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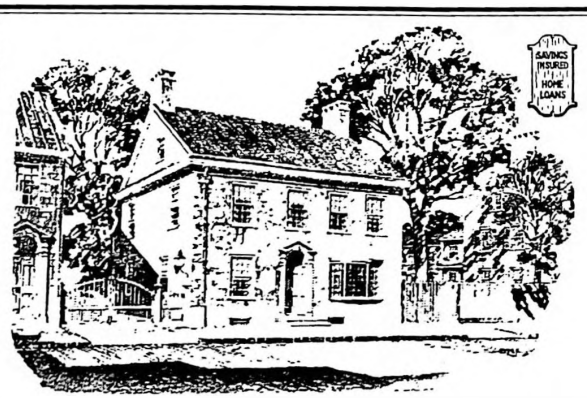
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AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

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

Membership dues are:

Junior, Teacher, or Librarian Membership	$3.00
Annual	6.00
Sustaining, or Business	10.00
Life (may be payable quarterly)	100.00

Subscription to the CRIER for non-members is $1.00.

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

"The Society functions on an amazingly small budget in maintaining its Museum in the Hacker House and its Library and publications offices in the Baynton House next door. Properly caring for and safeguarding these buildings and their contents, and operating the Morris House, with which the Society is proud to be entrusted, impose an arduous financial burden."

In making a will remember how gracious a gesture a bequest to so fine a local project would be. Thus the community would be assured of the dignified safety of its priceless historical heritage.

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SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Thursday, January 16, 1958

Dr. S. K. Stevens will speak on "The Nation's Heritage in its Local Setting."

Dr. Stevens is Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Thursday, February 20, 1958

Mr. Earle W. Newton will speak on the subject "Re-Creating the American Heritage."

Mr. Newton is Director of the Bureau of Museums, Historic Sites and Properties of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. He studied the problem of historical preservation in Europe on a Fulbright Scholarship and has had active experience on the subject in Pennsylvania and New England.

Thursday, March 20, 1958

Mr. Earl J. Heydinger of Middletown, Pa. will speak on "The Schuylkill Life-Line to Valley Forge."

Thursday, April 17, 1958

Subjects and speakers to be announced.

CORRECTION

The name of Mrs. Phillip S. Barba of Chestnut Hill was inadvertently omitted from the list of those who gave the author help and information with the "History of the Germantown Hospital," in the May, 1957 issue of our magazine. In fact, as the author expresses it, "Mrs. Barba launched me on that lovely and interesting trip down the years of growth of our hospital."

NEW MEMBERS

Members admitted since issue of Vol. 9, No. 4

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GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Vol. 9 DECEMBER, 1957 No. 4

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

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

HAROLD D. SAYLOR, *President*

MEMBERS who have not attended recent meetings will be glad to know that our Society has done well in 1957. The physical plant is in good condition, the finances sound and the services to members and the community generally have continued to be well worth while.

More relics fittingly exhibited in the Museum have been seen by more people, including classes of school children, than in previous years. Our library is adequately housed in the Baynton House where also the Publications Committee has its accommodations. A visit to these houses will show the extraordinary amount of hard physical labor and skilled work performed by a handful of loyal and self-sacrificing members at a saving to the Society of thousands of dollars.

Additional operating funds have been procured from a large increase in our numbers due to the activities of the Membership Committee and receipt of the following:

$559.72 from the card party managed by the Morris House Committee assisted by the Hostesses Committee for the Morris House.

$204.00 from the "Decade of Costumes 1757-1957" staged by the Costume Committee.

$465.55 from the tour of houses conducted during Germantown Week.

Our membership has risen to 765, the largest since our Society was organized in 1900. There has been an average attendance of 125 at our regular meetings which have been addressed by speakers competent in their respective fields. The "Germantowne Crier", published without a deficit, has maintained its enviable position as a well edited and interesting quarterly enjoyed by the membership and at least 100 additional subscribers. The Society's Annual Tour to historic spots continues to attract interest.

Particularly active have been the men and women responsible for maintaining Germantown's National Historic Site, the Morris House. The Hostesses Committee and the House Committee arranged benefits thereby materially improving the financial position of this undertaking. In 1957 there has been a substantial increase in visits by the public to this historic shrine now being elaborately and authentically re-conditioned by the National Park Service.

The Costume Committee and the Relics Committee have augmented and carefully preserved the articles coming under their supervision. The Library of Costumes has been installed in the Morris House. We need more exhibits, particularly antique furniture, rugs and textiles.

Much remains to be done. The mortgage on the much needed Baynton House has been reduced to $6500. We should pay it off in 1958, and start raising a fund with which to erect on our land an inexpensive

(Continued on page 25)

NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

FOLLOWING the somewhat quiet period during the summer—vacation time—activities of the Society have been resumed and are now in full swing.

On Saturday October 12th, 85 members and guests made the Annual Fall Historic Tour, being favored with perfect fall weather. The first stop was Ephrata Cloisters, followed by the Landis Valley Farm Museum, which was also the luncheon stop, and then to beautiful "Wheatlands", the home of President James Buchanan.

The well attended Annual Meeting was held on October 24th with the election of Officers and Board Members. Chairmen of Committees made reports on the work of their groups. Colonel Frank Melvin of our Board of Managers, and also the President of the State Historical and Museum Commission, gave an interesting talk on the work and plans of the Commission. Our Treasurer, Henry Ritter, then showed a number of slides of views in Historic Germantown, asking the co-operation of those present in placing some of the houses which were not clearly identified.

There were many visitors to the Museum during the summer and the visits of School Classes were resumed with the arrival of 38 Fourth Grade pupils of the McCloskey School on October 15th. This is a growing development of our service to the community, and from the letters of appreciation received from the children and teachers, appears to be one which is well worth while. We hope that the Museum may be made still more complete in displays to further accomplish this mission.

Many additional donations have been received, and all relics of Germantown and vicinity are most welcome. To complete the first floor rooms we still need period furniture, particularly chairs, and rugs. The appearance of these rooms would be greatly improved by braided rag rugs or hooked rugs of suitable type.

Equipment of the library in the Baynton House has progressed and the Library is being well patronized. The unsightly second floor wooden bay window on the south side of the house has been removed, restoring the building to nearly its original appearance.

There is, as usual, no lecture scheduled for December, owing to the proximity of our "third Thursday" to Christmas. January, February and March lectures are already scheduled and the remainder of the series will be announced later.

GERMANTOWNE CRIER

Volume 9 DECEMBER, 1957 Number 4

"The Other Wise Man"

By Robin Hathaway

"THE STORY of the Other Wise Man" was written by Henry van Dyke, and in a sense it is the story of his life. It is the tale of Artaban, who set out to join The Three Wise Men to take gifts to the Christ Child in Bethlehem, but arrived too late because he stopped so often to help needy people along the way.

Germantown can claim this man, and it is time for us not only to claim him, but to acclaim him.

On November 10, 1852 Henry van Dyke was born in our town at 5909 Germantown Avenue, where the Germantown Hospital's Benefit Shop is now housed. Henry's father was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown and his mother was an Ashmead, a family so firmly rooted in these parts that to this day we have a street in our midst by that name.

Although Henry van Dyke only lived in Germantown one year, his first, we can honestly claim him because his ancestory is so deeply embedded in our community, and during his life-time he returned on a number of occasions to address various Germantown groups in an official capacity.

Many of Henry's ancestors played a part in our history. He was descended on his father's side from a long line of Dutch "gentleman farmers," one of whom, John van Dyke, accumulated a considerable estate in Pennsylvania and built the first stone house in Germantown. William van Dyke, another ancestor, was a great friend of the Indians and came to Philadelphia to present their complaints to the Colonial Authorities. While he was here he became a noted blacksmith and wagon builder and, with his son, originated the famous "Germantown Waggons." A plough which he invented, with a wrought-iron mould instead of "the customary board," appealed so much to Lafayette that he bought four for his estate.

In later years Henry returned to his birth-place to address a variety of groups. It is recorded that he lectured in Association Hall, a building in which the Young Mens' Christian Association used to meet and has now been replaced by the Food Fair at the corner of Haines Street and Germantown Avenue. These lectures were a University extension and given under the auspices of the Mermaid Club, a literary group which met weekly in a room at the Y.M.C.A. He also spoke at the Germantown Businessmens' Luncheon and his topic was Sinclair Lewis. He criticised this author for presenting a lop-sided view of the American scene, depicting only the bad and none of the good.

Having justified our town's claim to Henry van Dyke, it is now time to acclaim him.

"Great" is a dangerous word to apply to any man, but in my opinion Henry van Dyke was great. He was not a great statesman, warrior, scholar, teacher, writer or minister, although he was all these things at some time in his life, but he was a great man. His flaw and his virtue was his versatility. The diversity of his talents and interests made him incapable of settling on one occupation for life; to specialize. Henry had many occupations, but he had only one preoccupation—and that *was* life. Wholly immersed in all phases of living he could never detach himself sufficiently to achieve that aloofness and singleness of purpose that the specialists, such as Washington, Melville, Lincoln and Einstein had, and which enabled them to succeed. Henry had a purpose,—yes, but it was so broad that it embraced every aspect of life and to achieve it, he felt compelled to participate in all these aspects. A meliorist, from an early age, Henry van Dyke's purpose was—the better-

---

Robin Hathaway graduated from Germantown Friend's School and Smith College. She was employed by American Stores Company as associate editor of their house-organ "The Trumpeter" for one year and is now in charge of the editorial work and zoning for Citizens' Council on City Planning.

ment of the world. Toward this aim he served his fellowman as pastor, teacher, writer, theologian, diplomat, chaplain, husband, father, fisherman and friend—and because his service was so widely spread, his greatness was obscured.

Upon graduating from Princeton University, because of the variety of his bents and abilities, he found it difficult to choose a career. His father sent him to Germany for a year to study, fish and think it over. When he returned to this country, he decided to enroll in the Princeton Seminary. When he graduated he was still uncertain as to whether to become a minister, but he had found one sustaining principle; to always perform his duty as a man first, and his duty in any particular occupation, second. Soon after his graduation he received a call from the United Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and taking positive action at last, he answered it.

