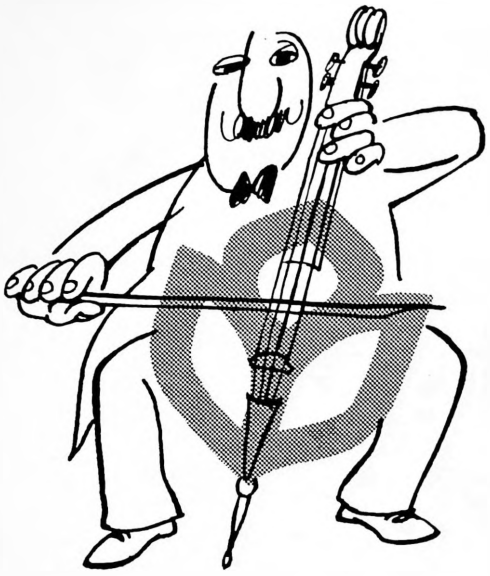
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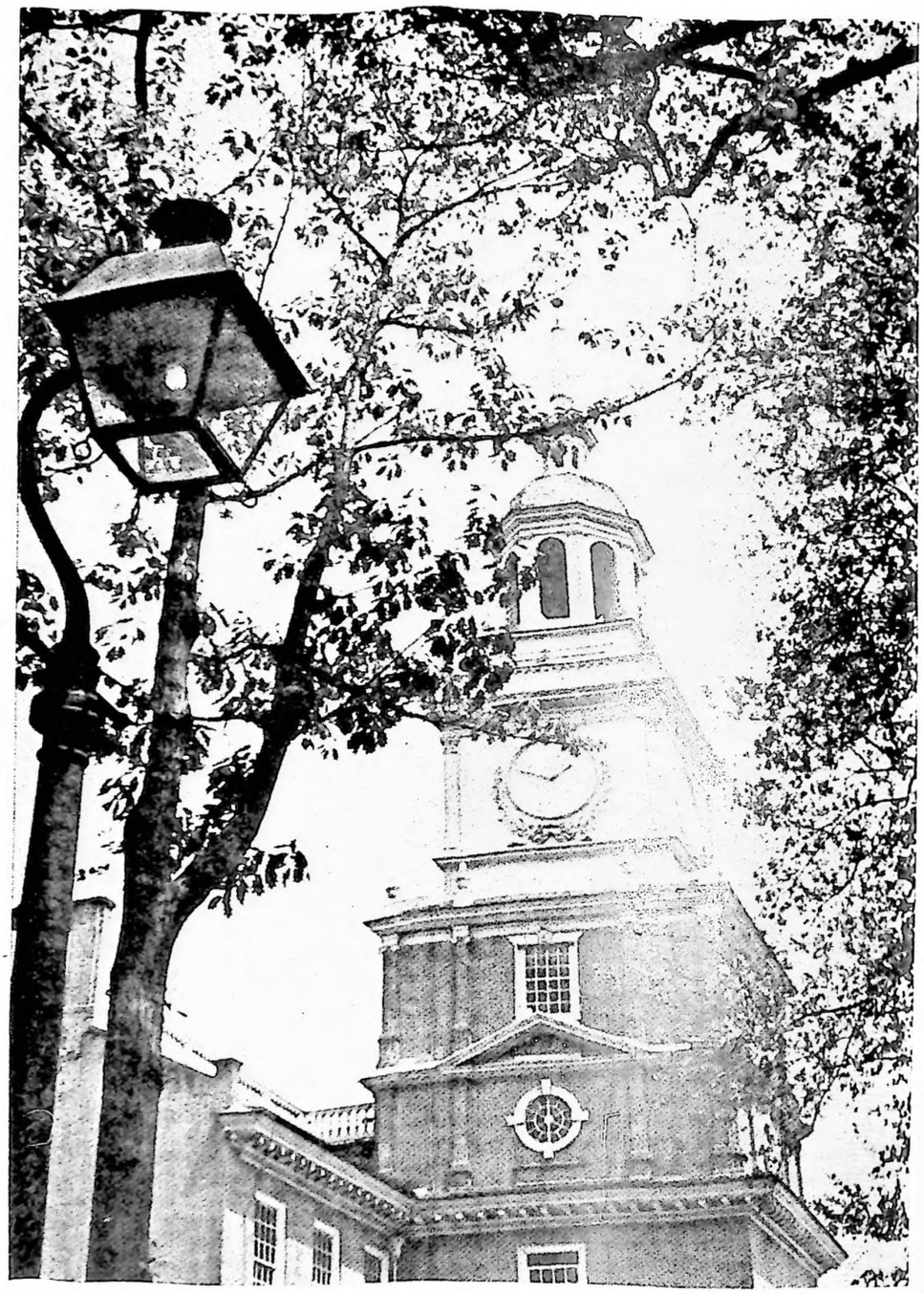
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Report of the President

HAROLD D. SAYLOR

ONCE again your president can report that your Society has experienced another successful year of operations. It is sound financially as it has been for years.

One of the most important events in the life of the Society during the past year was the formal dedication of the reconditioned Clarkson-Watson House at 5275-77 Germantown Avenue as the new Costume Museum. Various articles of clothing on models have been placed on exhibition in the various glass-enclosed compartments on the first floor. Furnishings of the period of the costumes are included in the exhibits. All who saw on the opening day the attractive and interesting arrangements were very favorably impressed. The Society is most grateful to Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith for her generosity in restoring the house and giving it to the Society. Mrs. J. Bradley Ritter and her committee merit our thanks for their leadership in setting up the new Costume Museum.



HAROLD D. SAYLOR

The annual tour of the Society was interesting although not well attended. Members on October 9, 1971 visited several old houses in Delaware County including the Caleb Pusey House, the Thomas Massey House and the two Morton Houses. Mr. Frank Rogers Donahue, Jr., our solicitor, is to be commended for organizing the Society's tours each autumn. It is regretted that more of our members do not avail themselves of the opportunity conveniently to visit historic structures in other areas as guests of the organizations administering them.

The GERMANTOWNE CRIER has been published regularly and each number has been well received by our members and subscribers. We are all indebted to Miss Helen M. Comly, the new editor, for her work in carrying on following the sudden death of her predecessor, Mrs. Schlechter who not only as the editor of the CRIER but also as a generous contributor of funds for improvement of the facilities of the Publications Committee in the Baynton House did us all much good. We mourn her passing. Mr. Ollinger has continued his successful campaign to increase the revenues from advertising thereby giving the Society funds needed for publication.

The visitation of houses in Germantown which has been an important feature of life in the community each spring was again both most interesting to those who participated and most helpful to the Society's treasury. Again, as in so many past years, the expenditure of time and energy by Mr. Frank J. Ollinger and Dr. Gordon W. Venable produced a most successful tour. The considerable assistance given by Mrs. Ollinger and the many men and women whose efforts combined to bring about the house visits is much appreciated by the Society which is most grateful to all concerned. It is not possible adequately to calculate the multiplicity of details necessary to a smooth execution of the project nor is it possible adequately to thank all who participate in its conduct.

From time to time interesting and very much worth while relics of various types were given to the Society during the year for exhibition in our various museums. We appreciate particularly the contributions of toys and textiles and of funds properly to exhibit them which have been made by Mrs. M. Bacon Bostwick, Chairman of the Relics Committee, and her daughter, Miss Audrey Bostwick. The Toy and Textile Museum in the Howell House is well worth a visit by our members as are of course the main museum in the Conyngham-Hacker House and the Von Trott Annex at the rear of the Baynton House.

With the voluntary assistance of tenants of the museum houses a new walkway has been established leading from the front of the main museum building to the porch on the north side of the adjoining Baynton House where our library is located. That building may now be entered from the side facing the main museum. Moreover, the tenants of the three houses which form the Society's center and the visitors to those houses now possess a more convenient passageway between the museums than has heretofore obtained.

As she has done for many years Mrs. Arthur E. Weil has continued in her efforts to secure new annual and life members for the Society. Mrs. Almon P. Kidder has again written for publication in the CRIER

a report on events of interest occurring in Germantown during the year. We are most appreciative of the work these ladies have done so loyally year after year.

Captain Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr., despite a spell of illness, has continued to devote a great part of his time and boundless energy to our museum buildings and has maintained liaison with the tenants thereof.

In addition to his work with Dr. Venable on the program for visits by the public to Germantown's ancient and also modern houses, Mr. Ollinger has had charge of the houses owned by the Society and occupied by rent-paying tenants. This involves the detailed work of maintaining the structures and a satisfactory relationship with their tenants. The expense of maintaining these houses and paying taxes and premiums for insurance thereon is exceeded by the total of rents received.

Miss Frances Hinton has regularly performed her duties as Secretary and Mr. Leonard Denis has done volunteer service of most acceptable nature as Assistant Secretary. Notices have been regularly prepared, addressed and posted to our members inviting them to our lectures and requesting the managers to attend meetings of the board.

During the past year the various funds of the Society have been carefully handled by our Treasurer, Mr. Wallace S. Martindale, Jr., whose meticulous attention to the Society's finances has been recognized by a vote of appreciation by unanimous action of the Board of Managers.

