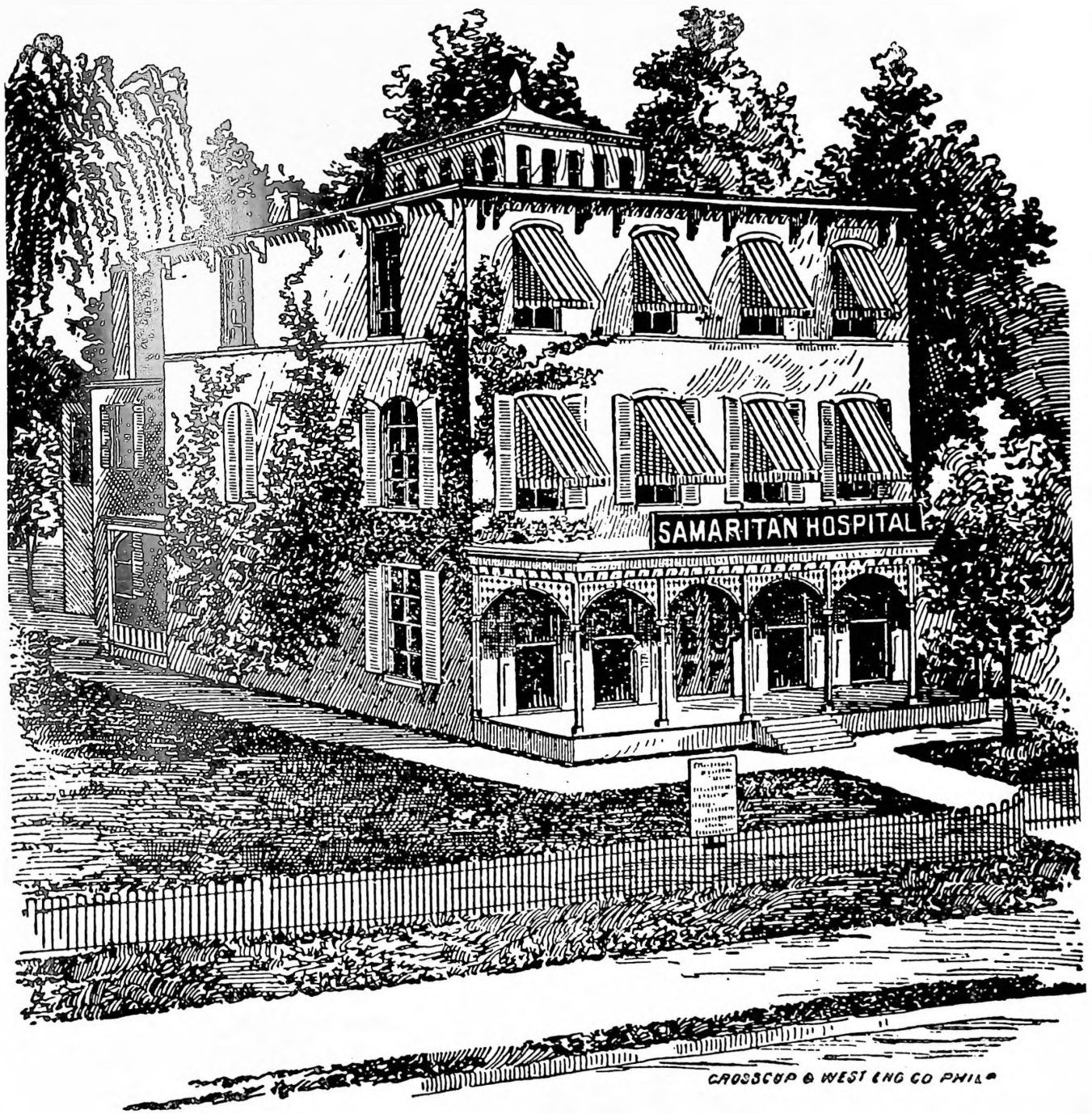
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(*See story on page 111*)

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

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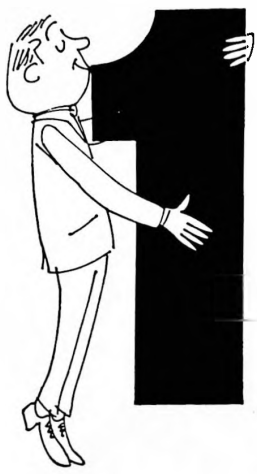
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Published March, May, September, December—Germantown Historical Society

5214 Germantown Avenue
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VI 4-0514

History Speaks Through Things

By Elizabeth Reeves Humphreys

Who has not heard the scorn of "things"
As though they were mundane, unworthy,
Or like a vulture's soiled wings?

Yet scorn them and we fling away
The beauties of all ages past,
The realized dreams of another day,

For history likes to wrap her stories
In tapestries, a high-backed chair,
An iron hinge, and the silversmith's glories—

In carved four-post tester bed
Hung with heavy damask curtains
Of gold, and edged with canna red.

Our quickened imagination soars—
Long-lost people come alive
To tread worn stones of ancient floors,

Or ride on armored battle-horses,
Or sail their high-tiered galleons
On lonely treasure-hunting courses.

Here's a painted Watteau-like fan
Which brings us thoughts of an enchantress
Flirting with a hair-powdered man

Who bows before her with practiced grace
In shining coat of pale blue satin
With frills on his cuffs of handmade lace.

A black patch near her mouth, the coquette
Smiles at her handsome cavalier
And consents to dance a minuet.

And here we see milady's bonnet
So fetching that methinks her lover
Felt inspired to write a sonnet.

I gaze at a delicate black lace shawl
That once enveloped a crinoline
And wonder—was this worn to a ball?

And did the charming lady wear
A silken dress of vivid pink
With rosebuds tucked in her parted hair?

I hold in my hand a child's small toy,
A pony that was made of kid,
And feel in my heart the child's sweet joy.

Let us cherish things and walk
Beside these dreams materialized,
And listen to them as they talk,

For in them first the spirit spoke
To men and women in their need—
Creating pictures stroke by stroke,

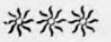
And firing them with strength and will
To climb high up a golden stair
Of achievement with painstaking skill.



Answer to Picture Quiz

The mystery house pictured in the September issue of the Crier stood on the west side of Germantown Avenue between Maplewood and Chelten Avenues, on the site of 5600–5612 Germantown Avenue. It was known as the home of Wyndham H. Stokes. It is pictured in a sketch by John Richard published in *Quaint Old Germantown in Pennsylvania.* It is also mentioned and pictured in Naaman H. Keyser's *History of Old Germantown.*

Congratulations are extended to the following readers, who correctly identified the building: John F. Campbell, Mabel Grebe, Emma I. Heald, Beth Schaffhauser.



Answer to Cryptogram

The solution to the cryptogram published in the September issue of the Crier is as follows:

REPORTING REVOLUTIONARY WAR EVENTS GENERAL AGNEW'S ORDERLY WROTE: THE ARMY THEN PROCEEDED TO THAT UNFORTUNATE PLACE CALLED GERMANTOWN.

Congratulations are extended to the following readers, who submitted correct answers to the cryptogram:

S. Emerson Bolton
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Mrs. Douglas L. Connor
Mrs. George C. Denniston
Mrs. William H. Disher
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Mrs. William Price Newhall
Cornelia D. Ollinger
Ruth A. Russell
George W. Tall, Jr.
Mrs. Richard A. Yarnall

Germantown Historical Society
Report of the President

ANOTHER year has passed, and the Society has continued to make progress in carrying out its purposes, which include the preservation of historic landmarks. Two more houses are assured of preservation.

Gifts of Historic Houses

Charles H. Woodward, Esq., one of our most interested members, by a substantial gift to the Society has made possible the recent purchase of the Howell House at 5218 Germantown Avenue, adjoining our Museum to the north. With this acquisition the Society now has three houses in a close group. Only one other property separates them from the Bechtel House, which Mrs. L. M. C. Smith presented to us a few years ago. When we take possession of the Howell House, we will decide what renovation is necessary to provide us with additional museum and possibly additional library space. In any case our garden will be enlarged.

A second generous gift has been made by Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith, who is deeding the Clarkson-Watson House at 5275–77 Germantown Avenue to the Society and is providing for its restoration. The house has a very interesting history, as it was occupied by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General of the United States, in the summer of 1793, when President George Washington resided in the Morris House on the Market Square, and when Germantown was the temporary seat of the Federal Government. The Bank of Germantown had its office in the building from 1825 until 1868. During the earlier part of this period, the well-known historian John Fanning Watson occupied a portion of the house as his residence, while serving as cashier of the bank. The necessary repairs to the exterior of the house are in progress. Ultimately, following receipt of the considerable funds which will be needed to restore the interior, the Costume Committee will use the house for the museum currently located in the Bechtel House.

These two handsome gifts have brought the number of houses preserved by the Society to a total of nine. Consequently our responsibility for preserving these houses has increased considerably in the past ten years and additional income is needed to pay the cost of insuring and keeping them in repair and paying the taxes on those not actually occupied by the Society in the furtherance of its purposes.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

In October, Philadelphia was the scene of the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, of which our Society is a member, attended by members from across the country. One of our members, Mr. Charles H. Woodward, was in charge of arrangements. On October 6, many of these visitors came to Germantown by bus to visit some of our most noteworthy historic houses. Mr. Woodward, assisted by Mr. Jack Hornung, director of Colonial Germantown, and a number of our most active and devoted members, took charge of the tour. They have reported that the visitors were enthusiastic about their tour which included our Museum. Mr. Woodward's letter of thanks for the participation of the Society and its representatives appears elsewhere in this issue.

During the year all of the Society's committees have been active. Reference to their work follows:

Annual Excursion Committee

As chairman of the Annual Excursion Committee, Mr. Donahue has made arrangements for, and has personally conducted, the tours each year. The 1966 tour took members to the Doris Duke Estate near Somerville, New Jersey, which proved to be of great interest to all who participated.

Costume Committee

Mrs. J. Bradford Ritter and the ladies of her Costume Committee have spent considerable time and energy in receiving, cataloguing, conserving, and making available for exhibition the large and important collection of wearing apparel, particularly that of ladies, in use in the past century and a half.

Germantown Week Tour Committee

Dr. Venable and Mr. Frank J. Ollinger once again organized the annual tour of Germantown houses in connection with Germantown Week in the spring. This year those who made the local tour once more enjoyed the opportunity provided for visits to interesting places. The tour this year netted approxi-

mately $790, which amount has been of great help to the Society in paying current expenses.

Hospitality Committee

To Mrs. Alfred M. North, chairman, and to Mrs. Robert F. Irwin, Mrs. Weil, and other ladies of the committee who have provided the flowers and refreshments at all of our membership meetings, including the party in the Museum garden in the spring, our warm thanks are due. The Society is particularly grateful to Mrs. Irwin for the services she graciously gave as chairman of this committee for many years.

House Committee

Mr. Frank J. Ollinger, chairman of the House Committee, as in many years past, has given attention to the physical condition of the Society's properties and has spent much time and energy in supervising the work necessary in placing the various properties in proper condition for their occupancy and use and keeping them in repair.