Finding the pastorate life both stimulating and agreeable, he was ordained in 1879, and in a few years accepted a call to the Brick Church in New York, which had a much larger congregation and where he felt he could be of greater service. He did not accept this call without forebodings, however, because he had always disliked the big, rich, city churches, but once there, he found the people much the same as anywhere else and he put all his spirit and energy into revitalizing the church and its people.

Beginning with the exterior, Henry engaged a prominent architect, John La Farge, to give the church a face-lifting. He then went to work on the congregation. First he insisted that no action should take place in the church without the unanimous vote of its members. This caused delay in getting some things done, but gained him the confidence of his people. *The New York Times* described the new pastor at Brick Church: ". . . as a preacher he is earnest, graceful and entertaining. He talks to his hearers in a plain and straightforward manner and impresses them with his own sincerity."

While Henry performed his duties as pastor, he always remained active in other fields. Never allowing himself to become cloistered by the religious life, he wrote articles, short stories, criticisms, essays and actively worked for child labor and prison reforms. Because he often dealt with controversial issues, he was frequently criticised by the press and individuals. But Henry believed that a wearer of the cloth had the same rights of free speech as anyone else, and he exercised this right whenever he disapproved of something. Completely of and in this world himself, he considered "other-worldliness" one of the worst sins a Christian could commit.

Two of Henry's pet peeves were bigotry and hypocrisy, and he was often confronted with both. Once a woman wrote to him, "Dear Dr. van Dyke—I am told that you sometimes smoke. I cannot believe that the author of etc., etc." "Dear Madam," replied the indignant man, "It is not true that I sometimes smoke: I *always* smoke."

Henry was not afraid to attack anything in which he did not believe, even if it happened to be the Calvinist creed. For example, he could not accept the Calvinist cant that all infants who die before baptism are eternally damned. To him, it was inconsistent for a God who loved man so much that He sent His only begotten son to die for him, to damn the innocent. After a hard and bitter fight with the church authorities, he won his point and the Calvinist creed was altered.

Because Henry put so much of himself in everything he did, and he did so much, he often spent his strength and fell ill. At one point, while still a young man, his doctor told him that he had only a year to live. His answer to this death sentence was, "I'll have to get another doctor." He did and lived for some eighty years.

After twenty-five years in the Christian pastorate, Henry, still with an itch to write and a desire to teach, left the Brick Church and took the chair in English Literature at Princeton. Always happy when surrounded by young people, his ability to respond swiftly to changing events and ideas, plus his exuberance, made him a favorite among the students. While he was there Woodrow Wilson was president of the college and they became fast friends.

Although diligent by nature, Henry never believed in all work and no play, but rather in the profitable use of leisure time. He loved nature—and hunting and fishing were two of his favorite pastimes. He often took his whole family on these jaunts, and always returned from them refreshed and renewed in vigor.

Despite the fact that he moved in an ivory-tower atmosphere of church and college most of his life, Henry never allowed himself to become narrow-minded. He always kept one eye on the trends and activities of his country and the world. A firm advocate of "a peaceful attitude combined with a peaceful preparedness," for America, he sometimes advised Wilson on matters of policy after he had become President of the United States. Respecting his judgement, Wilson appointed him minister to Holland and Luxembourg in 1913.

While serving in this post, Henry heard rumbles and rumors of war. The Germans were preparing for their invasion. A constant promoter of peace, he finally realized that conflict in Europe was inevitable and when the war broke, anxious to give America a true picture of what was going on, he insisted on going to the front lines. As usual he got his way, and wrote many articles in France on the situation there. One of the qualities that enabled Henry to cope with any situation, was his ability to make a joke in the direst circumstances. One time, during the war, weary and sick, he had to cross an oozing,

(Continued on page 24)

OUR NATIONAL FLAG

CAPTAIN EDMUND A. CRENSHAW, JR.
graduate from the
United States Naval Academy
(now retired)



Flags on display at the museum of the Germantown Historical Society. Foreground, left to right; Grand Union Flag (1775-1777); Betsy Ross Flag (1777-1795); Star Spangled Banner (1795-1818); Mexican War Flag (1846-1847); Civil War Flag (1863-1865); Spanish-American War Flag (1898-1908); Present day Flag (1912). Background; the union (showing stars laid out in star pattern) of a flag used by the Army and also for civilian display during the Civil War.

THE DISPLAY of war time flags in our Museum has inspired so many questions on the subject of our National Flag at different periods that the following account of flags and their history has been prepared as an answer to such questions.

The use of flags or their equivalent as a national symbol dates back to a period before the time of recorded history. Very ancient stone and clay records show illustrations of the use of devices similar in appearance to flags but probably made of wood or metal.

The ancient Romans had their well known "standards" with the letters SPQR and other nations used various devices including distinctive colored banners. These were probably more for the purpose of providing a readily identifiable point for rallying forces in the confused, hand to hand melee of that day, rather than as a National Flag as we know the flag today. But the flag is still necessary for the armed forces even in these days of bigger and better wars, when combatants are not even in sight of each other.

Flags and insignia attained great significance during the period of the Crusades when the various banners carried the arms of the feudal organizations and usually the sign of the Cross. These, however, were distinctive of local feudal groups rather than of national armies.

As nations became more completely organized national flags came into use. They were frequently changed at the whim of the ruling monarch and often countries had several different Flags at the same time for particular uses, such as, the National Standard, the Man-of-War Flag, and the Government Flag which was the one in common use by government organizations.

The oldest flag in continuous use is that of Denmark which was adopted shortly after the year 1200. While the United States is young as nations go, our flag is one of the oldest in continuous use.

National flags were not so important ashore, since armies carried the Royal Standard and Regimental Colors into battle and their identity at the then close ranges was easy to determine anyway. But at sea it was essential that vessels be able to establish their identity at considerable distances and they therefore had to have a recognized flag.

Navies as we now know them are of comparatively recent development. In earlier days fighting at sea was carried on by hastily converted merchantmen, handled by their regular crews, supplemented by details from the Army to do the major part of the fighting.

A practice grew quite rapidly of commissioning privately owned and financed vessels as "Privateers" or "Letters of Marque" to prey on enemy shipping. The distinction between privateers and pirates was rather finely drawn and in many cases Captains were not too scrupulous as to what vessels they seized. Successful commanders were heroic Admirals to their own nationalities and dastardly pirates to the opposition.

But in any case it has been a recognized require-

ment for hundreds of years that a legitimately commissioned vessel must display and fight under its own national flag.

From a period before the Revolution, each of the American Colonies had its own flag and since they were in no way officially bound together there was no distinctive American flag. The national flag of that time was the British flag—either the Union flag of a blue field with the red cross of St. George and the white diagonal cross of St. Andrew, or the Red Ensign—a red flag with the above union in the upper quadrant. The red diagonal cross of St. Patrick was added later to represent Ireland.

When the Colonies were drawn together by the protests against the oppressive acts of the British government they began to organize militia companies, all of which carried the flag of their colony or some specially designed flag such as the Pine Tree Flag, the Rattlesnake Flag or some other type which appealed to local sentiment. These appear to have also been used aboard ship in a manner similar to the Admirals flags of today at the discretion of commanding officers. This led to much confusion later as to the flags actually flown in battle at various times.

In 1775 the "Grand Union" Flag was adopted and was first hoisted in December of that year by John Paul Jones who at that time was First Lieutenant of the ship Alfred, flagship of Commodore Esek Hopkins of the Continental Navy. Commodore Hopkins' little squadron then proceeded to carry out its successful raid on New Providence in the Bahama Islands, capturing a badly needed supply of powder for the Continental Army. This was the first National Flag carried in battle by our forces and it was subsequently used by all ships of the Continental Navy until replaced by the present type flag in 1777.

The Grand Union Flag was also carried to Cambridge by General Washington when he took command of the Continental forces there on January 2, 1776.

Finally on June 14, 1777 Congress adopted the "Stars and Stripes" as our National Flag. It has remained the same ever since, with the exception, of course, of the addition of more stars from time to time. The act establishing the Flag, however, did not specify how the stars should be arranged. The so-called Betsy Ross Flag had them in a circle. But the Navy flags had the stars arranged in a 3, 2, 3, 2, 3 order which actually preserves the outline of the St. George and St. Andrew's crosses which may have inspired this form. This same arrangement is still used by the Navy in the smaller boat flags today. This flag was flown by all Continental Navy vessels, from that time on and was shown in all their actions.

The Betsy Ross Flag was used as a garrison flag and was flown ashore, but was never, as far as is known, carried by any of our forces in action. They used instead their Colony or other special flags.

Incidentally the Betsy Ross legend has inspired much violent debate, beginning long after all concerned were dead. Some even are inclined to question the existence of any such person, which is absurd. It is well established that she was a seamstress and lived in the little house on Arch Street. The family Bible has been preserved showing entries of births and deaths. It is known that she did make flags and there are receipts for bunting drawn from Stephen Girard's stores. The fact of her having made the first flag cannot now be proved or disproved but has been handed down by family tradition. Her husband, Ross, was killed while serving in the Pennsylvania State Navy and since his uncle was then one of the Navy Commissioners it would have been quite logical for him to have given such work to the needy widow of a service man.

In view of the many flags of the Colonies and special units already in use, the adoption of a national flag by the loosely organized government was probably not considered important and so, little mention seems to have been made of the circumstances. Our Flag did not come into its present high regard nationally until fairly recent years.

The 13 star flag of two different designs continued in use until May 1, 1795, by which time Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union, and at that time two more stripes and two more stars were added, making 15 of each. This flag served until 1818—the longest period without change until that of our present 48 star flag.

The 15 star flag was flown by our Navy during the undeclared war with France in 1797, in the wars with the Tripolitan pirates in 1803 to 1805 and in the War of 1812. It was this flag, of Navy design, which was flying over Fort McHenry in Baltimore when the Star Spangled Banner was written. Fortunately this Flag is still preserved as a priceless relic.