Our solicitor, Frank Rogers Donahue, Jr., Esquire, has graciously attended to the legal work incident to the Society's activities and Francis Shunk Brown, III, Esquire, has given close attention to his duties as Chairman of the Library Committee. Miss Mabel E. Irle has served well as librarian and been most helpful to those who use it.

Mrs. Charles D. Root, Jr., has resigned as Chairman of the Hospitality Committee and has been succeeded by Mrs. Don Stott. We thank Mrs. Root for her services to the Society which we much appreciate.

Mrs. Richard Wilson, Chairman of the Women's Committee, Mrs. Frank L. Monteith, former chairman of the Morris House Hostesses and Dr. Gordon W. Venable, Chairman of the Morris House Committee, have continued successfully to perform the duties that have devolved upon the Society as custodian of that one-time residence of President Washington. Mrs. Edward T. Horn has accepted the chairmanship following Mrs. Monteith. Mrs. Knowlton Montgomery's tireless efforts in the garden of this historic house have produced there a proper and attractive setting for the mansion.

As during the previous year the membership meetings have been held in the parish houses of the Trinity Lutheran Church and of Christ Church and St. Michaels under the supervision of Mr. Henry J.

(*Continued on page 26*)

A Map of
Historic Germantown

Designed by J. Riegel, Jr.

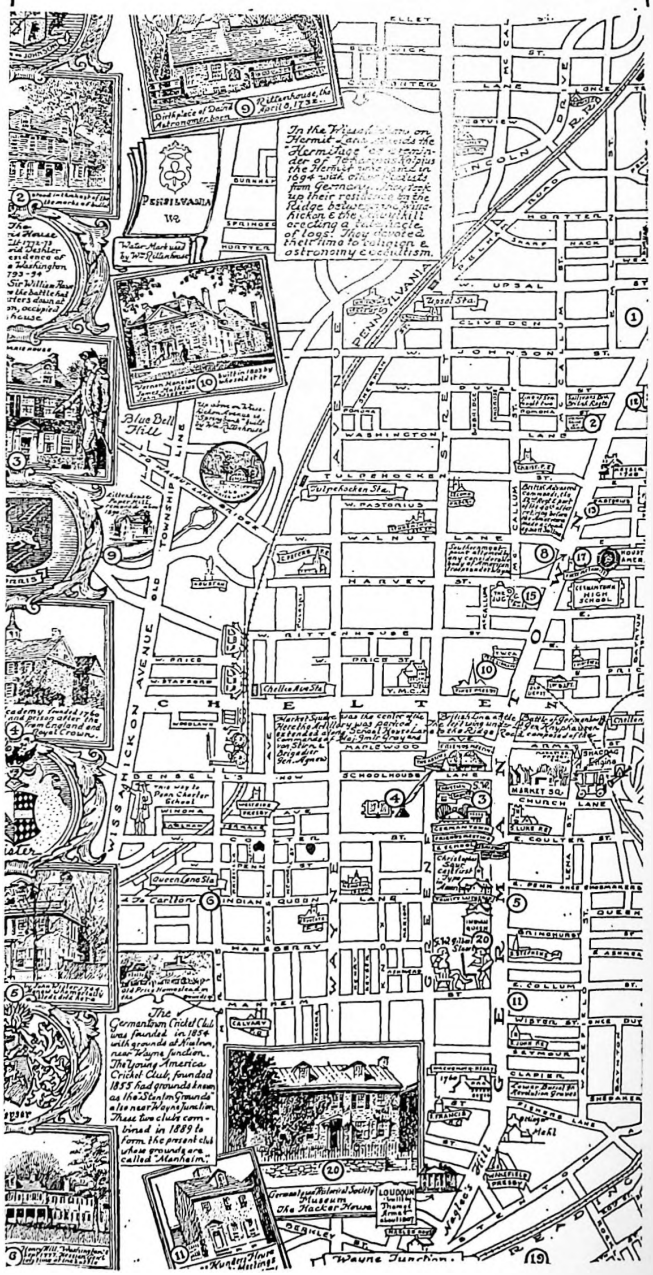
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Heads of Families at the First Census

Introduction

THE First Census of the United States (1790) comprised an enumeration of the inhabitants of the present states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia.

A complete set of the schedule for each state, with a summary for the counties, and in many cases for towns, was filed in the State Department, but unfortunately they are not now complete, the returns for the states of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia having been destroyed when the British burned the Capital at Washington during the war of 1812. For several of the states for which schedules are lacking it is probable that the Director of the Census could obtain lists which would present the names of most of the heads of families at the date of the First Census. In Virginia, state enumerations were made in 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785, but the lists on file in the State Library include the names of only 39 of the 78 counties into which the state was divided.

The schedules of 1790 form a unique inheritance for the Nation, since they represent for each of the states concerned a complete list of the heads of families in the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The framers were the statesmen and leaders of thought, but those whose names appear upon the schedules of the First Census were in general the plain citizens who by their conduct in war and peace made the Constitution possible and by their intelligence and self-restraint put it into successful operation.

The total population of the United States in 1790, exclusive of slaves, as derived from the schedules was 3,231,533. The only names appearing upon the schedules, however, were those of heads of families, and as at that period the families averaged 6 persons, the total number was approximately 540,000, or slightly more than half a million. The number of names which is now lacking because of the destruction of the schedules is approximately 140,000 thus leaving schedules containing about 400,000 names.

The information contained in the published report of the First Census of the United States, a small volume of 56 pages, was not uniform for the several states and territories. For New England and one or two of the other states the population was presented by counties and towns; that of New Jersey appeared partly by counties and towns and partly by counties only; in other cases the returns were given by counties only. Thus the complete transcript of the names of heads of families, with accompanying information, presents for the first time detailed information as to the number of inhabitants—males, females, etc.—for each minor civil division in all those states for which such information was not originally published.

In response to repeated requests from patriotic societies and persons interested in genealogy, or desirous of studying the early history of the United States, Congress added to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1907 the following paragraph:

> The director of the Census is hereby authorized to publish, in a permanent form, by counties and minor civil divisions, the names of the heads of families returned at the first census of the United States in seventeen hundred and ninety; and the Director of the Census is authorized, in his discretion, to sell said publications, the proceeds thereof to be covered into the Treasury of the United States to be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts on account of "Proceeds of sales of Government property:"
>
> Provided, That no expense shall be incurred hereunder additional to appropriations for the Census Office for printing therefor made for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and seven; and the Director of the Census is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next session the cost incurred hereunder and the price fixed for said publications and the total received therefor.

The amount of money appropriated by Congress for the Census printing for the fiscal year mentioned was unfortunately not sufficient to meet the current requirement of the Office to publish the transcription of the First Census, and no provision was made in the sundry civil appropriation bill for 1908 for the continuance of authority to publish these important records. Resources, however, were available for printing a small section of the work, and the schedules of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maryland accordingly were published.

The urgent deficiency bill, approved February 15, 1908, contained the following provision:

> That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized and directed to expend so much of the appropriation for printing for the Department of Commerce and Labor allotted by law to the Census Office for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, as may be necessary to continue and com-

---

* North Carolina and Virginia to be issued.

plete the publication of the names of the heads of families returned at the First Census of the United States, as authorized by the sundry civil appropriation act approved June thirtieth nineteen hundred and six.

In accordance with the authority given in the paragraph quoted above, the names returned at the First Census in the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and South Carolina have been published, thus completing the roster of the heads of families in 1790 so far as they can be shown from the records of the Census Office. As the Federal census schedules of the state of Virginia for 1790 are missing, the lists of the state enumerations made in 1782, 1783, 1784, and 1785 have been substituted and, while not complete, they will, undoubtedly, prove of great value.

The First Census

The First Census Act was passed at the second session of the First Congress, and was signed by President Washington on March 1, 1790. The task of making the first enumeration of inhabitants was placed upon the President. Under this law the marshals of the several judicial districts were required to ascertain the number of inhabitants within their respective districts, omitting Indians not taxed, and distinguishing free persons (including those bound to service for a term of years) from all others; the sex and color of free persons; and the free males 16 years of age and over.

The object of the inquiry last mentioned was, undoubtedly, to obtain definite knowledge as to the military and industrial strength of the country. This fact possesses special interest, because the Constitution directs merely an enumeration of inhabitants. Thus the demand for increasingly extensive information, which has been so marked a characteristic of census legislation, began with the First Congress that dealt with the subject.

The method followed by the President in putting into operation the First Census law, although the object of extended investigation, is not definitely known. It is supposed that the President or the Secretary of State dispatched copies of the law, and perhaps of instructions also, to the marshals. There is, however, some ground for disputing this conclusion. At least one of the reports in the census volume of 1790 was furnished by a governor. This, together with the fact that there is no record of correspondence with the marshals on the subject of the census, but that there is a record of such correspondence with the governors, makes very strong the inference that the marshals received their instructions through the governors of the states. This inference is strengthened by the fact that in 1790 the state of Massachusetts furnished the printed blanks, and also by the fact that the law relating to the Second Census specifically charged the Secretary of State to superintend the enumeration and tc communicate directly with the marshals.

By the terms of the First Census law nine months were allowed in which to complete the enumeration. The census taking was supervised by the marshals of the several judicial districts, who employed assistant marshals to act as enumerators. There were 17 marshals. The records showing the number of assistant marshals employed in 1790, 1800, and 1810 were destroyed by fire, but the number employed in 1790 has been estimated at 650.

