welsh to the scaffold as a protest against the sentence.[48] He also condemned the hanging of Elizabeth Wilson, at Chester, on January 3, 1786, for allegedly murdering her twin babies near Newtown Square. Biddle contended that the girl was not guilty of the dastardly crime, assigning guilt to the father of the infants, who had wished to avoid marrying her. Biddle, in his capacity as vice-president of the Council, had attempted to stay the execution, but it was too late. This case is a true Pennsylvania saga.[49]

Then, too, there is the case of the two Bucks County "outlaws," Abraham and Levi Doane, cousins, who were hanged at Philadelphia on September 24, 1788. They were Tories and romantic swashbucklers as well as horse-thieves and highwaymen, but, according to the Doylestown *Democrat*, which retells their story: "Five years after the War had ceased . . . they were hanged. It was an infamous murder as these men were protected by the Treaty of Peace signed in 1785."[50]

Samuel Rowland Fisher, mentioned earlier, wrote in his *Journal* that David Dawson, hanged November 25, 1780, allegedly for treason, was kept in irons, both day and night, "in the Dungeon" and then executed "without a trial." He further writes: "The taking of his life seems to me to be a greater act of Cruelty in the present Rulers than anything they have heretofore done, for they never gave him even the shadow of a Tryal in their own fashion."[51] This incident, as well as others involving disloyalty or suspicion of such, occurred in a period of stress, if not hysteria. Nevertheless, in our comparison of crime and penal customs of colonial days with those of modern times, we find it difficult to accept the thesis, held so widely today, that former times constituted the "good old days."

Some Oddities in Capital Punishment

An oddity that may be worthy of mention is the nature of the crime committed by the first person hanged west of the Alleghenies—that of buggery—this being the only instance of a hanging for that crime. The hanging took place on December 20, 1785, the condemned man being one Joseph Ross, who was described as a "simple-minded white man." Just minutes after his execution, the Delaware Indian Mamachtaga was likewise hanged in all his war paint for the murder of two white men. These hangings took place at Hannastown, Westmoreland County, with Chief Justice Thomas McKean presiding in his scarlet robes.[52]

Another bizarre hanging was that of Joseph Blundin, in the Doylestown, Bucks County, jail, on August 14, 1835. This man, who was provoked into a murder by the victim as the two were harvesting grain, was the brother of the principal keeper of the Eastern Penitentiary. Warden Samuel R. Wood tried desperately

(as did many prominent citizens of the county) to gain a pardon from Governor George Wolf, but to no avail. Blundin, in a panic, tried to escape his fate and was crippled in a fall and had to be hanged as he sat in a chair![53]

Then there was the minister, the Reverend Cyriacus Spangenberg, who was hanged at Bedford on October 10, 1795, for fatally stabbing a parishioner with a knife which he pulled from his vestments at a church meeting. This case made legal history, since it was the first murder case "in the first degree" following passage of the act of April 22, 1794.[54]

Two strange cases call for some mention. They have to do with persons who murdered because "they were tired of living" but chose hanging to suicide. The first was that of John Bruelman, a jeweler, of Philadelphia, who "was weary of life . . . and resolved to shoot the first person whom he might meet and surrender himself to justice." He passed up the eminent Dr. Cadwalader as "there was something in his manner which made it impossible for him to kill him," so he deliberately shot the second person he saw, who was one Robert Scull. This unfortunate person was playing billiards in the tavern at Centre Square.[55] The second case was that of a German immigrant, one Henry Halbert, who, according to the Reverend Henry M. Muhlenberg, "purposely cut the throat of a 12-year-old boy—son of Jacob Woolman—in order that he might lose his own life."[56] According to his confession at the gallows, he "had led a dissolute life, drinking, whoring, cursing, swearing, breaking the Sabbath, and keeping all manner of debauched company." Yet, despite his "inhuman murder," he requested that "Lutheran Boys in the City sing a Hymn at the place of Execution in the German Language."[57]

Pardons, Reprieves, and Stays of Execution

Much condemnation is heard and read of contemporary governors, pardon and parole boards, and other legal bodies invested with the power to mitigate the sentence of death. Again, one should peruse colonial records to obtain a sense of perspective in this important area. Brutal may have been the courts and juries in meting out the death sentence, but records indicate that within the same courtroom, while still assembled, juries frequently were the first to be asked to sign a petition for pardon. Professional pardon "brokers" were often employed by the condemned person's relatives and friends to work for the mitigation of the sentence. Governors were harassed in order to obtain the coveted papers that would reduce or nullify the court's sentence.

In quite early days some were pardoned "at the gallows." John Benson, for instance, was reprieved at the scaffold on May 12, 1764. He was "to be taken to the Gallows without knowledge that he is to be reprieved at the Governor's pleasure."[58] Another last-minute reprieve is even more grim. Isaac Bradford, doomed to die on July 2, 1737, along with two others, one a woman, was pardoned provided he "did the office of executioner" on his companions in misery. This "very hard choice," so stated in the newspaper, apparently did not bother Bradford too much, because he escaped the noose. Those "turned off" that day were Henry Wildeman and Catherine Conner. This Conner female had previously been pardoned for another offense—she seems to have been a chronic robber—because of pregnancy. Thus was put into effect a quaint practice inherited from England.[59]

Several were pardoned during the Revolution to go into the armed service, while others were granted reprieves provided they left the colony. If they failed in this, they were liable to be picked up and re-sentenced to death. One person, named Robert Elliott, from Chester County, was apprehended after he had been pardoned and was executed on January 12, 1786.[60]

Perhaps the best-known case of a pardon in early times was that of Thomas Wilkinson, convicted of piracy and sentenced to be hanged and gibbeted. The execution was set for May 23, 1781, on Windmill Island, in the Delaware River. It was furthermore decreed in the sentence that "the body . . . be taken down to Mud Island . . . and hanged in chains." However, Wilkinson was reprieved, due to the intercession of several influential citizens, including Stephen Decatur. The gibbet-iron, costing over seventeen pounds, was never used, and it hung for more than a century, first in the Walnut Street Jail and later in the Moyamensing Prison. It is now a curiosity piece in the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia. No person was ever gibbeted in Pennsylvania.[61]

Others were "pardoned" by means of the venerable "benefit of clergy," which had been in operation in England for centuries. The act of May 31, 1718, described earlier, had merely required a person convicted of a felony and given a death sentence "for which the benefit of clergy had not been denied," to plead the benefit of the statute, "whereupon he be branded upon the thumb, with M for murder and with a T for all other felonies, and then be incarcerated for a period of not less than six months." The statute, however, could be pleaded but once, "and the branded thumb was an indelible record of those who had claimed its benefits."[62] How widely the benefit was invoked has not been checked.

Jury Duty—Without "Meat or Drink"

The modern jury may "have it hard" as it ponders the plight of a person accused in the court of a heinous crime—but not so hard as its counterpart in earlier days. Today the jurors are provided with food and lodging in a reputable restaurant and/or hotel, but time was when nothing of the kind was extended to the harassed persons pondering the fate of the criminal. A couple of cases from the early 1800's which were unearthed by the writer represent a change of legal gymnastics that brought jury service into some repute after a long night of legal serfdom.

In April, 1822, three defendants (Cook, Caldwell,

and Ross) were tried for the murder of Samuel Alwine. The jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict as to two of them, but could not agree upon the third. One of the jurors, Henry Pratt, said that "he would perish before he would agree to a verdict against his judgment." After they had been out for fifteen hours —the "rule being at that time *to deprive jurors of food until they agreed upon a verdict*"—the court discharged them. The defendants were again indicted on the same charge, but they pleaded that the previous proceedings were equivalent to an acquittal. The court did not so hold, and the attorneys for the defendants—Thomas Dunlap, James C. Biddle, and William M. Meredith—got into an altercation with Judge Hallowell and were committed for contempt. Dunlap, by an apology, escaped imprisonment, but Biddle and Meredith were sent to jail for thirty days. Subsequently, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court held that the three defendants could not again be put on trial, and they were discharged. This decision was a precedent, and later it was extended to the following case, that of Joanna Clew.

Joanna was indicted in April, 1831, for poisoning her husband with a mixture of arsenic and molasses. The jury was kept in session 'round the clock for thirty-five hours "without meat or drink, fire or candles." At that point the court ordered food to be supplied to them "by the assent of the counsels . . . provided the jurymen would consent to receive it." The majority refused! Two of them, Ebenezar Ferguson and Andrew Hooton, declared that if "they were longer confined, their lives would be in danger." The former was seventy years of age, in bad health, and unable to walk without support, and the latter, Hooton, complained of illness from "bilious fever." Dr. Joseph Clapp was assigned to attend them and recommended their discharge, which was effected. Joanna was also discharged, and the State Supreme Court later upheld her from being tried again. The Philadelphia *Dispatch* for July 8, 1866, states in relating the above stories: "This decision exploded the old English Common Law that jurors ought to be starved into giving a verdict, a very absurd and vicious notion."[63]

Riots in Jails and on Streets

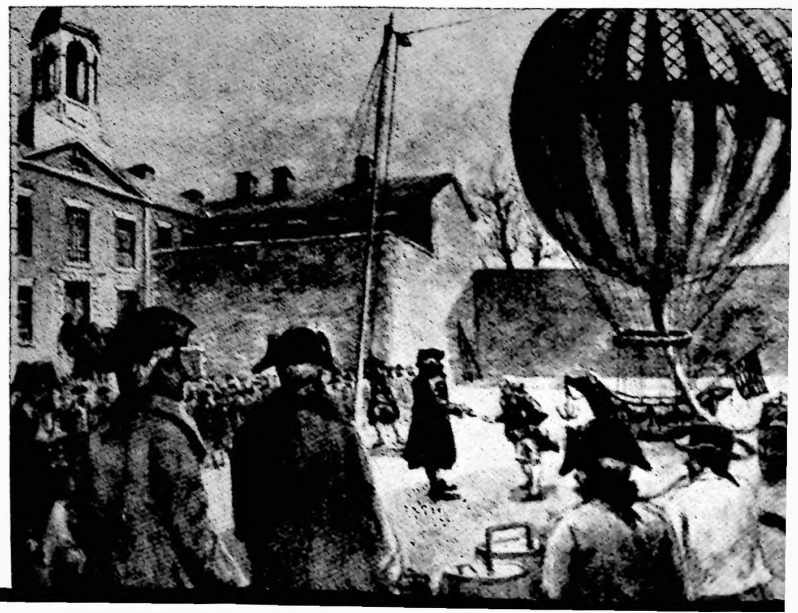
Severe rioting in jails and on city streets is anything but new in Philadelphia or any other city. In the Walnut Street Jail, there were several serious riots as well as jail-breaks; and even in the Old Stone Prison at Third and High Streets there was no little turmoil, if we may believe the old journal kept by Samuel Rowland Fisher. The worst of the riots in the Walnut Street Jail occurred on March 27, 1820, when an inmate was killed in a brawl and the militia was called in to quell the pandemonium.[64] Penal history is strewn with episodes of prison breaks and rioting.