By 1818 five more states had been admitted and after much debate it was decided by Congress that the adding of more stripes to the flag was impractical. So Congress decreed that the Flag should in the future have 13 stripes and that a star should be added for each state newly admitted, this star to be added on the Fourth of July next following the date of admission of the state or states. This law is still in effect, but strangely enough no official instructions were included as to how the stars were to be arranged until the administration of President Taft in 1912. The Navy did however prescribe such arrangements as most Navy flags were probably made aboard ship and all designs followed the conventional form used at present.

Our next foreign war was with Mexico in 1846 and 1847, by which time the flag had 29 stars, arranged in the odd 7, 4, 7, 4, 7 design. It was at this time that the Army first carried the National Flag into action, having prior to this time used Regimental Flags and the National Standard—a blue flag with a spread eagle, the US shield and stars above.

(Continued on page 21)

The Antediluvian Society

By Ella Wister Haines

IN THE beginning was the name, and the name was "Utilian."

The Constitution was written in 1814, but the idea originated earlier, when a sweet Quaker lady had "A CONCERN."

May the Historian of 1957 roll back the curtain and reveal a glimpse into the archives of our gallant forbears? With your consent let us begin with the quotation from an early record:

"It is well known that The Utilian originated in a Concern of Ann Yarnall, believed to have occurred in 1810, in which she was encouraged and aided by her friend, Beulah Sansom. The earliest meetings were held, alternately, at the house of Ellis Yarnall, (and also) at Thomas Wistar's and Joseph Richardson's, on the north side of Market, east of 10th. Street."

Later, many meetings were held at the Meeting House on South 12th. Street, where there was apparently an attractive Tea Room. Today, we have active members of the Religious Society of Friends, and many who are descendants of Friends in our little group of "Antediluvians," the great, great grandchild of The "Utilian," so it will be a delightful task to renew our memories of the stately Mansions of Arch Street where we were regularly taken, by our parents, to visit grandparents, aunts, cousins and friends.

Germantown remains a dear and cherished spot in our hearts, for the great stone houses surrounded by lovely trees, hedges and flower beds. Is it any wonder that we are struggling to preserve these historical landmarks? We are grateful that they still stand for the benefit of the coming generation.

Let us journey into by-gones more intimate as we think of the people we visited, serene in their plain dresses of gray, brown, or black, their bonnets large or small, and their dainty white caps. Closing our eyes for a few moments we can bring back these ladies seated in a circle before an open fire, chatting quietly as their fingers flew over tiny seams, stitching away for the little children about to be welcomed into the world. Little did our group of today think, when we plunged light heartedly into the task of presenting this chronicle, that it would prove so delicate, so reverent a picture of such beautiful souls. Still less was it realized that we were uncovering a world so vastly different for women than is ours today.

The Constitution was evidently framed at this early date and ended with the admonition, "Seriousness and sobriety attending us in all our movements." The first authentic record of receipts and expenditures is under date of 1814. But among the papers extant is a letter from Robert Vaux, dated 12th Mo. 10th, 1813, addressed to Elizabeth Wistar, Ann Hopkins, Hannah Perot and other members of a "Society for supplying clothing to the Poor," in which he writes that he has been appointed to collect fees due to another, half the amount to be paid into the treasury of this Society, but not having succeeded and being unwilling to disappoint any just expectations of aid, he conceived it a duty to call on a few persons and solicit donations. And the result of that little service performed with pleasure, was the sum of one hundred dollars respectfully offered for the acceptance of the Society.

A member of the 20th century had a concern that by-laws should be prepared and adopted, but few of the group had ever heard of By-laws, and later on dispensed with them entirely and without ceremony. No record of these By-laws was found. Nor was there ever a stated time for "Utilians" to meet, and this was probably due to weather, for members were scattered all over town, and in bad weather, or winter cold, simply did not intend to leave home. There are many instances of members resigning for the winter, or for an indefinite time simply backing into the group again when convenient. The "Utilians" met every week, every two weeks, or even months apart, taking up business as if it had never been interrupted. Usually they kept minutes, of a sort.

A letter from two sisters, resigning December 12th, 1900, states, "To me it is breaking the associations of almost a lifetime, as my sister Beulah and I joined the Society in girlhood and spent many happy hours with the earlier managers." . . . "In more recent years my sister and I have enjoyed pleasant companionship with the members of each succeeding season. Trusting the 'Antediluvian' may long continue its useful, happy life, we take affectionate leave. Mary Coates and Sarah Coates." (This seems to be the first time the title "Antediluvian" appears. Author's note).

Extracts from the Constitution, *Article 1st.* the Society to consist of 18 or 20 members. To meet alternately at each others houses, once in two, or three weeks, as may be thought best; from first of 10th Month, to the first of 5th. month, to collect at three, and continue sewing until nine o'clock.

Ella Wister Haines (Mrs. D. Jansen Haines, is a well-known member of an old Germantown family, where she grew up. She has been a writer for many years.

She is the mother of William Wister Haines, 2nd, successful novelist and playwright, who now lives in California; of Diedrich Jansen Haines, M.D., who also writes medical books, and who lives in Iowa; and of Caspar Wister Haines, of Chestnut Hill. A fourth son, John Wister Haines, died a hero's death in the second World War.

Article 2nd.

Those who absent themselves until four o'clock to be fined 6¼ cents. For non-attendance, except in case of sickness, 12½ cents.

Article 3rd.

Each member to contribute annually, 2 dollars.

Article 4th.

On vacancies occurring their places shall be supplied by ballot of members, if ten are present, two negative votes exclude, if more,* three are required to reject the individual ballotted for. The names of such as are proposed to join the Society must be mentioned at the meeting previous to the ballotting. The person at whose house it next meets to inform absent members of the name proposed.

Article 5th.

A treasurer to be chosen at first meeting in every year, who is to take an account of all cash received and expended, also charge fines to delinquents.

Article 6th.

Two purchasers are to be chosen annually; who are to produce their accounts to the Treasurer; also one of the members to be employed to cut out garments to best advantage.

Article 7th.

Each member shall have the privilege of handing out garments to any object they may think deserving. Those of the Society who have articles of old clothing to dispose of are particularly requested to hand them in at our meetings, as comfortable garments may sometimes be made of things which are considered worn out.

It is further recommended to the Society that while viewing with an eye of commiseration, the indigent, and needy, and endeavouring in some small degree to administer to their wants, we may let moderation appear not only in our clothing, but also blest as many of us are, with the beautiful gifts of heaven, early learn to be satisfied with little; and as our profession leads into all simplicity, we may by our example show forth to those in the humbler walks of life, that we seek not after great things; thus may those meetings become beneficial to ourselves, seriousness, and sobriety attending us upon all occasions . . .

ORIGINAL MEMBERS

Ann Yarnall	Hannah Richardson
Deborah Howell	Sarah Yarnall
Beulah Sansom	Henrietta Hoskins
Fanny Ferris	Amy Yarnall
Mary Clark	Rebecca Scattergood
Sarah Richardson	Elizabeth Wistar
Jane Clark	Lucy Wright
Elizabeth Snowdon	Sidney Coates
Elizabeth Richardson	Anna Hopkins
Mary Elliott	Hannah Perot

*The members were formerly elected by ballot. In an ancient chintz bag are the balls used on such occasions, among them the fatal black ones which caused great terror, lest one should drop one in by mistake. This is now merely a relic of the olden time..

Our good Utilians are often called "The Sewers," and even more consistently alluded to as "The Infant Clothing Association." Our metal box is filled with account books, for no matter how many limitations these consecrated women may have had in keeping minutes, every penny has been, from the first day on, faithfully accounted for. . . .

It will be of interest, however, to list a few of these early expense accounts, and in perusing them we must remember that in the early days the most important work was the remaking of the used clothes of members and friends, and the collection of garments of all kinds for distribution to the poor and needy. Today we are truly an Infant Clothing Association, sending all our productions to the Visiting Nurses Association, but the city of Philadelphia in the eighteen hundreds, had no organized charities, and I am sure conducted no annual drives for the huge sums now required to take care of our sick and indigent. Charity was a personal thing: Alas, it seems to have ceased to be!

Naturally, in providing for the poor, infant clothing was included, and so were new shoes, purchased for $2.50 a pair, the sum being taken from the treasury and handed to members to shop for and bestow. Sometimes even money was given. The question now arises, where did the Utilians get the money? Not from dues, we know, for at least on one occasion the members were released from paying any dues whatever. The Treasury overflowed, perhaps? We will never know, but we think of generous husbands and fathers, for few Quaker Ladies of that day, with the exception of teachers and librarians, earned a living outside of her home.

Our early members must frequently have left the Society substantial tokens of their affection. The following story tells of the legacy of Dr. George B. Wood, left in memory of his wife. The sum was $1,000.

Naturally such generosity must have been gratefully received, but embarrassment arose, for the sum was claimed by the Sewing Society of the Race Street Lutheran Church where Caroline R. Wood had been a member, and to which she had given an annual subscription. Dr. Wood's family and Executors denied the claim, insisting that it was left to the Infant Clothing Association. Council was engaged for both sides, the case heard before Judge Penrose. The Judge decided in our favor, but after all expenses were paid, we received, on 7th. month, 1880, only $315.00. Dr. Wood's legacy was spent for stock in Lehigh Coal and Navigation. It was rumored, incidentally, in strictly lowered tones, that the said Caroline R. Wood adored sewing, and was a member in many Dorcas Societies in her neighborhood!

MINUTES

"At a meeting of 'The Utilian' or 'Infant Clothing Association' held at Dr. Wm. Stroud's, 1 mo. 9, 1863, after the reading of the original Constitution and subsequent Amendments, Examination of Treasurers

acct, as usual at first meeting of the year, a general re-election of officers was made—viz Hannah W. Scull, and Beulah Coates, Committee on purchases. Elizabeth Morris, and Elizabeth Williams as Cutter's out of work, and Julianna R. Wood, Treasurer and Secretary.