The schedules which these officials prepared consist of lists of names of heads of families; each name appears in a stub, or first column, which is followed by five columns, giving details of the family. These columns are headed as follows:

Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.
Free white males under 16 years.
Free white females, including heads of families.
All other free persons.
Slaves.

The assistant marshals made two copies of the returns; in accordance with the law one copy was posted in the immediate neighborhood for the information of the public, and the other was transmitted to the marshal in charge, to be forwarded to the President. The schedules were turned over by the President to the Secretary of State. Little or no tabulation was required, and the report of the First Census, as also the reports of the Second, Third, and Fourth, was produced without the employment of any clerical force, the summaries being transmitted directly to the printer. The total population as returned in 1790 was 3,929,214 and the entire cost of the census was $44,377.

A summary of the results of the First Census not including the returns for South Carolina, was transmitted to Congress by President Washington on October 27, 1791. The legal period for enumeration, nine months, had been extended, the longest time consumed being eighteen months in South Carolina. The report of October 27 was printed in full, and published in what is now a very rare little volume; afterwards the report for South Carolina was "tipped in." To contain the results of the Twelfth Census, ten large quarto volumes, comprising in all 10,400 pages, were required. No illustration of the expansin of census inquiry can be more striking.

The original schedules of the First Census are now contained in 26 bound volumes, preserved in the Census Office. For the most part the headings of the schedules were written in by hand. Indeed, up to and including 1820, the assistant marshals generally used

for the schedules such paper as they happened to have, ruling it, writing in the headings, and binding the sheets together themselves. In some cases merchants' account paper was used, and now and then the schedules were bound in wall paper.

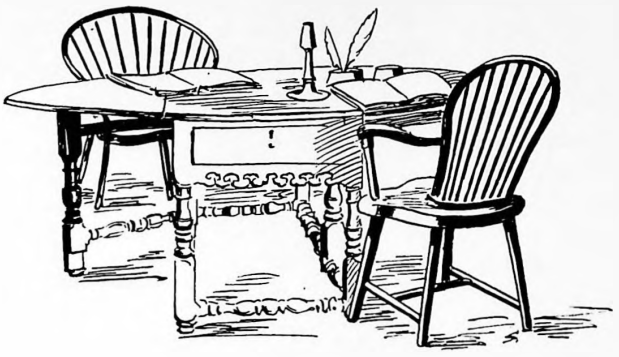
As a consequence of requiring marshals to supply their own blanks, the volumes containing the schedules vary in size from about 7 inches long, 3 inches wide, and ½ inch thick to 21 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 6 inches thick. Some of the sheets in these volumes are only 4 inches long, but a few are 3 feet in length, necessitating several folds. In some cases leaves burned at the edges have been covered with transparent silk to preserve them.

The United States in 1790

In March, 1790, the Union consisted of twelve states—Rhode Island, the last of the original thirteen to enter the Union, being admitted May 29 of the same year. Vermont, the first addition, was admitted in the following year, before the results of the First Census were announced. Maine was a part of Massachusetts, Kentucky was a part of Virginia, and the present states of Alabama and Mississippi were parts of Georgia. The present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with part of Minnesota, were known as the Northwest Territory, and the present state of Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina, was soon to be organized as the Southwest Territory.

The United States was bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, beyond which stretched that vast and unexplored wilderness belonging to the Spanish King, which was afterwards ceded to the United States by France, as the Louisiana Purchase and now comprises the great and populous states of South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, and portions of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. The Louisiana Purchase was not consummated for more than a decade after the First Census was taken. On the south was another Spanish colony known as the Floridas. The greater part of Texas, then a part of the colony of Mexico, belonged to Spain; and California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and a portion of New Mexico also the property of Spain, although penetrated here and there by venturesome explorers and missionaries, were for the most part, an undiscovered wilderness.

The gross area of the United States was 827,844 square miles, but the settled area was only 239,935 square miles, or about 29 per cent of the total. Though the area covered by the enumeration in 1790 seems very small when compared with the present area of the United States, the difficulties which confronted



the census taker were vastly greater than in 1900. In many localities there were no roads, and where these did exist they were poor and frequently impassable; bridges were almost unknown. Transportation was entirely by horseback, stage, or private coach. A journey as long as that from New York to Washington was a serious undertaking, requiring eight days under the most favorable conditions. Western New York was a wilderness, Elmira and Binghamton being but detached hamlets. The territory west of the Allegheny mountains, with the exception of a portion of Kentucky, was unsettled and scarcely penetrated. Detroit and Vincennes were too small and isolated to merit consideration. Philadelphia was the capital of the United States. Washington was a mere Government project, not even named, but known as the Federal City. Indeed, by the spring of 1793, only one wall of the White House had been constructed, and the site for the Capitol had been merely surveyed. New York city in 1790 possessed a population of only 33,131, although it was the largest city in the United States; Philadelphia was second, with 28,522; and Boston third, with 18,320. Mails were transported in very irregular fashion, and correspondence was expensive and uncertain.

There were, moreover, other difficulties which were of serious moment in 1790, but which long ago ceased to be problems in census taking. The inhabitants, having no experience with census taking, imagined that some scheme for increasing taxation was involved and were inclined to be cautious lest they should reveal too much of their own affairs. There was also opposition to enumeration on religious grounds, a count of inhabitants being regarded by many as a cause for divine displeasure. The boundaries of towns and other minor divisions, and even those of counties, were in many cases unknown or not defined at all. The hitherto semi-independent states had been under the control of the Federal Government for so short a time that the different sections had not yet been welded into an harmonious nationality in which the Federal authority should be unquestioned and instruction promptly and fully obeyed.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AS RETURNED AT THE FIRST CENSUS, BY STATES: 1790

DISTRICT	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves	Total
Vermont	22,435	22,328	40,565	255	[1] 16	[2] 285,539
New Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885
Maine	24,384	24,748	46,870	738	None	96,540
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,464	None	378,787
Rhode Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut	60,523	54,403	176,448	2,808	2,774	237,946
New York	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,727	434,373
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	[3] 59,094
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina	35,576	37,722	66,880	1,801	17,094	249,078
Georgia	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Total number of inhabitants of the United States exclusive of S. Western and N. W. territory	807,093	791,850	1,541,293	59,166	694,280	3,893,635

	Free white males of 21 years and upward	Free males under 21 years of age	Free white females	All other persons	Slaves	Total
S. W. territory	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	3,417	35,691
N. W. "						

[1] The census of 1790, published in 1791, report 16 slaves in Vermont. Subsequently, and up to 1860, the number is given as 17. An examination of the original manuscript returns shows that there never were any slaves in Vermont. The original error occurred in preparing the results for publication, when 16 persons, returned as "Free colored." were classified as "Slave."

[2] Corrected figures are 85,425, or less than figures published in 1790 due to an error of addition in the returns for each of the towns of Fairfield, Milton, Shelburne and Williston, in the county of Chittenden; Brookfield, Newbury, Randolph and Strafford, in the county of Orange; Castleton, Clarendon, Hubbardton, Poultney, Rutland, Shrewsbury and Wallingford, in the county of Rutland; Dummerston, Guilford, Halifax and Westminster, in the county of Windham and Woodstock in the county of Windsor.

[3] Corrected figures are 59,095, or 2 more than published in 1790, due to an error in addition.

The above article appeared in the February, 1909 issue of the Pennsylvania-German. H. W. Kreibel, Publisher.

A CLIPPING FROM AN OLD NEWSPAPER

Inquirer, November 23, 1861.—Freaks of a Detached Car-Collision with a Locomotive.—A singular accident occurred on Thursday upon the Germantown Railroad. As a train of freight cars had nearly reached Germantown, the last one became detached, and strange to say, retraced its steps to the city. As the road is down grade all the way, the car soon attained great speed, and by the time Camac's woods were reached, the car was making fifty miles per hour. As the curve at that point was rounded, a passenger train was encountered. This train was drawn by the engine "Tioga." The stray car was discovered, and the engineer immediately reversed his engine, but was unable to prevent a collision. The car struck the locomotive with great force. The latter was considerably injured. The machinery was very much deranged, and it is thought that several hundred dollars will be required to repair damages. The engineer and fireman escaped by leaping from the engine. Fortunately none of the passengers sustained any injuries.

Christmas in Old Germantown

Living Representatives of Pioneer Families Tell of Merry-Making and Church-Going and Feasts Where as Many as One Hundred Sat Down to Dinner In One Home.

By HARRY R. WHITCRAFT

With the Christmas just passed still fresh in the minds of our readers, the "Crier" hopes the following from a 1933 "Beehive" will help to invite many happy memories both of Christmas 1971 and some that have gone before.

NINETEEN hundred thirty-three marks the two hundred and fiftieth time the birthday of the Babe of Bethlehem has brought to Germantown some consideration of His mission to men. We cannot say a celebration, for the original settlers, being mostly members of the Society of Friends, frowned upon setting one day above another. They had no celebrations.

When the first Christmas came to Germantown the village was only two months old. The settlers had been too busy throwing together their temporary shelters to do much planning for a celebration had they desired one.