The street riots that occurred in 1964 in the Columbia Avenue area of Philadelphia recall the several that took place in earlier days. The Philadelphia *Dispatch*, in a series of articles appearing in 1866, describes some of the best-known metropolitan brawls. These include a political altercation known as the "Robb's Row Riots" that occurred on Christian Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, in 1834. It appears that some toughs tried to tear down the Whigs' "Liberty Pole," which resulted in one death and the wounding of twenty persons.[65]

More serious were the so-called Kensington riots between members of the Native American party and some Irishmen in May, 1844, in the vicinity of Second and Master Streets. Several persons—some of them innocent bystanders—were killed in the melee, and many more were wounded.[66] But the riots in that area were only the prelude to much more serious trouble that took place in the Southwark vicinity in July of that same year—the locale being Second and Queen Streets. The trouble here, as in so many street altercations, occurred through misunderstanding and nationalistic pride. It seems that on July 4 the Native Americans held a procession which was carried out without incident. The next day it was discovered that considerable arms had been cached in the Catholic Church of Saint Phillip de Neri, on Queen Street. This precipitated a large crowd to assemble, and soon the City Guard was called out. It was obvious on that day that trouble was brewing. Tempers ran high and larger crowds assembled, many marching down from the State House at least to look on and possibly participate in anything that might happen. The Guard took over, and in a moment of tragic carelessness the order to fire on the crowd came from a commanding officer. The result was the death of eight persons, military and civilian alike. Two of the Guard who were killed were Corporal A. Troutman and Private John Guyer, of the Germantown Blues.[67]

There is evidence on every hand, from newspapers, diaries, records of early social agencies, and letters, that Philadelphia's streets were at times in those early days—regardless of the decade—little better than

On January 9, 1793, the first successful balloon ascension in America was accomplished by Jean Pierre Blanchard, taking off from the yard of the Walnut Street Jail. (From a painting by Joseph Jackson.)



powder-kegs on the one hand, and areas of licentiousness on the other. We have read and heard much of the great men and women who walked our streets and made local and national history, but very little have we heard of the sordid, the mean, and the tawdry of the city's early days. Somehow the social historians have told us little of this vast segment of the city's life or of the heroics of the "little people" who lived cheek-by-jowl with the great men of our early city, and who, in their humble way, performed their civic duties likewise.

How many Philadelphians know that the first society mobilized in this country to deal with prostitutes and to "save those unhappy victims of seduction robbed of their Virtue in an unguarded moment" was begun here in 1800? The organization, chartered as the Magdalen Society, consisted of men only, and it took all of four years before they could find a client who was willing to be saved. They scoured the streets, almshouses, and jails, and they prayed that the "Spirit of Grace shall induce the hearts of some unhappy females . . . to become Magdalens indeed."[68]

This splendid organization finally picked up a clientele and did a "thriving business" through the first half of the nineteenth century, when it opened a shelter or haven for the Magdalens "snatched from the burning." In 1913, this organization merged into a more modern social agency and became known as the White-Williams Foundation; it changed its objectives and pioneered in the field of counseling in the public schools.

But let us look at a composite report of that society for the decade of the 1840's, which gives us some idea of the city's streets of that era: "The heart sickens at the amount of guilt , . . of this city . . . at the boldness of vice and the indifference of a vicious community in regard to the prevalence of licentiousness. Our citizens become more and more degraded by the prevalence of this sin. . . . Our public squares, so beautiful [they] seem to be made to be trod only by the pure—are places where they [prostitutes] are assembled in large numbers at night; and our theatres admit them—it is doubtful if a theatre could be sustained without them, so closely connected are theatrical exhibitions and licentiousness." The lamentations of the day continue in that vein: "To the city the seducer lures his victim. To the city women come to hide their shame. The city is the great receiver of the fallen."[69]

A Closing Statement

We stated at the outset that Philadelphia shared with the colony and later commonwealth an enviable reputation for a benign justice and a humanitarian zeal and seemed to have been spared the sanguinary crimes and penalties that were the lot of other colonies. Certainly this was not altogether true, as we have pointed out. We do not intend to overlook the great moments in our history: Penn's "Great Law"; the reform movement undertaken by the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons following its inception in 1787, culminating in the renovation and cleansing of the local jails; and the conception of the Pennsylvania System of Prison Discipline in the early 1800's—an intriguing saga which we cannot expatiate on here.[70]

In this article the writer had more in mind than to unearth skeletons or parade the city's unsavory moments before the contemporary reader. We read of overcrowding in the local Youth Study Center and of the deplorable existence of the so-called Pennypack House for youthful offenders. Their prototypes, as we have seen, existed in the earlier Prune Street apartment and in the Arch Street Bridewell. As was stated on more than one occasion throughout, the writer has felt for a long time that this generation needs a sense of perspective when appraising our crime rate and our "high rate of delinquency." Serious as they are, it is quite likely that they have always been so considered by the contemporary public, and calls for action were heard in all eras. There have been "murders in the streets"; there has been "gang warfare"; there have been "muggings" and rapes; and at no time were the streets considered totally "safe." We have always had the "crime and criminals we deserve."

NOTES

[46]*Ibid.*, pp. 63–64.

[47]See Negley K. Teeters, *Scaffold and Chair* (privately printed, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Prison Society, 1963), p. 87.

[48]Charles Biddle, *Autobiography* (Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 192–194.

[49]*Ibid.*, pp. 99–102; see also, Teeters, "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682–1834," *loc. cit.*, pp. 100–101; also, *Colonial Records*, Vol. XIV, pp. 568 (November 1, 1785), 586 (November 28, 1785), 591 (December 6, 1785).

[50]December 31, 1884 (p. 24).

[51]Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 107; see also, *Colonial Records*, Vol. XII, p. 536 (November 9, 1780).

[52]Teeters, "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682–1834," *loc. cit.*, p. 102; also, *Colonial Records*, Vol. XIV, p. 585 (November 25, 1785).

[53]Teeters, *Scaffold and Chair*, Part II, p. 49; see also, "The Horrid Cradle Murder," *Bucks County Traveler* (Doylestown, Pa.), May, 1958.

[54]Teeters, "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682–1834," *loc. cit.*, p. 144; also, Solon J. Buck and Elizabeth Buck, *The Planting of Civilization in Western Pennsylvania* (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1939), pp. 150–152; also, E. Howard Blackburn, William H. Welfley, and William H. Koontz, *History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania* (1906), Vol. II, Ch. XXIX.

[55]Teeters, "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682–1834," *loc. cit.*, p. 132; see Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians* (1859), p. 159 (re Dr. Cadwalader); case mentioned in Thorsten Sellin, "The Death Penalty" (report prepared by the American Law Institute, 1959), p. 66.

[56]Teeters, "Public Executions in Pennsylvania, 1682–1834," *loc. cit.*, p. 137; see also, Muhlenberg, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 264–265.

[57]Thomas McDade, *The Annals of Murder* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1961), p. 126, item 425.

[58]*Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 12, 1764. The two others hanged at the time were William Handenreid and John Williams, both for burglary.

[59]*American Weekly Mercury*, June 30 to July 7, 1737; for Connor case, see *Colonial Records*, Vol. IV, pp. 47 (April 13, 1736), 209 (June 6, 1736), 224 (June 24, 1736).

[60]*Colonial Records*, Vol. XIV, pp. 568, 622, 624, 635; Vol. XV, pp. 205, 207; also, Scharf and Westcott, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 445, as well as Henry Ashmead, *History of Delaware County* (1884).

[61]*Colonial Records*, Vol. XII, pp. 730 (May 23, 1781), 751 (June 11, 1781); Vol. XIII, p. 76 (October 6, 1781); for details, see Thorsten Sellin, "The Philadelphia Gibbet-Iron," *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (May-June, 1955), pp. 11–25.

[62]Fitzroy, *loc. cit.*, p. 257; also, *Statutes at Large*, Vol. III, p. 206.

[63]These cases are taken from a series of articles entitled "Record of Murders and Executions in Philadelphia from 1682 through 1866," appearing in the Philadelphia *Dispatch* (author unknown) from June 17 through September 9, 1866, in Sunday installments. The microfilm of these articles may be found in the Temple University Library. The date of the Alwine case (as reported here) is in the issue of July 15, and of the Joanna Clew case, July 8, 1866.

[64]Teeters, *The Cradle of the Penitentiary*, pp. 100–103, 120.

[65]Sunday, July 8, 1866.

[66]Sunday, July 15, 1866.

[67]*Idem.*

[68]Negley K. Teeters, "The Early Days of the Magdalen Society," *The Social Service Review*, Vol. XXX, No. 2 (June, 1956), pp. 158–167; quote from early minutes of the Society.

[69]*Ibid.*, p. 166, from the Society's report for 1840.

[70]Negley K. Teeters and J. D. Shearer, *The Prison at Philadelphia: Cherry Hill* (a Temple University publication; Columbia University Press, 1957).

PRISON ROMANCE

By JACOB W. GRUBER
*Temple University**

THE opening of the Eastern State Penitentiary, in 1829, marked the establishment of a new and revolutionary concept in prison discipline. Located at what is now the intersection of Twenty-first Street and Fairmount Avenue, in Philadelphia, and known locally as "Cherry Hill," because its site had formerly been a cherry orchard, the new prison was uniquely designed for the purpose of keeping prisoners separated one from another.