Library Committee

Francis Shunk Brown, III, Esq., chairman of this committee, in addition to his usual duties, served as librarian during the period following the resignation and death of Mrs. Florence H. Nason. Since last March, Miss Mabel E. Irle has held the position of librarian of the Society.

Meetings Committee

During the year this committee, headed by Mr. Henry J. Magaziner, has given us much interesting entertainment. At considerable expense of time and effort, Mr. Magaziner has procured resident and nonresident speakers who have competently addressed our members on a variety of subjects. The well-attended meetings held at Trinity Lutheran Church Parish House, or at Aulenbach House, have given much pleasure to members and their friends.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Arthur E. Weil has faithfully performed her duties as chairman of the Membership Committee. Through her efforts many new members have joined our Society to take the place of those who have died or have been removed from the rolls for nonpayment of dues. The work of this committee is continuous. Considerable effort sustained over the years is necessary to keep up our membership. It would ease Mrs. Weil's work immeasurably if those who are presently members would take it upon themselves actively to seek out those residents of Germantown and vicinity who should join the Society. The carrying out of our purposes is of real benefit to the community and to all who live in it or are interested in its welfare and preservation. Their support is invited.

Morris House Committee

Dr. Gordon W. Venable, the chairman, has paid close attention to the Society's custodianship of the Morris House and has reported regularly to the Board of Managers on the public's visitation at this national historic site.

Morris House Hostesses Committee

Mrs. Frank L. Monteith, as chairman of this committee, has arranged throughout the latter part of the year adequate assignments of members of the group for duty at the house. We are likewise grateful to Miss Gertrude S. Butler for her long service as chairman of this committee until her resignation last spring. We all appreciate the dedication to duty that these ladies have consistently shown.

Women's Committee of the Morris House

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. Edward Atkins, Jr., this committee held another successful bridge party, thereby raising additional funds which are available for the purchase of furniture and furnishings for that truly famous house which our Society maintains under agreement with the National Park Service.

Publications Committee

As chairman of this committee, and as editor of the Crier, Mr. Edwin Iwanicki has given many hours of his time and the benefit of his training in getting out the quarterly issues of our fine publication. He succeeded to the editorship when Miss Jane Carl became ill and was unable to continue in office after years of successful effort as editor. We regret that Mr. Iwanicki has found it necessary to resign the office, due to the pressure of his regular employment, as of the end of the year. He has been assisted by Miss Carl in editing this issue. Efforts are now being made to secure the services of a competent successor to Mr. Iwanicki in order that we may carry on the publication of our much-praised magazine. In 1967 will appear the nineteenth volume of the Crier.

Relics Committee

Mr. John M. Welthall, chairman of the Relics Committee, has maintained our Museum and the Von Trott Annex in fine condition. They have continued to be available to the public, including particularly groups of school children who have been welcomed at the door and shown our collections by our ever-active Vice-President, Captain Crenshaw. The erection over the past several years of the two connected sections of the one-story cinder block annex and the arrangement of the many items on exhibition there were accomplished through the combined ef-

(*Continued on page 120*)

Philadelphia's Theatre Heritage

The Arch Street Theatre

By Derek Naabe

THE early history of the Philadelphia theatre would not be complete without mention of the Arch Street Theatre, which was indeed one of the giants of its day. Although it did not come into existence until 1827, this theatre became an active competitor with both the Walnut and Chestnut Street Theatres, making it one of the three leading theatres in Philadelphia, which was the foremost theatrical city in the United States in the early decades of the nineteenth century. It was here that some of the foremost plays of the day were given birth—plays that eventually were to become standards of the theatrical profession. It was here also that the most prominent actors trod the boards at different times in their careers—men of the stature of Edwin Forrest, Joseph Jefferson, James E. Murdock (all of whom were born and raised in Philadelphia)—men who make us proud of our theatrical heritage. In later years, moreover, the Drew and Barrymore families made their contributions to this theatre's prestige.

At the time of its demise, in 1936, the Arch Street Theatre was the second oldest theatre in America. It was considered by many to be the oldest, the argument being that the Walnut Street, the oldest in existence today, was not always a theatre, but was a circus at least twice in its career, while the Arch Street was built as a theatre and remained a theatre until the end of its days.

In 1827 the Walnut Street Theatre, which had not been prosperous in recent years, was, according to rumor, to be torn down in order to make way for a new building development. At that time it was being operated as a circus under its original name, the Olympic Theatre. About 1822 the seats in the pit had been removed, and a ring for equestrian acts had been reintroduced. The change back to a circus from a theatre did not produce the desired results, and the opinion was firmly held that it could no longer be operated on a paying basis. Again, the rumor persisted that the Walnut was to be torn down to make way for new dwellings. Believing the rumor to be true, a New York bookseller by the name of McGeary thought that this would be an opportune time to interest Philadelphians in establishing a new theatre to compete against the Chestnut Street. McGeary had the reputation of being a very shrewd investor. His first move was to interest Robert C. Maywood, an actor, who from time to time had been connected with various theatrical ventures. The two of them managed, with great secrecy, to obtain the subscriptions needed to support the venture.

William B. Wood, long associated with the Chestnut Street Theatre, was approached to manage the new Arch. He had been an active manager of the Chestnut Street, along with William Warren. Like many people at the time, Wood believed that the Walnut had seen its last days, and that its demolition would leave a place for a rival to the Chestnut Street. Joseph Jackson, the local historian, observes, "If this really had proven true, the career of the Arch would have been, in its early years, one of more considerable success." Jackson further states: "Wood's old partner, William Warren, had now obtained complete control of the Chestnut Street, and in line with his new policy to play stars constantly, doubts were raised as to whether the city was large enough to support such a venture. Warren was also retiring many good actors in his stock company and reducing the salaries of others."

William Wood comments in his *Recollections of the Stage* that he had been promised a larger salary than he actually received. He was suspicious of the new turn of events in the theatrical world and, having had twenty years of experience as a manager himself, he firmly believed that nothing other than failure would be the result. Despite a foreboding of disaster, Wood reluctantly accepted the management of the Arch. Francis C. Wemyss, an actor, and later manager of the Chestnut Street, explains Wood's association with the Arch somewhat differently. McGeary, the promoter, according to Wemyss, could not give the security demanded by the subscribers to the scheme, and the project never would have materialized had not Wood stepped forward with an offer to proceed.

The site chosen for the Arch Street Theatre, on the north side of Arch Street west of Sixth, had been occupied by a large mansion which was for some years the Spanish legation. In 1812 it was purchased by John Hall Brinton, a prominent attorney, and at the time of his occupancy the property extended to Cherry Street. In the last years of the theatre's existence, its rear entrance was through an alley running west from Sixth Street above Arch Street, which was known as Theatre Alley.

William Strickland, a well-known Philadelphia

architect, was retained to design the new theatre. He had designed the second Chestnut Street Theatre, later known as "Old Drury," in 1822 (the first Chestnut Street Theatre having burned down in 1820). The original front of the Arch, according to old photographs, was quite unlike its later appearance. The facade had Doric marble columns, and the pediment was ornamented with a figure of Apollo. The piece was sculptured by Gevelot; a large block of marble had been built into the wall, and, to enable the sculptor to work, a little house was erected on the scaffolding. For some time this was an object of interest to passers-by.

The theatre was built of stone and brick, its dimensions being seventy feet by one hundred and fifty-five feet. The seating arrangement was considered much in advance of the Walnut and the Chestnut—in fact of any theatres of that era. The pit was entered from a doorway on either side under the third box of the stage. The stage was considerably more depressed than was usually the case in theatres of that day, and, as a result of the depression, the theatre patron had an excellent view from every part of the pit. There were no parquet boxes, but a contemporary description mentions that the benches immediately behind the orchestra "have backs and are certainly the most desirable in the house." The seating capacity of the theatre was originally fifteen hundred, but during Mrs. Drew's occupancy the interior and the facade were considerably altered.

According to *Julius Cann's Theatrical Guide* of 1901–1902, the theatre had a capacity of 2,800, including seats in the orchestra, the balcony, and the gallery. The depth of the stage was forty-eight feet from the footlights to the back wall, and its width was seventy-five feet between the side walls. The height of the proscenium was thirty-eight feet, as was its width. The theatre was known as Peoples Theatre during this period; in fact, Ethel Barrymore usually referred to it as "the dear old Peoples." From 1902 to 1907 it was known as Blaney's Theatre.

At successive periods in its history, the Arch Street Theatre was illuminated with oil lamps, gas, and electricity. Gas was first introduced in the Chestnut Street Theatre in 1817 (as stated on a handbill in the writer's possession), but other theatres were slow in adopting this innovation, mainly because of the danger involved and the great expense of the machinery needed to manufacture gas on the premises. It is difficult to determine when the transition from oil to gas took place at the Arch.

Early in the history of the Arch Street Theatre, when oil lamps were being used, James E. Murdock was rehearsing with Charles Mathews, an English actor, who had been appearing with him. Mr. Mathews had detected an odor that proved to be very offensive, and he questioned Mr. Murdock as to what it could be. Mr. Murdock remarked that it was caused by the stage carpenter, who lived in the rear of the theatre, and that he was doing some cooking. Mr. Mathews commented that he probably was cooking beef and burning it brown. He further commented, "You Americans don't know how to cook—you burn everything up!" Mr. Mathews took a couple more sniffs and shook his head: "Ah, it's a shame. Heaven sends meat—the devil sends cooks!" Mr. Murdock smiled to himself because he knew the real cause of the offensive odor. It seems that fish oil was used in the lamps for lighting purposes, and the carpenter had been burning the saturated rags which were used for cleaning the lamps. (John Drew remarks in his autobiography, entitled *My Years on the Stage:* "When my mother took over the management of the Arch Street Theatre, it was all renovated and was in pretty fair condition for the time, but it had been built in 1827 and had an unmistakable odor. A theatre smell that was unlike anything else. I do not know whether this came from the gas fumes or the combination of the gas fumes and the new paint on the scenery.") The actors at the Arch were not unlike actors in other American theatres of the day. Their trials and tribulations—the conditions under which they were compelled to work—could be duplicated in almost every instance. But these were a dedicated people and not overly inclined to complain. This was their chosen profession, and they accepted its discomforts and disappointments with a fortitude that would have done a Spartan proud.

The theatre at its best was always a dark, dismal, barn-like edifice backstage. It was cold and drafty and could never be heated properly. The stage was lighted by a single gas light, shooting straight up in the center of the footlights. It was a dim, blue light that gave a phantom-like appearance to all surrounding objects. One could almost imagine that these shadows were spectres of actors of long ago returning from hidden recesses in the old theatre, hovering over this present group of players for the purpose of gaining recognition once again.

On the right of the stage sat the prompter, and on the left, the manager. (There were no stage directors in those days. Each actor knew what was required for different patterns of movement which had been established, and under no circumstances were these rules to be broken.) Beside the prompter sat the call-boy. He held a long strip of paper with a list of the actors' names, and it was his duty to call the actors from the Green Room as they were needed. All stage movements were highly stylized. First entrances, if one was a principal, were made on the diagonal, from upstage right or left to center. Actors playing minor roles entered straight from the wings. Long speeches were usually made from upstage center if they concerned matters which other characters on the stage were supposed to hear. If they contained information designed only for the audience, they were spoken directly down at the footlights.