So in all probability that first Christmas Day was very much like any other day—a mad scramble to finish their homes before colder weather came. We do not even know whether Dirck Janssen took his gun and stepped over to the Wissahickon to get him a wild turkey for dinner. Certain it is there was no mince pie, no lemon meringue, or ginger cakes, or cole slaw, or roast meats, or oyster pie, which figured largely in Germantown Christmas feasts of a later day.

In the early years of the colony any observance of Christmas must have been upon a very modest scale. With the coming of the German Lutherans in greater numbers Christmas became an important day in the calendar. No Lutheran would miss the Candle Light Service on Christmas morning. The German love of family life made Christmas their special day for family gatherings. It thus became the great Religious and Family Day of all the year.

As the colony grew, this conception of Christmas became general. It was a day of church going, gift giving and bringing together all members of the family from far and wide. The custom, once established, extended far beyond the Revolution. In fact, in some families, it still exists. Would that it might be revived to include every family in the land.

In an effort to present a pen picture of Christmas Day in Old Germantown from colors supplied by living residents, I have talked to representatives of some of the old families and urged them to prod their memories for stories of Christmas told them by their grandfathers and grandmothers. The result has been most gratifying.

From Dr. Sarah Logan Wister Starr, of Belfield, I gleaned a glimpse of many Christmas Days there through eyes long closed, plus her own keen observations of Christmas as she personally saw it celebrated year after year until the death of her grandmother, Mrs. William Wister, who was Sarah Logan Fisher, of Wakefield.

William Wister and Sarah Fisher were married September 26, 1826, and went to live at Belfield, the gift of the bride's father. Six sons were born to them there, a good beginning for the Christmas family gathering.

The sons grew up and married and had children. The stocking-hanging Christmas grew into the coming-home Christmas. First with only a wife. Then wife and baby. Then more babies. It wasn't long before Grandmother Wister had the start of a real family. But they never became too many for her. And every Christmas they all came home—sons, wives, children, cousins, nieces, nephews and any friends who might be visiting any of the families.

Many of them drove. To accommodate the demand on the stables Mrs. Wister had extra box stalls built outside for the additional horses. Even the beasts were made comfortable.

Christmas morning everybody went to church, each to his own kind of worship. Grandmother Wister was a Quaker. Others of the family were Episcopalians. At 2.30 they sat down to dinner. Children under 10 were served in a separate room. There were generally sixteen or eighteen of them.

All the others sat at two long tables reaching the whole length of the spacious dining room. Mrs. Starr said she had seen fifty-seven persons seated there at Christmas dinners. She estimated that her grandmother provided on these occasions dinner for at least a hundred persons, including servants, visiting coachmen and grooms.

Everything was prepared in the house and all dishes, table linen, and cooking utensils were part of the regular household equipment. Margaret, the cook who lived with Mrs. Wister for forty years, cooked the dinner and all the pastry. It was a regular part of

the day's rites for everybody to file out to the kitchen and congratulate Margaret on her supreme effort. Each year, of course, was the best.

And what a dinner! First a thick soup. At least ten large turkeys cooked, sometimes more. Some were boiled and some were roasted. Margaret's oyster pies with crust were greatly in demand. Her cole slaw Mrs. Starr remembers with longing. Ginger cakes and roast meats and nearly every vegetable that grows were on the menu. Also lemon meringue, mince pie and ice cream, with three or four kinds of wine and always champagne.

I am wondering what kind of men they were in those days to dispose of a dinner like that. Surely they did not partake of ALL these things. They must have been provided for variety's sake—a wide range of choice.

In the evening the whole company joined in charades, a parlor game of great popularity years ago. Ask your young people if they ever heard of it. Not many, I venture.

The house was decorated with ivy wreaths—never holly. Stockings were hung for the children and gifts provided for everyone. Those six Wister boys early solved the Christmas gift problem. Each one gave the same thing every year, one candy, another cologne, still another silver coffee spoons and so on.

At 10 o'clock Christmas night the party was over and every one went home happier, a little bit closer to kith and kin, blessing Grandmother Wister and thanking God he belonged to such a family.

How few mothers and grandmothers we have now like this grand old lady out of the past. Caspar Wistar Haines, of Wyck, himself past 80, told me just the other day he remembered going with his mother as a little boy to call upon Mrs. Wister at Belfield. "One of the finest women who ever graced Germantown" was his estimate.

She passed away in 1889 and with her went a fine example of American motherhood which could be followed with profit to themselves and their country by the society debs of today. For forty-four years she has been greatly missed in Germantown. In the joy of a festival occasion she didn't forget her religion and her family. With her Christmas was a Religious Day and a Family Day and was revered as such down to the youngest grandchild.

Speaking of Wyck, that ancient estate was the scene of many Christmas family gatherings in years long gone by. Scores of heavy Christmas dinners were served in that quaint old mansion with the entire family, cousins and all, gathered round the board. Then the connections became so numerous the dinners were abandoned and the gatherings took the form of afternoon receptions, with buffet lunch.

The whole line of relatives came, many of them from quite a distance, for it was considered a solemn duty to show yourself at Christmas time, to see and be seen of the family, the cousins, the friends. Mr. Haines, the present resident at Wyck, once came all the way from Mexico to attend one of his grandfather's Christmas receptions.

The visitors stood around, walking from group to group and exchanging news and gossip of the year. It was an annual reunion which everyone thoroughly enjoyed, not so intimate, perhaps, as a family dinner, but the next best thing from the standpoint of regular personal contact.

The Emlen family, although Quakers, has long observed Christmas as a family group. The first Emlen in this country came over with William Penn about 1682 and settled in Philadelphia. Samuel Emlen, grandfather of the present Samuel Emlen, of the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, moved to Germantown seventy-five years ago to the house he occupied on Coulter street, west of Greene.

There every Christmas the whole family spent the day, and although Grandfather Emlen has been gone for 13 years the custom is still observed at the old home, Mrs. Walter T. Moore, his oldest daughter, acting as hostess to her father's grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The average attendance is sixty-five, embracing all the direct descendants and those who have married into the family. All live in Philadelphia or near by.

Mr. Samuel Emlen has a vivid recollection of his grandfather presiding over these annual functions. Two long tables and two smaller ones were placed in the dining room and the adjacent living room. The young people were seated at smaller tables. Grandfather said grace and guided the conversation throughout the meal, which lasted from 1 o'clock to 4.

The dinner was of the old fashioned Christmas variety. Mr. Emlen remembers as a small boy the five, sometimes six, turkeys lined up on the kitchen table, with ten or a dozen brown "drum sticks" pointing ceilingward and inviting contact with the sturdy teeth of as many hungry youngsters. But the grand spectacle of the feast was the triumphal entry of the plum pudding, immersed in blazing brandy and sending its pleasant aroma throughout the room.

Here oysters figured in a prominent place on the bill-of-fare, with a great variety of vegetables and piping hot mince pie to keep the plum pudding company. It would be a safe assumption that the pie carried an adequate "stick."

It was a great time for comparing babies, Mr. Emlen says, and a young man or young woman who became engaged during the year always brought his or her candidate for admission to the family circle to be duly scrutinized and have judgment passed upon him.

After the dinner the older people talked and reminisced, while the younger ones played games until going-home time. This family is still carrying on the

old custom, and Mr. Emlen says he hopes it always will.

William H. Emhardt, President of the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was brought up in a German Lutheran home where the love of family and love of religion is deep-seated. He described the Candle Light Service held early Christmas morning. All Lutherans attend that service as the beginning of their Christmas Day.

It was the custom in his home for all the family to go to church together and then spend the day together under the paternal roof. The custom is still kept up, but the meetings now are held alternately in the homes of the children. Some of them live at quite a distance, but Christmas always finds them at home.

May we remember, as did the Fathers, the birth of Christmas, what it commemorates, and what it should mean to the world. May we look upon it as did Grandmother Wister, Grandfather Emlen and the thousands of other men and women whom they typify, as a Religious Day and a Family Day, for in Religion and the Home lie the safety of civilization, our beloved country, and the whole wide world.

"The Deep Snow of 1831"

By courtesy of Miss Caroline A. Slotter, of Germantown.

FROM ledger of Isaac B. Tyson, then a miller on the Mingo and a member of the River Brethren. He began in 1864 to record, for the benefit of his children, what he knew of the family and outstanding events in his experience. The following is from this old mill ledger.

Isaac B. Tyson is the great, great grandson of Cornelius Tiesen, the first to be buried in the Upper Burial Grounds on Germantown Avenue above Washington Lane. Cornelius' son Mathias came over with his father. Mathias' son William S. lived and died in "Skippack and Perkiomen Township," about 25 miles northwest of Germantown. William was the father of Isaac N. and the grandfather of Isaac B.

(Original spelling, etc. not changed unless meaning not clear.)

On Monday January the 17th A. D. 1831. It began to snow Very fast; and a high Wind Driftet it all the Time.

Such a Snow that was then none since like it—Nor had There been one like it for many years before—

I was then in my 28th year; Married about one year. We moved in the Old Log Cabin in April 1830—the snow fell in January 1831.

Could our young Americans today have only a Glimpse—how people then had to Shift They indeed Would not be so Very proud, & overbearing. The house was poor—and the Barn was much Worse—the snow it was higher than the Post fences. We drove over the fences.