Every detail of the prison structure was expressive of the "new penology" that was about to be implemented within the confines of the high stone walls which encircled a full square block. Topped with turrets and towers, the imposing Gothic walls presented the awesome and desolate aspect of a medieval castle or fortress. The building which lay within the fortress-like enclosure consisted of seven stone wings radiating from a central structure with a cupola, from which the entire area within the prison enclosure could be surveyed. Thus, in plan, the prison building resembled a petrified octopus with seven rigid tentacles extended.

Each of the seven wings of the structure was made up of two rows of stone-walled cells, ranged on either side of a corridor. Each cell communicated with the corridor of the cell block by means of a small, square opening, through which food and supplies could be passed. When not in use, these openings, though they were not large enough to have permitted an escape, were, nonetheless, kept tightly sealed, in order to prevent communication between prisoners. Attached to each cell was an individual exercise yard, enclosed by stone walls which contained two secure doorways, one leading into the cell, and the other communicating with the yard of the prison.

It was through this latter door that a new inmate was initially led to his cell, having first been blindfolded to prevent his observing the plan of the prison. Having arrived at his cell, the prisoner would remain there for the duration of his prison sentence, except for two short periods each day, when he was allowed the freedom of his individual exercise yard. In his cell, the inmate would eat, sleep, and work at a handcraft occupation, such as shoemaking, spinning, weaving, dyeing, or dressing yarn. He was allowed to see no one except officers of the prison and official visitors from the outside community. The penitentiary was designed to hold both male and female prisoners, but never more than a few women were sentenced there.

In initiating the movement which led to Pennsylvania's pioneering establishment of the system of separate confinement, the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, founded in 1787, was reacting against the conditions which prevailed in eighteenth-century prisons, where offenders of all types, and of both sexes, were allowed to mingle promiscuously, no attempt being made to enforce segregation. It was felt by the reform society that moral rehabilitation of prisoners could be effected only by denying them the supposedly contaminating experience of communicating with other inmates. Separate confinement also reflected the value placed by the Quakers upon silence and solitary reflection. Caleb Lownes, the chief advocate of the new penology in Pennsylvania, was himself a member of the Society of Friends.

A first step in the implementation of the system of separate confinement was taken in 1790, when a penitentiary house, consisting of individual cells, was added to the existing facilities of the Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia, to confine "the more hardened and atrocious offenders." It was not until the opening of the Eastern State Penitentiary, however, that Pennsylvania could boast a prison thoroughly adapted to the new penology. This new establishment was visited by penologists from other states of the country and other countries of the world. Its influence was indeed great in promoting the widespread adoption of the system of separate confinement.

Ironically enough, however, the new penology did not prove to be notably successful at the Eastern State Penitentiary. Theoretically, the system remained in force until 1913, when it was legally abolished in Pennsylvania. Actually, by 1913, the enforcement of complete separation of prisoners had long since become lax, and the system built into the prison in 1829 was collapsing under the weight of its inherent inhumanity.

Recently, in a tumbled turret of Cherry Hill, a small packet of folded and refolded letters was found in the midst of a jumble of old records and dust. Representing surreptitious correspondence among inmates of the prison, the letters, by their very existence, reveal a prison life far from the ideal of prisoner isolation envisioned by the founders of the new penology.

It hardly seems possible, under the restricted conditions imposed by penitentiary discipline, that male

* *Dr. Gruber received his A.B. (1942) and M.A. (1947) degrees from Oberlin College, and his Ph.D. (1952) from the University of Pennsylvania. He taught briefly at New York University before coming to Temple University in 1948. Dr. Gruber presently serves as professor of anthropology at Temple and chairman of the Department of Anthropology.*

He is the author of a book, A Conscience in Conflict—The Life of Saint George Jackson Mivart *(1960). Dr. Gruber has done extensive research in the field of archeology and has written a number of articles on the subject.*

The author is indebted to his friend Negley K. Teeters for many informative comments which have contributed to the preparation of this article. Dr. Teeters' book The Prison at Philadelphia: Cherry Hill *(New York: Columbia University Press, 1957), written in collaboration with John D. Shearer, presents an authoritative history of the Eastern State Penitentiary.*

and female prisoners would have been able to correspond with each other; and yet the letters were written and delivered. By the 1860's, the period represented by the secret missives, solitary confinement was no longer being enforced to the extent of keeping each prisoner in his cell all of the time. Female prisoners were confined to the cells in the gallery, or second floor, of block seven, close to the apartments of the prison officials and the administrative offices. However, some of the women were allowed to leave their cells, at times, to work at preparing food in the prison kitchen, which then occupied the ground floor of a pumphouse located in the open yard between cell blocks number four and five. The basement of this pumphouse contained coal and machinery for moving water. This arrangement provided the opportunity for one of the female prisoners working in the kitchen to secretly meet with her lover, as she writes in one of her letters, "May we see the time my dear that we will not have to go to the cole seller to talk one woord." Other references in the letters suggest that prisoners may have communicated between the exercise yards and across corridors in the cell blocks.

But the significance of the letters is not simply that they serve as documentary evidence of the breakdown of a cruel and impracticable system of prison discipline. More importantly, they afford a glimpse of the mental and emotional experiences of men and women facing years of isolation. They show the strength of the gregarious impulse in the human being and the persistency of human will power in seeking to overcome loneliness. Indeed, these crude and ungrammatical jottings clearly manifest the great inhumanity of the supposedly beneficent discipline of separate confinement.

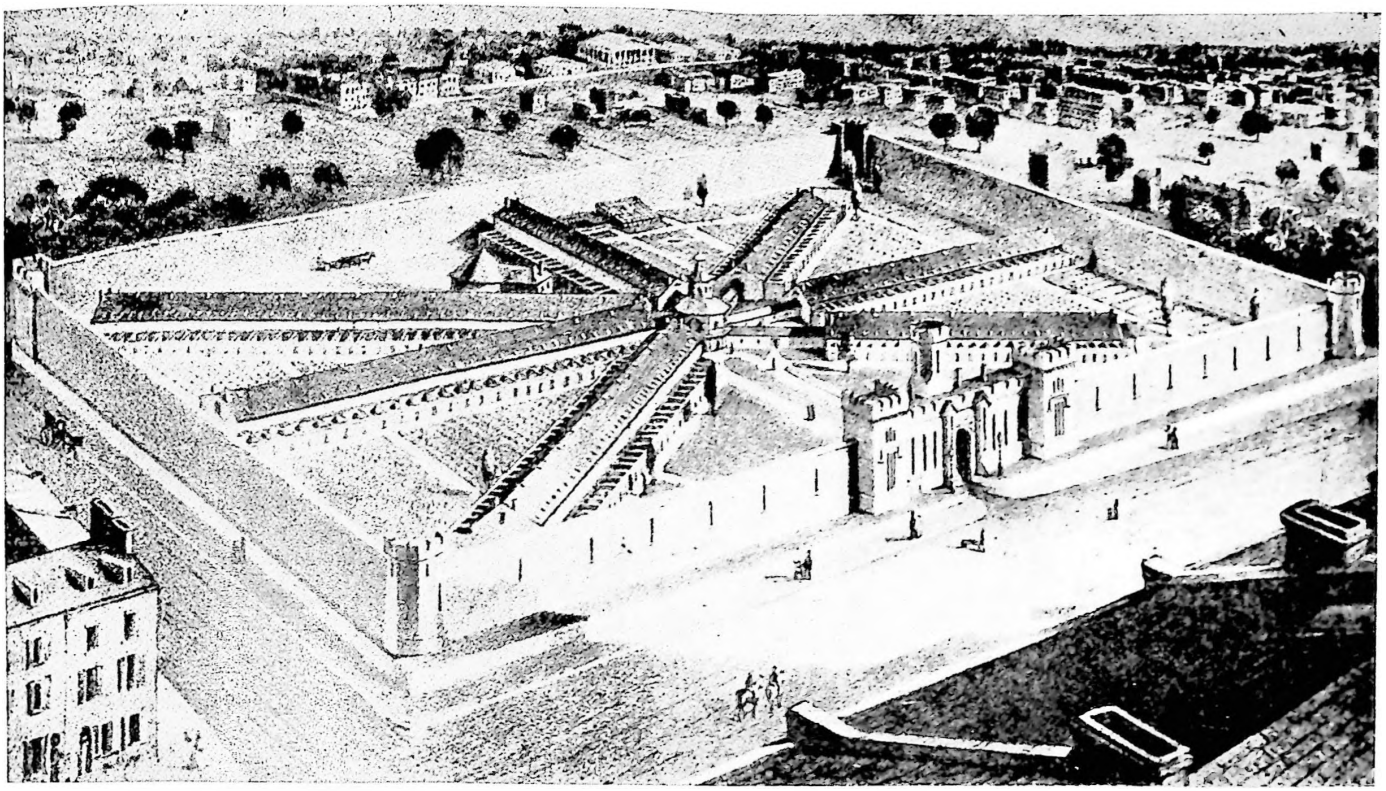
Among the letters found in the prison was a series of romantic messages written by Elizabeth Velora Elwell to Albert Green Jackson. They record an infatuation lasting about a month, during April and May of 1862. Excerpts from this series of letters are typical of the revealing details brought to light in the dusty and forgotten packet of prison correspondence.

Albert Green Jackson was one of two hundred and fifty-nine persons sentenced to Cherry Hill in 1860. Caught in a burglary with accomplice John Stewart, Jackson was indicted and brought before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on April 4, 1860; he pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as a first offender to three years at Eastern State. The records of the prison note that he had been a "house of refuge boy," an inmate of Philadelphia's early rehabilitation center for juvenile delinquents. On his release from the House of Refuge, he was bound out as an apprentice barber. The records also note that he was twenty years old, was of "medium" height, and had a scar on his forehead. He was entered in the warden's log as prisoner number 4227.

Elizabeth Velora Elwell, formerly a servant girl, was arrested on September 12, 1861, at the age of seventeen, and accused of taking merchandise from a store and "certain property" of the United States mail. Brought to trial in Bradford County on December 10, 1861, she was found guilty by a jury and sentenced to one and a half years in the Eastern State Penitentiary. Among the few items mentioned in her record are identifying scars—one over her left eyebrow and one on her upper lip.