"It was suggested," that as a diversity of opinion and of practice had for some time existed with regard to the expediency of charging and of paying fines, it should—as became a matter of so grave import—be brought to the test of our ballot bag—which, being done, this time honored custom was negatived by a majority of members then present, and this decision ordered to be placed on record for future guidance—but—with the proviso—"That if the hour of 5 P.M. now fixed upon as our time of meeting, should not be observed with honest punctuality—the subject shall be open for further consideration."

"It was then requested that on the occasion of each meeting—'the member at whose house such meeting shall be held, will in the book kept for that purpose, carefully note the names of those present, and of the garments as taken by any, that the sum total of the years work and distribution, may be made with greater accuracy than has sometimes been possible. And in order to do this, it is also important that those to whose care the bag of garments, or material is assigned, either for the summer season, or shorter intervals, keep in the same book, a careful memorandum of any article taken from them.' "

"It was also resolved: 'that we shall more systematically note the election of our members—and especially their withdrawal, to which end a resignation sent to us in writing is very desirable.' 'And further—it having been suggested, that to know something more definite of the date of the rise of this Society, and to record the names of the earlier members, binding them up with our own, would be a matter of interest to us, their successors, an attempt has been made by inquiry to do so; for the framers of the Constitution of 'the Utilian' humbly seeking to do good in their present—and all unconscious that the little seed of benevolence, so quietly dropped into willing minds would be fostered into a plant whose growth should so extend into the future—have made—so far as appears, no notes on that subject."

Among the first, and important of their regulations we are informed was this—"That detraction should form no part in their conversation." And that; "In the intervals of improving on innocent topics, some of the members, without dropping the needle, were in the habit of reciting from well stored minds, portions of selected poetry for the entertainment of their social circle."

At a meeting held at Dr. C. Wistar's, the 29th of 12th mo. 1826, it was unanimously resolved:

"That as much concern had been experienced by many on account of the wide deviations from the original simplicity, observed by the society—the following rules be adopted—viz . . . *1st*—Each Member who shall not be present at 3 O'clock shall be subject to a fine of 6¼ cents—and to one of 12½ cts. for absence . . . *2nd*—That Coffee, & Tea of one kind only, be permitted . . . *3rd.*—That oysters, be totally excluded . . . *4th*—That in the absence of sufficient quantum of dried beef, any other simple matter may be substituted . . . *5th*—That Pound Cake is deemed so entirely superfluous, that it from henceforth, is excluded from Society entertainments . . . *6th*—That any member who shall so far, violate, our just ideas of simplicity as to infringe, by introducing any one of the foregoing prohibited eatables, be fined the sum of one round dollar. . . . *7th*—That this night we take our Farewell of refreshments at 9 o'clock."

Signed cordially by members present . . .

Hannah Jones	M. Morris
E. W. Wistar	H. P. Morris
Sarah Johnson	M. M. Johnson
E. Morrison	Sarah Morris
M. C. Jones	Lydia P. Wistar

majority predominating

The Society had frequent attacks of economy, such as "After due consideration (of 13 members present) it was the opinion of many that a few lines on a postal card was sufficient" (for an invitation). This was in 1898: but in 1899: "The Society reached the conclusion that engraved notices, or invitations be used in future." One of the members donated the engraved plate, now carefully preserved in the tin box.

1814—Treasurer's Accounts
Receipts and Expenditures

1 mo. 1, Presented by Nathaniel and Joseph Richardson 5 dollars

1 mo. 21, Utilian Soc. met and deposited with treasurer 65 D. 91½ cents

2 mo. 4, Presented by Eleanor Hoskins, 5 dollars
expended by the purchasers 37$ 35½ cts.
collected from fines 41 cts.
remaining on hand 38$ 47½ cents

2 mo. 18, collected from fines, 50 cents
to goods purchased 16$ 70 cents

3 mo. 10, collected from fines 25 cents
remaining 23$ 2½ cents

1815—Dr. Utilian Society

10 mo. 8,	To cash paid 1 piece muslin	$3.75
	22⅝ yds. Calico	5.65
	7 yds blue muslin	2.11
	½ yd. muslin	.37½
	1 piece tape	.12½
		12. 1

The rising cost of living in 1864 resulted in the withdrawing from our Saving Fund the sum of $46.20, which had been carefully hoarded during the last three years of the Civil War. Two hundred and

two garments were made that year, an unusually high number, and it is hard to understand how it happened. The Society had no secretary that year and no minutes were kept. The treasurer also failed to serve.

During 1870 and 1871 the Society took on a spurt of activity. The sewing was now for the Indian Association, and in '72, for a Sewing School in Virginia. Also in '72, a piece of red flannel was donated by a member, to be used for "deserving adults."

Starving people in Kansas received $10.00 in cash, and in this year we first hear that a basket was purchased to hold undergarments to be carried from house to house.

Following the custom of entertainment and its expense, it is nice to know that weddings also took place, and Lillie Ellicott Morris, presented the Society with a wedding cake. We hope that she also had one of her own. This cake, undoubtedly the required Pound Cake, considered too expensive for the refreshment for the Society's meetings, contained added features, among them a silver thimble, found by Annie S. Perot. What a thrill.

On February 20th, 1914, the Centenary of the Association was held in the tea room of Twelfth St. Meeting House. Seventy-eight persons were present, 28 of whom were members, 5 former members, and many of the others were descended from members.

A Supper was served by Augustine and Baptiste, after which a short historical sketch of the Society was read by the Secretary, and a paper of Reminiscences by George Vaux, one or two speeches followed, closing a most successful and pleasant evening.

Financial Account

Rec'd from members of the "Antediluvian" for defraying the expenses of the Centennial Celebration in the entertainment room at 12th. St. Mtg., Feb. 20th, 1914, at 7 P.M.

Paid Out

Postage	$ 1.50
Mints	1.20
Gold ring and Thimble	2.25
Augustine & Baptiste bill for supper	96.00
Mrs. Colsher	1.00
Lady cake, Candles & holders, Almonds	11.60
Dime for cake	.10
Rent for tea room at 12th. Meeting	7.00
Mary Wm. Perot, Chr. Apr. 16th, 1914 total	$120.65

Rec'd	$136.50
Paid out	120.65
Balance	$ 15.85

When we record the celebration of the 100th anniversity of the Utilian, now the Antediluvian, one most illuminating item must be preserved, and we must pause to remember the reticence and extreme shyness of members of that time, in emphasizing this point.

Serena N. Hutchinson has reported that although the young ones of the group wished to make this anniversary important, even public, Miss Elizabeth C. Morris FORBADE any public notice of it.

Notice having been served that the Bond of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. for $500., would fall due July 1st., 1914, the following minute was drawn up empowering the Treasurer to receive and reinvest such money. M. M. Vaux and H. W. Pearsall were appointed a committee to consult with the Treasurer as to reinvestment of land and money.

A Review of the Minutes

Although we find no mention of any special times of reading aloud, members occasionally brought clippings of interest: "On March 20t. 1896 Anne M. Coates brought a copy of The Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, New York, on January $th 1800. The paper was edged in deep mourning and gave an account of how the tidings of the death of President George Washington were received by Congress, then assembled. How he was mourned, and a description of his burial at Mt. Vernon." If only the narrator had copied the whole account.

Sample of Minutes of Winter of 1901 & 1902;

"At a meeting of the Acting Committee of the 'Antediluvian' held at Mary L. Morris', November 29th, 1901, four members present, Martha L. Shoemaker, Anna Morris, Mary Wm. Perot and Mary L. Morris.

Catharine Morris invited the Society to lunch with her at her country home "Harriton", November 30th, 1901. This meeting was most enjoyable with 15 members and 9 visitors present, the distance from the city made it social, the beautiful views of the country wrapped in its winter dress and the bright sunshine made the mid-day hours pass very rapidly. Anna M. Coates resigned for the winter. Mary L. Morris invited the Society to meet at her house on December 19th.: that evening was fixed upon that it might not interfere with the Lyceum.

It is refreshing to find that ladies of varied ages found the presence of the male element most welcome, as told in this entry of February 12th, 1901; following a meeting at the home of M. M. Shinn, 313 South 41st. Street, 14 members and 7 visitors being present. The minutes conclude with this heart-warming observation. "We were much pleased to find quite a number of gentlemen, who come about 9 P.M. renewing a good old custom, which of later years has not been their habit."

The winter of 1902 brought very severe weather, trees covered with ice made a beautiful sight on February 21st.

In the early 1900's the Society seems to have suffered a slump. Only five or six members came to meetings, although the membership was 20 to 40.

(Continued on page 22)

The First Fifty Years of Field Hockey in Philadelphia

By Hazel Coffin Brown, President 1923-25

IN 1901 the game of field hockey for women first came to the United States. It traveled across the Atlantic from England in the person of Constance M. K. Applebee who was on her way to study at Harvard Summer School.

While she was there she staged a full scale demonstration of the game and later repeated the performance at Wellesley, Vassar and other schools and colleges. The game was most enthusiastically received. Young ladies were beginning to rebel at the tight corsets, high-button shoes and over-sized feathered hats and they accepted the game with alacrity. They ran wildly up and down the field, dragging their skirts through the grass. It was soon deemed advisable to adopt a uniform; this was a heavy corduroy skirt that cleared the ground by SIX inches.

Miss Applebee accepted the job of games mistress at Bryn Mawr College. Shortly after that the name of Carrie F. Wagner appears. She was taught the game by Miss Applebee (The Apple, as she has been fondly known by generations of hockey players). Carrie Wagner decided upon graduating to round up her friends in Germantown and teach them how to play. They used the cricket pitch at Germantown Cricket Club for their field and her success was phenomenal. This was in 1904. Their first captain was Violet W. Mange, a violet in name only.

Other clubs soon formed teams and in 1907 the following teams competed for a silver challenge cup: Germantown Cricket Club, Frankford, Belmont, Moorestown, Merion, Haddonfield, Lansdowne and Philadelphia Cricket Club.