Well the snow was now here; and we had to make the best of it; it was intirely over the fences. Most of the Roads Were of no use (every one made his own way). There Was no such a Thing as using a



A country road today—how different!

Waggon then; on Monday the 24th of January 1831 I took the ax & a chain & swinkle Tree, and put The plough Gears on old Bob; and made a way through the Fields to the Woods; Cut Down 2 Little Hickory

Saplings hooked them to poor old Bob, and set myself on him and Dragged them home; I then Went in the old Log shop and Worked at it hard; until Tuesday Evening the 25th, I had a Jumper Ready (Runners & Shaft all in one piece) Cut them behind the horse & bend up to the horses haims. Borred through the end a little hole—chain hooked in the haims. Coller, haims, Blind halter & lines was all What was then wantet,—To—Go—and—hunt—the—Road—to this or—that—place—Where Roads had to be Crossed one had to go over the fences—snow under you 4 & 5 feet Deep and even much Deeper in some places; (packed Solid enough to go Safely over untill the snow began to Thaw) there were no Waggons used for about 5 or 6 Weeks (on the Turnpike it was oppened as soon as they Could for Waggons) Wednesday the 26th we went Visiting With the Jumper; and came home safe again in the evening.

Next day I made the Jumper Stronger Yet . . . and the Next week I Went to Philadelphia With it. Here I am not able to pen down What a Time I had first to Get a Bell. I tried all the stores along the way (and at home) and Tried to Borrow one; at Last I Got one in Roxborough of Dillman Stauffer Tavern-keeper). There was a fine and is yet to Drive in the City Without a Bell; oh Where are we now in the Bell Line; oh ye young ye gay ye prout

You must die and wear the shroud
Time will Rob you of your Bloom
Death will Drag you to the Toomb

Then you'll crye and Want to be happy in eternity, But the Trouble on the Turnpike no one can Believ. Deep snow, Cuts many feet high from the out-Shoveling; of heavy Teams (4 to 6 horse Teams). If you Got in such a Cut & your little Sled or Jumper was on the side of such a Big Waggon—only those that lived in those ages Knew anything about how people had to live then. There was then no other Way to Get money for Butter and Eggs & such like; but to Go or send With some one To Philadelphia. No such a Thing as Hucksters. Neighter (neither) words nor pen can Discrib how it then looked along the Turnpike From Barrenhill & Roxborough To & in Philadelphia—it was full of Waggons—all along the way many stood. But the most in the Tavern yards. They Went home as they Could—25–50 and more in one Club (group) on horsback on some parts of the pike. Then in the Fields, Right & left, at Last tired and worried one Waggon here another fled for Safety and Look not behind you; Remember Lots wife. I found a Ready Market with my Jumper Load. It was nothing to sell at then Good prices. I got home safe, thank God; up to here the Lord has helpet—Blessed be the name of the Lord; Amen.



THE ORIGINAL SEAL OF GERMANTOWN

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In 1691 the "Germantown Community" was incorporated, as is indicated by a letter of Francis Daniel Pastorius.

August 12, 1689, William Penn granted the Charter, which received Royal approval May 3, 1691.

On October 10, 1691, Pastorius wrote his father,—"The above mentioned Council (of Germantown) now has a seal of its own, upon which is a trifolium having a Grape Vine on one leaf, a Flax Blossom on another, and a Weaver's Spool on the third—This is to show that the people of the place live from Grapes, Flax and Trade."—("Germantown," published by Mr. E. W. Hocker in 1933, now out of print.)

For many years every effort was made to find a copy of this seal, but with the exception of the above letter from Pastorius, the search was unsuccessful. Then the Society received some papers, (a gift from a friend,) referring to old Germantown which had belonged to the Pastorius family.

Among these papers several Deeds were discovered upon two of which, the original seal, designed by Pastorius, had been stamped.

"SIGILLUM GERMANOPOLITANUM 1691,"
meaning
"The GERMAN CITY'S LITTLE SEAL, 1691."

TUCKER CHINA

(Philadelphia Porcelain) 1825-1838

By JEAN C. WOODRUFF

"MY SON has just burned a kiln of porcelain which he is now engaged in taking out.", so wrote Benjamin Tucker to a friend in the early days of the experiments by his son William Ellis, "If he succeeds in glazing as well as he does in burning it will be encouraging circumstances."

As early as 1769 porcelain was made in the United States. There were manufactories in New York, New Jersey and in Philadelphia. The first porcelain to be sold in any great amount and with some profit must be attributed to William Ellis Tucker of Philadelphia.

In 1816 Benjamin Tucker, Quaker Abolitionist school teacher opened a shop on High (Market Street) The china sold in this store was imported from England and the continent. Some evidently was in blank because decoration was done by William Ellis Tucker and this china could perhaps command a higher price. For this work it would have been necessary to build a kiln.

William Ellis was born in 1800 and the second of a family of twelve children. Starting to work in the shop at an early age and being interested in chemistry it was but a short step to porcelain formula. Since he had no previous knowledge, it was necessary for him to use a hit and miss method. Traveling over the nearby country-side he searched for the clay and kaolin from which he made his experiments. The elder Tucker worried a great deal about the time and expense of this work.

During some of the time before the work was successful, there was a silent partner, Mr. Charles Bird. There is little known concerning this partnership except that he had a then minor son, whom he hoped would become interested in the business. Since finally there seemed to be no hope of this the arrangement was terminated and the money had to be paid back to Mr. Bird, an added financial burden for the Tuckers.

Unaided and in a few years (by 1825), William Ellis Tucker finally succeeded in producing a porcelain that in all respects was as fine as that which 20 years of experimenting in England had produced. Some of this first Tucker china was an opaque Queensware with embossed figures, possibly copied from Wedgewood, but which he did not feel was fine enough. The body was neither that of bone china nor of French china but contained characteristics of both. It can be called hard china because of its vitreous quality.

Sometime during their earlier years, William Ellis Tucker had established his own factory at 324 High Street (Market) somewhere near to his father's store. It is believed that at this time the elder Tucker went back to school teaching. In 1825 the Old Water Works, at what was then Schuylkill Front Street (23rd and Chestnut) was used as a kiln. There is little known of this factory but in 1829 a water color was exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts with the title "View from the Porcelain Factory at the permanent Schuylkill Bridge." It is also used as decoration on several of the later large urns and pitchers.

There were many setbacks, financial and otherwise. Cups were broken and handles stuck to the stands on which they rested. It was believed by some that this was done by workers sent from other countries to discourage Tucker, but the business was so small compared to the amount of importations to this country by England, France, Germany and China, that it is thought now that perhaps it was disgruntled workmen . . . who caused the breakage. . . .

The earliest kaolin used in the making of the china was obtained from the land of Israel Hoopes in New Garden Township, Chester County, Penna. A copy of the agreement for digging of this can be found in the West Chester Historical Society Library. This agreement was for 15 years.

Felspar was dug from the soil of the farm belonging to Alexander Dixon at Christina Hundred, Delaware.



This clay was hauled in barrels to Wilmington and loaded on vessels for shipment up the Delaware to Philadelphia. Blue Clay or fire clay came from around Perth Amboy, N. J. Later when the firm became Tucker and Hemphill the felspar was quarried at the Jacob Way farm in Delaware. The latest kaolin (1837) was obtained from the land of John Pennington at West Grove. So this was a truly local product and worthy of the name by which it is so often called "Philadelphia Porcelain."

Since potters and glass blowers were considered artisans and not artists, it was difficult for them to get enough money to establish a really profitable business. In this still struggling country everyone was trying to get his own foothold. Importations were also cheaper than anything that could be manufactured here and most people were satisfied with these.

In 1828, because of financial reasons, William Ellis Tucker was forced to take another partner. He was Thomas Hulme, a wealthy Englishman. Although he loaned the money, it is believed that his nephew, John Hulme, was the one really interested in the business. The firm now became Tucker and Hulme. It was about this time that a younger brother Thomas began working in the factory. He was born in 1812. The second partnership failed to work out and after one year Mr. Hulme retired from the business and it was again run by the Tuckers.

It was sometime during this period that Tucker appealed to Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States for Congressional aid. He offered the porcelain formula in return for aid in the amount of $20,000. Although the president did accept a gift of the china and seemed to think highly of it, he wrote stating that it would be necessary to turn them down. When in 1832 Judge Joseph Hemphill was taken in partnership, the company appealed to Congress for a protective tariff for their porcelain. Henry Clay a friend of Judge Hemphill promised to help but apparently there was no progress made in establishing the tariff.

In 1832 Judge Hemphill was taken into partnership and the property at the southwest corner of what is now 17th & Chestnut Street was purchased and a factory erected. Judge Hemphill was quite enthusiastic concerning the outlook for the china business in the United States. He had been in Europe and had seen what was being done there. In the beginning of the partnership Judge Hemphill was quite wealthy and was living at Somerton (known to us now as Strawberry Mansion). It is said at that time his investment was around $7,000.