The first of her extant letters is dated April 18, 1862. By that time a relationship had been established, although Elizabeth probably did not know Albert's last name. She mentions her loneliness in the first sentence. "Dear Sir," the letter begins:

> It is with in my lonsome sell that I take my pen in hand to in form you that my heart was very sad after leaving you to night but hope to see you every day. But my dear Albert there is a time coming when we will not have to run when enyone is coming. But my dear we can be like cats to play hide and seek and run when the dogs comes to bark at us. It is hard to be in hear and my dear if I can do enything to make the time slipe away I wood be very glad to do it. You need not be afraid of my telling enything. I wood cut my one throat first for I do not like them well enough. Oh dear my pen is broken and I can hardly wright. Tell me where bouts your parents live and when I get out I will come and see you my dear friend if I may call you and hope you are. God nose my heart I am your true friend. I have not mutch to wright to night. Can you read back handed wrighting? I think that man was down to day did not no mutch. Poor devils ought to be glad to get a chance to talk to enyone. Juley sends you her love. Oh dear Albert my heart is broken for you. Do not think me flatering for I am not. I wished I could tare them slats of the gate so I could see. I will have to clean up stones to morow. You must not let them hear you speek of me my dear. There is but one thing that you must be carfull not to let them cetch you standing at the gate for they will mistrust us. Well my dear I am goin to wright deviltry now. You have been dead longer than I have. Can you tell me where I can get a we drop of gin?
>
> This wrighting is like the man that was sick and the surgent gave him some phicick and a blister to put on his chest. And the next day the surgent ask him what he past and the man said he past jimy carlin with a lode of brooms and cart and horse. The pills had a good effect. The surgent ask him if the plaster blistered and he said the plaster drue the paint of his chest. They done him a bunch of good. So I think my pen wants pills and blister to draw it on the paper. Well friend Albert I must close my note for to night. You can put your trust in me and like wise Destroy this if you pleas. Your true friend.



Aerial view of the Eastern State Penitentiary, showing its Gothic walls and castellated towers. The prison building consists of seven wings, or cell blocks, radiating from a central structure with a cupola. Each cell is adjoined by a walled-in exercise yard.

A few days later, filling in the blank spaces on a letter from her mother, Elizabeth writes again, in the same plaintive fashion, to the now familiar "Dear Albert":

> How do you enjoy your night sleepe. Oh dear if we were out of this dreafull place we could enjoy ourselffs mutch better. You no my dear bloved friend you are very dear to me and I hope you will be mutch more so if nothing happens to us in this old castall. I cannot wright mutch for I have not time. I cannot sleep eny more nights for think of you. This song is one i got last night when i was in the gate way of a little boy that brought the milk. He was dredfull fraid i wood tell on him. He is goin to bring me some more sometime. Dear Albert you can give me that song you told me about. I must bid you good by for awhile.

The songs that Elizabeth received from the milk boy were two sentimental favorites of the period: "Beautiful Star in Heaven So Bright," by S. M. Sayles, and "Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye," by J. L. Hatton. The song titles are ironic, under the circumstances, but the sentiments expressed in the songs—of unconsummated though eternal love—are well suited to the prison lovers. In a letter of April 22, Elizabeth echoes the sentiments of the songs:

> I was glad to see you and get your note for my heart is all most broken for you. If you was in my lonesome sell to night oh my dear loved one it would not seem so lonly for I think I love you fore I never had sutch feelings in all my life and I have seen a grate meny men in my travels but never loved one before. Oh dear one if we were out we wood not have to creap in the holes to talk one minet. Now dear Albert you have my hart and both at your command and my dear you nead not think me coquetting you one bit fore I am not for it comes from my very sole and hart to you. I am so fraid they will cetch me I all most die but Salley is goin to school the first of May and then we can convirse to gether some more.
>
> I am very sorry you can not be in the yard eney more. My dear Albert when we get out we can be together all the time of you like fore I mean every word i have said if you dont yours. I must stop for it is twelve o clock. My dear I can not sleepe for thinking of you so good by my dear I must kiss you when i can. Your true friend untill deth.

She also includes with the letter her poem "The Bride," an oblique proposal:

> I pledge this toast fore one whose love
> Has been a heaven to me
> A paradise with a waste
> A jewell in the sea.
> Chaste as a silver gleaming star
> Fair as the sumer flowers are
> Pure as the stream that winds afar
> Adown the mountain side.

Oh life wood be a happy thing
If lizza were but my bride.

Gentle and meak as a child
No vain coquette is she
To trifle with a trusting heart
And scater misery.
But free from every sin like that is she
True as the day is to the night
And lord of the cristal light.
Oh life wood be all happiness
If lizza was my bride.

The poem is curious, considering the fact that Elizabeth and Albert are recorded as already married, each to someone else. It is not mentioned in any of the letters, however, that either one is married.

Two days later, Elizabeth writes from her "lonly sell" to "My beloved Dear":

> I take myself to my lonly sell and think I will wright to you, my dear beloved Albert. Your note is very afecinate but you do not want to flatere me I hope. I put all of my confydence in you my dear. You know you have my hart and life allso with it. Yes I wood be content with you in a cave. If I could only be with you. You pleas me very mutch my dear and dearest of all the world you are to me. I can not express my feelings i have for you my dear darling love for they are more than pen or tongue can tell. Oh dear Albert I am all most crasey every night about you so you cannot think how mutch I love you. I supose you think i wood not have you but my dear companion you shall be if your heart be true. Yes my dear I am yours as soon as we get out that is if you will take me. And i will never forsake you eather my dear. I cannot sleepe nights atall eny more for thinking of you.

All went well for the lovers during the following week, and Elizabeth looked forward to the future time when the "castall" walls would no longer restrain them. The daily visits continued; the loneliness continued. In her letter of April 25, Elizabeth includes these "Poetrysies":

It is very sad to be so lonley
And far from friends or home
But I may my love proove to be true
To cheer my sad hart ever more

It is very hard for me to be so gloomey
But sad missfortune did me imploore
My hart was not week nor did it falter
Till I see my sad state in the worlds wrecked

It makes my hart bleede to think of my place
And hear from friends most dear so faraway
But one friend I trust I have found who is
In the captivity with me and meny others.

On April 28, probably in response to something that Albert mentioned, blond Elizabeth reassures Albert that his color does not affect her love for him. She writes:

> Dear caledonian I will never for sake you when we are out dear lover. I have seen white men and colored men and could of had plenty of rich men but you are the one I do love and what I say I mean and out as well as in hear. Do not think I just wright in hear for hellment for I do not, dear love and hart's contentment.

And on May 1 she writes:

> . . . I think viz you are my hart's content and the only one i ever loved but I have traveled amongst both colors far and near north and south east and west and never saw one that could get my hart. You say in your resent not that I done everything you wanted me to do. My dear one cannot love eney one if they do not try to pleas them. If i did not love you the devil mint take you but i do love you with all my hart and sole.

The next day, however, something happened that altered the relationship. Instead of "My beloved Dear," Elizabeth writes "Dear Mr. Jackson":

> It is very uninconcievebule that I answer your note. It is very kind in some respects and in some not namely I do not like you to call me miss elwell eny more. It seems to me you did not have so mutch love for me as you had. And indeed i do not and can not blame you one bit for your coolness twords me but you must not take everything so hard i say to you. Dear sir you can put your confidence in me as your true friend. Your note has caused me one sleepless night with tears of grief and self reproach for I think manely that i love you with all my hart and it will beyond my comprehendcion to love another if you for sake me for my hart is ny to broke for you. You say viz that you did feal hard to ward me. Please forgive me and forget it if you can. I am not flaring to day my love. You say my note was flaring. Why do you think so my dear sur. Yours most respecfully.

During the next four days, the letters, heretofore almost daily outpourings of eternal devotion, cease. Perhaps Elizabeth was discouraged by a rival for Albert's attention, whose romantic epistles were found in the same packet with hers. These letters are a curious lot. Two are unsigned; three are signed "Miss H, Queen of Love"; and one is signed by a Mrs. Hollinger. Yet all of them seem to have been written by the same person. A few of them are addressed simply "Dear Sister"; the others are intended

(Continued on page 91)

The Naglee House

By Edwin Iwanicki

STONE walls which had stood for more than two centuries were being reduced to rubble on May 15, 1965. The walls were those of a one-and-a-half-story structure—a small building, measuring only thirty-seven feet ten inches in front and twenty-five feet seven inches in depth. The work of demolition might quickly have been completed had not the stonework been so stout and sturdy. But the product of an ancient mason's labors now proved a stubborn challenge to the husky modern bulldozer. Throughout the afternoon the walls resisted, yielding but slowly—stone by stone—to the noisy, mechanical onslaught of progress.

By evening, only the northern gable wall remained intact. Impatient with the time-consuming task, the wrecking crew now fastened to the wall a steel cable, passing it through the window openings and attaching it to the bulldozer. That destructive mechanism then lunged backward, its engine giving out a mighty roar. But the masonry did not come tumbling down. Instead the wall held firm. So it was not until some days later that the last tenacious fragment of the venerable structure was taken down. Then the heap of jagged stones was hauled away; the gaping cellar pit was filled with soil; all traces of the Naglee House were gone.

All traces, that is, except for the sparse existing records of the building's history and the memories retained by Germantowners of this quaint and ancient structure. Modern-day observers remember the Naglee House as the home of John Kulp, florist, whose flower shop and greenhouse for many years adjoined the dwelling. Nestled close to the north side of the railroad bridge at Wayne Junction, the site was comfortably occupied during more than half a century by the florist's establishment, founded in 1895.

Commonly known as 4518 Germantown Avenue, the Naglee House represented several periods of construction. The height of the structure had obviously been increased by the addition of a frame section atop the masonry walls. This alteration had raised the gable roof several feet above its original level, thereby providing a more ample second story. A previous enlargement of the building, as Grant M. Simon points out, was evidenced by a masonry wall, twenty inches thick, which divided the northern from the southern half of the house. A substantial piece of stonework, such as this, would have been intended only as an exterior wall; its presence therefore indicates that the two halves of the structure were built at different times.