With an authority such as Miss Applebee coaching many of the early teams besides her Bryn Mawr girls, the fundamentals of the game were well laid. And with a steady flow of Bryn Mawr enthusiasts graduating each year, Philadelphians were never at a loss for players.

All-Philadelphian Teams were chosen even then. The first and second all-star teams then played the mighty Bryn Mawr teams. The whole college turned out to cheer and sing—"Roll along, Roll along, Roll along Bryn Mawr, Roll Along, Roll Along, Play Hard for Bryn Mawr."

For twenty years this spirit prevailed. And nowhere else in the United States did a girl think of playing hockey after graduating from school or college. (Apologies to a group in Staten Island, which played early in the century.)

In 1920 the English Hockey Association invited a team to tour England. The team chosen to go, though called "American" actually were all Philadelphians. The scores were pitifully one-sided, but many things were learned about the game, the organization of tournaments and even about the style of dress—the short tunic was hereafter adopted in preference to the skirt then eight inches off the ground!

A return visit by an English team the following year raised enthusiasm for the game. Hundreds of school girls were able to see how hockey should be played. England still piled overwhelming scores on their hostesses, but they gave generously of their knowledge by coaching some of our teams in their spare moments.

In January 1922 a meeting was called in Philadelphia which was attended by over 100 women from all parts of the country, to form the United States Field Hockey Association. Mrs. Edward B. Krumbhaar was elected President and Helen M. Ferguson, Secretary, both famous Philadelphia players.

(Continued on page 21)

Hockey at Manheim in 1905

Cut by *Violet Mange*



SOME LOCAL EVENTS AND THE WEATHER

by FRANK STONE

"The days decay as flower of grass,
The years as silent waters flow;
All things that are, depart, alas!
As leaves the winnowing breezes strow."

MEMORY of the extremes of the weather, the blizzards, the deluge bringing storms, the dizzy climbs of the mercury in its tube and its chilling descents soon becomes dim and finally survives only in the records of those who have noted it at the time. So too, with chief events of the past, once flaming with import, they sink and chill with passage of the years, until at the last, they only live again in the recollections of those who lived through them.

"To you the words are ashes
But to me they're burning coals."

It has seemed to me that extracts from a record kept of the weather, and to some extent of important occurrences in Philadelphia, starting with the 'sixties, would not be without interest.

We shall see that Philadelphia was a very different place then; much smaller, of course, and very much more rural. Our native birds still haunted the center of the town. The alien starling and English sparrow had not yet landed on our shores, though the sparrow was soon to be introduced. The well-kept back yards of substantial citizens were fragrant with roses and many other flowers. Grape vines and wistaria climbed the trellises and the crinolined wives and daughters could gather fruit of several varieties from their own trees.

Our record taken from the diary of James Newton Stone,* who lived at 7th and Pine Streets, starts in 1863 in the midst of the Civil War:

1863

June 14—Up to this time very dry—crops suffering very much.
" 15—State invaded by rebels.
" 16—Great excitement—to arms! Grey Reserves march to Harrisburg.
" 29—Stores closed—all excitement—men drilling and marching. Sharpless, Bailey, Caldwell and others, sending their goods to New York.
" 30—Gloom—gloom everywhere!
July 1—News of bridge burning on the Susquehanna.
" 2—News from Meade's army. First fight at Gettysburg. All morning very gloomy and dark—all fearful.
" 3—Desperate fighting. Meade telegraphs accounts of successful two days' fight.
" 4—Saturday. Churches open in the city for prayer. People fearfully anxious. At noon dispatch from Meade giving glorious news. Evening at the Union League (Chestnut St. corner 11th St.) Music and singing, speech making, etc. Serenaded Mrs. Meade with band by members of the League.
" 7—Surrender of Vicksburg. Wild rejoicing. State House bell rung for some time at 1½ P.M. when the news was received. Flags flying.

1864

May 7—First news of Grant's battles on the Rapidan. Excitement.
" 8—Hot as June. News of Grant's victory in the afternoon. Everyone anxious and excited.
" 9—Trees in full leaf, wistaria in full bloom. News of Grant's victory official. Lee in full retreat.
" 12—Seven days of terrible fighting in Virginia. Grant still successful.
" 27—Great rain. Freshet in Schuylkill.
June 7—Great Central Sanitary Fair at Logan Square opened at 4 P.M. with imposing ceremonies. An accident occurred at the moment of the opening by the fall of a scaffold erected for musicians—two or three rather badly hurt, none killed. Sister Anne assisting in the department of curiosities, etc.
" 8—Fair closed at noon to tighten up braces of the Gothic arches.
" 9—Re-opened.
July —Working on the reception of Goods Committee. I have been employed for the past month more or less and our labors continue and will no doubt last to the close of the Fair. Our office opposite Wills Hospital, back of restaurant.

1865

April 2—Beautiful Spring morning. Sunday. Great victories around Petersburg by General Grant. Fighting since Thursday morning.

* JAMES NEWTON STONE grandfather of Frank Stone was born in 1816, and married Sarah Williamson. He was one of the firm of John Stone & Sons, Importers of fine silks from France, which firm started by his father.

He also was president of the County Fire Insurance Co. and at one time served as a school director.

" 3—Beautiful Spring weather. Great announcement of victory by Grant. Petersburg encircled—at 11 A.M. it is announced that "Richmond is ours." General Weitzel entered at 8.15 A.M. amidst the acclamations of the people. Immense enthusiasm in Philadelphia which was kept up all day and night. At 12 P.M. the whole fire apparatus assembled at Independence Hall and put the neighborhood in confusion by the ringing of their bells and the screaming of their whistles; all this added to the clang of the bell in the steeple, bands of music playing, people shouting, etc., made a scene of confusion almost impossible to describe. The people appeared to be half crazy.

" 4—Fine weather. People still jubilant over our victory.

" 9—Cloudy and raw. At 10 P.M. news received of the surrender of Lee and his army. The city was soon alive with excitement. Bells ringing, horse carriages and steam engines running through the streets and Chestnut Street and streets adjacent thronged with citizens, male and female, until after 1 A.M. Great excitement.

" 10—The scenes of last night continued. Excitement still high.

" 14—Good Friday. Beautiful morning. Garden roses all in leaf. Today the "Old Flag" to be again raised on Fort Sumter.

" 15—Warm and rainy. The whole community in great grief mingled with rage at the news of the assassination of President Lincoln at the Washington Theatre last night. Business entirely suspended and by 10 A.M. every store was closed and draped more or less with emblems of mourning—almost every dwelling was similarly draped, in lane and alley as well as the main streets.

1868

Feb. 3—The cold has been very great and steady. The Schuylkill above the dam has been closed for the past two months, and the ice harvest has been excellent.

Mar. 7—Streets still banked up with snow four feet high each side of track.

" 21—The newspaper says "In the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards the snow was so drifted that by actual measurement, it was heaped in various places from ten to fifteen feet in height. This was officially reported to the Mayor when the lieutenants came as usual to his Honor's regular morning levee. Later in the day when rifts were cut through the mountains of snow, the cars were put in motion, but even with four horses, the work was almost killing.

" 29—Sparrows on the house tops. The note of the robin heard by me three days ago.

April 19—In the garden, the roses are in small leaf. In Caleb Cope's garden the "Pyrus" is only beginning to show its brilliant flowers and the magnolia in Charles' old garden in full flower.

May 3—The fruit trees in neighborhood in full bloom.

" 17—The song of the oriole is heard all around us.

" 30—Heard notes of cuckoo this morning (Turtle dove?)

June 6—The worms dangling from the trees in every street—an infernal nuisance.

" 15—Garden ablaze with roses.

" 24—This morning the cornerstone of the new Masonic Hall at Broad and Filbert Streets to be laid with imposing ceremonies.

Oct. 2—Today the city was alive with the brilliant parade of the "Boys in Blue." The procession was one hour and ten minutes passing. In the evening a splendid torch light procession came off which was over two hours in passing. There was also an immense meeting on Broad Street in front of the League House—all in honor of our gallant General Grant, our next president.

" 6—Witness the conclusion of the game of cricket between our boys and English Eleven. The English nearly defeated and pronounced our club the best they had played in the country.

Nov. 22—For a week past, I have observed the crows flying over the city early in the morning from the woods in New Jersey to feed on the low lands of the West bank of the Schuylkill River. This is their regular custom every winter for some years past. They fly back about 5 P.M. Sometimes in flocks of many hundreds.

" 23—Last night, Sunday, a horrible murder at 10th and Pine.

1869

Feb. 17—Maple trees on 8th Street below Locust in fringed bud. This is full three weeks earlier than last year. Blue birds and swallows have made their appearance.

Mar. 3—Saw the English sparrow in the squares yesterday, just imported.

April 8—This morning at 3 A.M. Twitchell, the murderer at 10th and Pine last November, committed suicide in his cell—he was to have been executed today at 12 M.

Sept. 7—Rain wanted exceedingly. The Schuylkill so low that great alarm is felt owing to the water in the reservoirs being only one foot deep.

" 18—Went with Mr. Williamson (Father-in-law) to family cemetery on the Neshaminy, Bucks County, to arrange about some grave stones—one particularly to memory of Duncan Williamson, deceased 1699.

" 26—There has been little or no rain in this latitude for nearly six weeks. The drought has been excessive—the pastures dried up and the springs very low and in many cases dry. The drought extends in a greater or less degree along the whole seaboard.

" 27—After "a glorious rain." Visited Fairmount —a large body of water flowing over the dam and the wheels all working. The basins will be again full in two or three days.

Oct. 4—This P.M. visited Fairmount and the Schuylkill. The freshet the greatest I ever saw. The dam 11 feet below the surface of the river—the water almost reaching to the top of the wall where the pavilion stands and the river backing up to 22nd Street at Race and Vine Streets. Great destruction of property.

" 9—This P.M. visited "the neck" in company with Mr. Williamson and found the meadows all under water owing to the breaking of the banks of the Delaware.

Nov. 18—Thanksgiving Day. A very fine parade of the 1st Div. of Pa. Volunteers in the P.M.