Death came to William Ellis Tucker in this same year. (1832) Thomas Tucker, at the age of 22, following the death of William was put in charge of the factory, but Judge Hemphill evidently exerted a great influence on the china output. He was much impressed with Sevres and talked about getting workmen from France and Germany. There has been



some doubt that this was ever done. The closing of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia just about this time caused great financial loss to many wealthy Philadelphians, among them Judge Hemphill. So that many of the ideas came to a standstill.

There are three periods of Tucker porcelain . . . 1. the Tucker period 1825 to 1828. Although William Tucker finally achieved a good body and glaze to his earlier porcelain the workmanship and decoration of this first period was inferior (today it is looked upon as a "primitive"). Not withstanding William Ellis took the prize at the Franklin Institute in 1827 "for the best specimen of porcelain to be made in Pennsylvania" and the following year again received a silver medal for 100 pieces of gilt painted and plain porcelain. The china of this period is recognized by its crude and inartistic decoration. Simple landscapes and butterflies were painted in sepia or brown monochrome over the glaze. The landscapes were similar . . . a lake, a box type house and mountains in the distance. There are no two exactly alike in detail. These were done in free hand with a few strokes of the brush. Gold was used sparingly at this time and much of the earlier pieces were sold undecorated. Shapes were crude but original in design. 2. the Tucker and Hulme period—1828 (one year only). At this time there was a marked improvement in the decoration and sprays or groups of flowers replaced the old sepia landscapes and some gold and white decorations were used. Thomas Tucker was the artist. Pieces made during this period were marked "Tucker and Hulme, China Manufactures, Phila. 1828." The name was crudely printed by hand in red underneath the glaze. A sugar bowl with gold and black painted emblems of the Phoenix Hose Co. and typical "spider" design is marked "Tucker and Hulme, Manufacturers, Phila. 1828." This was part of a presentation set which was made for the Phoenix Hose Co. of Phila. the order being "tea set of American porcelain to the value of $50 to be manufactured by

(*Continued on page 24*)

"PROFILES"

By DORIS F. RITZINGER

IMAGES of some of the people of olden times have been preserved for us in various forms. The form might depend on the known skills at the time, or the particular art that was then fashionable, as well as the cost of procuring such an image.

The best preserved are the portraits in oil—all portraits, subjects of which are either known or unknown, have been invaluable to us, as they tell us of the dress, customs, and possessions of the period in which the subject lived.

Miniatures of loved ones, painted on ivory or porcelain, were a prized possession, and—as they were small, and easily cared for, often remained in the family for a number of years. Sometimes they were made into jewelry, and worn at important functions. It also became fashionable to wear brooches, lockets, and earrings of famous people, done in this medium.

Louis Daguerre, a native of Normandy, was a scene painter in Paris, but after 1824, until his death in 1851, he devoted his life to the perfection of the process he discovered—the forerunner of photography. However, daguerreotypes were expensive, and were not within the economic range of many people, until a much later period.

During the period of about 1770 to 1850, Profile or Shadow Art became popular, known to us as Silhouettes. This art was known among the Ancients, as the monochromes on Etruscan vases testify. The name Silhouette is really quite modern—so called about the middle of the 18th century, although the art seemed to have been practiced in England prior to 1745.

It is always fascinating to examine what has caught the fancy of the people, and to try to understand its appeal—and to learn why certain things were called by certain names.

During the reign of Louis XV—Etienne de Silhouette (1709–1767) was the French Minister of Finance for four months during the year of 1759. The French Treasury had been exhausted by costly wars with Britain and Prussia, and Silhouette, in an effort to replenish the Treasury, inaugurated numerous reforms and strict economy of expenditures. His early efforts were admirable, but his later ones were most unsuccessful; he became very unpopular—and fell from favor. His name became a byword for injudicious parsimony, and any mode or fashion that was plain or cheap was styled—"a la Silhouette." Profiles made by the shadow method were "cheap"—well within the price range of almost everyone. They became known as Silhouettes. The Journal Officiel, a hundred years later, stated that M. de Silhouette's chief amusement, after his fall, was making shadow pictures, and the walls of his chateau were adorned with them.

(*Continued on page 22*)



JESSE H. FLITCRAFT
Born Feb. 17, 1792
Died March 13, 1863

Married
Sept. 21, 1815



SARAH DEWEES*
Born Feb. 21, 1794
Died May 26, 1829

*SARAH DEWEES was the great granddaughter of WILLIAM DEWEES, who was SHERIFF OF GERMANTOWN 1705–1706, and the great, great grandmother of Doris F. Ritzinger.

In early days shadow portraiture was not really considered a work of art, but the desire for them grew and they became stylish.

At first the profiles were very plain, hand cut with scissors out of black paper, by tracing the shadow of the subject, projected by the light of a candle, on a white sheet of paper. If the scissorist was a careful cutter, making no mistakes, one might have two silhouettes for the price of one—the original black—and by using the left over black paper over a piece of white cloth or paper—thereby procuring the second silhouette, however in reverse.

About 1825 a machine called the Pantagraph was used, from which profiles of any desired size could be obtained direct from the subject, even small enough to be placed on a brooch. Facial profiles, head and shoulders profiles, and those of the whole figure were made. One finds the whole figure profiles in interesting shapes and sizes, mostly unflattering, but charming, nevertheless. Early artists were known *not* to improve their subjects. An interesting observation of whole profiles, is that the feet are always too small to support the body.

As the demand for silhouettes became more widespread, different methods were used for this art. We find silhouettes being done in India Ink. Reverse glass painting was also used. This method was to paint the figure solidly in black, removing the paint where necessary for highlights and lines, with a sharp knife.

Early silhouettes were simply framed. As the new methods were more elaborate, frames became more elegant. They were made of gold, or sometimes black decorated with gold. Decorations were placed around the silhouettes. They could be in the form of a wide or narrow band or border—in shape—oval, round, square, oblong, or perhaps cut-cornered, usually of black and gold—made of flowers, fruits, geometric figures, border designs, bowknots, drapes—according to the ability of the artist, and the wishes of the purchaser. Perhaps another artist would do the gold work, or if very detailed, the whole background.

The beginning of the use of gold in the silhouettes assumed different forms. A simple touch at first, perhaps the lady's comb might be of gold, or perhaps her brooch and earrings, or her lace collar. Later, some silhouettes were all done in gold. Backgrounds were often of velvet or other luxury fabrics.

One silhouette was found in India Ink on blue paper, a rare example, and placed on a pink paper background.

The fashion for silhouettes spread to the ladies schools. In their search for accomplishments to teach the young ladies, one sometimes finds an unusual interpretation of a contemporary art. At one of the schools, fashion plates in color, were cut from Ladies Books, and attached to the black head of a silhouette.

The silhouette motif appeared in needlework books —"To be worked on perforated paper." Silhouettes also appeared on china and on various other items, as well.

There were itinerant silhouettists too, who traveled around the countryside, working mostly in taverns and other public places; his arrival duly noted in the local newspapers, which also listed his talents. Itinerant artists often neglected to sign their work, so much of their art is undocumented.

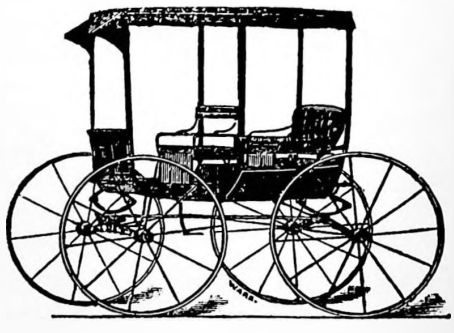
By 1850 most of the scissors men had found other occupations—the lithograph—a new art—was coming into favor.

Five of the great silhouettists were:

1. Augustin Edouart, a Frenchman.
   Cut over 100,000 silhouettes. Kept duplicates of all his work. Came to America 1839–40, returned to England, 1849. Was shipwrecked, almost all duplicates lost. He did whole family groups.
2. William Henry Brown, born in South Carolina (Charleston).
   Did cuttings of many of the Presidents of the United States. Much of his work lost. However, a book published 1846, called Brown's Portrait Gallery, survives, that shows copies of his work. Very important work.
3. Mr. Kellogg.
   His backgrounds very important. He made his backgrounds appropriate for his subject. Example: If subject had a favorite horse and carriage, or a hobby, this might be shown in the background.
4. Master James Hubard.
   Brought over from England by Mr. Smith. (Nothing is known of Mr. Smith.) Hubard was already an accomplished silhouettist when he came to America. After about two years here, he became a painter, achieved prominence in that field also.
5. Master Hentz.
   In 1824 he was brought over from England, as a young boy. "Gallery of Cuttings, done by Master Hentz, with his scissors." Important.

William King, William Bache, William Doyle, Charles Willson Peale, other well-known professionals, also made hollow cut bust portraits.

Credits:
Mrs. William Blandford, "Beaufort," Gloucester, Mass.
Alice Winchester.



"OLD IRONSIDES"

Shortly before his death, in May, 1932, Mr. Clarence Kates Klink, who for many years was an interested member of the Germantown Historical Society, compiled a short history of the locomotive "Old Ironsides." His paper follows:

The first locomotive used on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, between Philadelphia and Germantown, was placed in service on November 23, 1832.

It was built by Matthias Baldwin, who started in life as a watchmaker, but became interested in the attempts then being made in England to adapt steam locomotives to railroads.