The Naglee House was one of the oldest surviving examples of early construction in Germantown. The architectural vernacular of Germantown's founding years was exemplified in the structure's every feature—diminutive size, minimal height, rugged masonry and woodwork, and plain, utilitarian design. Houses having these characteristics were built by the first settlers, beginning with thirteen families that immigrated in 1683 from the town of Crefeld, in the lower Rhine country, near the borders of Holland. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the leader of this group of pioneers, gave to posterity a written record of the settlement of Germantown. He states in the *Grund und Lager Buch* that William Penn, "on the 24th of October [1683], had fourteen lots, or hereditary shares, surveyed by Thomas Fairman, for which the above mentioned thirteen families drew lots on the 25th of the same month, and began forthwith to construct cellars and houses, in which they spent the winter, not without great hardships."

Primitive stone dwellings resembling the Naglee House were erected at many points along the main road in Germantown during the late years of the seventeenth and early years of the eighteenth century. Thereafter, having made much progress with the basic tasks of clearing land and establishing farms, mills, and workshops, the industrious settlers had more time and resources to provide themselves with larger and more comfortable homes.

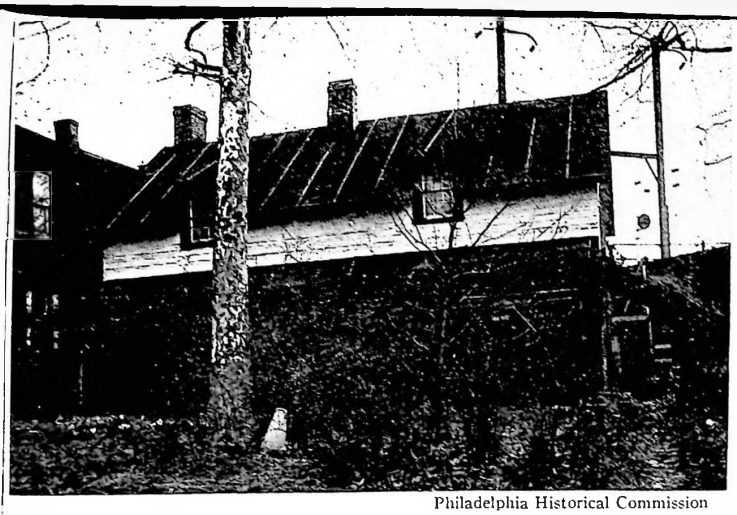
The later years of the colonial period and the decades known as the federal period, following the Revolutionary War, saw the construction of larger houses, generally two-and-a-half stories in height, with increasingly refined architectural details. Dressed stonework replaced rubble masonry, particularly for front walls; symmetrical facades were preferred to the strictly utilitarian designs of former years; larger window openings and bigger panes of glass were used; woodwork became more elaborate and ornamental.

In some cases, the primitive dwellings were demolished and more gracious homes were built on the same sites. In many instances, however, a more economical procedure was followed; the new house would be

The Naglee House in 1957, with Kulp's flower shop at the left and the tank of a nearby factory building at the right.

Philadelphia Historical Commission





Philadelphia Historical Commission

Hidden from the street, the back of the Naglee House, with its simple, roughhewn features complemented by the variegated trunk of a sturdy sycamore tree, presented a rugged, wilderness aspect as late as 1965.

built directly in front of the earlier structure, which was then retained as a useful and inconspicuous back wing. Thus, as the development of the community wrought changes in the appearance of the Germantown Road, which came to be known as Main Street and later Germantown Avenue, the crude but substantial shelters of the earliest settlers were destroyed or hidden behind new construction. Only the Naglee House remained in full view, a constant reminder of the origins of Germantown's architecture.

For this reason, local citizens with an appreciation of cultural and historic values actively sought the preservation of the structure. The Philadelphia Historical Commission, the Germantown Historical Society, and Colonial Germantown Inc. were particularly vigorous in their efforts to prevent demolition of the building. Economic factors, however, militated against their efforts. The site of 4518 Germantown Avenue had become increasingly valuable for nonresidential purposes, and the prospective expense of moving the structure was prohibitive. Ultimately, economic considerations prevailed, and the predictable result came to pass.

Some years ago, George W. Sommer, writing about the Naglee House, remarked that the structure is "so ancient [that] no one knows how old it is." Since the time when that statement was made, the building has been the subject of considerable documentary and structural research. Nonetheless, the early years of the Naglee House remain rather obscure. Some local writers, apparently with much self-assurance but little or no evidence, have claimed specific dates for the building's erection. One writes that it was built in 1700; another would fix the date at about 1727. These writers may well be correct in assigning the building to the early part of the eighteenth century. However, the available real-estate records provide no basis for establishing the exact date of the house.

The records do indicate that the site of 4518 Germantown Avenue, which lay just within the southern boundary of Germantown Township, was part of a sizable parcel of real estate sold by Peter Keurlis, a yeoman, of Germantown, to George Gray on "the Tenth day of the Second Month in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann Queen of Great Brittain And in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & Eight." The real estate described in the deed consists of three contiguous lots, one containing eighty acres, another, "whereon the Mansion House & Stable of the sd Peter Keurlin now Standeth," estimated to contain four acres, and the third containing thirty-six acres, more or less. By the terms of the transaction, George Gray became the owner of the three lots with "all Messuages Houses Barns Stables out houses & Buildings Gardens Orchards fences & other Improvements" thereon erected.

The wording of the deed is curiously reminiscent of Europe and the middle ages. There is, for example, a provision stating that the land is "To be holden of the Chief Lord of the fee thereof under the quit rent from henceforth to become due & of right payable for the same premises. . . ." Under the feudal system, which prevailed in medieval Europe, the vast landholdings of the noblemen were tenanted by vassals who rendered services to the landlord. In time, the payment of rent came to be substituted for the rendering of service to the landowner. When Pennsylvania was founded, William Penn continued the time-honored tradition by granting land subject to the payment of quitrents.

It is interesting to note the inconsistencies in spelling which occur in the early records. Even within a single document, a person's name was sometimes spelled in several different ways. The name of Peter Keurlis, for example, appears in numerous variations, including Keurles, Keurlys, Keurlin, Keurling, etc.

In 1715, George Gray, who had purchased the three lots from Peter Keurlis in 1708, sold them to Richard Hill. The property was now described as including a "Messuage [house] or Tenement Plantation & Three Several Tracts or Parcels of Land." Apparently the mansion of Peter Keurlis had been demolished by 1715, for the deed of that date, in referring to the 1708 transaction, mentions the four-acre lot as the one "whereon the Manson [*sic*] House & Stable of the sd Peter Kenrlin then stood." The wording of the deed does suggest, however, that some building or buildings erected before 1708 remained upon the premises. It may be, then, that the Naglee House, or at least the oldest part of it, was one of the minor structures on Peter Keurlis's estate prior to 1708. However, it seems unlikely that proof of this point would be obtainable.

During the next few years the "Messuage or Tenement Plantation & Three Several Tracts or Parcels of Land" were owned successively by Joseph Gray, Martin Jervis, and Anna (or Ann) Eckerlin. Except for the last-named, who was a widow, none of these owners since Peter Keurlis was a resident of Germantown, so they apparently held the property as an investment.

In 1727, however, resident ownership was reestablished when the premises were acquired for £285 by the family whose name would come to identify the

house at 4518 Germantown Avenue. John Naglee, the new owner, is referred to in his deed of acquisition as a yeoman, of Germantown. The family name appears in various documents as Neglee, Negelee, Negle, and Negley, but the signature on John's will reads "John Naglee," so this is taken to be the original spelling, or the spelling preferred by the first member of this family who owned the Germantown property. However, his son Jacob, who later owned the Naglee House, signed his name "Jacob Neglee."

It has been claimed by some writers, including Naaman H. Keyser and C. Henry Kain, that James Logan occupied the Naglee House while he was having Stenton built nearby, between 1727 and 1734. If so, Mr. Logan must have found his temporary quarters rather rustic and perhaps inadequate for a man of his affairs. But, no doubt, the advantages of personally supervising the construction of his mansion would have more than outweighed the inconveniences of "on site" accommodations. The contrast between Stenton and the Naglee House is suggested by Nicholas Scull and George Heap on their "Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent." This map, which is dated 1750, has the location of Stenton marked with the name "Logan" and a sketch of a very pretentious-looking dwelling. Nearby, but on the west side of the road leading from Germantown to Philadelphia, is sketched a much smaller house identified by the name "Neglee."

John Naglee, being a yeoman, or independent farmer, presumably occupied himself with the cultivation of his land, thereby carrying on the productive labors engaged in by his predecessor, Peter Keurlis, who was also a yeoman. In his will (recorded in Philadelphia Will Book I, page 432), dated August 20, 1751 (less than two months before his death), John Naglee bequeathed "all the Nursery Trees on the Plantation [where] I now dwell" to his son Henry. The real estate was devised to his wife, Catherine, and five children, John, Jacob, Henry, Ann, and Mary.

In 1752, the portion of the estate which included the premises later known as 4518 Germantown Avenue was acquired for £458 by one of John Naglee's sons, Jacob Neglee, a "Tannor." The property is described as a "Messuage or Tenement and piece or parcell of Land . . . Containing forty two Acres and seven tenth parts of an Acre" together with all "Buildings Improvements houses outhouses Tan Yards Tan Pitts Vatts," etc., located thereon.