While one actor, especially a leading character,

spoke, all other actors remained frozen in their positions. At the end of the speech, as the play demanded, a general shifting would take place so as to bring the actors into new alignments. It had the appearance of a formal dance, in which each step is measured, with the figures forming and dissolving according to a set pattern.

Rehearsals were usually an everyday occurrence, as plays were changed not only weekly, but sometimes on a day-to-day basis, should the receipts of a particular play not be up to expectations. Benefit performances were given at regular intervals for many and varied reasons, some of which were rather obscure; in fact, it was actually a "gimmick" to attract more people to the box office. The performer for whom the benefit was given was permitted to choose the play in which he or she would like to appear. The play so chosen might be one that was not in the present repertoire and would, of course, need to be rehearsed. Rehearsals usually started about ten o'clock in the morning and lasted about four hours, the remainder of the afternoon being devoted to study. The evening performance was scheduled for seven o'clock and often lasted until midnight. It was not uncommon for an actor to play in a comedy and a tragedy the same evening, and dance and sing at intermission. The repertoire of the average actor was quite considerable. It is an established fact that the first Joseph Jefferson, a member of the old Chestnut Street Theatre's company for over thirty years, had a repertoire of over two hundred roles and could be called upon to play any one of them at a moment's notice.

In his *Recollections of the Stage*, William B. Wood gives an account of the repertoire of an actor named Robertson, who appeared at the Chestnut Street Theatre. He was announced as follows:

SEPTEMBER 12, 1801

Mr. Robertson will be presented in a new comedy

THE LONDON HERMIT

After which Mr. Robertson will introduce his

IMITATION OF BIRDS

The English Robin, Thrush, Skylark, and Nightingale. Also, whistle a grand overture, accompanied by the band. Then Mr. Robertson will display his many feats of

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING

He will throw a back somerset from three tables and a chair and ten somersets forward without stopping. He will, also, introduce for the first time

A CHILD OF PROMISE

Who will perform many laughable tricks and feats truly astonishing. This part will conclude with the laughable scene of Roly Boly.
He then will perform the wonderful leaps over the heads of twenty soldiers, with guns and bayonets. Mr. Robertson will leap through a balloon of fire fourteen feet high from the stage. There will be a song by Miss Arnold and Miss McDonald, after which Mr. Robertson will then perform the phenomenon called the



The Arch Street Theatre

ANTIPODEAN WHIRLIGIG

in which he will whirl on his head at the rate of 250 times in a minute, without the assistance of his hands—and firecrackers attached to different parts of his body. To which will be added Mr. Robertson's comic pantomime:

THE HARLEQUIN RECRUIT

It was a shame that most of Mr. Robertson's great effort went mainly unrewarded, for Mr. Wood comments that his bird imitations were the most appreciated. He also states that Mr. Robertson broke his neck two months later.

It is certain that the lighting used in the early days of the theatre was far from flattering, and therefore a very heavy and somewhat ghastly type of make-up was used to make the actors' features discernible at a distance. The result, especially by today's standards, would no doubt be considered rather frightening. Equally so would be the ingredients used and their application.

A description of the array of articles necessary for make-up is found in Eric Barnes' *The Life and Theatre of Anna Cora Mowatt*. Anna Cora will be remembered as the author of the highly successful play, *Fashion*. In 1845 she appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre in the leading role of her now-famous play. While there is no record that she ever played at the Arch Street Theatre, her ritual of preparation illustrates what the players of that era were forced to endure before making an entrance.

First, there was a small pat of butter, a box of fine rice powder and an envelope containing Chinese

vermilion, a steel knitting needle, a packet of wax matches, half a dozen corks, and a rabbit's foot. The actress applied the butter to her face, using it as a base. Most actors used lard, but ladies with delicate skin definitely preferred butter, even though lard was much cheaper. After the excess butter was removed, she took a little of the vermilion, which had been boiled in milk the night before to make it workable, and blended it into her cheeks. When she was satisfied that the color was right, she took the candle, lit it, and held the knitting needle over the flame until it was covered with soot; with this she carefully lined her eyes. The next step was to burn one of the corks, which she then used to blacken her eyebrows. Then she took the rabbit's foot and dusted her face with a light layer of white powder. When this was completed the gleam of the butter had disappeared, and the bright vermilion had softened to a rosy pink. She then mixed a little of the vermilion with another dab of butter, which she worked into a paste and applied to her lips. Now she was ready to make her entrance onto the stage and into the waiting arms of her leading man, who, in all probability, was using lard as his make-up base. One's imagination certainly could come into play at this point—especially if the weather was warm and the love-making ardent.

James Rees (Colley Cibber), well-known writer and dramatic critic of this early period, made the following comments: "The profession of an actor, unfortunately for our stage, is not considered in the same light as are other learned professions, and yet it requires as much study, application, and practice as that of any other profession. To arrive at consummate excellence requires indefatigable study, unwearied practice and the utmost exertion of the vocal organs, not to mention the violent bodily exercise frequently demanded. Overexertion on the stage has produced fatal results. Montefleury, an eminent French actor, died of violent exertions in performing Orestes. William B. Wood broke a blood vessel while enacting Brutus, and Edwin Forrest was carried out to the green-room while playing King Lear, in an unconscious state, caused by a rush of the blood to the head."

On October 1, 1828, the Arch Street Theatre was opened under the management of William Wood. The opening bill included a comedy, *The Honeymoon*, and a farce, *Three and the Deuce*. Some of the best actors of the Chestnut Street Theatre had decided to throw in their lot with Wood and play at the Arch, and for a short period of time the business was encouraging. But in three months Wood was ruined. The Walnut, instead of being torn down, was merely being altered. The Arch was now confronted with both the Chestnut and the Walnut in active competition.

Wood, in his *Recollections of the Stage*, states: "At the very outset I was doomed to feel the immense advantage of an old, settled and regulated establishment, as compared with what was new and suddenly brought together. The actors had each their own ways. They were jealous of each other—each desired to be the feature. They also had been trained in different schools of acting. There was nothing left for us but resort to the starring system—a miserable resort, and one certain to end in the destruction of the drama."

James Wallack, a prominent actor of that period, demanded two hundred dollars for each performance, and Wood agreed to Wallack's demand, but was forced to close the theatre shortly thereafter because the receipts during his engagement fell far short of Wood's expectations, and the Arch darkened its doors on December 24. Wood's books of the Arch Street reveal that his nightly expenses were more than three hundred dollars. The prospect of ruin was evident from the beginning.

Numerous problems were encountered in trying to keep the Arch Street Theatre in operation, and there were a number of managers whose efforts proved fruitless. However, William Forrest, the brother of Edwin Forrest, had some degree of success. In 1831, Edwin Forrest appeared for the first time in *The Gladiator*—a play that ultimately became one of his most successful vehicles. There were other notable plays and personalities during his management, but William Forrest's death, in 1834, found the Arch Street dark once again at the close of the season, and it remained dark for nearly six years. The managers of the Chestnut Street Theatre were responsible for this six-year lapse in the Arch's operations, for they were of the opinion that it would be good business to keep the Arch Street dark, or, as they expressed it, "out of mischief." In 1840 Francis Wemyss made a vain attempt to establish the theatre on a paying basis. Wemyss had at one time been a fairly successful manager of the Chestnut Street, and there was reason to believe that he could successfully manage the Arch, but after a very short season he admitted his defeat.

It was only when William E. Burton, actor, theatre manager, and publisher of *Burton's Magazine*, leased the theatre in 1844, that it had any degree of success. Burton kept the Arch Street in operation for six seasons. He was a very popular actor, and two of his characters, Toodles and Doctor Ollapod, were comic delights and helped him to sustain his long popularity. One local drama, *A Glance at Philadelphia*, introduced the typical volunteer fireman character, Jakey. This character was an instantaneous success and earned for Burton nearly ten thousand dollars, which enabled him to pay off all of his old debts. John E. Owens, a favorite actor of the day, originated the role of Jakey, and was said to have been a member of the Fairmount Engine Company.

One of the most noteworthy events in the annals of theatre history is, of course, the Astor Theatre riot. The famous Forrest and Macready feud resulted in death and destruction of such magnitude

(*Continued on page 122*)

The Samaritan Hospital

By Carolyn A. Eberwein

THE explosion rocked buildings, shattered windows, and awakened sleeping residents of the neighborhood. Bells clanged, sirens wailed, and the four seriously wounded factory workers were carried to police patrol wagons and whisked down Broad Street to Samaritan Hospital. The hospital had opened a week previously and as yet had handled only outpatients in its small dispensary. The night of February 5, 1892, therefore, proved to be an exciting initiation for the little building and its staff.

Of the four men wounded in the explosion, only one died; the other three were discharged after a week's stay in the new hospital. From the February 12, 1892, edition of "The Samaritan Hospital News," a column which was printed regularly in *Temple Magazine*, comes this observation by Dr. W. Frank Haehnlen, then vice-president of Samaritan's board of managers and medical director of the hospital: "All of us interested in this new charity feel thankful that we were in a position to receive these cases. Had there not been a hospital in the vicinity of the accident, these poor, suffering men would have been taken to a distant hospital at a loss of much time, which in their cases was of vital importance."

To Dr. Russell H. Conwell, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, now known as the Baptist Temple, people were of vital importance. When the small hospital known as the North Philadelphia Hospital—originally chartered by a group of about ten physicians practicing in Tioga, Franklinville, and Germantown—was closed in June, 1891, due to lack of funds, an appeal was made to Dr. Conwell to undertake the reorganization of the institution.

After hard work and much prayer and planning, a site at Broad and Ontario Streets and a dwelling at 3403 North Broad Street were purchased for $15,000 from Mr. William Maier. The down payment of $1,000 was made by the members of Grace Baptist Church, who held teas and bazaars to help raise the money. The $14,000 mortgage was to be amortized at $250 every six months.

The management was entrusted to a board of managers, divided into committees to oversee every department. The domestic details were supervised by a ladies' auxiliary committee.

Miss Beatrice Clayton, of the *Philadelphia Times*, in a February, 1892, edition, mentions the first building selected for the purpose of housing the twenty-bed hospital as "a large double house standing back in a garden." In the following paragraphs she goes on to describe the hospital's facilities:

> On the first floor is the men's surgical ward, also the dispensary, parlor, dining room and kitchen, etc., the last named rooms in the rear. The second floor is occupied by the women's surgical and medical, the gynecological, and men's medical wards and the operating room; the third floor being appropriated to the use of the hospital attaches.
>
> The two great health-givers, light and air, are freely admitted through numerous windows, a circumstance that enhances the pleasant appearance of the rooms, and the whole place more resembles a private house with some invalids among the inmates than a public institution. The walls are light-colored and the ceilings prettily decorated. Physicians and nurses alike go among the patients chatting and laughing, and though so many scenes of suffering are enacted here, there is not a suggestion of gloom anywhere—not even in the faces of the sufferers.