In 1829 and 1830 the use of steam power on railroads had begun to attract the attention of American engineers. Baldwin decided to try his hand at the problem, and he made an arrangement with Franklin Peale, manager of the Philadelphia Museum, to construct for the latter a working model of the new motor for exhibition purposes.

With the aid of such imperfect published descriptions and sketches of English locomotives as were available, he completed the model, which was operated on a circular track in the museum for the first time April 28, 1831. The model was the sensation of the day. Crowds flocked to the museum to see it. Baldwin's fame spread throughout the city until it reached the offices of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, one of the pioneer roads. This system had expanded until its rails extended in an unbroken line from Philadelphia to Germantown, six miles away. Horses, which up to that time had supplied the motive power, were now deemed inadequate, so an order for a locomotive was placed with the man who had built the wonderful model at Peale's Museum.

After six months of patience-trying toil "Old Ironsides" was finished, pronounced satisfactory after several trials and on November 23, 1832, it was placed in service. When it had been formally accepted by the railroad company, Baldwin heaved a sigh of relief and exclaimed: "Thank heaven, it's done! I'll never build another locomotive as long as I live."

The life-sized locomotive created an even greater sensation than the model. Hundreds flocked to the railroad and insisted on riding behind the wonderful locomotive over the entire system, regardless of expense. The road was swamped with business at once.

Perhaps it was pardonable, perhaps not; but, at all events, the company became inordinately proud of the locomotive and tenderly solicitous for its welfare This advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia papers:

> NOTICE—The engine (built by Mr. Baldwin) with a train of cars, will run daily (commencing this day) when the weather is fair.
>
> When the weather is not fair, horses will draw the cars the four trips.

Much has been written of this early engine because of her far-reaching influence upon the problem of transportation and because her success marked the beginning of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Comparatively little, however, is known by the present generation of John Markley, her engineer.

A remarkable feature of Markley's life story is the fact that through no special effort of his, but through the financial distress of the company, and in spite of himself, he became rich.

For some years after the opening of the P. G. & N. the company was very poor, and frequently was without sufficient money to buy ordinary supplies or pay wages. Markley was obliged to buy oil and wood for his engine out of his own pocket, and when Saturday night came the company had not money with which to pay him, either for his services or his outlay.

The stock of the P. G. & N. was then selling as low as 37 cents a share, and of this the company had plenty, and in spite of the fact that Markley was in need of real money he was often paid in this almost worthless stock at the prevailing price. It was difficult to get rid of it at any price and he was able to sell only enough to keep him going. Through no fault of his this stock accumulated on his hands until he had a pretty good-sized block of it. Then prosperity came to the road and the value of the stock began to go up until about 1870 the shares, which had cost him less than 50 cents each, were worth $200 each.

He lived in Germantown until about 1885, when he removed to Bridgeport, where he died a few years later, leaving an estate of about $100,000, practically all of which came to him from the dividends and the advance in value of the stock which he was obliged to take in lieu of money for wages, and oil and fuel purchased out of his own pocket while running the Old Ironsides, the Eagle and other engines during the period when faith in the railroad was in the making.

TUCKER CHINA

(*Continued from page 20*)

W. E. Tucker and ornamented with sketches of the Hose House, apparatus, badge and other subjects associated with the Phoenix Hose Co. . . . (from the minute books of this Hose Co.).

There is no distinct difference in the beginning of the third period from 1829 to 1838 but designs became more elaborate. Especially after 1832 when Judge Hemphill joined the business the large urns and more elaborate pieces are of this period 1832–1838.

We have a record of this later and best period in the old leather-bound pattern books at Philadelphia Museum of Art. In these are not only sketches of shapes showing the actual sizes and quoting prices but there are fine water-color sketches of the various patterns. These sketches are so well done that it is possible to check on the existing pieces of old Tucker and Hemphill China today.

Following the death of William Ellis and the settling of his estate by his father, the business was sold to Judge Hemphill for $10,000. Thomas Tucker remained in charge until the factory finally closed in 1841. Judge Hemphill sold out to a Boston firm in 1838, but little or nothing was done by them and they seemed content to let Thomas lease the factory and continue until he decided in 1841 to go into the cotton business. Thomas had married in 1838 and his wife evidently had not been in favor of the china business. Perhaps it was better so since he apparently was quite successful in this latter business. Thomas Tucker died in 1890.

When in 1957, the Philadelphia Museum of Art held an exhibition of "Tucker," there were over 600 pieces loaned by the Museum and private collectors. Since then much of this has been turned over to Museums and collectors. The William Penn Museum of Penna. bought a number of pieces in 1965 from Philip Hammerslough of West Hartford, Conn. The sugar bowl from the set of the Phoenix Hose Co. (the only piece extant today) was purchased by this Museum for $2,000.

The Philadelphia Museum of Art has a very well displayed exhibit of Tucker Porcelain. West Chester Historical Society Museum is worth a visit to view their large collection. Germantown Historical Museum has on exhibit several pieces both of the very early period and the later one.

Do you have a piece of "Tucker" hidden on the top shelf of the kitchen dresser? Take a good look you may be pleasantly surprised.

REPORT OF ACQUISITIONS FOR THE MUSEUM FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER 1971

Mrs. Joseph Rizzo added to the toy collection a small scale Music Box which plays when the handle is turned. This gives something for the doll to occupy her time and adds a bright spot.

A brace for a doll's hammock was presented by Miss Elma L. Reese. It belonged to her Mother.

A wooden trunk covered with leather with nail studs was presented by Mrs. James Gilliland. The trunk belonged to Dr. Samuel Gilliland who carried his surgical instruments in it during the War of 1812. It's in fine condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Fitzwater Potter presented 20 deeds and their accompanying papers. The land appears to be land across the street from the Historical Society. The description of the land starts in 1600 and goes to 1824. Francis Daniel and Henry Pastorius are among the witnesses, as are Benjamin Shoemaker, Christopher Sawer and Christian Lehman.

Mrs. F. Russell Gonover added to our fire collection in giving us hats and belts worn by Jacob Gonover of the Franklin Fire Co.

Mrs. H. H. Boltz sent us some fine photographs of Chelten and Wissahickon Avenues. How different it looks today.

Don't we all remember the two large colored bottles that sat in the Apothecary's window? They are going out of style. Mr. Robert F. Foerster kindly gave us one for our Medical Collection. Another bright spot in an otherwise dull case.

Thank you one and all for your fine additions to our Museum Collections.

MARGARET B. BOSTWICK
Curator

The Society has received an interesting gift from Mrs. Thomas J. Curtin, whose mother was Mrs. Katharine Wireman, the late highly esteemed editor of the GERMANTOWNE CRIER and a great granddaughter of Joseph Richardson, Jr., one of the famous family engaged in the creation of silver objects in the early years of the City of Philadelphia. Other members of the family were Francis, Francis, Jr., Joseph and Nathaniel Richardson. For over 100 years their name was identified with the making of gold and silver objects in this City.

Joseph Richardson, Jr., was born in 1752 and died in 1831. In 1795 he was appointed assayer of the Philadelphia Mint. He held that position until his death.

It is presumed that the scales which were used for weighing gold were made in England before 1795 as each weight is stamped with the British lion passant.

This gift to the Society is unique and will be treasured among the other relics owned and preserved by the Society.

Germantown Fire Department

FIRES were not uncommon in Germantown in the early days. Buildings—barns as a rule—would occasionally become ignited, and with no fireplugs, no waterworks, no reservoirs of water, one can easily imagine the disaster that might follow such an outbreak. Buckets filled from wells or from one of the rivulets which were so common in the township, afforded the only means of supplying the tanks of the fire engines; and many buckets and many men would be needed to maintain a supply of water. There were more fire engines and firemen in Germantown then than now—as to efficiency, of course, that is another question. Nevertheless, the firemen of that time were willing and eager to do their utmost to protect their fellow citizens, and apparently there was little of the inter-company fighting which was so frequent in the city.

On the afternoon of Saturday, October 10, 1835, the fire companies of the township—with their apparatus—gathered in the Market Square, with the intention of ascertaining to what extent the different hose would connect, and to determine how the various companies might best work in harmony and for the interests of the district. Then, too, all this would prove to the Insurance Companies of Philadelphia "that their chances of loss were as limited in the village of Germantown, as in any other place, whether of greater or lesser magnitude."

In the Department there were nine engine, hose and bucket companies (exclusive of several bucket carriages which were connected with engines as tenders, etc.), with 1250 feet of hose and 400 buckets, "operated upon with a force of about 400 as good and efficient firemen as can anywhere be produced."

There were present at this meeting in Market Square the following companies—comprising all in the township—given in the order of their location, from Chestnut Hill to the lower end of Germantown.

The CONGRESS Engine Company of Chestnut Hill. The men turned out in respectable numbers; their engine was "quite a neat and substantial establishment, of good size, and plays quite a large stream." The company owned no hose. It had started in 1816 as a bucket company. Its house was a one-story frame structure on Germantown Avenue, where Evergreen Avenue now is. (Macfarlane.)

The MOUNT AIRY Engine Company of Mount Airy, which made a creditable display. Their engine was stated to have been of convenient size and to have had a "very neat appearance." The company was well organized and efficient. The tender, which accompanied the engine, carried about 300 feet of hose of the latest and most approved make.