Apparently Jacob Neglee had already established his tannery on the premises, thereby initiating a trend toward manufacturing enterprises which would characterize the subsequent history of the immediate locale. Being some distance south of the built-up section of Germantown, Neglee's property provided quite a suitable location for the business of converting hide or skin into leather, which, of course, is a rather unsavory occupation. In addition to processing hides in order to make them tough and pliable and to prevent them from putrefying, Jacob Neglee sold products related to the chemical process of tanning. Thus a Germantown newspaper of 1761 contains this note: "Jacob Nagele, lower Germantown, shoemakers' rosin by the barrel, also turpentine." (*Pensylvanische Geschichts-Schreiber*, November 6, 1761)

When America's first fire insurance company, the Philadelphia Contributionship, was founded, in 1752, Jacob Neglee promptly insured his premises. The insurance survey made by the company (Policy No. 126) describes the improvements on the Neglee property as follows:

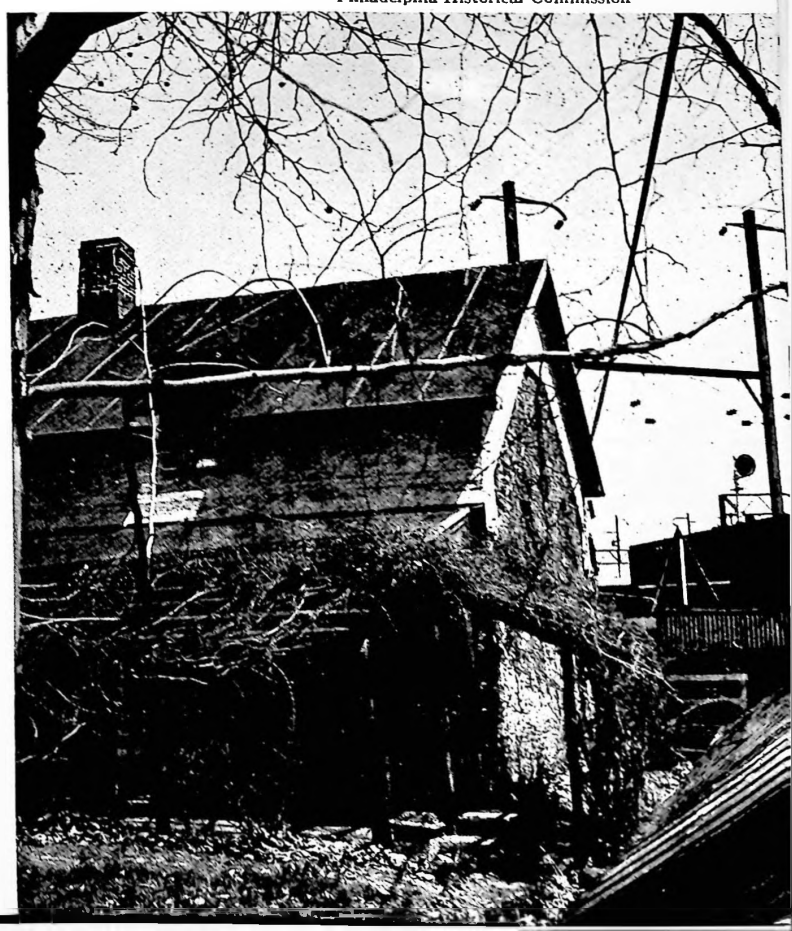
> Survayd y^{e} 7 day of Octobr 1752/Jacob Negley House on y^{e} West Side of Garmentown/ Road and find 19 feet front 27 feet Deep 18 Inchs/ Walls Two Storey High Singe [Single] Nuel [Newel] Stares [Stairs] Two Stories/painted
>
> Kicthen 17 by 19 feet one Storey High/Corner Shop 37 feet front 26 feet Deep one Storey/Pertions [Partitions] Sum [Some] Stone y^{e} Rest Wood Shingling 7 years old

The dimensions and description of the "Corner Shop" mentioned in the survey suggest that that is the building which was later known as 4518 Germantown Avenue. The insured value of the entire Neglee property was £300 (house, £225; corner shop, £50; kitchen, £25).

It seems likely that by 1764 Jacob Neglee may have enlarged his dwelling house or replaced it with a more ample structure, for in that year the minutes of the Middle Ward Fire Company of Germantown (quoted by Thomas H. Shoemaker) mention "the Mansion House of Jacob Neglees." It seems rather unlikely

Rear wall and south gable of the Naglee House, with the slanting roof of Kulp's greenhouse at the right and the railroad bridge in the background.

Philadelphia Historical Commission



that the nineteen-by-twenty-seven-foot house described in the 1752 insurance survey would have been considered a mansion even at that early date.

If the reference to his "mansion" is an indication of increasing prosperity for Jacob Neglee, his good fortune would seem to have been short-lived, for in 1769 his "Messuage Tanyard Distill House and Tract or parcel of Land," containing about twenty-three acres, were taken from him and sold at a sheriff's sale. The sheriff's deed specifies that the purchaser, William Horne, of Chester County, who paid £665 for the premises, should have the privilege of taking from the "Ditches Channells or Water Courses" which ran through this land and the adjoining premises sufficient water "fully to supply the said Tanyard and Distillery."

William Horne held the real estate only for a year, selling it in 1770 to John Hunt, a Philadelphia gentleman, for £790. Mr. Hunt and his estate retained the property until 1787, and the years of his ownership proved to be a most eventful period in the history of the property. The road from Philadelphia to Germantown was notoriously difficult for travelers up until the early years of the nineteenth century, when it was paved by a turnpike company, which thereafter charged tolls for its use. Prior to that time, the road was so muddy and beset with ruts that wagons were often bemired and broken, while horses were sprained and weakened by the extraordinary efforts required to drag their loads.

The hill known as Naglee's Hill, just north of the Naglee House, was a particularly formidable obstacle along the Germantown Road. In 1801 it would become the site of Thomas Armat's imposing mansion, Loudoun, but in the eighteenth century it was a wooded, desolate, and dangerous terrain. The steepness of the hill and the marshiness of the ground at its foot caused many travelers to avoid this section of the road from Philadelphia to Germantown and to pass along lower ground to the westward, in the vicinity of the present Wayne Avenue.

Not surprisingly, then, the lonely and rugged stretch of the Germantown Road near the Naglee House was a likely setting for highway robberies. One misadventure of this sort, as reported in the *Pennsylvania Packet* of July 12, 1773, is quoted by Townsend Ward:

> On Thursday evening last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mr. John Lukens of this city, on his way home, on the Germantown road, was stopped by two men, one of whom seized his horse by the head, and the other springing into the chair in which he was riding, clapped a cocked pistol to his breast and demanded the delivery of his cash, threatening if he made the least resistance to blow his brains out but Mr. Lukens telling him he had no cash about him, the fellow made a blow at him with a club, which he received on the shoulder. They then searched him, but finding no cash, they demanded his watch, which he delivered them, and they made off. The maker of the watch's name is C. Clay, No. 12540.

The disturbances caused by highway robbers could hardly have compared, however, with those perpetrated by British solders at the time of the battle of Germantown. Charles F. Jenkins relates an incident which supposedly took place on October 4, 1777, at the Naglee House:

> At the time of the Battle it was occupied by two sisters. As one of them was feeding the chickens she was startled by the noise of firearms. She quickly retired to the house and locked the windows and doors. After the Battle two straggling "Red Coats" entered the house and asked for something to eat. When they left they took all they could carry with them. One of the soldiers asked: "Had the army gone down yet?" To which one of the sisters replied: "Which army, the American or British?" This so angered the questioner that he drew his bayonet, and rushing toward her would have injured her had not her sister interfered.

In 1787, the former Naglee property, described as a "Two Story Stone Messuage Tan Yard distill house and Tract or parcel of Land," containing about twenty-three acres, after being owned for several months by a William Morris, was purchased by James Pemberton, a Philadelphia merchant, who held title until 1794. In the latter year Solomon Bush, a physician, then a resident of Whitemarsh Township, Montgomery County, but later a resident of Germantown, acquired the premises for £910. The property was owned by Dr. Bush for some years, and in 1810 his executors sold it—along with additional acreage, making up a total area of forty acres and one hundred and fifty perches of land—to Henry Homiller.

While Homiller owned the premises, a significant change in the character of the area came about with construction of the railroad from Philadelphia to Germantown. Ground was broken for this project on August 10, 1831, and by June 6, 1832, the track had been laid and trains began rolling. This early establishment of a railroad connection with Philadelphia served greatly to enhance Germantown's attractiveness as a place of residence or business. The impact of the railroad is reflected by a significant increase in real-estate development in the mid-nineteenth century. Being situated by the very side of the bridge which carried the railroad over the turnpike, the Naglee House now lay on the mainstream of both the railway and roadway traffic to and from Germantown.

In 1846 the old Naglee property was sold by the Estate of Henry Homiller and purchased by James S. Huber. At this late date it was still described as a "Messuage or Tenement Tan Yard Distil House and Tract or piece of Land," containing forty acres and one hundred and fifty perches. James Huber had a









Title to 4518 Germantown Ave.

Site of the Naglee House

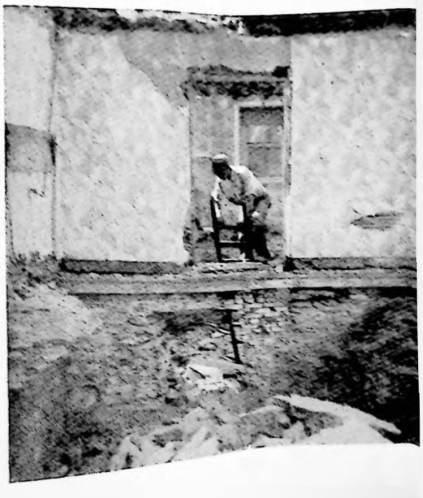
PERIOD OF OWNERSHIP	NAME AND OCCUPATION OF OWNER	RECORD OF ACQUISITION*
** –1708	Peter Keurlis (yeoman)	**
1708–1715	George Gray (merchant)	E4-7, 65
1715–1718	Richard Hill (merchant)	E7-10, 144
1718–1718	Joseph Gray (cooper)	H-2, 331
1718–1725	Martin Jervis (shopkeeper)	H-2, 334
1725–1727	Anna Eckerlin (widow)	H-2, 313
1727–1752	John Naglee (yeoman) and his heirs	H-3, 426
1752–1752	Robert Rollison (victualler)	H-3, 431
1752–1769	Jacob Neglee (tanner)	H-3, 435
1769–1770	William Horne (gentleman)	Common Pleas B3, 27
1770–1787	John Hunt (gentleman) and his heirs	D-73, 12
1787–1787	William Morris (merchant)	Common Pleas B3, 520
1787–1794	James Pemberton (merchant)	D-71, 199
1794–1810	Solomon Bush (physician) and his heirs	D-72, 189
1810–1846	Henry Homiller (victualler) and his heirs	IC-8, 93
1846–1846	Henry Stiles (gentleman)	AWM-10, 20
1846–1877	James S. Huber (conveyancer)	AWM-10, 28
1877–1877	Charles Richardson (conveyancer)	DHL-86, 92
1877–1881	Anna C. Huber (wife of James S. Huber)	DHL-86, 201
1881–1902	Hugh McCallum, Orlando Crease, & Andrew J. Sloan (manufacturers)	LW-177, 527
1902–1923	Orlando Crease and his heirs	Common Pleas 209, 136
1923–	United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania, Orlando Crease, Jr., & Alfred Poole Crease	JMH-2884, 489