On February 15, 1892, the first operation was performed at Samaritan. The operating room was admirably well-lighted. The instruments and surgical appliances used were the only items purchased by the hospital, as it was a rule of the institution to buy only what was considered essential and to depend upon gifts for everything from bed-linens to the coal and oil used for fuel.

Neighborhood churches and other groups were most generous in helping to supply the physical needs of the steadily growing hospital. They recalled the words used by Dr. Conwell as he dedicated the building and grounds on January 30, 1892: "We christen today the hospital . . . and give it the name of 'The Samaritan.' Inspired by the tender human kindness awakened by that story so simply told by The Great Teacher, we freely give of our time, our talents, our experience, our money, that the wounded and neglected may here find true compassion and practical healing."

Considerable difficulty was encountered under the limited accommodations in caring for infants and those afflicted with chronic diseases, so the board of managers ruled that the hospital would be intended for "charity cases that need medical or surgical treatment and still further for acute cases only." Chronic and contagious diseases were to be treated in the dispensary but not admitted to the hospital.

Notwithstanding this clarification of the purposes of the hospital, many misconceptions arose in the minds of the public. "Many curious letters were re-

ceived," according to Dr. Haehnlen, "relating to persons desirous of coming to the Samaritan Hospital as boarders, the writers evidently thinking that it was a sort of free boarding house, instead of a Hospital. Others have inquired whether old men or women, unable to work, would be admitted, presumably supposing it an Old Person's Home. And some time ago, a tramp, in passing, saw the sign and went in asking the matron if he couldn't stay a week or two 'til he was rested."

Interest in the new hospital had been aroused, however, and the ladies' auxiliary proved invaluable. With material provided by a local merchant, John Wanamaker, the ladies fashioned window curtains which enhanced the home-like atmosphere of the hospital.

In the April 1, 1892, edition of "The Samaritan Hospital News," there appeared an account of the first annual charity tea,

> . . . which was held at the Stratford on March 29 and was one of the greatest successes yet achieved for the Samaritan, . . . many thanks [being] due to the ladies for their untiring efforts in its management. The tea was unusually well attended and patronized by many of our leading society people. Much interest in the Hospital was awakened by this event among an entirely new circle of friends. The room was crowded during the afternoon. The music discoursed by Prof. Edward Vallmer's orchestra was exceedingly fine. The bazaars of fancy articles and flowers were extensively patronized and everything was disposed of some time before the reception closed.

Busy months followed. During its first year, the Samaritan admitted 202 patients and cared for 1,028 cases in the dispensary, at a cost of just over $6,000. Recorded in the admissions reports was the amusing statement that in March, 1892, "10 patients were discharged; 8 of them cured, 1 relieved and 1 eloped."

On December 8, 1893, application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County for a charter, which was subsequently granted. Among the listed objectives of the hospital was the provision of facilities "to train young women of good moral standing and common school education to nurse the sick, and thus educate them to a position of honor and great usefulness in the community." Thus, the Samaritan Hospital School for Nurses was established. Pastor Conwell himself selected the cherry red and white colors for the student nurses' uniform—the colors being those of Temple College. The nursing course of two years' duration initiated in January, 1893, was extended to three years' training in 1899. Instruction in the major subjects was given by the twelve staff doctors of the Samaritan Hospital. Miss Emma E. Mathias, a graduate of Episcopal Hospital, was the first directress of nursing.

In 1898 a brick building adjacent to the hospital was purchased. For a time this was used as a maternity department and was known as the Greatheart Hospital. It was named by Dr. Conwell for the noble figure Greatheart of John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. When the maternity division was later moved into the main hospital building, Greatheart was occupied as a nurses' home.

During the spring of 1901 the Board of Trustees of Temple College decided to open an evening medical school. A faculty was organized and a circular printed announcing that a course consisting of five years' evening instruction would be given. The first year's faculty consisted of twenty professors, lecturers, demonstrators, and instructors, under the leadership of Dean W. Wallace Fritz, D.D.S., M.D. The curriculum was so arranged that the same number of hours would be devoted to it as in a day school. This was the first coeducational medical school in Philadelphia. Clinical instruction was given at Samaritan Hospital. In 1904, two men who had entered with advanced standing, Frederick C. Lehman and Frank E. Watkins, became the first graduates. Although there were no women among the thirty-one students enrolling the first year, in 1907 the school awarded medical degrees to its first female graduates, Sara Allen and Mary E. Shepard.

Neighbors of the hospital continually propagated its interests. One of many ways in which the community answered the needs of the ever-growing institution was through the organization of street fetes, the proceeds from which were donated to the hospital. Such gifts, together with appropriations from the state legislature, provided for the erection of a new building in 1907. Located at 3401 North Broad Street, it provided much-needed room for larger wards



Russell H. Conwell

and a more suitable place for the rapidly growing dispensary service.

A testimony to the concern of the people of Philadelphia is the wall of inscribed bricks which still forms part of the hospital building. Bricks were "sold" for one dollar each. The money was donated by men and women in the community, and one can still read names like Gleason, Mayer, and Lobb impressed on the faces of each brick in the wall.

Temple College was granted the title of "Temple University" by the Philadelphia courts in 1907; thus the School of Medicine became a department of a university, to go forward hand in hand with the University's steady progress. Also in 1907, by mutual agreement, the Philadelphia Dental College was added to Temple University.

The Garretson Hospital, a seventy-five-bed hospital located in one of the largest manufacturing districts of Philadelphia, afforded unusual facilities and material for teaching traumatic surgery, probably not excelled by any other medical school in the United States. This institution, together with the Samaritan Hospital, which had a capacity of 125 beds, provided the school with ample opportunities for clinical and ward teaching.

By 1908, a total of two thousand patients were being admitted to the Samaritan yearly, while twenty-six thousand dispensary cases were being treated.

Because of an increase in the number of nursing students, a special classroom was equipped for them in 1917 and a full-time instructress, Miss Edna Moore, was employed.

In 1924 it was felt that the Garretson Hospital, as such, had outlived its usefulness, as many industrial plants were moving to distant suburban locations and the maternity department had been moved to the Greatheart Hospital at Eighteenth and Spring Garden Streets in the spring of 1923. It was decided, therefore, to use the three upper floors of the Garretson building for laboratories.

Throughout this period the hospital continued to grow, and the interest of the public never waned. Ordinary men and women were still raising money to provide the hospital with needed supplies, knowing that the institution to which they contributed their dimes and dollars would serve them tenfold in return. On June 18, 1925, another new building was opened, which still serves as the main hospital building of the Temple University Health Sciences Center complex.

When Dr. Conwell died, in 1925, the whole city of Philadelphia mourned the loss. This dynamic man had founded Temple University on the principle that education should be made available to any person willing to invest the time in learning, whether or not he had the financial means. He had founded the Samaritan Hospital on the principle that healing should be made available to all men, regardless of their financial standing. During his lifetime, Philadelphians showed their appreciation of his concern for people by presenting him with the Golden Key, symbolic of the devotion of the City of Brotherly Love, and the ten-thousand-dollar Bok Award, granted yearly to Philadelphia's leading citizen. Dr. Conwell now lies buried on the campus of the university he so loved. His name lives on not only in the hearts of those who have heard or read his famous "Acres of Diamonds" and other works, but also those who have benefited from the various institutions he established.

In keeping with the spirit of cooperation existing among the medical institutions of Philadelphia, the Board of Members of the Jewish Hospital opened its doors to the medical students of Temple University in 1928, providing a wealth of clinical material for the students. Today, staff members of this institution, now known as the Albert Einstein Medical Center, receive appointments to the faculty of Temple University Hospital as further evidence of the teaching relationship that has been formed between the two organizations.

In 1929, Dr. William N. Parkinson, a Temple medical alumnus, class of 1911, assumed the position of medical director of the Samaritan Hospital and was also named dean of the School of Medicine. During his tenure, the concept of the Temple University Medical Center came into being and grew under his adept leadership. Just prior to his assuming his posts, the Medical School, under the direction of Dr. Frank C. Hammond, dean from 1909 until 1929, had been advanced to "A" rating. Dr. Parkinson was determined to maintain this high rating, and he persuaded many brilliant men of medicine, nationally and internationally known, to join the faculty.

In 1930, the name of the hospital was changed to Temple University Hospital to indicate the close relationship that had been established between the university and the hospital. That same year, the hospital opened the world-famous Chevalier Jackson Clinic for diseases of the air and food passages.

The 1930's saw the country plunged into its most severe financial depression in history. Businesses closed, millions of people were thrown out of work, and an atmosphere of gloom pervaded the nation. Old concepts of the nonparticipation of government in the lives of the citizenry were discarded as projects such as the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps were instituted to bring relief to the jobless.

The hospital, like most other institutions, was hard hit as wages plummeted, the working force was cut back, and austerity measures were necessitated. Midway during the 'thirties, however, the prepaid insurance plan, now known as Blue Cross, was inaugurated and helped hospitals across the country to remain financially solvent. This proved to be a major factor in keeping institutions such as Temple University Hospital from closing their doors.

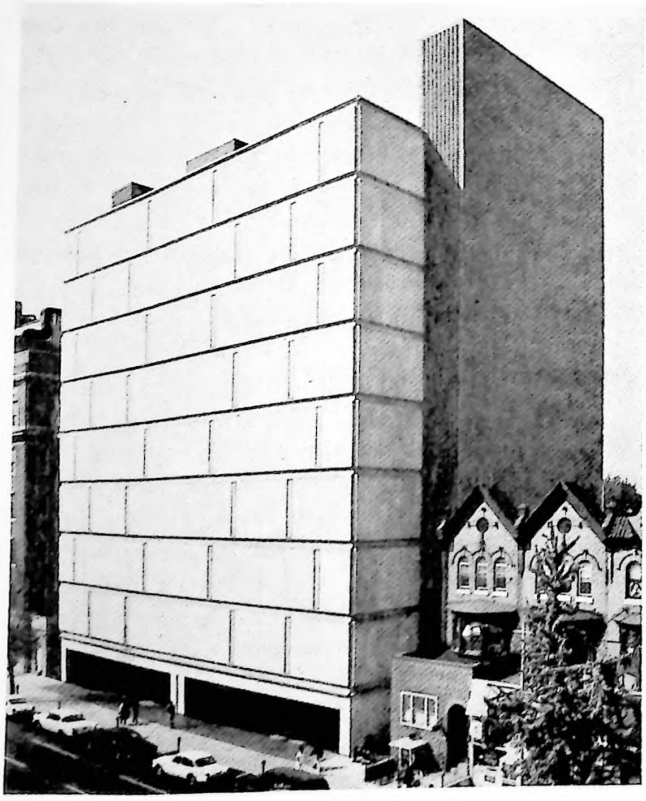
Despite the shortages in materials and money, progress in the medical field continued. Several important medical firsts were enacted by physicians at Temple: the first successful pneumonectomy (re-

moval of a lung) performed in Philadelphia was done by Dr. W. Emory Burnett in 1938; Drs. O. Spurgeon English and Edward Weiss developed the first clinic for psychosomatic medicine in 1939; and in 1940 Dr. Gerald H. J. Pearson founded a pioneer child-psychiatry clinic. Dr. John A. Kolmer, in medicine, Dr. W. Edward Chamberlain, in radiology, and Dr. John Royal Moore, in orthopedics, achieved wide acclaim for original work in their respective fields.