The FRANKLIN Fire Company of Beggarstown, "made their appearance with a splendid apparatus: their engine is of large size, finished in a tasty and beautiful manner." The many members of this company were dressed in "handsome and appropriate" capes and hats. Their engine had a large tender with 100 buckets. Beggarstown or Franklinville was above the present Upsal Street. Franklin Street, where the engine stood, is now Hortter Street.

The NEPTUNE Hose Company of Germantown. This association had only recently been formed, and was at this time making its debut. Their carriage was large, handsome and convenient, and "ran off 500 feet of hose."

The WASHINGTON Fire Company of Germantown, presented a neat and efficient apparatus, with a large number of men. Their engine was an excellent one, and with it was a fine bucket and hose carriage, containing 70 buckets and 150 feet of hose. This company—the old Middle Ward Fire Company under a new name—was the original owner of the "Shag-Rag," now in the possession of the Germantown Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The FELLOWSHIP Fire Company of Germantown, showed a "neat and convenient" engine, with 150 feet of good hose, and a handsome bucket carriage with 100 buckets. This company was a scion of the Washington company and was the second owner of the "Shag-Rag," which it obtained in 1819.

The UNION Fire Company of Germantown—looked upon as the oldest company in the town, dating its institution as far back as the days of the Revolution—made a very good appearance. Several of its members had been connected with it for a great many years. The company had no hose, but the engine, which was of medium size, had always been considered one of the best in the town.

The GOOD INTENT Bucket Company of Germantown, was an association of young men who were independent of any particular engine company. They came out in large numbers and appeared to much advantage. The company was "efficient and indefatigable." It had an elegant carriage with 108 buckets.

The COLUMBIA Fire Engine and Hose Company of Germantown, located in the lower section of the village on what is now Wister Street, turned out in good numbers and made quite a creditable display. It had an "excellent and neat" engine, of about the same size as the Franklin, with a "tasty and convenient" tender and 150 feet of good hose.

Each engine, hose and bucket carriage was completely equipped and cleaned and burnished up in a manner that reflected much credit on the several companies; "and we believe that we express the sentiment of every spectator present, when we say that the character and appearance of the whole was an honor

to the district, and especially so to the patriotic, disinterested citizens who have thus associated themselves together for one of the most laudable and worthy purposes that can inspire the human breast."

At the conclusion of the business for which the companies had congregated, the engines were all drawn up in a line and filled, and at the word of command, "the liquid element streamed forth in columns which were variegated with a hundred colors by the rays of a brilliant and delightful sun." All this from engines that could throw a half-inch stream of water perhaps fifty feet high!

About sunset, the different companies took up their lines of march for their respective stations, without the occurrence of anything having a tendency to interrupt the harmony and proceedings of the day!

So much for the peace-preserving power of water.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

(*Continued from page 10*)

Magaziner assisted by Mrs. Samuel Chew. A particularly notable meeting was that held jointly with the Chestnut Hill Historical Society in the parish house of the Second Baptist Church at Upsal Street and Germantown Avenue when Mrs. S. Henry Edmunds, Director of Historic Charleston Foundation, gave a most interesting and enjoyable illustrated talk on the achievements of that organization in the city of Charleston particularly in the Ansonborough section.

Mrs. John R. Giomi as Chairman of the Maxwell House Committee, and Mr. Magaziner organized and conducted a most successful and enjoyable dinner at the Germantown Cricket Club. It was addressed by Mr. Richard Howland of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. The net proceeds of the dinner have helpfully assisted the committee in its work on the the house that we all hope will soon be a Victorian Museum.

At the annual election all of the officers and the following managers were re-elected: Mrs. Ritter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Staples. Miss Helen M. Comly was elected a manager.

The members of the Society, particularly those men and women who have served during the past year as officers and managers and their assistants, are thanked cordially for their loyalty and their help.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, January 20, 1972—8:30 P.M.

Aulenbach House, 29 West Tulpehocken St., Germantown.

Speaker: Miss Barbara A. Liggett, American History Archaeologist.

Subject: "Archaeology on Benjamin Franklin's House."

Thursday, February 17, 1972—8:30 P.M.

Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, March 16, 1972—8:30 P.M.

Speaker to be announced.

Thursday, April 20, 1972—8:30 P.M.

Speaker to be announced.



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

Life (payable quarterly or at once)	$100.00
Sustaining or Business	10.00
Annual	7.50
Junior (under 18), Teacher, or Librarian	3.00

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

Mrs. Arthur E. Weil
3912 Netherfield Road
(Telephone: VIctor 3-6089)

Blood's Penny Dispatch

Blood's Dispatch, which has been identified with the business intercourse and social correspondence of Philadelphia for so many years, became defunct last Saturday. The old concern had struggled long and manfully against the Governmental policy which had held that the streets, lanes and alleys of the city were post-roads and that the Federal postal authorities would brook no letter-carrying competition in them; but it had finally to knock under and give up the ghost. It is due to the old concern to say that it was a prompt and faithful public servant, that it performed its duties cheaply and well, and that it had grown to be an indispensable aid to local, social and business intercourse. A sort of an amicable arrangement has been made between the old Dispatch and the Post Office authorities. The business of the Dispatch post will be transferred to the lamp-post boxes, and the old carriers of the Dispatch post will be employed to carry the letters. The carriers in the regular Post-Office will deliver the letters which come hither from abroad, while the Blood's Dispatch men will carry the local correspondence, generally known as drop letters. There will be five collections daily from the letter boxes, and four deliveries, and wagons will be employed to facilitate operations. The local letters for the outer districts will not be conveyed to the central office, as of old, but they will be taken to the most convenient sub-post office, to be distributed from that point. The public will be satisfied if the Government officials perform the local dispatch business as promptly and as well as it was done by private enterprise. Having used it for a number of years extensively, we can certify to its admirable management throughout.

Germantown Telegraph, Philadelphia,
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GERMANTOWN STATISTICS

Germantown Statistics.—Before Germantown became a borough in the first half of the last century, the township authorities were accustomed to make a triennial assessment, for taxation purposes, of all persons, animals, and real estate in the township liable to be subject to tax. The report for January, 1838, gives a good idea of the business condition of the time. The amount of land to be taxed was 5722¼ acres, with 999 taxable inhabitants. There were 486 horses, 633 cows, and 487 dogs. In the trades were listed 141 laborers, 139 farmers, 100 cordwainers, 54 carpenters, 48 gentlemen, 36 coopers, 28 storekeepers, 33 hatters, 27 victuallers, 22 carpet-weavers, 21 blacksmiths, 18 tailors, 17 teachers, 15 manufacturers, 15 innkeepers, 16 hosiers, 16 wheel-wrights, 14 weavers, 13 millers, 12 skindressers, 10 painters, 10 traders, 10 clergymen, 9 coachmakers, 9 doctors, 9 calico printers, 8 cabinetmakers, 7 saddlers, 6 papermakers, 6 printers, 6 cuttlers, 5 bleachers, 5 bakers, 5 carters, 4 millwrights, 4 dyers, 4 spinners, 4 clerks, 4 soapboilers, 3 coachtrimmers, 3 stonecutters, 3 spice manufacturers, 3 students, 3 combmakers, 3 stagedrivers, 3 chairmakers, 3 watch-makers, 2 plasterers, 2 druggists, 2 curriers, 2 jewellers, 2 tinmen, 2 lumber merchants, 1 coachman, 1 plane-maker, 1 basketmaker, 1 publisher, 1 broker, 1 bottler, 1 umbrella manufacturer, 1 brewer, and 1 tanner.

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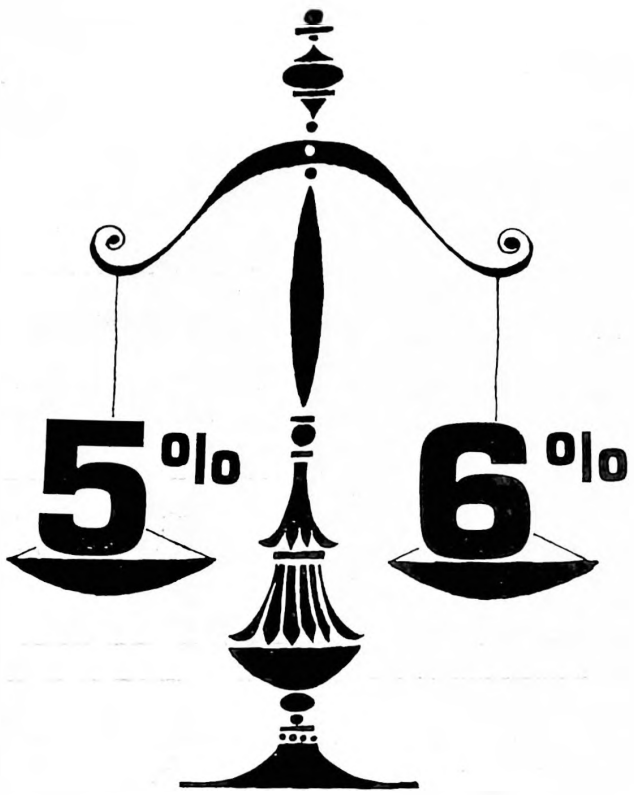
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