* References are to deed books on file at City Hall, Philadelphia.
** By several purchases, at different times, Peter Keurlis acquired contiguous properties near the southern boundary of Germantown Township. It has not been determined which of these acquisitions included the site of 4518 Germantown Avenue.

dwelling nearby, in the vicinity of Wayne and Logan Streets, and his estate was known as "Silver Spring Farm." He acquired the old Naglee property apparently with the intention of renting it out, but he was not immediately successful in obtaining a tenant, as evidenced by the fact that the following advertisement appeared in the *Germantown Telegraph* throughout the first half of the year 1847:

TO LET IN GERMANTOWN,

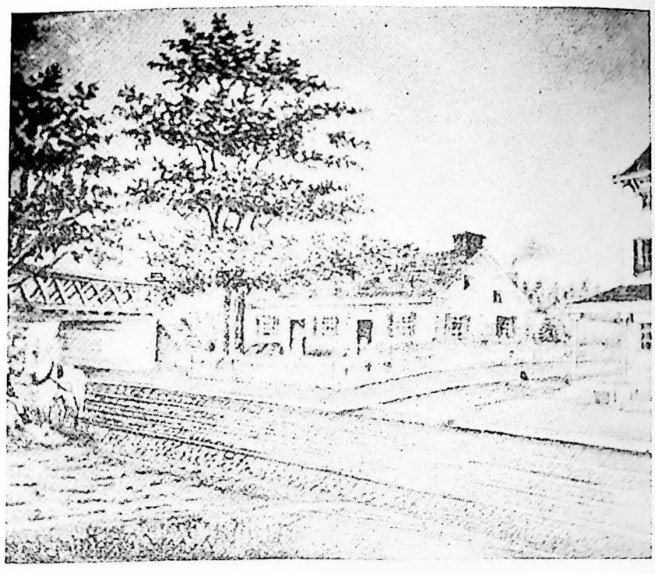
A HOUSE with GARDEN, &c., on the turnpike at the railroad bridge, Cars [that is, railroad cars, or trains] stop opposite the house. Apply to H. P. ATHERTON, opposite the Market-House, Germantown; J. S. HUBER, No. 145 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.

Rogerson and Murphy's map, drawn in 1851, shows the Naglee House with two other buildings just north of it, on the west side of "Main Street." Of these, the building next to the Naglee House may well have been built since Huber's acquisition of the premises, as his deed of purchase in 1846 mentioned only two buildings on the premises—a "Messuage or Tenement" and a "Distil House." Support for this hypothesis is found in John Richards' sketch (on this page), in which the house next to 4518 appears to be a mid-nineteenth-century structure. It is not unlikely that the "Distil House" mentioned in this and preceding deeds would have been the Naglee House, as the early history of 4518 seems to have included nonresidential use.

In 1854 Germantown became an integral part of the urban structure of Philadelphia, when, by the "Consolidation Act," the city was extended to include the entire county. As might be expected, urbanization and industrialization were having their effects on the old Naglee property. A map dated 1871 shows that Berkley Street had been cut through about one hundred feet north of the Naglee House, and that the northernmost of the three buildings shown on the 1851 map had apparently been removed to make way for the street. At the southeast corner of Berkley and Wayne, a silk factory had been built.

Advertisements in the *Germantown Telegraph* in 1875 indicate that the "yard and office" of the firm of Lee and Shallcross were located at the "corner of Germantown avenue and Germantown Railroad, foot of Negley's Hill." The firm was engaged in selling "Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, sand, lime, plaster, cement, plastering hair, [and] building material generally."

This, however, was only a sample of the business activities which would come to dominate the old Naglee tract. In 1881 James S. Huber's widow sold the premises to Hugh McCallum, Orlando Crease, and Andrew J. Sloan, manufacturers. By 1885 they had erected on the land four large factory buildings—extensive brick structures occupying much of the land behind the Naglee House extending to Wayne Street (later Wayne Avenue) between Berkley Street and the railroad. The factory complex, which produced carpets, was known as New Glen Echo Mills. Functioning busily down through subsequent years, this plant



The Naglee House as sketched by John Richards about 1870.

contributed to the production of textiles for which Germantown has been famous. Even to the present day the buildings are actively employed in manufacturing, though their ownership and production have changed.

In the meantime, while finished products left the textile mill, while rumbling trains traversed the railroad bridge, while traffic filled the busy avenue, the nearby Naglee House, at 4518, regained a measure of its early atmosphere. Its tenant now was Mr. Kulp, the florist, whose greenhouse stood adjacent to the dwelling, recalling now the rural times of old. Thus the small, sturdy house with walls of stone had come full circle in its long career, beginning with a yeoman's rustic farm and ending with a florist's flower patch.

The intervening centuries had transformed the rural township of Germantown into a progressive part of a modern metropolis. Germantowners, always productive, had shifted their energies from agriculture and handcrafts to commerce and industry. The Naglee tract had been a part of it all—from farming and tanning to retailing and textile manufacture. Sustaining and promoting the advances in population and productivity, Germantown's two great thoroughfares—avenue and railroad—met at the Naglee House.

Through more than two centuries of usefulness, that small stone structure had witnessed the ever-quickening pace of progress. More than once the building had expanded to meet the needs of new tenants and new times. Its solid masonry construction defied the ravages of time and tempest, and the sturdy walls could, no doubt, have stood for centuries more. But modern innovators, impatient with the past, decreed the demolition of the structure. So the Naglee House has yielded to the bulldozer, but the traditions it embodied—rugged endurance, unpretentious comfort, and steadfast productivity—

(Continued on page 93)

PRISON ROMANCE

(Continued from page 84)

for a "Peter James." From the internal evidence, it may be inferred that the "sister" involved is Elizabeth, and that the salutation expresses a kinship bred of the common condition of fellow prisoners. It seems quite certain, however, that the "Miss H" and the "Peter James" are fictitious names, for the roster of Cherry Hill inmates shows no name which remotely resembles either.

Apparently the writer of these letters was a Mrs. Catherine Hollinger, who, according to the records of the prison, was entered as prisoner number 4037, on June 4, 1859. A native of Scotland, and a widow, she had been convicted, at the age of twenty-five, of manslaughter and sentenced to a four-year term. Her letters indicate that she knew of the affair between Elizabeth and Albert, and that she was probably engaged in an affair of her own.

Her message of May 11 begins "Dear Albert." But she immediately adds: "Oh I med mistake. It is Peter." The first part of the letter suggests that Mrs. Hollinger takes a great interest in Albert, although she professes her loyalty to Elizabeth:

> I am very happy to write a few lines to you hopeing to find you well as this laves me. I am happy that you like me better then you did in your first note. I never laught as heartey as I had to do at my self for writeing to you but I thought I had a wright to gain by brother in laws good will anyhow for I know you love my sister so that is the reason I told you that I loved you. So she loves you and I love hir and I hope you will not for git hir when you git out. I am coming to meet hir and I suppose you and hir has it fixed whear to see each other. You ned not think that I am fooling. I would be glad to see you and I know my sister would.

On May 6, aware of the developing affair between Albert and "Miss H," Elizabeth resumes her correspondence with her wavering lover:

> Oh Albert my harts is very sad today. My sell was all wet last night. When I went in my sell you ought to heard Miss H laugh when she got the note. My dear you must not think that note was wrighten by me for I have beter sence than that you know or ought to by this time. My dear sweete how hard it is to part with you at night. Oh dear if the old prison had never caged us we wood never none [known] eatch other prehappse but may we all ways remain true to one another untill we die for want of breath as you say people do and it is true enuff. My dear my love for you is warmer every day than it ever will be for another. It burns within my breast my dear. Miss H is dancing like the devil now. She is a good singer. She said she wished she had you in there last night. My dear love I wish we were out of the castal once. I am sure we wood not get in again dear love. Your true dear as long as I live in this world. You do call me miss. Pray do not eny more.

And on the following day she writes:

> Oh could I only free ourselfs out of this place of misery and cruel treatment. But time and patchients will bring us out I trust and if I ever see you my dear and I will if I have to follow you all over the globe for I will be all most distracted after you go out and I have only a few months after you are out. My dear I have not mutch to wright to you only that Miss H is very mutch trobled about your love. I am some afraid of her geting you from me but I will trust you for that and you wright what you like to her for I do not care one sent about it. Hear is my love and hart to you and will always remain true. Your afecinate wife or will be forever.

Albert apparently tried to reassure Elizabeth of his love for her, while communicating, through her, with "Miss H." Elizabeth, however, was not one to be trifled with. Her letter of May 9 expresses a decided willfulness:

> I take this morning to answer your note and am very happy to know that I am to becom your one and miss H is rival but she tride to become mine and am very glad to know she cant. And my one dear one you do not think me jellous do you my dear? If you do you are gratley misstaken in the person for that is not my name and I trust never will be as long as my name is Elisabeth I hope. I am not very well to day some way or other and do not feell like writing mutch of enything. Only miss H is crasey and mad like your self because I burnt the note but it did not sute me. And I half to be the male coatch so I will not cary enything that I do not like. If you live all your life time you will find me just so every time and if I do not like eny one I will tell them so and let them go. That dam note made me cry all night. . . .