Dec. 8—Last night Commercial Exchange destroyed by fire.

1870

Feb. 17—Spring day. Violets in bloom in garden.

Mar. 11—Saw Fechter in Hamlet this evening—splendid performance.

May 8—2 P.M. a storm of thunder and lightning came on followed by a terrific hail-storm. Some six lights of glass broken in the Northern end of our house. After the storm, measured some of the hail stones lying on the grass plot; the largest measured four inches one way by five inches the other in circumference. The heaviest hail storm I ever remember. The destruction has been very great—it did not prevail beyond the city limits.

June 22—Great ball match between the Red Stockings vs. Athletics. Reds successful.

Sept. 2—Telegram of Napoleon III's surrender to the Prussians. Great rejoicing among the Germans.

1871

Feb. 3—Visited Rothermel's picture today, Battle of Gettysburg—much pleased.

May 15—Today the great procession in honor of Peace by the Germans takes place. The Parade was a great success and was four hours in passing a given point.

Notes now taken from 18th and Chestnut Streets:

1872

May 26—Fruit trees almost in full bloom in Chestnut Street garden.

June 6—Today amidst great acclamation Grant and Wilson nominated for President and Vice President at the Academy of Music. Every State being represented.

Oct. 31—A distemper among the horses all over the city and northern country is at present raging and the street cars (many of them) stopped. It is an influenza.

Nov. 11—Obsequies of General Meade. The obsequies passed off with great splendor and effect—an immense crowd.

Dec. 4—Obsequies today in New York of Horace Greeley.

1873

Sept. 18—Failure of Jay Cooke.

" 19—Panic in stock market.

1874

Mar. 4—Chesapeake shad in market at 50c each.

1875

Nov. 20—Market Street bridge destroyed by fire.

Dec. 18—Visit of President, Cabinet, Senators and Representatives to the grounds of the Centennial Exposition.

" 31—At night a poor attempt at a general illumination, and at 12 midnight, the Mayor, Stokley, ran up the new flag over the State House. Crowds thronged the streets blowing horns and dressed up as fantasticals.

1876

May 10—Grand opening of the Exposition—at 8½ grand procession of militia to escort the President, Governor and Grant's Cabinet to the grounds. The President rode with the Governor, Secretary Fish and Mr. Childs with whom he stops. The streets ablaze with flags. At 10 coached out to the grounds—a vast crowd there.

July 4—The city alive with strangers and military. Last night at 12 the new bell rung out the New Centennial.

" 7—In the city on Sunday. Thermometer 104 in shade and yesterday 99. Frightful heat which reaches all over the North—an awful summer.

Nov. 10—Closing day of Exhibition by President Grant and others, a disagreeable rainy day and a great crowd.

" 14—Wife and I visit the Exhibition for the last time. Exhibitors busy removing their things—sad looking sight.

1878

Mar. 19—Magnolia 12th and Walnut in bloom.

Dec. 1—Gathered a bouquet of pinks, sweet alyssum and marigold this morning in the open garden.

1879

Dec. 16—The city all in enthusiasm over the reception of General Grant on his return from around the world to the spot where he started. A magnificient and unprecedented display—40,000 men in line and 350,000 persons estimated crowding the seven miles of the procession.

1881

Jan. 31—Disastrous fire early this morning—Horticultural Hall, Baptist Church, Broad and Spruce and several dwellings burned. Snow piled five feet high on each side of street.

1883

Oct. 30—Visited the ruin of Mr. E. N. Benson's house at Chestnut Hill, burned Sunday.

1884

Feb. 29—The large factory of chemicals of Powers and Weightman destroyed by fire this morning at 1 A.M. 16 years ago on the same day, it was burned.

1888

Mar. 12—Heavy snow storm. Ground covered 18 inches to 2 feet. The most furious storm we have had this winter and still snowing at 11 A.M. and blowing fiercely. (The blizzard of '88) Drifts 7 to 10 feet deep.



Snowscene photo by P. H. Moore

AT A WINTER WINDOW

By Charles Wharton Stork

So much unrest within,
That rends the self apart.
So many formless thoughts that flap their thin
Gray wings, until the trembling shadows start
To momentary life in dismal dread
Through the bewildered head.

So much repose outside,
Pure snow on steadfast bough,
Here faith and strength abide,
Untroubled now.
All, all is spirit-still
On meadow and on hill.

Charles Wharton Stork is descended from the Wharton family of Philadelphia. He taught English at the University of Pennsylvania and for many years he was professor of English at Harcom Junior College. He has published a number of books of his own verse as well as translations from the Scandinavian poets for which he has received citations from the King of Sweden.

Civil War Letters Discovered In Germantown

THE FOLLOWING letters were recently found in an old house in Germantown apparently written by a Peter W. Alrich to his friend Charles Naylor with one undelivered reply from the latter. The letters were badly soiled and seemed to have been carried in a coat or shirt pocket for a long time. Parts are accordingly quite difficult to decipher.

The penmanship was quite good but the spelling was, to say the least quite original. Alrich has the peculiar habit of following the letter *w* with an *h* in almost all cases, and some of the spelling might be classed as phonetic. It is given as it appears in the letters.

Camp near Hopes Landing
April 8, 1863.

My Dear Frend Charley

I tack this opportunity to drop you a few lines. I would have write to you befour this but I lost your dyrection. And had to send on to Phila four it, I am back now to the regiment, And have been back for this last month, while I Was in the Hospital thear was 3 out of our Comp. that got shot, wone of them was the corporl how I tented with, the other was our Sadler, And the other a privot thear has been severl Disserters out of the Comp witch leaves us but a few left, they are going to fil up the regiment with Drafted men. I suppose they whil be A stuborn set of men, whe have to stand on picket duty every other wheack. I wrote to Miss Smith the other weack but havent had now Answer yet from her. it was the first letter I wrote her four About A year, I don't now what she whil thinck A bout it.

I heard thow that you was writing to hur And Miss Moffit, when you write to them A gain give them my best respects, I dont now what ever put it in your head to inlist but I ges if you was out of it you wodent do it over A gain.

Whil I ges I whil close this scribling, write soon to me I heard you was in the Hospital to. Dyrect your letters to

PETER W. ALRICH
Comp. D 8th Pa. Cav
Near Hopes Landing, Va
Good By By Washington

Camp A long the rapahanock
Sept 1st 1863

Dear Charles
Sir

Your welcomed And Gladley Received letter of the 27th inst, is now before me in Request of an answer.

I am At present in good health And I hope theas few lines whil find you the same,

you stated in your letter that you had writen some letters from the hospital befour And some from washington, whel them letters I never got our I wode have Answered them.

I was very sorrow to hear that your foot is stil sour yet and your voise not yet come back, but I thinck it whil come back yet to you, four while I was in the hospital I codent speck over A whisper four nearly 3 monts And it all came back At wonce, you spock ove your Brother And Jim smith being drafted And severl others

Whel I expect to hear every day ove my brothers being drafted, how are you Conscripts, Whel I dont now ove enny news to tell you at present, whe have got to have 2 dresprade this morning wone mounted and wone dismounted whe had wone last night four the first four 6 monts, whe was sent to washington A bout a weack A go with horses, And whe have to go it A gain next thirsday

Whe do picket duty wone side of the rapahanock And the rebs on the other side, they come down to trade tobaco four our coffee And sugar, they Say if whe dont push them to hard they can hold out for A nother year, whel Charles As you whent to sow much trobel to get my pictures tacking I thought I wode send you money witch I hope (several lines obscured)

Close four it is time four dresprade———

From your old Frend
PETER W. ALRICH

give my best respects to All Hands

The next letter is written on small lined note paper at the top of which is a small cut of a pigeon carrying a letter and the heading "U. S. Christian Commission sends this as a soldier's messenger to his home Let it hasten to those who await for tidings"

McClellan Hospital
Nictown Dec 31/63

Friend Peter,

I had made up my minde not to write any more untill i had Received an answer to my letter i have written 2 But as yet have Received know answer this time i write to informe you of the Death of your Friend Georg Hickey he *Died* yesterdy at half Past Four PM after a short but sevear illness of 7 days he was to all appearance well 9 days agoe We were to a Party on last Friday night a week. Peter if you receive this i would *like* to have *one more letter from you* and them if you do not wish to write any more just let me know an i will not bother you any more.

but i do not like to give up one whom i have called my Friend so long

From one who would
Ever be you true
Friend
CHAS NAYLOR
to PETER W. ALRICH

This letter is in a badly worn envelope properly addressed to Peter Alrich and stamped with a rubber stamp "Soldier's Letter McClellan U. S. Hospital" and countersigned apparently by a Chaplain named Shrigley.

On the back of the envelope in a different hand is a pencilled note:

"Mr Naylor. Our Friend Peter Alrich I am sorry to inform you has been dead since Christmas—Tell G. W. Hickey. His disease was typhoid fever.

from
H. H. Scott
D Comp 8th Pa. Cav.

Enclosed with the above correspondence was a small note which read as follows:

This is A. Rebel Warning
Was pined up on one of the tents At Yorktown.
Dear Yankees

Tacke Warning, We hear that you havent now tents weleave theas four you. Whe do not leave hear becouse Whe are Afraid of you. Whe leave this to tack A stronger Prosishon Com on. Whe whil give you Hell be for the end of this year.

This I copped of ove his, but thear was wone of my tent mait that had cuite A snuge time in wone of them. Thear was A bout 2 dozen old tents that they had left

From your friend
Peter W. Alrich
May 25th 1862

The First Fifty Years of Field Hockey in Philadelphia

(Continued from page 15)

One of the first things the Association did was to invite eight English women to come to the United States to coach club teams, schools and colleges.

And so field hockey for women became a national amateur sport. Each year following, the scores in the International matches were closer. The high point was reached in 1936 when the U. S. held England to 5–4. Philadelphia was the acknowledged leader and for years three-quarters of the selected All-American players were from this city.

Hockey has become such an accepted sport for young ladies of all ages that it is hard to realize the game is only fifty years old in this country. Imported and inspired by one woman then, the game has gathered momentum and recruits through the years from hundreds of "Dedicated Females" all over the country.

Violet Mange is Philadelphia's most distinguished hockey player. She has taught hockey in many of the suburban schools. She is one of the players in the game at Manheim in the picture at the beginning of this article which she kindly loaned.

Hazel Coffin Brown author of this account of the game is the wife of W. Wallace Brown. Mrs. Brown toured England with the "All American" hockey team in 1920. She was President of the "Philadelphia Field Hockey," and later toured again with the "All American" team. She is now on the Board of the Germantown Hospital in connection with the Emergency Aid. She still plays tennis and golf. They have 2 children and 4 grandchildren.

Our National Flag

(Continued from page 10)

As more states were admitted to the Union a new design was developed with all the stars forming a large star in the field. This seems to have been much used before and for some time after the Civil War and was probably also used by the Army in some cases. It had the advantage that extra stars could be added without changing the whole flag.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the stars had increased to 33 and on July 4, 1861 Kansas was admitted, making the 34th State. On July 4, 1863, another star was added for West Virginia and this 35 star flag was used during the last half of the war. The Civil War Flag is generally referred to as having 36 stars. But actually the 36th star was not officially added until July 4, 1865, and the war was over by this time.

More states were admitted to the Union from time to time, the largest in any year being five in 1889–1890, at which time the number of stars was increased from 38 to 43. This number apparently stumped the experts responsible for design and since no symmetrical arrangement could be worked out the Flag for the next year had an upper row of eight stars and five rows of seven. Wyoming was admitted in 1891 and Utah in 1895 so that the Flag during the War with Spain had 45 stars and this flag flew at Manila Bay, Santiago and the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns.

In 1908 Oklahoma brought the stars to 46 and in 1912 Arizona and New Mexico to 48; this was our Flag during both the First and Second World Wars. The Flag has now remained unchanged for the longest period in its history. But it seems probable that another change may be made in the near future if the move to admit Alaska and Hawaii is successful.

A few words as to etiquette of the Flag—It should always be flown from the top of a staff and no other flag should have a higher position.

When "half masted" for funeral ceremonies, the Flag is run to the top of the staff and then lowered part way.

When carried in a parade the National Flag is always on the right of all others.

When carried by organized units all military personnel salute the flag as it passes. Civilian men should uncover and hold the hat over the heart. Women or men without hats place the right hand over the heart. This latter ceremony is unfortunately little known and seldom observed.

When displayed flat, the union should always be at the top and left of the observer and the Flag must never be gathered or draped.



The Antediluvian Society

(Continued from page 14)

In 1904 the annual dues were reduced to $1.00, and it was "resolved, as there is a small surplus in the treasury, our Treasurer be empowered, this season, to give some of the members $5.00 each for Individual poor cases, amounting to $20.00." The individuals chosen to distribute this money were: Emma M. Shinn, Julianna Wood, Anne J. Morris, and Elizabeth J. Perot. All costs of mailing to be refunded.

From the very beginning of our Society the name of Morris appears, again and again, often describing delightful meetings at the residences of these charitable members. As this record is being made we have just ended a delightful meeting at "Dundale," Villanova. On earlier occasions members were requested to come without thimbles, indicating that after sumptuous repasts nobody was expected to have much ambition left with which to sew; How appropriate this warning would have been for this happy occasion at "Dundale."

June 11th, 1909 the Society journeyed to Pottstown and were entertained by Anna W. Bailey. Other beautiful homes were visited.

The Society suffered another severe slump between the twenties and forties. Only two meetings were held in 1931 and 1932. The entertaining features, which had grown more elaborate, were much simplified, and finally settled into afternoon teas, with very occasional luncheons intervening. Very few garments were made, and lists of resignations swelled.

It was during this period that the distribution of clothing, both new and made over, began to worry the Society, and in 1920, the change of objective became the Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia, although it was carefully noted that "individual members were allowed to give their garments to other objects of their wish."

On February 17, 1921—"There were 16 members present and 14 guests, many of them old members of the Society who had resigned for one reason or another. At this time a new basket was also purchased as the old one had fallen to pieces."

Years later funds were put into packages for Britain, while in 1947 the Frontier Nursing Services, in Wendover, Kentucky, received much help from the Treasury.

On May 31, 1949 the Antediluvians achieved a new all time high, and a large number of members attended the meeting.

And in May 1953—"The Antediluvians attended a delightful luncheon meeting. The 16 members present enjoyed to the full the hospitality and delicious food."

"An unsigned letter from early days":

"Our family home was at that time at 145 Arch Street, now 415 Arch, on the North side above 4th, and in full view of Arch Street Meeting-House; and in the parlors of that house I first remember the meetings of the Antediluvian Society. There were two large parlors communicating with each other by folding doors. The furniture of the back parlor, I think, was mahogany, and it seems to me that of the front parlor was different in style from the back and more antique. A sofa was in each room with full compliment of chairs and other appropriate furniture including two large arm chairs; in one of which Joseph John Gurney sat and placed me upon his knee whilst sitting there; this was in the year 1840 or earlier. Blue marble mantle pieces were in each parlor. In the back parlor was a high grate where a bright coal fire was always kept burning in winter. Later heated air was introduced from a furnace in the cellar.

"In the front parlor was an open fireplace in which a wood fire was made, and I remember it when the Antediluvians met (this was before the coal grate was removed from the back parlor). Gas had not then been introduced and the parlors were lighted at night by astral lamps and the back parlor mantle was provided with bronze candelabra—a central one with branches on either side whilst smaller candelabra were at the two ends of the mantle piece. All of these were provided with circles of glass prisms, which afforded a beautiful and pleasing appearance. Whale oil only was used in all of these.

"After carefully considering the matter in connection with various small recollections which have aided me to fix dates I think I must have seen the Antediluvians as early as the winter of 1841 and 42, I certainly remember some of them, which were held in those parlors, but unfortunately I cannot recall many details. I remember, however, fairly well the refreshments which were rigidly confined to sliced tongue, olives, biscuits and butter, tea and sweet cakes. I remember being told that the restrictions of these were made so that Friends of small means should not be discouraged from belonging to the Society as they might if more elaborate entertainments would have to be provided.

"I will endeavor to mention the few recollections I have of the members of the Society. I have before me the list. The first named is Ann Yarnall. This may have been the wife of Ellis Yarnall. The second name is Beulah Sansom, whom I well remember. She was my great aunt, the widow of my uncle Joseph Sansom. She was a minister in the Society of Friends and a lovely woman. In the year 1799 she visited Europe with her husband. The Voyage across the Atlantic was long and wearisome involving many days waiting in the lower Delaware for favorable winds. Several years were spent in travel in England and on the continent, rather an unusual thing in those days for Philadelphians. She died in 1838. She was a person of moderate height not stout; and wore a brown silk dress such as was common to plain Friends of the day.

"Going a little further down the list I find the name Jane Clark. This Friend lived close to our house. She was a short woman dressed in full attire of the plain Friend, with a black sugar scoop bonnet. She lived in 5th Street below Arch, and I distinctly remember seeing her seated facing the Meeting at Arch Street Meeting. In 1804, she was a school mate of my mother's.

"Then I find the name of Amy Yarnall Ellis. Some of you must remember her as Amy Y. Tatum—long an elder in 18th Meeting, a woman of gentle spirit and much piety. Next is Elizabeth W. Wistar who was a daughter of Thomas Wistar with whom I had a slight acquaintance in her later life. She was commonly known as Betsy Wistar.

"There is one name on the list which I hesitate somewhat to speak of because I am not sure of the identity. It is given as Hannah A. Howell. If the middle letter A is rightly there I did not know her; it may be an error. If it is I may add that Hannah Howell was an intimate friend of my mother. They had been at school together with Jane Clark. Hannah was one of my mother's bridesmaids and was intimate with her all my mother's lifetime. I certainly associated her in my memory as connected with the Antediluvians. She died, I think, in 1869, and I attended her funeral with my mother, who followed her to her grave a year later. Hannah Howell was greatly beloved in our family.

"Hannah P. Morris was a first cousin of my mother's; her maiden name was Perot. She married Samuel B. Morris. She was the mother of our friend Elliston P. Morris. She died in early life, and I did not know her.

"Henrietta Hoskins I have a fair recollection of, but she must be better remembered by others than myself. Elizabeth Stewardson was a first cousin of my mother, a daughter of my great uncle and aunt, Thomas and Annie Stewardson. She married Jeremiah Brown; I well remember him but my memory fails to catch a glimpse of Elizabeth. They were the parents of Anna S. Brown who was the wife of Francis R. Cope. I was present at the marriage and signed the certificate.

"Margaret Vaux was the widow of my cousin Robert and a sister of Betsy Wistar. I knew her intimately and was a constant visitor at her house for many years. She was an interesting woman with a considerable fund of anecdote.

"Mary Ann Cope, afterwards the wife of Stephen Morris, was a sister of our late friend Marmaduke G. Cope.

"Elizabeth Vaux and Hannah S. Vaux were my sisters and my contemporaries in early childhood. Elizabeth was married in 1847, and Hannah a year or two later. I presume they discontinued their membership at their marriage. Elizabeth renewed it after the death of her husband. She and Hannah died within a few months of each other, nearly twenty years ago."

How we wish we knew more about these delightful people.

Here ends the story of the Utilian Society. It is rather a unique record.

One generation has succeeded another, and traditions have been kept up as far as possible. The same spirit animates the members. Some concessions have been made to a more luxurious age; such as the introduction of knives and forks, and allowing members butter on their biscuits. The "quantum of dried beef" has not proved sufficient, so "other matter" has been substituted.

The curtain falls on the past, leaving vital questions unanswered.

What was the exact text of Ann Yarnall's "Concern"?

What idea did it promote, that gave life to a Society that has endured for one hundred and forty-three years?

How, why, and when was the original title "The Utilian" transformed into "The Antediluvian"?

The answers are tucked away, beyond the sunset.

"The Utilian" came into being through a Concern.

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The Other Wise Man

(Continued from page 8)

muddy stream, called Mersy. As he climbed from the filthy water he casually remarked, "The quality of Mersy is not strained."

Although basically a man of peace, Henry realized that there comes a time when peace must be fought for. And when the United States entered the war, he applied for an appointment as chaplain in the Navy. Despite his age, his request was granted, and while serving in this capacity he still continued to promote the efforts of peace with his pen, by writing articles advocating the organization of a league of nations.

Even though, in the latter part of his life, Henry's activities were primarily concentrated outside the church, he never lost touch with it. He acted as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States from 1902 to 1903. He frequently preached sermons during his travels, and once returned to the Brick Church to fill in for a year, when their minister died. He was also responsible for revising *The Book of Common Prayer*.

As he grew old, he described himself as a spliced fishing rod, but he always added that once he had made his biggest catch with a spliced rod. He would not let his age interfere with his activity. When his teeth became so rotten that they all had to be removed, he stepped from the dentist chair, after the two hour operation, and muttered, "Appurtenances," and with his reconstructed set he added, to the amazed dentist, "You see, I still have something to say."

The clue to Henry's youth in old age is contained in an address he made to the student body at Princeton, on a return visit. He accused the young people of becoming old before their time because they gave nothing to life and demanded everything from it.

Always a happy combination of realist and optimist, Henry was a clear, calm voice, speaking out of the reform hysteria which followed the war. He said, "The first fact which we must face is not 'a new world,' but the same old world of imperfect beings working under new conditions."

In 1933 Henry van Dyke accepted death, as an exhausted swimmer accepts a raft after winning a race, cheerfully climbing from the currents to rest. Like "The Other Wise Man" Henry stopped too often along the way to serve his fellowman—and failed to win the acclaim that is awarded the specialists. His service was so diffused that he merits only the acclaim—"great man!" Or, in the words of one of his parishioners, ". . . he was the kind of man you wanted to hear preach or go fishing with."

A Report From the President

(Continued from page 6)

meeting room. What a joy it would be to have our own hall close to Museum and Library, particularly in the event of rain when we hold our annual Garden Party. Last year over 225 members and friends attended.

Furthermore, we should strive to increase our membership, particularly the Life Members, thereby strengthening our endowment and broadening our influence in the community. We must enlarge our activity in safeguarding ancient and historic houses.

For this year of progress we all owe grateful thanks to the Committee Chairman whose names are listed below. To them and the other devoted men and women members who have helped us in one way or another I give gladly my thanks and appreciation. And to all of you I pledge a continuation of the efforts of all officers, managers and active workers during 1958. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

(For list of Committee Chairmen see page 26)

Recent Accessions to Germantown Historical Library

Bean's History of Montgomery County.

Biographical Sketches of Berks County (2 volumes). Gifts of Mrs. John A. Heinhold.

Copy of the Germantown Daily Chronicle, August 19, 1871. Gift of Warren C. Poley.

Guide Book of Historic Germantown. Charles F. Jenkins Edition of 1902. Gift of Elizabeth and John Scott.

"James Logan and the Culture of Provincial America," by Frederick B. Tolles.

The Pennsylvania Manual. New edition. Gift of the Commonwealth through Assemblyman John N. Pomeroy, Jr.

Assessors Voting Lists for the 1850's. For certain divisions of Germantown Borough, Roxborough and Manayunk. Gift of Earle Harlan.

Certificate of appointment of Charles C. Weirman as second sergeant in 174th Pa. Volunteers in Civil War. Gift of Mrs. Philip Fry.

Two large photographs of Adams Express Office, West Chelten Avenue. Stray numbers of Germantown newspapers, 1870–1890. Gift of Alfred T. Von Trott on behalf of the estate of Hebron Buchanan.

"Memories of the Long Ago," by Charles C. Wriggens, dealing with the valley of Winghocking Creek. Gift of Sidney Jenkins.

Metal case to contain yearly booklets of the Study Class, already in possession of the Library. Gift of the Study Class.

"Facile Princeps." The Story of the Beginning of Life Insurance in America. Book covering the History of the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund. By Alexander Mackie. Gift of the Publisher.

Abbott-Adlum-Green Families. By Willis W. Eisenhart. Includes some Germantown genealogy. Gift of the Publisher.

Photostat of marriage certificate of Caspar Wister and Katherine Johnson. Abington Monthly Meeting, 1726. Gift of Mrs. Samuel Emlen.

Scrap books of newspaper clippings about Falls of Schuylkill, George Washington and William Penn. Gift from the Estate of Ernest Howard Yardley.

A Scrap Book of Miss Frances Wister. Gift of Mrs. D. Jansen Haines.

Genealogy of John Bowman, of Lancaster County. Gift of the compiler, Mrs. John A. Heinhold.

Diminutive photograph of dwelling of Dr. Dunton, moved from Germantown Avenue around to High Street. Portrait of Walter R. Johnson, principal of Germantown Academy. Gifts of Mrs. Samuel Emlen.

Package of old deeds, some parchment, some written by Christian Lehman. 1756–1850. Also Brief of Title by Christian Lehman for property on East side of Germantown owned by Moses Hall, Warmer, Delaplaine, Logan, Norris, Boyer, Bloyd, Wilson and Bockius families. Two "commonplace books" apparently the work of a student having some connection with Stenton and the Logan family. Gifts of Dr. Arthur Silver.

Two Books about the Brethren by Lawrence W. Shultz. Schwarzenau, Yesterday and Today. Valuable for its description of life today in the area where the Church of the Brethren originated. Gifts of Lawrence W. Schultz.

The Story of Camp Alexander Mack, 1924–1955. A summer camp.

Minutes and other records of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, whose name in later years was Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, from organization in 1907.

Three scrap books of newspapers clippings about civic matters in Germantown.

History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Order of Hibernians, by John M. Campbell. First edition, 1892. Publications by the State of Pennsylvania: My Pennsylvania; Writings on Pennsylvania History. Checklist of Newspapers for Philadelphia County; books and pamphlets about William Penn. Bibliography of Historical Writings. Gifts of Francis Shunk Brown, 3rd.

Current issue of the Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine with a notable article on Chestnut Hill Land owners in the Eighteenth Century. By Hannah Benner Roach.

Biography of F. D. Pastorius, by Learned. Gift of Harold D. Saylor.

Tombstone inscriptions of Revolutionary Soldiers in grounds of Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. Gift of Thomas Leiper Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.

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Obituaries

The Germantown Historical Society deeply regrets the recent loss by death of six of its members and sends sympathy to those bereaved.

Associate Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 7 James C. Crumlish died suddenly Nov. 21st at his home. He was President of the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute and an authority on sociological and medical aspects of jurisprudence. In addition to his work with the Psychiatric Institute he was a member of the board of trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and holder of the Deborah Sanatorium Association gold membership award. His prime concern in later years appeared to be the Prisoners' Family Welfare Association, to which he was named president in 1950.

Judge Crumlish was born in Philadelphia. He served in France in the First World War and attended National University and Trinity College, Dublin, under aegis of the A.E.F. He completed his studies at Temple University. He is survived by his wife, the former Ruth Hardy, a daughter Mrs. Ruth Boggy of Washington, D. C. and six sons.

James Jr. member of the Registration Commission. Dr. Joseph D., of Dearborn, Mich.; Gerald, Barnard, Ross, and Pfc. Arthur in the Marine Corps.

He is described by a fellow judge as "a great Judge with an understanding heart."

✠

Spencer P. Hazard, a life member, died Oct. 22nd. He was a vestryman of St. Lukes Episcopal Church, Germantown. He graduated from the Germantown Academy and was an honorary trustee of that school; a member of the Union League, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

✠

John Rittenhouse Henderson died Nov. 12th, after a short illness. He was a direct descendant of the founders of Kirk and Nice, probably the oldest undertaking establishment continuing in business on the original site since 1761. At first they were cabinet makers as well as coffin makers, as was the custom of that day. John R. Henderson was the grandson of B. Franklin Kirk and he was associated with the business for 50 years, conducting it for the last 18 years with his son J. Malcolm Henderson. Many of us have been strengthened and given courage by his kindly, understanding services.

He was a member of the Exchange Club, the Pastorius Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Germantown Boys Club and with organizations pertaining to his business. Besides his son, he is survived by his wife, a sister, Mrs. Ruth Bjornsgaard, and two brothers, Frank and James of Bucks Co.

✠

Mrs. Martha H. Jennings, a life member, died Oct. 18th. She was the widow of the Rev. William Beatty Jennings who died many years ago. He had been the minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown for 30 years. Mrs. Jennings was a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. She was born in Macon Georgia. Her charm and stately graciousness won many friends in Germantown. Two daughters survive her.

✠

Mrs. John G. Richards, a life member, a widow, died in her ninetieth year at The Anglecott Nursing Home. She was formerly a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

✠

Arthur E. Weil died Nov. 2nd after a long illness. He was educated at Friends' Central School and Penn Charter and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1896 and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1899. He was a member of the University Club, Franklin Chess Club and the American Legion. He is survived by his wife, Ruth G. Weil on the "Crier" circulation staff.

✠

Mrs. Julia Holahan Yeager died Oct. 18th at her home in West Rittenhouse St., widow of Andrew Yeager. She was a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, the Philadelphia Art Alliance and of the now defunct Furness Shakespeare Club. She was active in St. Peters Church, two daughters and four grandchildren survive her.

Report from the President

(Continued from page 25)

Committee Chairmen

House . . . . . Mr. Frank J. Ollinger
Relics . . . . . Mr. Edward Warwick
Library . . . . . Francis Shunk Brown, III, Esq.
Publications . . . . . George Scott Stewart, III, Esq.
Editor . . . . . Mrs. Henry Wireman
Membership . . . . . Mrs. Arthur E. Weil
Costume . . . . . Mrs. R. Newton Brey
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Germantown Week Tour . . . . . Mr. Frank J. Ollinger

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