In 1932, a four-year program leading to a Bachelor of Science degree in pharmacy was initiated at Temple University. The course had originally been offered in 1901 as two years' day instruction and three years of evening study. The night school was discontinued in 1918 and, beginning in 1925, students were matriculated for a three-year course.

No sooner had the country begun to recover from the Great Depression than a new crisis arose. War broke out in Europe and soon engulfed the entire world. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, plunged the United States into the conflict and plunged Temple University Hospital into another period of difficult times. Many members of the staff enlisted or were drafted into the armed forces; nurses, too, were recruited for duty, and the hospital was forced into an emergency situation with an extreme shortage of qualified personnel. The medical school initiated a student Reserve Officers' Training Corps program, and the hospital accelerated its period of internship so that more doctors would be available. By the end of the first year of the war, 633 Temple medical and dental students were in the uniform of the United States Army and Navy. War, with its disaster, did afford some benefits to the field of medicine via the increased knowledge and use of sulfanimids and antibiotics, as well as many new surgical techniques.

The Medical Research Building



The Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, passed by congress in 1945, provided funds to assist communities in the construction of hospitals and health centers.

By 1946, a previous emphasis on physical science had given way to increased interest in the biomedical sciences. Research and technology received substantial support from many organizations, notably the National Institutes of Health.

The educational and economic levels of Americans had begun to rise, and persons who had served in the armed forces had become accustomed to the medical and dental care they and their families had been receiving under the auspices of the government. Thus, the public demand for increased health care became pressing. Hospitals all over the country strove to meet these demands, and Temple University Hospital, ever concerned with the needs of its community, responded to the challenge.

The postwar "baby boom" was one of the problems to be met. In 1947, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children became the Department of Pediatrics of Temple University Hospital. Dr. Waldo E. Nelson was appointed medical director. Under his direction the institution grew from a small neighborhood hospital into a complete child care institute.

Also in that year, the Samuel S. Fels Research Institute became affiliated with Temple University Hospital, providing sorely needed facilities and opportunities for various forms of research, and in 1948 Dr. Theodore L. Chase established the Agnes Barr Chase Cancer Research Foundation in memory of his wife, a Temple medical alumnus of 1909.

Around the same time (1947–48) classes for the dental school and the school of pharmacy began in a new building at 3223 North Broad Street, approximately one block south of the hospital and medical school.

With a new decade came a growth of social awareness in medicine. In the 1950's attention began to be directed at the patient as a whole individual—at his over-all well-being as well as his immediate physical needs. To strengthen the concept of total patient care and to better apply the most recent innovations in medicine, Temple University Hospital continued to add to its existing physical facilities. In 1956 three new buildings were opened: the Ancillary Services Building, which houses the radiology department, clinical laboratories, and surgical operating rooms; the Out-Patient Building, with numerous clinics, laboratories, and doctors' offices; and the modern, nine-story Parkinson Pavilion, named for Dr. William N. Parkinson, who so ably led the hospital and medical school through the trying growing pains of the years between 1929 and 1959. Public interest was again manifested as approximately one-third of the

cost of the Parkinson Pavilion was provided by gifts from people in the community.

Dr. Parkinson resigned as dean of the school of medicine after some thirty years of service. Succeeding him in that position was Dr. Robert M. Bucher, associate dean since 1957 and a Temple medical alumnus of 1944. Dr. Bucher assumed the deanship on July 1, 1959, and, at the age of thirty-eight, was one of the youngest deans in the country. A skilled surgeon and capable teacher and administrator, Dr. Bucher still serves the medical school in this post.

In 1961, the concept of a medical center evolved into the reality of Temple University Health Sciences Center. Dr. L. E. Burney, who had served as United States surgeon general since 1956, came to Temple, bringing with him a wealth of experience and knowledge. As vice-president for health sciences, Dr. Burney has strongly reinforced the Health Sciences Center's concern with the human element in medicine. He feels that a physician must concern himself with the problems of the entire individual and set about solving these problems through a team effort—physician working hand in hand with researcher, nurse, and social scientist.

To put into practice this concept of increased patient care, it was necessary to provide housing for an influx of nursing students. In July, 1962, the Edith Bolling Jones Residence was opened, providing living quarters not only for nursing students, but for women students in the fields of medical technology, dental hygiene, and pharmacy as well.

As another step towards upholding the concept of total patient care, the new Medical Research Building rose next door to the school of medicine on the former site of the Tioga Baptist Church, which had been founded by Dr. Russell H. Conwell. Dedicated on October 24, 1963, the unusual research edifice houses the departments of medical physics, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, microbiology, anatomy, and facilities for research animals. It also includes two floors for the cancer studies of the Fels Research Institute. Unusual in design, the building is well adapted to its functions. Windows were omitted to keep temperature, light, and humidity under the control of the researcher, and the interior walls are movable to allow scientists to alter the dimensions of any room according to their needs.

The North Philadelphia Health Services Study Group was formed in 1963. It is composed of eight hospitals and two medical schools, including Germantown Hospital, Moss Rehabilitation Center, Episcopal Hospital, Skin and Cancer Hospital, St. Christopher's Hospital, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Women's Medical College and Hospital, and Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital. The group, with Dr. Burney of Temple as chairman, was designed to spread the burden of free care, to cooperate on research and training of nurses and graduates, and to allot health care commitments and facilities in an equitable manner.



The Skin and Cancer Hospital

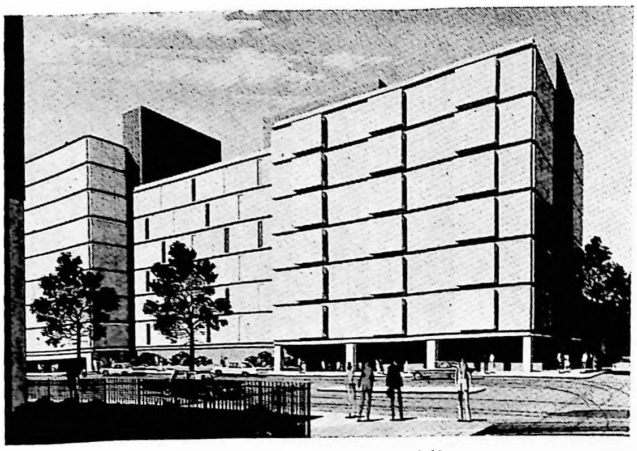
On October 26, 1965, the new building of the Skin and Cancer Hospital was dedicated at the Health Sciences Center. This institution had its beginning in 1928 as a dispensary or outpatient clinic operating in a remodelled residence at 806 Pine Street through the almost singlehanded initiative of Dr. Albert Strickler, the hospital's first medical director, sole attending dermatologist, and chief researcher. During the first year, over thirteen thousand patients were treated, 830 of these free of charge.

Only five years after the opening of the outpatient clinic, Dr. Strickler persuaded two of the hospital's early benefactors, Carroll S. Tyson, Jr., and his wife, to underwrite the construction of a modern, four-story hospital at the cost of one million dollars. That building was dedicated in October, 1933, as "a gift to the people of Philadelphia for service and to the Medical Profession for the advancement of science."

The Skin and Cancer Hospital became the dermatology department of Temple University Hospital and School of Medicine in January, 1957, while maintaining its separate identity under its own board of trustees. The chairman of the board is Mrs. Charles R. Tyson, granddaughter of the hospital's early benefactors.

As this institution was the only independent center in the United States devoted exclusively to the care and study of cancer of the skin and skin disorders, it became increasingly apparent that the hospital would outgrow its existing facilities. In 1965, a two-million-dollar four-level structure providing substantially improved services to patients by the availability of expert consultation facilities and the full resources of Temple University Health Sciences Center was constructed.

While Temple University had already taken the first steps to enlarge its Health Sciences Center to provide for the education of more physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, there was still a pressing need to provide for the education of a group of professional people to assist these practitioners in the various functions in common demand in today's practice of medicine, pharmacy, and dentistry. Accordingly, in the



The Basic Sciences Building

spring of 1966, the College of Allied Health Professions was formed. Under the direction of Dean Aaron L. Andrews, formerly assistant executive director for administration of the National Commission on Community Health Services, Inc., the newly-formed college will offer baccalaureate courses in medical technology, nursing, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and medical records sciences.

"Today's health care team is like a ball club," Dean Andrews points out. "You have the physician as captain, but he has to have well-qualified assistants as players if success is to be attained. And these assistants have to perform their role with competence equal to that of the physician in his."

To enable the physician of tomorrow to achieve a higher degree of skill in keeping with the demands of modern medicine, plans are under way for three new buildings at the Health Sciences Center. The Basic Sciences Building for Temple University School of Medicine and Hospital will allow an enrollment increase from 137 medical students to 176 in 1967–68. The Clinical Sciences Building will replace 425 beds now contained in other Temple facilities and will house personnel to carry out the clinical, teaching, and service functions of the hospital. And the Continuing Education Building is designed to provide room for graduate programs for members of the health professions practicing in the community and to serve as a student social center. Classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the College of Allied Health Professions will also be afforded in a building to be constructed in 1967–68.

"Giant oaks" do indeed grow "from tiny acorns," as Dr. Conwell knew. Last year 22,775 admissions were recorded for Temple University Hospital, as opposed to 202 during the hospital's first year. The operating budget has grown from six thousand dollars to nearly 10½ million dollars. And in lieu of one small hospital building, Temple University Health Sciences Center now includes several city blocks and is affiliated with St. Christopher's Hospital, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Moss Rehabilitation Center, Episcopal Hospital, Germantown Hospital, and, most recently, the Wills Eye Hospital.

Dr. Conwell died on December 6, 1925. Thirty-three years previously he had opened the doors to the Samaritan Hospital with these words: "With a patience born of a pure sympathy, with a benevolence prompted by a love of the Supreme Good, with a watchfulness sustained by Godly principles, with a helpfulness made possible by marvelous surgical and medical skill in these days, with a faithfulness which is inseparable from a holy faith in the Father of Mercy, we enter this new enterprise, believing that He who hath begun this good work will not forsake it, while thousands shall rise up from pain to bless it, multitudes shall pray for it and the nobly generous shall make it the depository of their means for doing good."

Temple University Hospital has never lost sight of the humane traditions upon which its founding was based. Its goal is to make its future as illustrious as its past.



Grumblethorpe

Happenings in Germantown October 1965—October 1966

By Phoebe Carlile Kidder

This, we repeated, was a beautiful day,
And wondered how long perfect weather would stay—
Bright and mild, though winter'd begun
According to calendars following the sun.
Of course there were days it was chilly, though fair,
Just to give us an inkling Old Man Winter was there.
Months passed swiftly until Jan. twenty-three,
When snow came down heavily—white was all one could see.
February brought us much ice, sleet, and snow,
And Boreas would puff out his cheeks and blow.
Old Man Winter was laughing up his sleeve;
What he had in store was more than one could believe.
But spring came at last—a little late, to be sure—
And the budding trees and plants were just a lure
To get us outdoors to enjoy life once more,
For after all, what is sunshine for?
Then came the heat—need we mention them all,
Like humidity and drought—'til one longed for the fall.
Well, records were broken, both for heat and for cold,
To go down in history for future years to unfold.

Historic Houses

It is fitting that we should start with our own Historical Society Museum, at the Conyngham-Hacker House, 5214 Germantown Avenue. For years the Society has been in need of additional space in which to display hundreds of items reflecting the life of past years. Behind the Baynton House, next door to the museum, was a row of dilapidated garages which has now been replaced with a one-story cinder-block structure, providing display space for many items that have been stored for years. This well-organized addition to the museum has been named the Von Trott Annex, in honor of Mr. Thomas von Trott, who so ably devoted much of his time to arranging and cataloguing the Society's collection.

On May 18, at noon, dedication ceremonies took place at Stenton Mansion, Eighteenth and Courtland Streets, designating Stenton as a registered national historic landmark. Our president, Judge Saylor, gave the address. A certificate and bronze plaque were presented by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

The 170-year-old Daniel Pastorius House at 25 High Street has been purchased by the First Methodist Church of Germantown. Moved to its present site in 1898, the house has had its interior converted into apartments, but the exterior of the front section is original. The congregation has purchased the property with the intention of preserving the house, which is adjacent to the church.

A very interesting small ceremony took place at the Morris House early this spring when Mr. and Mrs. Elliston Perot Morris, of Southampton, Miss Mary Morton MacLear, a descendant of David Deshler, and Dr. David H. Wallace, curator of Independence National Historical Park, met there. The occasion marked the presentation to the Morris House of the original military discharge papers of Captain Samuel B. Morris, signed by George Washington, and a silver and gold plaque on which the names of the officers of the troop are engraved, which was presented to Morris on his retirement. These relics, together with a lock of Washington's hair, which was also presented by the descendants of Captain Morris, have been placed in a lighted display case which hangs in the hall of the Morris House.

The Maxwell Mansion Committee has been active during the past year. On November 7 a buffet dinner was held at the Germantown Cricket Club, with a large attendance. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Mayo Bryce, who spoke on "Life with Father in Victoria's Day." On Sunday, June 5, the Committee sponsored the second annual Strawberry Festival, an event which included a tour of six neighborhood gardens. The festival was well attended, notwithstanding that it was held on a very warm afternoon.

The 190-year-old Concord Schoolhouse is open to visitors. Sixty to seventy visitors a month tour the building, which is now going through a restoration period.

Religious and Educational Institutions

The Second Baptist Church of Germantown, at Germantown Avenue and Upsal Street, planned a year-long celebration in observance of its centennial year, 1966. The history of the church has been one of growth, with structural enlargement keeping pace with an increasing membership. In 1930 a fire of unknown origin gutted the church and chapel, and it was then that the present edifice was erected.

The Unitarian Church of Germantown launched a year-long celebration of its one-hundredth anniversary on November 5, with a birthday party at the church, at 6511 Lincoln Drive. Various activities and services were planned for the year.

Over one thousand pupils entered the new million-dollar Francis D. Pastorius School this September. Built adjacent to the old school building, which has since been torn down, the modern structure will also be open to adults enrolled in evening classes.

Germantown High School celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this past school year with a series of monthly activities which ran through June, 1966.

Germantown Friends School students took part in "Noah's Flood," a contemporary opera by Benjamin Britten. The opera, based on a fourteenth-century mystery play, was staged at Saint Luke's Episcopal Church in March. The plot centered around Noah, his ark, and the flood. Seventy animals, portrayed by members of the school choir, were garbed in elaborate costumes and masks prepared by the school's art department. Music was provided by an orchestra made up of students and parents.

The long, hot summer was heated further by discussions, arguments, and meetings about the location of the new $2.8 million replacement of the Fitler-Keyser School, which is presently located at Knox and Seymour Streets. Most of the site proposals, if adopted, would involve tearing down many houses, to which there has been much opposition. As of September 1, the Board of Education has selected as the location for the new school the area encompassed by Pulaski Avenue, Hansberry Street, Morris Street, and the rear portions of properties on Manheim Street. The Board intends, eventually, to acquire the entire block.

Other Organizations

In January, 1965, ground was broken for a $7.3 million building at Woman's Medical College. The new nine-story, completely air-conditioned wing is now well under way and will bring the College-Hospital beds to a total of four hundred.

On July 1, when hospital benefits of Medicare went into effect, the expected rush on the local hospitals did not materialize. Both Germantown and Chestnut Hill Hospitals are well equipped to handle the age group involved.

The Rose Carnival, a yearly event of the Germantown Hospital, was held in June. This year it took place on one of the hospital's parking lots, on Penn Street, a site which afforded more space than had been available for the carnival in previous years.

Chestnut Hill Hospital held a ground-breaking ceremony in June for a new three-million-dollar wing. The structure is connected with the north side of the main building, and will house a modern laboratory, expanded X-ray service, and other needed departments.

The Northwest Branch of the American Red Cross is in its new home, the historic Peter Keyser House at 6316 Germantown Avenue. The house was open for inspection during Germantown Week.

The new Vernon Park Station of the United States Post Office opened for business on July 5 at 133 West Chelten Avenue. It is a much-needed facility for central Germantown.

The Pennsylvania Furniture Company has enlarged its store at 5429 Germantown Avenue by acquiring the two stores to the north of it. These were torn down and a new frontage built on Germantown Avenue. In making its plans, the company worked closely with Colonial Germantown Inc. so that the building would conform with the Market Square renewal project.

The Hamilton Savings and Loan Association has merged with the Reliance Federal Savings and Loan Association. The new Hamilton—Reliance Savings and Loan Association is Germantown's largest home financing institution.

Social Activities

The Morris House Women's Committee has been active as usual. On Sunday, December 5, a delightful tea was held for friends of the Morris House and hostesses. The day was clear and cold outside. Inside, the house was filled with beauty and warmth. The eleventh annual card party was held on March 28, at Aulenbach House, 29 West Tulpehocken Street. A large group attended, and the proceeds from the party will provide new curtains for the upstairs rooms of the Morris House.

Upsala has been very gay this past year. On January 9 the trustees invited guests to "Candlelight Time at Upsala." A large crowd attended, and the proceeds from admissions were most rewarding. The house looked beautiful. On May 26 the yearly card party took place. The weather was fortunately favorable so that many of the guests could play cards on the lawn, which is always an attraction.

Germantown Week was celebrated from May 8 to May 15, following a "kick-off" luncheon held at Alden Park dining room on May 4. Traditional activities took place and many new attractions were added. The week ended with the house tour conducted by the Germantown Historical Society. This year houses in the lower part of Germantown were visited.

People in the News

In November Mr. and Mrs. Manning Smith, Jr. who operated a public-relations firm at 6504 Germantown Avenue, were cited by the Germantown Business Men's Association for their "manifest industry, kindliness and spirit of public service." The presentation was made at a luncheon at School Lane House.

An "open house" was held in April in the Longstreth Auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church,

on Chelten Avenue, honoring Dr. John Clark Finney, who has been pastor emeritus of the church for the past ten years. Members and friends came to say good-bye as Dr. Finney was leaving to make his home in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Thomas C. Duddy has become the new editor of the *Germantown Courier*. Mr. Duddy, a native Philadelphian, is a former sports editor of the *Courier*.

Germantown Savings Bank's board of managers has elected Mr. Edward J. Thomas as its chairman. Mr. Lane Taylor has been elected president, succeeding Mr. Thomas in that capacity, and Mr. Charles L. Ritchie, Jr., has been elected to the board. These promotions took place in April.

The Germantown Historical Society regrets to report the loss by death of the following members:

Mr. Philip M. Allen
Mr. Arthur W. L. Basy
Mrs. Charles E. Beury
Mr. R. Newton Brey
Mrs. Everett H. Brown
Mr. Gilbert Cassidy
Mr. William A. Clarke
Mrs. William H. Craven
Mr. James P. Gilliland
Miss Dora Gilmour
Mrs. Lloyd F. Hayden
Mr. Barry H. Hepburn
Mr. Ralph Himmelright
Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Jr.
Mrs. Edwin J. Johnson
Dr. M. J. Karpeles
Mrs. James McMullan
Mrs. John R. Minehart
Mrs. Sarah E. Moore
Miss Prudence C. Newlin
Mrs. Pauline Parsons
Mr. Robert J. Riddle
Mr. Manning J. Smith, Jr.
Mr. Fred F. Spellissy
The Hon. Israel Stiefel
Miss Mildred A. Swick
Mr. Paul L. Tiers
Mr. Stoughton R. Vogel
Mrs. Hubert J. Wetherill
Mrs. Henry F. Wireman

Random Observations

Mothers-in-Council, an active organization in Germantown for nearly seven decades, disbanded in June.

To WDVR, rated America's largest-listening-audience FM station, was awarded the 1966 International Music Achievement Award by the 101 Strings of Hamburg, Germany, for its "leadership in providing American radio listeners with musical programming of the highest standards." The station is situated in the Barker Building, at 18 West Chelten Avenue.

After eight months of legal battles the Zoning Board of Adjustment agreed to the new use of the former assembly building of the Woman's Club of Germantown, at 21 West Washington Lane, which was proposed by Aaron D. Colten, head of the Crowfutt Art Brass Company, at 52 West Washington Lane. After the building is renovated it will be used as display space for the firm. The Johnson House, 6306 Germantown Avenue, clubhouse of the Woman's Club of Germantown, has been redecorated and renovated during the summer months.

One of the older apartment houses, Emlen Arms, at 6733 Emlen Street, has been sold to a commercial firm. The tenants on the first seven floors were asked to be out by October 1.

Despite protests from those in the neighborhood, a fine old house has given way to a modern structure. Formerly occupied by the Pancoast family, the site at Greene and Harvey Streets is now occupied by a two-and-a-half-story yellow brick apartment house.

Sewer construction has been taking place this summer on Chelten Avenue between Greene Street and Germantown Avenue. The work was done on the south side of the street only, so that traffic could continue to flow almost normally.

Germantown's Business Men's Association is now using a sidewalk vacuum cleaner. The new machine, known as Clark Litter Vac, is used to sweep the sidewalks in the business district from 2 to 8 A.M., six days a week.

On June 20 the Rittenhouse Opera Company gave an evening performance of *I Pagliacci* in Vernon Park. This is the fourth year that the Department of Recreation has sponsored free opera for the public.

Constitution Week, September 17 to 23, was observed with displays in the George Allen store windows at Greene Street and Chelten Avenue, and at the Germantown Federal Savings office, 18 West Chelten Avenue. The Historical Society cooperated with the Germantown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in lending and arranging the material for these displays.

The annual garden party of the Germantown Historical Society was held on June 2, 1966. Refreshments were served in the Society's garden, after which the guests went to the parish house of Trinity Lutheran Church for a most interesting illustrated lecture on Outer Mongolia and Siberia given by Mrs. Henry R. Hallowell.

The Society's annual tour was held on Saturday, October 8, 1966. This year the Duke Gardens in Somerville, New Jersey, were visited. The tremendous area of formal gardens was indeed worthwhile to visit, and a most memorable sight was enjoyed by all who took the tour.

Now this year is over,
With its heat, cold, and rain,
So so-long 'til next year.
When we hope to be with you again.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

Report of the President

(Continued from page 106)

forts of Captain Crenshaw, Mr. Welthall, and Mr. Frank J. Ollinger.

Maxwell Mansion Committee

While it is not one of the standing committees of the Society, the Maxwell Mansion Committee is actively endeavoring to carry out one of the primary purposes of the Society. It has held a dinner at the Germantown Cricket Club, sponsored its second strawberry festival, and conducted a tour of Germantown gardens. The Victorian house that it seeks to preserve has been partially restored. The committee is planning to raise the considerable fund needed to complete the restoration and create a Victorian museum.

Other Commendation

Frank Rogers Donahue, Jr., Esq., our solicitor, has continued to serve as the lawyer for the Society by representing it in connection with the acquisition of real estate and the preparation of leases executed by the Society and the tenants and custodians of its properties.

Mrs. M. Bacon Bostwick must be commended for her substantial and helpful contribution in putting in order the doll's house and the contents of the replica of the Johnson House now on exhibition in the Von Trott Annex.

Our Treasurer, Mr. Wallace S. Martindale, Jr., has faithfully handled the increasingly complex finances of the Society. Mr. Frederick B. M. Cardeza, Jr., as Secretary, has managed the membership lists and taken charge of the receipt of annual dues and kept the minutes of our meetings.

Mrs. Almon N. Kidder, as Historian, has given us, as usual, an entertaining report of what of general interest to our members has happened in Germantown during the year. Elsewhere in this issue appears her report.

Note is made of the death of Miss Prudence C. Newlin, who for many years served the Society loyally and efficiently as Assistant Secretary. She was responsible for getting out all notices of meetings. Mrs. E. Boggs Prettyman has succeeded to the position.

Our Vice-President, John McArthur Harris, Jr., has been of great assistance in many ways and at many times. All officers and managers have shown their continuing interest in the Society and have made their contribution of service. Board meetings have been well attended.

To all of the aforenamed members, the President, on behalf of the Society, gives thanks for their help in making it function. This is little enough recompense for their generous contributions to the Society and the community.

Conclusion

Because of increasing expense in publishing the Germantowne Crier and other increases in the cost of operating the Society due to inflation and the constant rise in all charges, it has been found necessary to increase the annual dues to $7.50, the first increase in over fifteen years. When the Crier was established, a dollar was added to the annual dues, making them $6 a year. Considering that our magazine is sent to every member, that our lecture meetings are held seven times a year, and that every member can have the satisfaction of knowing that he or she is participating in a very worthwhile and necessary civic activity, the increase in dues is imperative and it is hoped will be accepted by our members. It should not result in any loss in membership or discourage others from joining us in our endeavor to execute faithfully our purposes.

It is well to remind everyone that by the payment of $25 quarterly for a year one can enjoy a $100 life membership. All moneys so received are deposited in our Life Membership Fund. The steadily increasing income therefrom, added to our dues from annual members, net rents, and voluntary contributions of cash or securities, make it possible for us to operate.

At the annual meeting in October all officers were re-elected. So were the managers whose terms expired, except for Mrs. Prettyman, who had become Assistant Secretary. Her place on the Board of Managers has been taken by Mrs. F. Edward Atkins, Jr.

Let us carry on in 1967 and in the years to come in the same spirit that has made possible our growth and success in past years.

Harold D. Saylor
President

Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

National Trust for Historic Preservation

October 20, 1966

Germantown Historical Society
5214 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144

Dear Harold Saylor, Captain Crenshaw, et al.:

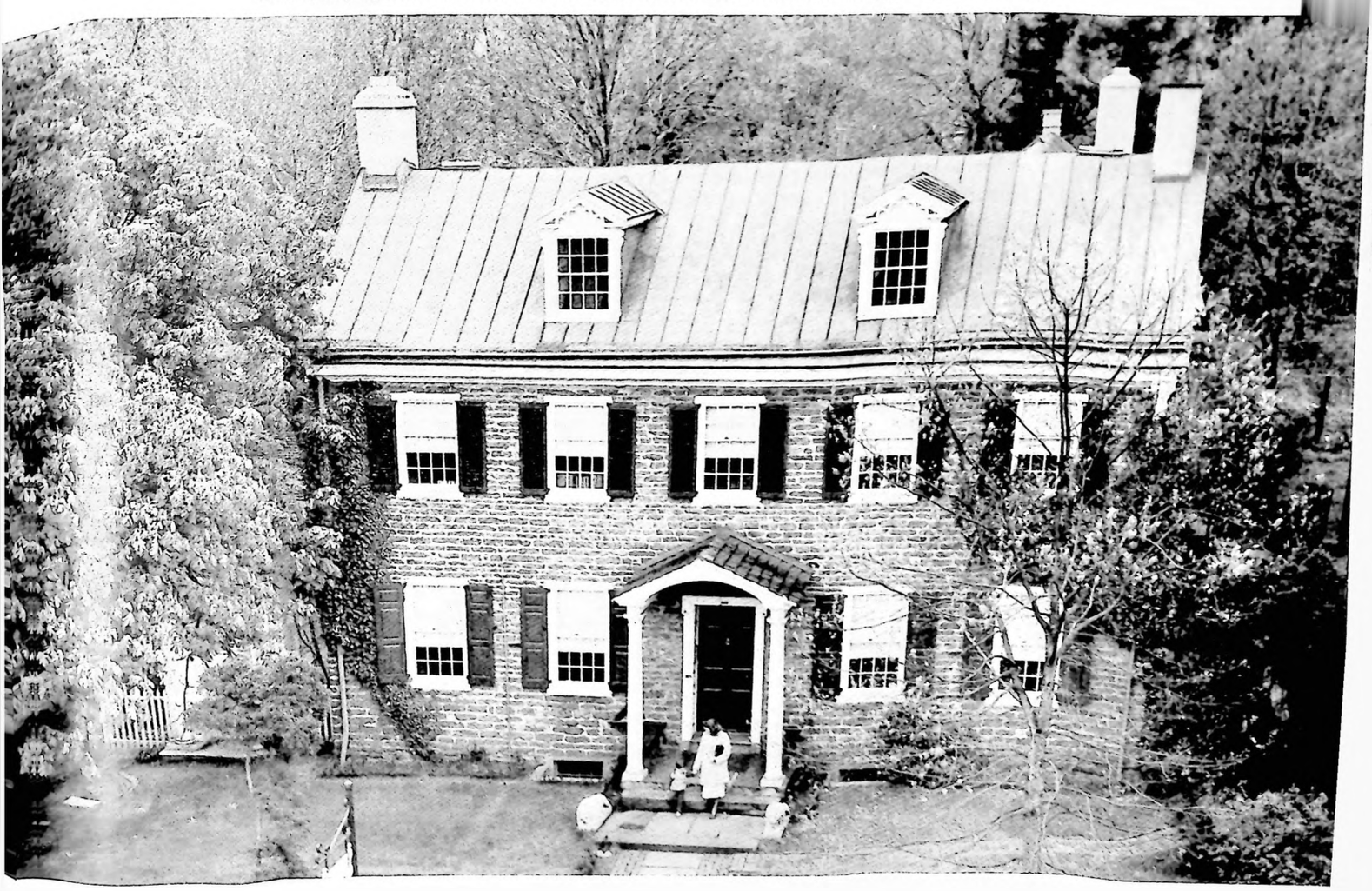
This is to thank the members of the Germantown Historical Society for their cooperation and help in the recent visit of the members of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to Germantown. We have received reports that our visitors were very much impressed with Germantown, and certainly one of the things that makes Germantown so interesting is the preservation and restoration of the buildings owned by the Germantown Historical Society.

As a member of the Germantown–Chestnut Hill community, I am very proud of what has been done in Germantown to show our visitors. Of course, some of our pride is in Cliveden, Upsala, Stenton, Grumblethorpe, and Market Square, but also we have great pride in the several houses owned and restored by the Germantown Historical Society.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. WOODWARD

The Conyngham-Hacker House—Museum of the Germantown Historical Society



Philadelphia's Theatre Heritage: The Arch Street Theatre

(*Continued from page 110*)

that it has become the subject of several books. Macready appeared at the Arch in 1848. He was booed and hissed; rotten eggs were thrown. This episode, according to the opinion of the day, was an indication of what was eventually to take place at the Astor in subsequent weeks. In his curtain speech at the Arch, he vehemently denied ever having shown any hostility to Forrest.

The manager who followed Burton struggled for two seasons and failed. His name was Edmond S. Connor, and according to the critics of the day, his failure was attributable mainly to the fact that he strove to star himself and his wife on too many occasions. It was contended that the Connors were good performers, but definitely not star material. Connor's only claim to fame was the privilege of introducing Edwin Booth to a Philadelphia audience at the Arch when he appeared with his father, Junius Brutus Booth, in *The Iron Chest.*

It was in 1852 that Thomas J. Hemphill took the Arch under his management. While he lasted only one season, great changes were made during that time, one improvement being the transformation of the pit into a parquet. The drinking bars still remained on each floor and were not removed until some years later. It might be mentioned that these bars certainly did not contribute much in the way of pleasure for the serious theatre devotees. Rows occurred frequently, and the noise, vulgarity, and general offensiveness penetrated to every part of the house. At the end of the decade, however, bars had been removed from most theatres, with the exception of a few variety houses.

William Wheatley and John Drew, the father and grandfather of the Drew-Barrymore clan, took over the management of Arch in 1853. The following season the theatre was opened under the name of "Wheatley & Drew's Arch Street Theatre." In 1855 Mr. Drew went to England and was succeeded by John S. Clark.

In her autobiography, Mrs. Drew states that in 1857 she and Mr. Drew traveled for a while and then came back to Philadelphia and joined Mrs. D. P. Bowers' company at the Walnut Street. She goes on to relate: "In 1860 it was proposed by the stockholders of the Arch that I should assume the management, and in 1861, the theatre was opened as 'Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre.' A good deal was done to beautify the theatre. It was a hard season to meet—I borrowed money every week to meet the salaries. Mr. Drew returned just after Christmas and acted one hundred nights, and then went to New York on business, returned, and died after a three days' illness, in May, 1862. He was thirty-four years of age."

Mrs. Drew had a number of homes in Philadelphia, but the home most fondly remembered by John Drew, her son, the well-known actor, was the house at 119 North Ninth Street. (The house is still standing, but is soon to be torn down as part of a redevelopment project.) He states: "All of the houses were chosen so that we could be close to the Arch. Our house on Ninth Street was often visited by the Booths and the Jeffersons, and many others that were intimately associated with the family. Sunday night there was always someone connected with the theatre for supper."

The full story of the Drew-Barrymore family in Philadelphia is lengthy and colorful, and it has been the subject of at least one play and several articles and books. It was Mrs. John Drew whose distinguished theatrical career was most closely associated with the Arch Street Theatre. She guided this theatre well for thirty years. She was our first woman theatre manager and one of our greatest actresses. Her enactment of Mrs. Malaprop in Sheridan's *Rivals*, along with Joseph Jefferson's role of Bob Acres in the same play, set acting standards that are difficult to match even today. Most of all, she held Philadelphia dear to her heart, for it was home.

In her autobiography she tells that she was forced to close the Arch Street Theatre in 1892: "I found the business of the season had been so very poor; and as the outlook for the next season was no better, I concluded to give it up, and I wrote to the Board of Agents to that effect, and they agreed to my wish. And I must pay a merited acknowledgment of the continued kindness and good will shown me by that board, in every way and at all times; for which I tender them my sincere thanks and best wishes through all time."

Mrs. Drew died in 1897, and it was quite evident that the Arch Street Theatre died with her, for it was never again able to attain the stature it had achieved under her firm, guiding hand.

The Arch Street Theatre epitaph could be the epitaph she requested be placed on her tombstone in Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia:

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 'twill cause a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good-Night, but in some brighter clime,
Bid me Good-Morning.

BOOK REVIEW

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN PIONEERS, by Ralph Beaver Strassberger, LL.D. Second Edition (two volumes), edited by William John Hinke, Ph.D., D.D., published by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1966.

The first edition of PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN PIONEERS, published in 1934, comprised three volumes. The third volume, containing the signatures of the German pioneers, has been omitted from the present edition. Otherwise this edition is an exact reproduction of the original work, except for minor omissions.

The book is a basic source of information for the researcher interested in Pennsylvania German genealogy. It presents a comprehensive list of early German immigrants, giving data on the etymology of their Christian names, variant spellings of family names, ships on which the immigrants arrived and their ports of disembarkment, and the places where the immigrants qualified to take their "oaths" to this country. The first volume contains information on settlers who arrived in America between 1727 and 1775; the second volume deals with settlers who arrived between 1785 and 1808.

The preface and the introduction to each volume describe concisely and pertinently the conditions under which the early German settlers came to Pennsylvania and the reasons for their coming. It is particularly interesting to note that the Germans who came to the United States after 1785 came from different ports and for different reasons than those who came during the earlier period of immigration. Included in the second volume is a resume of the laws on immigration passed in 1785, superseding earlier enactments which had become obsolete at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Much of the information in PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN PIONEERS was gleaned from the records of the Pennsylvania German Society, to which credit is given by the editor. The painstaking compilation of such a comprehensive body of facts as is presented in this book is indeed a remarkable service to genealogy buffs, and the availability of the work in a new edition should prove to be a great benefit to those interested in Pennsylvania German ancestry.

Germantown Historical Society MABEL E. IRLE

A Map of
Historic Germantown

Designed by J. Riegel, Jr.

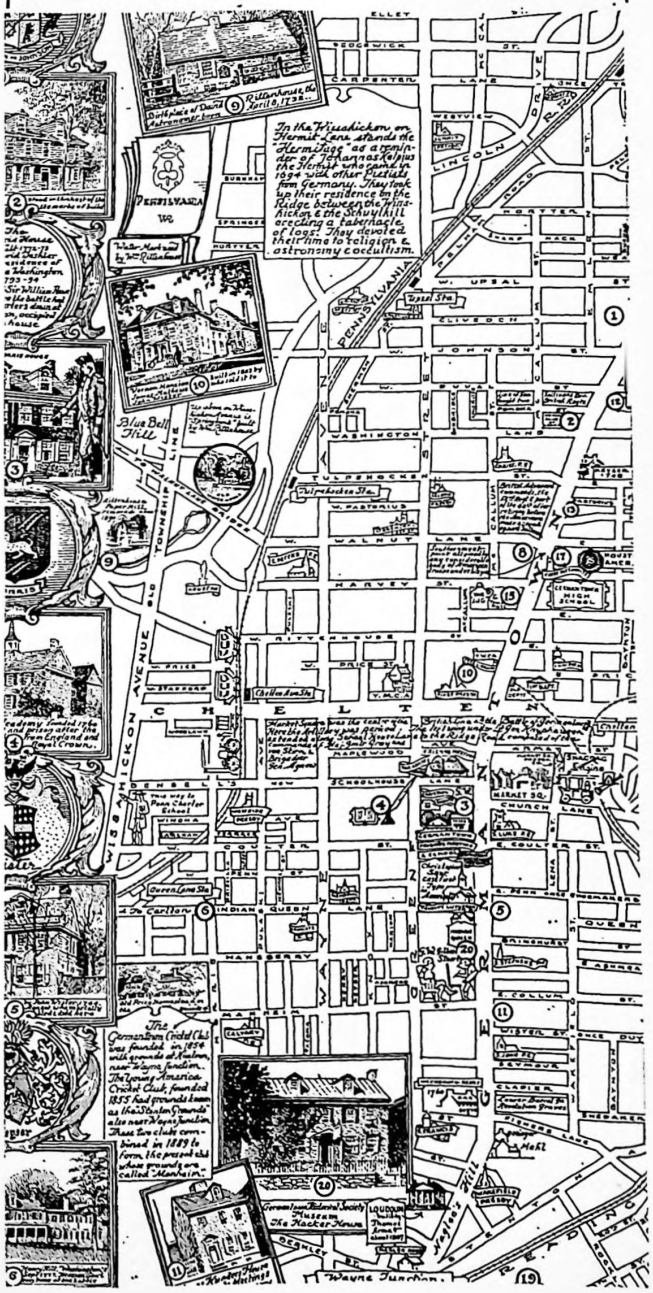
This detailed map, elaborated with numerous sketches, shows the locations of streets, historic buildings, churches, etc. It is replete with data concerning local people, places, and events.

Size: 19 by 25 inches
Price: Black and white, $4.00
Beautifully hand-colored, $25.00

The map may be ordered from:

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

Checks should be made payable to Captain Crenshaw.



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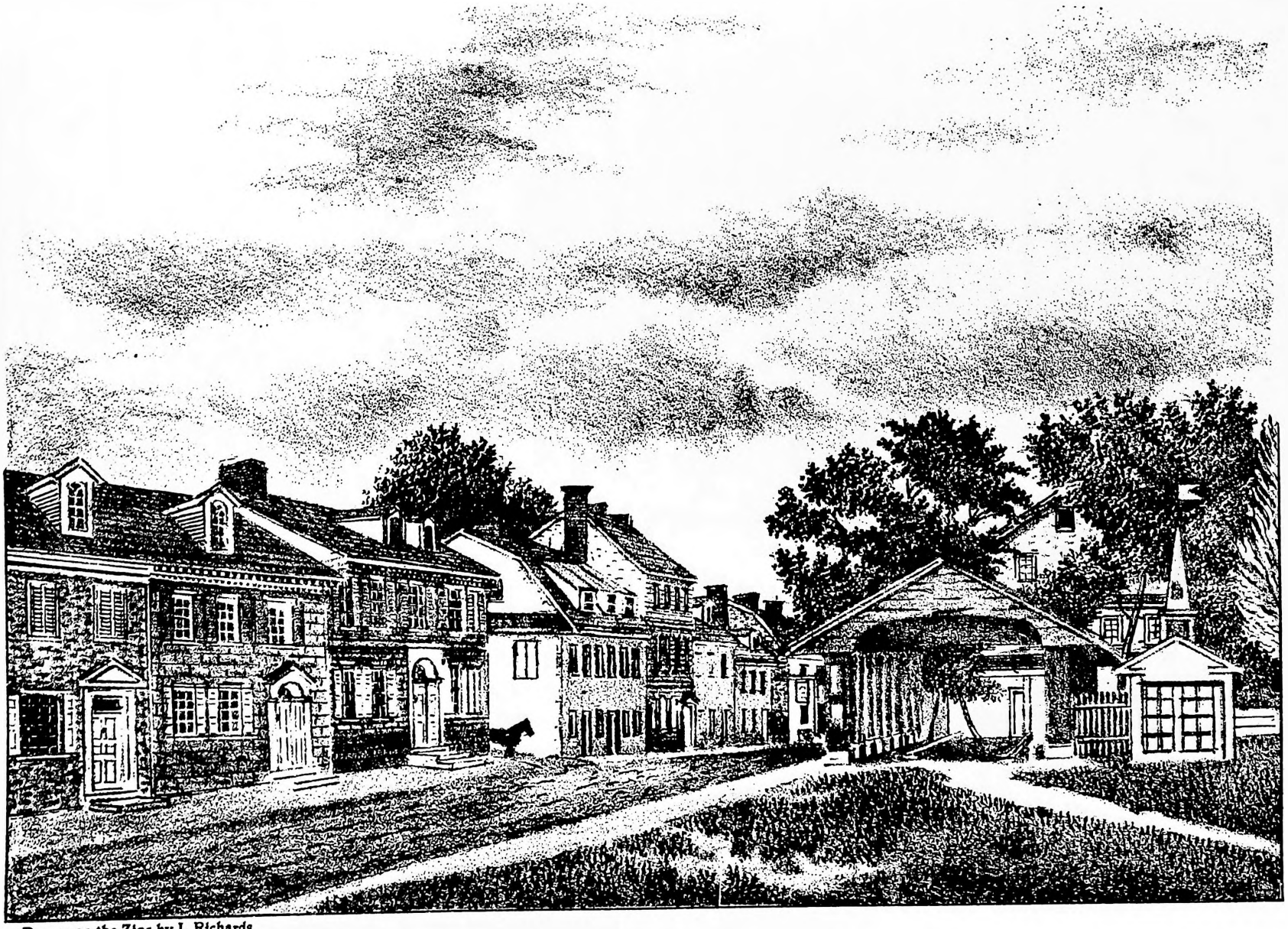
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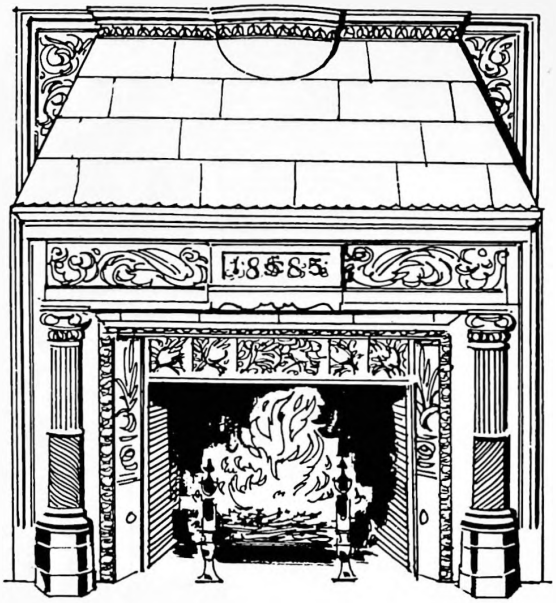
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