Two days later, the affair seemed to crumble around Elizabeth. Albert's love was waning, and their secret meetings were finally discovered by the authorities. Elizabeth's message to Albert expresses her fears, doubts, sorrow, and resentment:

> I am goin to answer your bad note you wrote yesterday. I have got horrors today for juley and cate is all the time holering to me and Mr. Samuel Deal caught us so I am afraid they will shut me up. My dear if they do my hart will all most brake for you are very dear to me. So

if you want to leave the country on my account you will leave one that loves you better than her self. But I trust you would not leave me behind to mone and pine away and die. Well my dear I can tell you who got the wordon to have the gate shut up. Old wright was the one that done all of that good to us. He was on the tower and saw you come to the window so he told old peck of it and the wordon dont want to shut me up if he can helpe it. Dam old Deal. If I had him by the neck he wood not never tell on eny of the rest of the prisnors and I could kill all of the rest of them so they will not make three horse carts of me if they try. And if it had not been for you my dear love darling I wood of told him to put his mark on my door. But I said Oh you wont do it this time Mr. Deel. He told me if I wanted to keep my situation I had got I had beter not be caught again. That is all he said to me. Well my dear one if time dose bring us out we will not be afraid of our lifes because we talk. May hell be there porshions. Do not think me distracted for I am all most so. My dear husband I cride all night and all day for it is so very lonsome without you to cheer my sad hart. My hart longs for the time to come when we will be out of the house of bondige once more. from your dear littel pet wife lizza.

This is the last of Elizabeth's letters in the small packet. What eventually happened is not known. Perhaps Mrs. Hollinger promised a more enticing attachment for Albert than the clinging and sometimes complaining Elizabeth. Or the combined efforts of Mr. Samuel Deal, a long-time overseer of the prison, Abigail Peck, the matron, and John Halloway, the warden, may have blocked any further communication between the erratic lovers. If so, the prisoners were not disciplined, as the warden's journal, which records every instance of punishment for communication between inmates, mentions no disciplinary action in this regard.

Elizabeth and Albert both served out their terms, which had another year to go. At the end of the year, the warden writes in his journal that Albert "goes into the city" and Elizabeth "goes to the Howard House in the city," a haven for the rehabilitation of discharged female prisoners.

It is interesting to note that these letters were written during the bitterest period of the Civil War. Except for a crudely drawn flag and the slogan "For the Union" beneath it, however, there is no mention of the war in any of the letters. Elizabeth and Albert and Mrs. Hollinger were too busy waging their own war: against the new penology, the punishment of silence and solitary reflection, and the nagging desolation of loneliness.



PROVIDENT TRADESMENS
Key Banking Services

. . . unlock for you a richer, fuller tomorrow!

- **Checking accounts**
- **Check Credit**
- **Savings accounts**
- **Modernization Loans**
- **Personal Loans**
- **Travelers Checks**
- **Automobile Loans**
- **Estate Planning**
- **Appliance Financing**
- **Safe Deposit Boxes**

PROVIDENT TRADESMENS
Bank and Trust Company

Main Office: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 1

25 Offices Serving Philadelphia, Bucks, Delaware and Montgomery Counties

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

Autumn in a Garden

By Elizabeth Reeves Humphreys

Cool was the day
And vibrant with color
Which blazed beneath a cobalt sky—
This was autumn's dazzling way
Of wrapping up her gifts for us,
And I reveled in the beauty that lay
Spread like a feast to delight the eye.

I heard a sound
Of subtle tone,
Brown nuts were dropping to the ground,
And from the pine a scalloped cone
Fell softly to a scented bed.
The hickory's boughs of golden leaves
Arched their brilliance over my head
As I gazed at the maple's flaming red
Under the sky's intense blue
In glorious contrast of each hue.

Suddenly out of the crystal air,
Like magic coming from nowhere,
A flock of wild canaries appeared
Hunting food in the peace of my garden
And happy over the delicate fare.
They darted here and darted there
Talking the while in exquisite language,
In whisper-songs of fluted notes
Which came from tiny feathered throats.
Here was a world of pure enchantment
Where each joyous yellow-splashed bird
Spoke to the other in lilting tones,
In the loveliest language I ever heard.

As they came, so they went—
It all was magical to me—
But this I knew deep in my heart
Those angel-birds were heaven-sent.

Distinguished Physician

DR. MAURICE J. KARPELES, of 5517 Greene Street, celebrated his ninetieth birthday this year. Born on January 21, 1875, Dr. Karpeles is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and a specialist in internal medicine. He serves on the staffs of three hospitals: Germantown, Albert Einstein (Northern Division), and Rolling Hill. Congratulations are extended to Dr. Karpeles on his long and distinguished career of continuing service to the community.

THE NAGLEE HOUSE

(Continued from page 90)

will, it is hoped, continue to enrich the Germantown community.

Bibliographical References

Bromley, George W. and Walter S. *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*, Volume 7, Twenty-second Ward (1889).

Hopkins, G. M. *Atlas of (the late Borough of) Germantown* (1871); *City Atlas of Philadelphia*, Volume 1, Twenty-second Ward (1876); *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia*, Twenty-second Ward (1885).

Jenkins, Charles F. *The Guide Book to Historic Germantown* (1926).

Keyser, Naaman H., C. Henry Kain, John Palmer Garber, and Horace F. McCann. *History of Old Germantown* (1907).

Rogerson, A. E., and E. J. Murphy. "Map of the Township of Germantown" (1851).

Shoemaker, Thomas H. "The Middle Ward Fire Company, of Germantown." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume XVIII, Number 4 (1894).

Smith, J. L. *Atlas of the 22nd* [and] *42nd Wards of the City of Philadelphia* (1906).

Tinkcom, Harry M., Margaret B. Tinkcom, and Grant Miles Simon. *Historic Germantown From the Founding to the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century* (1955).

Ward, Townsend. "The Germantown Road and Its Associations," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Volume V, Number 3 (1881).

The writer is indebted to the PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION for the use of data compiled from recorded deeds, which greatly facilitated research on the ownership of the Naglee House, and also for the insurance survey quoted in this article.

VI 4-5251

J. & R. SMITH, INC.

PLUMBING—HEATING

•••

5201 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

YOU PAY FOR NO LOST TIME

Since 1867

The Ivy Hill Cemetery

Mt. Airy Avenue east of Stenton Avenue

CH 8-4533

Choice Lots Available

(All Lots Include Perpetual Care)

SHOP PENNEY'S
You'll live better, you'll save!

PENNEY'S
ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY
142 W. Chelten Avenue

ST. MARTIN'S COAL CO., INC.
7600 Germantown Avenue

GULF FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Phone: CH 7-0800 Day or Night

WESTBROOK
PUBLISHING CO., INC.

Specialists in
PRINTING *of*

- Magazines
- Books
- Brochures
- Medical *and*
- Technical Journals

5800 North Marvine Street
Llvingston 9-2214

ADVERTISERS INDEX

Battin & Lunger 67
Bell Buick Inc. 67
Cunningham Piano Co. 95
Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. 66
First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. 70
Fulleborn's, Inc. 66
Gassner Co., Inc., Thomas S. 95
Germantown Federal Savings 68
Germantown Insurance Co. 70
Germantown Savings Bank 96
Girard Trust Bank 68
Hamilton Savings & Loan Ass'n. 95
Harris Gramm, Inc. 67
Ivy Hill Cemetery 93
Kirk & Nice 67
Lee Pontiac, Robert 66
Leedom & Wissler 66
Penney's 94
Provident Tradesmens Bank & Trust Co. 92
Reliance Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n. 67
Robertson & Sons, Inc., George 67
Rowell, C. A. 68
Schuck Electric Co. 94
Smith, Inc., J. & R. 93
Sommar, Leo J. 95
Stapely Hall Pharmacy 70
Staton's Galleries 67
St. Martin's Coal Co., Inc. 94
Westbrook Publishing Co., Inc. 94
WFLN Radio Station 95
Yarnall-Waring Co. 70
Young & Son, George 95

Dependable Electricians
Since 1919

SCHUCK
ELECTRIC
5944 Germantown Avenue

LEO J. SOMMAR

REALTOR

18 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144

Sales Management Appraisals

Interior Est. 1870 Exterior

GEO. YOUNG & SON

PAINTERS

4665 Germantown Avenue

GL 5-1002



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

HAMILTON
Savings and Loan Association

Over 80 Years Continuous Dividends

6782 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19119
5434 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
Victor 3-6015

OFFICE HOURS
Monday through Thursday .... 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Friday ..... 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CURRENT RATE 4%

CUNNINGHAM PIANO CO.

Germantown's Only Piano Factory

The Finest in Pianos since 1891

NEW & USED PIANOS SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES

26 East Coulter Street
GE 8-3200

PIANOS BOUGHT • RENTED • STORED • MOVED • TUNED

THOMAS S. GASSNER CO., INC.

Sheet Metal Fabrication

WAYNE AVENUE & APSLEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144

INTO YOUR HOME . . .

From the Concert Hall . . . From the Theatre . . . From the World's Largest Newspaper . . . From Our Educational Heritage . . .

Philadelphia's "F"ine "M"usic Station

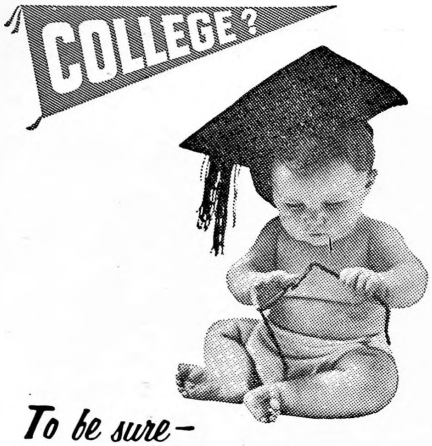
WFLN brings you

• • •

Seventeen Hours A Day Of the Finest Radio Entertainment

Germantown Historical Society
5214 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

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



To be sure–
SAVE
for it!

Stop in or write for free COLLEGE FOLDER.
Gives costs at 263 colleges and universities and other pertinent college information.

GERMANTOWN SAVINGS BANK

FOUNDED 1854

GERMANTOWN: 5458 Germantown Avenue at School House Lane
EAST GERMANTOWN: 1244 East Chelten Avenue at Wister Street
CHEL-WAYNE: 156 West Chelten Avenue
CHESTNUT HILL: 8601 Germantown Avenue at Evergreen Avenue
WYNNEWOOD: Wynnewood Shopping Center
CEDARBROOK MALL: Cheltenham Avenue & Easton Raad

Your deposits insured to $10,000 in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation