GERMANTOWNE CRIER



The historic Skippack Creek near Old Baptist Road and Ford where the Baptist Congregation practiced adult baptism. Note extensive virgin forests, which would also be destroyed by the State's proposed 89 foot dam at Evansburg.

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 3 FIFTY CENTS SUMMER, 1970



Your mother or your wife?

Nobody expects his parents to outlive him.

No husband expects his widow to submit to a will drawn up by the state.

No widow expects to be required to hand over one-half or two-thirds of her husband's estate to his parents, brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews.

Yet two out of five people reading this are going to die intestate (without a will). And any one or all of these is a possibility when there is no will.

It isn't easy to prepare a good will, but you can get the help you need from your lawyer and The Fidelity Bank.

Fidelity reviews your will periodically. As estate and tax laws change, as family conditions change, our Will Review Unit advises you when alterations are necessary to maintain the distribution pattern you have established for your beneficiaries.

Contact Frederick G. Rogers, Vice President for Estate and Trust Planning at Fidelity Bank, at 985-8147.

He'll tell you about all the ways Fidelity can help you protect everyone concerned.

THE FIDELITY BANK

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Day Phones VI 3-0606 Night Phone VI 3-4778
VI 3-3132

FRANK J. JACQUINTO

ESTATES
Bought and Sold

12 W. RITTENHOUSE STREET
GERMANTOWN, PHILA. 44, PA.

JOIN THE CRUSADE TO PRESERVE THE TRADITIONS OF OUR COUNTRY thru Thrift & Patriotism

Thrifty Savers Get More Out of Life
And, you can get more dividends on savings at Liberty.

5% per yr. on Regular Savings.
Savings Certificates earn up to 7 ½ % depending on Amount and Term.
PLUS—Lovely Appreciation Gifts on New Accounts.

LIBERTY FEDERAL SAVINGS

128 W. Chelten Ave. Stenton at Duval
1625 Wadsworth Ave.
Main Office: 202 N. Broad St.

Savings Insured to $20,000 by FSLIC

NOW

5¾% on 2-10 year Savings Certificates.

5½% on 1-2 year Certificates.

If you prefer a Passbook Savings Account, we'll give you a new high - 4½%.

THE PROVIDENT

Provident National Bank PHILADELPHIA AND SUBURBS

MEMBER FDIC



wise men listen to WFLN 900 AM 95.7 FM

Philadelphia's Classical Music Station

Dependable Electricians

Since 1919

SCHUCK

ELECTRIC

5944 Germantown Avenue

Since 1867

The Ivy Hill Cemetery

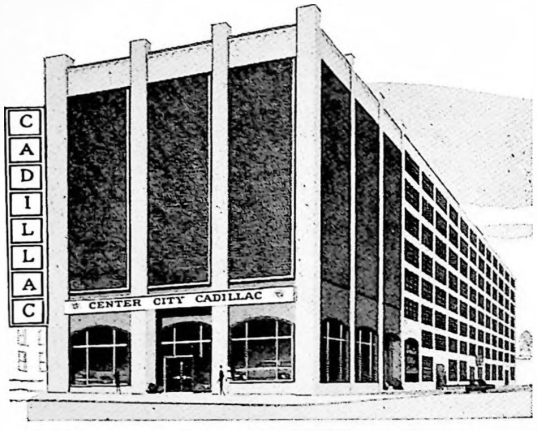
Mt. Airy Avenue east of Stenton Avenue

CH 8-4533

Choice Lots Available

(All Lots Include Perpetual Care)

CADILLAC HEADQUARTERS



SALES — SERVICE — LEASING

CENTER CITY CADILLAC CO.

Center City Location — Ample Parking

BROAD ST. AND RIDGE AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

CE 6-2000 • *N. J. Residents* WO 4-4626

Engineered Products for the Power and Process Industries Since 1908

YARWAY®

YARWAY CORPORATION
Blue Bell, Pa. 19422

CUNNINGHAM PIANO CO.

Germantown's Only Piano Factory

The Finest in Pianos since 1891

NEW & USED PIANOS SOLD AT FACTORY PRICES

26 East Coulter Street
GE 8-3200

PIANOS BOUGHT • RENTED • STORED • MOVED • TUNED

GIRARD BANK
Where you can count on more than the usual in full-service banking

We want you to be glad you bank here.

GIRARD BANK
FDIC

Germantown Office, 5500 Germantown Avenue

Germantown Historical Society

President
HON. HAROLD D. SAYLOR

Vice-Presidents
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III — EDMUND A. CRENSHAW, JR. — FRANK J. OLLINGER

Secretary
FRANCES HINTON

Board of Managers
MRS. F. EDWARD ATKINS, JR.
MRS. M. BACON BOSTWICK
MRS. SAMUEL CHEW
FREDERICK C. FIECHTER, JR.
J. MALCOLM HENDERSON
JACK HORNUNG
MRS. ALFRED M. NORTH
HENRY J. MAGAZINER
MRS. J. BRADFORD RITTER
ARTHUR O. ROSENLUND
MRS. LAWRENCE M. C. SMITH
GORDON W. VENABLE
MRS. ARTHUR E. WEIL
MRS. RICHARD WILSON
JOHN STAPLES

Assistant Secretary
LEONARD DENIS

Historian
MRS. ALMON N. KIDDER

Solicitor
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Treasurer
WALLACE S. MARTINDALE, JR.

Librarian
MISS MABEL E. IRLE

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Annual Excursion
FRANK R. DONAHUE, JR.

Costume
MRS. J. BRADFORD RITTER

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

Hospitality
MRS. ALFRED M. NORTH

Maxwell Mansion
MRS. JOHN R. GIOMI

House
FRANK J. OLLINGER

Library
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, III

Meetings
HENRY J. MAGAZINER

Membership
MRS. ARTHUR E. WEIL

Morris House
DR. GORDON W. VENABLE

Morris House Hostesses
MRS. FRANK L. MONTEITH

Women's Committee of the Morris House
MRS. RICHARD WILSON

Publications
5208 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

Relics
MRS. M. BACON BOSTWICK

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

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

HOWELL HOUSE
5216 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
OPEN EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, 1 TO 5 P.M.
ADMISSION FREE

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

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

MAXWELL MANSION
VICTORIAN MUSEUM
BEING RESTORED AT GREENE & TULPEHOCKEN STS.
OFFICE, 32 W. TULPEHOCKEN ST.

AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

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

LIFE MEMBERS
MR. NAPOLEON V. GORSKI
MRS. THEODORE G. SIMMONS
DR. MERRITT W. WILSON

NEW MEMBERS
MISS MARY B. AGNEW
MRS. ANNA AMSTER
MISS E. COOPER BELL, M.D.
MRS. YALE BERNSTEIN
MRS. IRENE M. BUZEK
MR. LOUIS M. BUZEK
MRS. FRED T. CLARK
MISS RITA J. CLARK
MR. FRANK E. CLAUS
MRS. WILLIAM E. DAVY
MRS. JAMES F. DOBBINS
MR. J. L. DUTTON
MRS. ERNEST P. FORTINO
MR. HENRY W. GRATWICK
MRS. LEAH FARLEY HAMMOND
REV. ROBERT W. HILL
MRS. ROY E. HOCK
MRS. WILLIAM N. JOHNSON, JR.
MRS. HOXIE W. LILLIBRIDGE
MR. WALTER W. LISSY
MRS. ROBERT MINSTER
MISS HELEN E. NOLAN
MRS. HENRY F. O'REILLY
MR. ROBERT D. OSBORNE
MRS. ROBERT D. OSBORNE
MRS. GUSTAV PETERSON
MR. ERINO PRIMUS, JR.
MRS. JOHN BRISBANE RUTHERFORD
MR. WILLIAM B. STEVENS, JR.
MR. LANE TAYLOR
MISS CAROLINE A. SLOTTER
MISS C. ZOE THOMA
MRS. ADRIAN W. VOEGELIN
MISS LOUISE WALLMAN
MRS. ANNA L. WOOD

DECEASED
EDWARD SIDNEY KINLEY—June 17, 1970

THOMAS S. GASSNER CO., INC.

Sheet Metal Fabrication

WAYNE AVENUE & APSLEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144

GEORGE ROBERTSON & SONS, INC.

FLORISTS

Over 39 Years in Chestnut Hill

8501 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
AD 3-1849 CH 2-6000

Dry Cleaning and Laundering

by



MacDonald Services

8517–19 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
CH 7-3300 CH 7-5149 TU 7-3770
"MacDonald Calls and Delivers"

POWERS CRAFT PARKER & BEARD, INC.

Insurance

15 GARRETT AVENUE
ROSEMONT, PA. 19010

Suburban 527-1881 Phila. GR 7-2321

HAMILTON-RELIANCE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

5% per annum on passbook savings

5¼% per annum on special passbook savings

6% Certificates available—two year maturity

ALL ACCOUNTS INSURED TO $20,000

5519 Germantown Ave. (on Market Square)
6782 Germantown Ave.

GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Volume 22 | SUMMER 1970 | Number 3

CONTENTS

	Page
Schedule of Events	88
The Skippack Valley *by Joseph J. Peters, M.D.*	89
A Sonnet *by Deborah Logan*	91
Book Review: Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Pioneer Settlers *by H. Frank Eshelman, B.E., M.E., LL.B.* *Reviewed by Dorothy B. Crawford, B.S., M.A.*	92
Here and There Many Years Ago	95
Neighborhood Committee Restores Ancient Philadelphia Cemetery	96
Edward Sidney Kinley—Memorial	98
Newspaper Items Relating to Germantown—1721–1807 *Annotated by Edward W. Hocker*	99
Philadelphia 1824—A Complete Guide for Strangers *Compiled by Thomas G. Parris*	101
Philadelphia's Recollection of Lincoln *by Herman Blum, Ph.D.*	102
Public School of Germantown	103
Moon Magic *by Martha D. Tourison*	105
July 4	106
Germantown Love Song	108
Some Pastorius Puzzles	108

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Joanna B. F. Schlechter
The Baynton House, 5208 Germantown Avenue

Editor

Mrs. Paul E. Schlechter
6 West Sunset Avenue, Phila., Pa. 19118

Wallace S. Martindale, Jr., *Controller*

EDITORIAL STAFF

Edward Adams
Miss Helen M. Comly
Mrs. Theodore Finckh
Miss Tracy D. Gibb
John Mc A. Harris, Jr.
Mrs. Alfred Knup
Mr. S. Derek Naabe
Miss Mae Peterman
John T. Staples
Dr. Margaret B. Tinkcom
Mrs. Charles Weckerly
Mrs. Arthur Weil

Editorial contributions should be mailed to the Germantowne Crier, 5208 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Frank J. Ollinger, *Advertising Representative* 29 W. Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144 Telephone: VI 3-0295

Published as Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Issues

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

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Bus Trip—Henry F. Dupont Museum, Winterthur, Delaware.

Date—Saturday, October 10, 1970.

Cost—Bus Fare $5.50.

Lunch—Purchase at own expense, cafeteria at Winterthur.

Meet—5214 Germantown Ave.

Bus Leaves—10-30 A.M.

Reservations—Send check or money order to—Frank R. Donahue Jr., *Esq.*, 1518 Walnut Street, Room 808—Zip 19102.

Note—Telephone reservations will not be accepted. *No refunds.* No acknowledgment of reservations; Ladies: Low Heel Shoes, *please.*

Mary Nicholson Cash, of Allen's Lane in Mount Airy, Philadelphia, was the artist for the portrait of Robert B. Haines, that appeared in the spring issue of the CRIER, May 1970.



MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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

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

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

Mrs. Arthur E. Weil

3912 Netherfield Road

(Telephone: VIctor 3-6089)

Publications of the Germantown Historical Society

Magazine

The GERMANTOWN CRIER, published in Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall, is available at the subscription rate of $2.00 annually.

Nearly all of the eighty-four past numbers of the CRIER are currently available. A complete assortment of available back issues may be had for $7.50, postage paid.

Individual copies of the CRIER can be obtained for 50¢ each.

Pamphlets

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN ..... 25¢

EARLY GERMANTOWN *by* Judge Harold D. Saylor 25¢

WASHINGTON VISITS GERMANTOWN *by* Charles F. Jenkins ..... 50¢

No. 2—EARLY TRANSPORTATION TO GERMANTOWN *by* Naaman H. Keyser, D.D.S.; THE CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE *by* Romaine Keyser. Illustrated. 36 pages. ..... 50¢

No. 3—DRAMATIC FEATURES OF PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY *by* Hampton L. Carson. Map. 22 pages. 25¢

No. 4—GRUMBLETHORPE *by* Edwin C. Jellet; POMONA GROVE *by* Mary W. Shoemaker; NOTES ON POMONA *by* Edwin C. Jellet. Three full-page illustrations. 38 pages. ..... 50¢

No. 5—THE EARLY PHYSICIANS OF GERMANTOWN *by* I. Pearson Willits, M.D. 18 pages. ..... 25¢

No. 6—TRAVELS NEAR HOME *by* Harrison E. Morris ..... 25¢

No. 7—THE CRICKET GROUNDS OF GERMANTOWN *by* George M. Newhall. Map and 12 full-page illustrations, 24 pages. ..... 25¢

No. 9—THE ARTISTS OF GERMANTOWN *by* Herbert Welsh ..... 25¢

No. II-3—SOME ACCOUNT OF WYCK AND ITS OWNERS *by* Caspar Wistar Haines. Ten full-page illustrations. 26 pages. ..... 25¢

No. II-4—NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO GERMANTOWN, 1721-1807. 32 pages. ..... 50¢

No. II-7—THE GREAT ROAD THROUGH GERMANTOWN; CONRAD WEISER'S INDIAN FRIENDS AND THE COAL LANDS *by* George Wheeler; MILESTONES AND OTHER LANDMARKS *by* Anthony M. Hance. ..... 50¢

Post Cards

An assortment of twelve color post cards featuring views of historic buildings in Germantown is available for 50¢, or 5¢ each.

Orders for the above publications may be sent to:

GERMANTOWNE CRIER

5208 Germantown Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Checks should be made payable to the Germantown Historical Society. On orders for pamphlets, post cards, and individual copies of the CRIER, add 25¢ to cover postage and handling.

THE SKIPPACK VALLEY

ITS HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO PENN'S 'HOLY EXPERIMENT'

By JOSEPH J. PETERS, M.D.
President, Skippack Historical Society

Asst. Professor of Psychiatry and Lecturer in Sociology, University of Pennsylvania. Senior Staff Psychiatrist, The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE Skippack Valley enjoyed a quiet and consistent independence from the mainstream of American life from 1700 to the end of World War II. The Mennonites, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Baptists who established adjacent communities in the area created a living model to Penn's "Holy Experiment." The founding principle of Pennsylvania as envisioned by William Penn was to grant personal and religious freedom to all cultural groups without destroying each's identity. Before Pennsylvania was established, to settle in an American colony and enjoy full civil rights, one had to espouse the religious sect of the founders. Massachusetts tolerated Puritans; Virginia, Episcopalians; Maryland, Catholics; etc.

Most immigrants to America moved to escape European Government religious struggles during which one had to take an oath to the church in power—usually Catholic or a Protestant Denomination—to avoid persecution. Erasmus*, prince of humanists, whose ideas of 500 years ago are still applicable in these modern times, is credited with starting the humanitarian movement which led to religious tolerance. The 16th century Anabaptist philosophy which led to 17th century Quaker and Mennonite adult baptism (illustration below) and free-



The historic Skippack Creek and swinging foot bridge where adult applicants for membership to the Upper Skippack Mennonite Church were baptized. Warren G. Bean, Bishop from 1909-1949, records last baptismal services at this spot on July 22, 1917 when six applicants were immersed.

dom from oath were expressions of this new founded humanitarianism. However, all governments of Europe were militarily oriented and persecuted independents who refused to take an oath. Pacifism was not tolerated. (see illustration)

---

* Desiderius Erasmus (1469–1536), son of a Dutch priest, became a member of the Augustinian order at 18 and studied theology and classical literature. At the age of 24 he became secretary to the Bishop of Bergen (Mons) who helped him to go first to Paris University and later to Oxford University. He finally took his Doctorate of Divinity at Turin in Italy. His real fame came from the publication of a revised edition of the Greek New Testament, but he was also well known for his theological studies of an anti-scholastic and historico-critical character. His critical and independent attitude toward his contemporaries brought him into conflict with many but for long after his passing in 1536 his works had considerable influence on religious and humanistic thinking all over Europe.

Holland was usually more liberal than other governments and tolerated Mennonites and Quakers. When William Penn, whose mother was Dutch, visited the Lower Rhine Dutch-German border to encourage settlement of his proposed colony, 13 families from Crefeld, noted for its weavers and artisans, sailed for Philadelphia. William Penn's land agents had promised the Crefeld purchasers several thousand acres on a navigable stream.

By 1690, the population of Germantown was 175, of whom all but eight or ten were Dutch.[1] In less than 20 years after its founding Germantown became socially and culturally mixed with English and Welsh. The Dutch moved westward to re-establish a homogeneous community.

The fertile Whitemarsh and Gwynedd Valley already had attracted English and Welsh landowners. The Dutch continued inland to the Skippack Valley whose inferior shale soil attracted few. The Crefeld artisans and water management experts built stone farmhouses, mills and water raceways along the Skippack Creek from back yard quarries. Without the skill of artisans and a simple life they could not have established and maintained an economically viable settlement on such marginal farmland. Furthermore, the plain, hard life which required perseverance, craftsmanship and satisfaction with minimal material gains discouraged outsiders from invading the community for land speculation as happened to most other areas surrounding Philadelphia.

These conditions combined to preserve the cultural identity of the Mennonites in the Skippack Valley since 1702. Their respect for the land and water, reflected in property deeds which detail water management rights and responsibilities between new purchasers and their neighbors, is a lesson in conservation for modern day ecologists.

Following the Napoleonic Wars and rapid population growth in the Eastern United States a rising market for grain developed. The existing small, water-powered mills prospered. They expanded from two story to four and five story structures. This milling industry shaped the area in its most productive period. Since there were no large land monopolies, mill properties could be easily acquired for development. The 1850 maps of the area[2] show several mills and the roads which served them in the Skippack's optimal economic period. Mills in the flood plains and small farms on the ridges reflect the Skippack Valley's historic ecological balance.

After the Civil War, with the advent of the stationary steam engine, power which was not dependent on weather changes became available. Philadelphia had a need for such a power source. As author Peter Kalm reported as early as 1749, so many trees had been cut along Philadelphia streams that the water flow fluctuated to such extremes that the mills could be run only after rains and the spring thaw. Skippack skillful water management, which included low dams, water raceways, and observance of Penn's advice to preserve one acre of forest for every five acres of farm-land cleared, permitted the Skippack Mills to operate into the 20th century. (Figure 2). Eventually, economics rather than poor water management prevented milling on the Skippack.

Philadelphia capital purchased steam engines for Mill power. Then the railroads were built through Norristown shifting the industrial emphasis from the area. After 1870 the decline of the Skippack Valley would have been more rapid were it not for the strong, independent cultural traditions and frugality of the Mennonites. With little desire to participate in the ostentatious American culture growing around them, and with marginal quality soil in small family farms, the Mennonites were left alone. Quiet, consistent, independent life, free from common urban and technological blights continued in the Skippack Valley long after most areas within 25 miles of Philadelphia had succumbed to materialism.

Thus, the Skippack Valley gave refuge and a simple life since 1702 to the Mennonites. It supported St. James-Perkiomen Episcopal Church since 1708 at Evansburg, famed for the Owen Evans mill and gun factory which armed the Pennsylvania militia in the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1698 the Presbyterians built their first church in America at Norriton, Fairview Village adjacent to David Rittenhouse's farm and planetarium. The Baptists were sold land to build their first church in the area by prominent Quakers such as Morris, Lloyd, Power and Bull, rents from which properties supported Society of Friends charities in Philadelphia. The Lutherans, in 1745, settled in Trappe (a name which is probably derived from early traprock quarrying in the area), and have established a National Historic Shrine to their Minister, General Muhlenberg at Augustus Lutheran Church.

All of these historic landmarks are located on Germantown Pike, the main east-west road established in 1698. That the main road eastward was named after Germantown rather than Philadelphia reflects the intimate historical relationship to Germantown. Conversely, Germantown's "Main Street" was called Skippack Road for many years before and after the Revolution.[3, 4] At a recent Bicentennial organizational meeting the Skippack and Evansburg Historical Societies proposed that the National Historic designation of Philadelphia's Germantown Avenue be extended westward to include Germantown Pike from the David Rittenhouse farm to Trappe's National Historic Shrine.

Local historians and conservationists are seriously con-

cerned with the Pa. Department of Forest and Waters' determination to construct the outdated Army Engineer 86 foot high dam across the Skippack Creek at Evansburg. 3273 acres have been authorized for purchase by Governor Shafer. Land condemnation is underway and must be completed by 1970 to beat Project 70 fund expiration date. According to the Delaware River Basin Commission March 1970 Report, the reservoir may be needed in the near future to supply rapidly growing cooling and flow augmentation demands for the Schuylkill River.**

** Cooling demands are associated with thermal pollution anticipated from the two atomic nuclear generating power plants proposed by Philadelphia Electric Company on the Schuylkill River at Limerick, Montgomery County. Inadequate safety standards of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission will subject people in surrounding communities to a much more serious pollution threat—radiation hazards which increase the rate of cancer and leukemia.[5] The radiation pollution question has been obscured by the current controversy over the water supply problem.

To serve the public interest, Montgomery County Commissioners led by Chairman Russel Parkhouse, and Lower Providence Township Supervisors engaged Regional Planner Ian McHarg to study the State's high dam proposal together with alternative solutions to the problem. This study has been completed and made public on June 12, 1970.

The Valley Forge Historical Society, the Goshenhoppen Historians, the Evansburg Historical Society and the Skippack Historians have gone on record with the Governor and State Planning Board in favor of restoration of some of the low dams and establishment of an ecologically sound historic park. Similar recommendations were presented by Dr. Anthony Garvan, Professor of American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, at Montgomery County Courthouse on February 5, 1970.

All objective studies have been ignored to date by the Pa. Department of Forest and Waters. Concerning Secretary Maurice Goddard's insistence on combining an 1120 acre reservoir for low flow augmentation together with a recreational park, this author sadly reflects their incompatibility;

The Skippack Lake will rise and fall,
But whether regularly or not,
And within what period,
Nobody knows; though, as usual,
Goddard and the Engineers pretend to know.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Hull, William I.: *William Penn and Dutch Quaker Migration to Penna.*, Swarthmore College Monograph No. 2; Quaker Historical 1935. Pg. 181.
2. "*Historical Survey of the Skippack Valley with Special Reference to a Proposed State Park*" presented to Ian McHarg Associates at Montgomery County Courthouse; by Dr. Anthony N. B. Garvan, Professor of American Civilization, and Associate Christa Wells, University of Pennsylvania, Feb. 1970. (The author wishes to acknowledge the extensive material used from the above for this report.)
3. *Historical Relationship of Germantown on the Skippack*, J. J. Peters, M.D., Germantown Crier, Vol. 22, No. 2, Spring 1970 pgs. 57–60.
4. *The Battle of Germantown* Douglas MacFarlan M.D. Germantown Crier Vol. 4 No. 3 Sept. 1952 pg. 8.
5. *FEDERAL RADIATION COUNCIL GUIDELINES FOR RADIATION EXPOSURE OF THE POPULATION-AT-LARGE —PROTECTION OR DISASTER?* by John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin Division of Medical Physics (Berkeley) and Bio-Medical Research Division Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Livermore) University of California. Testimony presented before The Sub-Committee on Air and Water Pollution Committee on Public Works United States Senate 91st Congress November 18, 1969.

A SONNET

Written at Stenton in 1815
By DEBORAH LOGAN

To her beloved friends The Haines' of Wyck
Of life's gay scenes, and fair enchanting smiles,
What are its witcheries, or its joys to me!
I see the gilded cheat, its circean wiles can chain no more—
henceforth, my soul is free
Go bright delusions, cheer the morning hour,
Glad the full eye, and bask in fortune's ray—
Without regret—I loose your magic power, nor ask, of
rose crown'd youth, the longer stay.
For me, high noon is past—and shall I still idly forego
my task! What would be wise.
I know and must pursue with ardent zeal,
I see the crown, resplendent in the skies!
Then welcome evening's shades, and day's decline
So Heaven soft morn, and glorious sun be mine.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND ANNALS
OF THE
SWISS AND GERMAN PIONEER SETTLERS OF SOUTH EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND OF THEIR REMOTE ANCESTORS, FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE DARK AGES, DOWN TO THE TIME OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By H. Frank Eshelman, B.E., M.E., LL.B. Published in Lancaster, 1917.
Reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1969.

Reviewed by Dorothy B. Crawford, B.S. in education, M.A. in Romanics. Former principal of Girls' High School, Philadelphia, Pa. Member of the Board and chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Germantown YWCA.

This "Historic Background and Annals" is a chronological listing, in almost a half million words, of events leading to the foundation of the Waldensian, Amish and Mennonite faiths, emphasizing the sufferings of the people as they sought freedom of worship, first in Europe, then on the sea and in America, and their final achievement of success and prosperity in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

It seems fair to say that the primary interest of the author is genealogy. In order to trace the more than 1700 names of the Swiss-German families (from Abel to Zyles) who first settled in America, he consulted, and often translated from German or Dutch, documents from as early as the 14th Century, shipping lists beginning in 1709, and finally American sources. The result of his work is a rich source of information and inspiration for present-day Mennonite citizens of Germantown, Lancaster, and surrounding areas.

The author has great admiration for the founding fathers, saying: "the noble life and struggles of these pioneers who were the very backbone of early industrial Lancaster County should be known. . . . A character will be shown in every way the equal of that of the Puritans down east, upon whose early noble acts and life all generations of America have been taught to look with awe and reverence, as if all the good that was ever done for America in primitive days was done by these godly New Englanders. This, of course, is not the fact. It may very truthfully be said that the Swiss and German pioneers . . . have done as much for America, and have lived as nobly, and have upheld the pure religion and gospel of our nation as faithfully as the 'witch-burning' Puritans ever did."

Emigration from Germany and Switzerland came as a result of centuries of persecution of Christians of many varieties, for their religious beliefs, and the book is a year-by-year description of events related to doctrine, and to wanderings all over Europe in search of freedom to worship in their own way. For centuries, the city of Berne was a center of religious persecutions, and Holland and England became places of refuge. In 1660 Holland formed a relief committee for Mennonites, and in 1709, Queen Anne urged settlers to occupy her vast possessions in Pennsylvania.

This reviewer is not competent to discuss nor to judge the factual accuracy of the author's lengthy accounts of centuries of doctrinal dispute over infant baptism, transubstantiation and other articles of faith. The reader can, however, understand more clearly the character and customs of the Mennonites and Amish after examining their great church documents, such as the ancient articles of faith brought together by Hans Seckler in 1529, the Codes of Spiritual Instructions (Amsterdam, 1627–1633), the *Dordrecht Confessions of Faith* of 1632, and the 1688 Obersultzen summary, "New Code of Religious Rules and Practices". The author explains that the difficulty of following these rules was that "being surrounded by the wicked conditions, all manner of advantage was taken of these brethren, so that they had not only the displeasure of the Government, but the disadvantage of being imposed upon by the people."

Among the principal beliefs, religious and ethical, of the early dissenters were also the importance of the separation of church and state, objection to taking oaths, to paying taxes, to military service, to slavery, and to all forms of worldliness such as elaborate dress, tobacco, drinking, spreading of scandal, and music (which in olden days would have revealed the meeting place of the congregation). Also included is devotion to the relief of suffering. An interesting note appears under the year 1718: "the long beards of the men and the short petticoats of the females, just covering the knee, attracted the attention of the English settlers." . . . The men wore long red caps on their heads; the women had neither bonnets, hats or caps, but merely a string passing around their head to keep the hair from their face. The dress of both male and female was domestic, quite plain, made of a coarse material, after an old fashion of their own."

In 1693, there was a deep and painful split between the Amish and the Mennonites over some of these practices, the Amish holding out for strictness and a more unworldly position, while the Mennonites stood for greater liberality. Jacob Ammon, founder of the Amish Christians, held "that all former members who were expelled (for breaking any of the rules) should be avoided—if, of a married couple, one was under the ban, the other must separate from him or her—and members of his family must not be allowed to eat with other members that are under the ban."

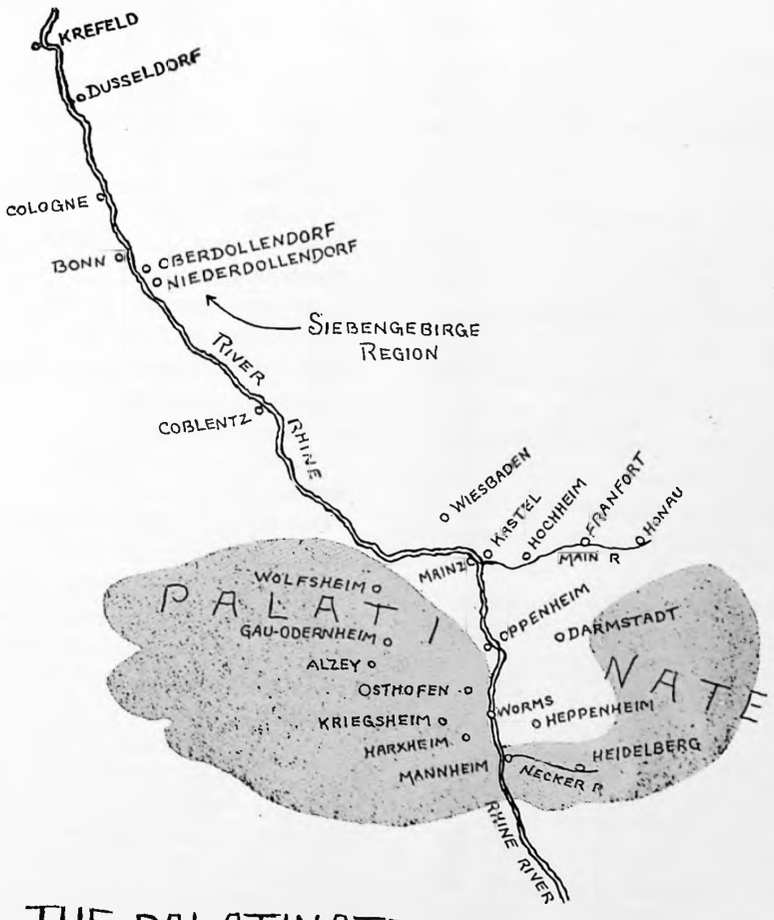
Relatively little space is devoted to the Reformation. In the index there are only 14 references to Luther, Calvin, Zwingli or the Moravians. It is the history of the dissidents and "separatists" who were forerunners of the Mennonites that concerns us here. Religious persecution

began very early and by 1150 Germans were fleeing to England to escape Papal torture. From then on, the lives of these people were a long story of martyrdom: burnings, drownings, tortures of all kinds, dying as galley slaves in Venice (as late as 1710). The *Berne Mandates* of 1644 compelled authorities to seek out all non-baptised children, to declare illegitimate all children of marriages that had not taken place in the State Church (Reformed), to arrest all prosperous Mennonites, put them in jail in Berne, and put the children in Orphan Asylums. All their teachers, preachers and leaders were to be branded with a hot iron. In 1674, William Penn wrote a letter to Emden, asking authorities to assist the Swiss Mennonites who had fled to the Palatinate, "naked and penniless."

The Great German Exodus of Catholics, Lutherans and members of the Reformed Church from the overcrowded Palatinate in 1709, included very few Mennonites. But by the beginning of the 18th Century, the real emigration of Mennonites to America began, and they were forbidden to return to Switzerland on pain of death. This segment of the book is a long story of greedy and unscrupulous agents and ship captains, confiscation of possessions, and sickness, disease and death on shipboard. The Pennsylvania Gazette of 1732 tells of a group that, having embarked at Rotterdam in June for Pennsylvania, arrived at Martha's Vineyard 24 weeks later. For the last 8 weeks they had no bread, but one pint of grouts per person. "They ate all the rats and mice they could catch, and the price of a rat was 18 pence, and water 6 pence a quart. Seven persons died of hunger and thirst in one night. Of 150 passengers, over 100 were miserably starved to death. In the first three days after their arrival, 15 more died." On a later ship in 1732, the "John and William", of 220, 47 died (p. 245).

A German shipping bill of 1765 improved conditions by forcing ship captains to provide "good wholesome meat and drink and necessaries, and to have a space for single passengers over 14 years 6 feet in length, and one foot six inches in width, and if under 14, the same length and width for every two passengers." The author estimates that of 50,000 emigrants between 1683 and 1775, 20,000 died at sea. In 1741, a measure was passed in Philadelphia to prevent the spread of disease from the ships, which relieved the Swiss-Germans, as they felt that rumors of disease increased prejudice against them. A hospital for immigrants was established in 1743, on Fisher's (later Province) Island in the Delaware.

Sufferings of the "ancestors" did not end with their



THE PALATINATE AND NORTHERN STRETCHES OF THE RHINE

arrival on our shores, but now become political. Since they were not naturalized, they were regarded as aliens. No marriage ceremony could be performed by Mennonite ministers, and in 1727, the Rev. Anthony Hinckle was fined and imprisoned for performing such a marriage. . . . On landing, Mennonites were often sold and made to serve three to five years to pay their passage. They frequently had to wait two or three weeks before anyone came to buy them, and many died in the meantime, while those who could pay their passage were permitted to leave the ship (p. 306). Many parents had to sell their children like cattle, to serve, as a rule, until they are twenty-one. At first, they could not transmit lands or property to their children, but a petition to Parliament changed this in 1743, after which they could be naturalized as the Queen's subjects. There was much prejudice and jealousy against the Germans on the part of the English, who believed, not only that they spread dangerous diseases, but that they lacked "love for the Government of Pennsylvania." There was also criticism of one Martin Meylin because he had a house "too palatial for a Mennonite".

Panthers, wolves, and other wild beasts abounded in the forests of Pennsylvania, and the Amish refused to destroy them saying, "they considered it a crime to deprive any of God's creatures of life . . . and that to instruct youth in the use of firearms would be to lead them to eternal ruin". There were Indian attacks and border warfare with Maryland, unaccustomed heat and storms, including a famous one in 1768, with hailstones measuring 9 inches in diameter that destroyed their fields.

MENNONITES AND QUAKERS

Although the Mennonites settled for the most part in Lancaster County, there are many Mennonite "firsts" in Germantown familiar to all readers of THE CRIER, and frequent contacts between Mennonites and Quakers. In 1693, when the government of Pennsylvania was taken out of William Penn's hands because he refused to "organize a military", Governor Fletcher of New York became Governor of Pennsylvania. The Mennonites sided with Fletcher "because the Quakers put them to much inconvenience and expense on account of (their) being foreigners."

In 1740, on the other hand, Mennonites helped Quaker members of the Assembly to hold their seats and oppose Governor Thomas and King George's War. Gov. Thomas wrote to England excusing his lack of success in raising a militia because "the Quakers and Germans entered into consultation and came to a resolution to exert their whole power to secure a considerable majority of their own persuasion to be chosen to the Assembly to oppose all expense on 'warlike preparations', as they call it. Though only one third of the people are Quakers, yet by electioneering and using the German vote, they elected all but three Quakers to the Assembly out of thirty."

The situation just described leads the author to a general estimate of the Mennonite character at that time. (p. 272) "Our early German and Swiss nonresistant ancestors took an active part in elections, which in some branches is not exercised today. He says that they were, however, "not independent in politics as in religion, but were used by Quaker politicians—that they were fearful of expense and extravagance—that they were numerous—that they were for peace and fearful of arbitrary power—and that they could easily be frightened, because of their ignorance of the Constitution under which they lived."

Several entries strike a very modern note. The Mennonites had problems with taxes, with road- and bridge-building, elections, public services such as paying for fire buckets and night watchmen, for trash disposal and fighting forest fires. The following excerpts give us some idea of conditions. In 1701, Pastorius, on behalf of the German community in Germantown, asked the Council of Pennsylvania to exempt the Germans from all taxes without representation. According to the Charter of Germantown, he said, the people were a Corporation of their own and had full power of holding their own courts, but the people had no representation in the Assembly, and therefore objected to paying taxes. The Council said they ought to bear part of the taxes, as they "enjoy the roads and bridges built around them, and must help support them." The Germans answered that they had their own roads and bridges to build, and the rest of the county was enjoying their roads. The dispute was not settled at this time.

Election riots occurred from time to time (p. 277, 1742), between "the country party" and "the city party" in Philadelphia. The city party secured a lot of "toughs and dare-devil sailors" to appear at an election with clubs and missiles to "knock down the broad-brims" (Quakers and Mennonites) as they came to vote. The country party was accused of bringing to the city to vote many who were un-naturalized Palatines—and they did vote. As late as 1750, there were still many scandals and often "much drunkenness" connected with elections, with regular riots and stealing of ballot boxes . . . "they were determined to see that justice was done at the elections . . . and used the methods that were then used by all parties—brute force."

Our history of the Swiss-German families in Pennsylvania takes us down to the American Revolution, and despite all the suffering previously described, has a happy ending. Their descendants came to hold, and still possess large expanses of land. Six families alone held 10,000 acres. They cultivated it, established schools and churches, made famous glass (Stiegel), sent many wagons of silk, hemp, seeds and woven materials to Philadelphia. In 1770, "one good mother alone while she was at the same time proprietor of one of the principal hotels in Lancaster, wove 600 yards herself." In that year, the total reached "28,000 yards reported, and with materials in the looms for 8,000 yards more, and many more not reported at all, as the Germans feared it was sought for taxation." By 1760, there were five weekly newspapers in Pennsylvania, of which three were in Philadelphia, one in Germantown and one in Lancaster.

Lancaster, in 1816, with a population of 58,927, was the biggest inland town in the United States, and was first founded by the English. The *Diary* of William Marsh tells us that in 1744 there were High Dutch, Scotch, Irish and English, with "some unbelieving Israelites who dwell very considerably in this place." Marsh describes a dance at the Lancaster County Court House during which "the Governor of Pennsylvania got too much wine and got very merry. . . . Two Germans passed with harp and fiddle and played under the window. . . . The Governor ordered them to come in and amuse us. Their music was very uncouth and displeasing. They played a tune of some sort to a young Indian, who danced a jig with Andrew Hamilton . . . the Dutch girls, whom he would call females rather than ladies, danced wilder than the Indians, and the Jewesses were the best dancers." (p. 284) The author feels that Marsh, an Englishman, was prejudiced against the Dutch.

At the time of the American Revolution, German Battalions and several regiments were formed, one of which was recruited from Lancaster County, although the local people were very much opposed to methods which would make a military nation of America. They refused to sell their produce for military purposes, "believing that the country was taking a wrong course."

It is interesting to note that the first publication in 1917 of this compendium of the sufferings and successes of Swiss-Germans came just at the time when World War I made life difficult for all German-Americans. Probably few of them read it, but if they had, this extended history of their courageous ancestors might have given them strength to live through what must have been yet another ordeal.

DOROTHY B. CRAWFORD

July, 1970.



Here and There Many Years Ago

First telegraph line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, June 5, 1846.

* * *

Benjamin Franklin drew lightning from clouds with a kite, June 10, 1752.

* * *

Constitution Convention called by Congress, June 11, 1776.

* * *

New York City incorporated, June 12, 1665.

* * *

Maryland Charter issued to Lord Baltimore, June 13, 1633.

* * *

Flag Day, celebrated every year, June 14.

* * *

Magna Carta adopted by the English, June 15, 1215.

* * *

Statue of Liberty received from France, June 19, 1885, Unveiled, July 22, 1886.

* * *

West Virginia admitted to the Union, June 20, 1863.

* * *

Cabot discovered American Continent, June 24, 1497.

* * *

England levied taxes on American Colonies' imports, June 29, 1767.

* * *

Idaho admitted to the Union, July 3, 1890.

* * *

Dominion of Canada established, July 5, 1867.

John Paul Jones born July 6, 1747.

* * *

Hawaii Annexed, July 7, 1898.

* * *

Washington, D. C. selected as capitol of the U. S., July 8, 1792.

* * *

Elias Howe, inventor of the Sewing Machine, born July 9, 1819.

* * *

Wyoming admitted to the Union, July 10, 1890.

* * *

John Quincy Adams—6th President of U. S., born July 11, 1767.

* * *

Dr. John James, made ascent of Pikes Peak, July 14, 1820.

* * *

First Atomic Bomb, Exploded in New Mexico's Desert, July 16, 1945.

* * *

Mormons first reach Salt Lake, July 24, 1847.

* * *

Plane Service, New York and Chicago, begun July 25, 1919.

* * *

U. S. Postal Service, Begun July 26, 1775.

* * *

14th Amendment to the Constitution, Effective, July 29, 1868.

Neighborhood Committee Restores Ancient Philadelphia Cemetery

TWO MEN sitting on a porch reached for their sickles, and shortly afterward—

The Palmer Cemetery is located in one of the oldest sections of Philadelphia, a district known, for reasons lost in the mists of history, by the inelegant name of "Fishtown." The cemetery was dedicated in 1749 by Mrs. Thomas Keith for the free interment of local residents. She deeded the seven-acre tract in obedience to the wishes of her father, Anthony Palmer, a ship captain and merchant who was acting governor of Pennsylvania in 1747 and 1748. Captain Palmer is buried in the cemetery of Old Christ Church, which also contains the grave of Benjamin Franklin.

The will directed that a church and schoolhouse were to be erected on the property. A memorial monument erected by the Elm Street Post, American Legion, now marks the former site of these buildings.

The cemetery is bounded by Palmer and Memphis Streets, and Montgomery and Belgrade Avenues. It is in a residential neighborhood, part of the Kensington section of Philadelphia.

Until about thirty-odd years ago, the Kensington Burial Ground (its earlier name) was well maintained. As the effects of the Depression were felt, however, it began to deteriorate rapidly. Because the deed prohibited interment fees (even today, only $60 is charged, for opening and closing a grave),there were no funds to hire maintenance personnel.

Sporadic attempts were made to restore the property. The city assigned WPA work crews, but their efforts were ineffective. Trees fell down and smashed the iron fencing, which was then crudely patched with wooden pickets. Children set the undergrowth on fire, smashed the overturned stones, and broke windows in a vacant building once used by the caretaker. Poison ivy, rodents, and insect colonies flourished. The unkept grounds were littered with papers, garbage, and other debris.

Hurricane Hazel administered the coup de grace. Twenty-seven large trees were blown down, smashing vaults and memorial stones. The ancient cemetery became more than an unpleasant eyesore; it was a macabre blight upon an otherwise orderly community.

* * *

Everyone decried the tragic unsightliness of the ancient burial ground, but no one did anything about it. Then, one spring evening, two local men were sitting on their front steps, talking together. The conversation got around to the disgraceful appearance of the cemetery across the way.

They decided to cut down some of the weeds on the other side of the tottering fence, at least in the portion directly opposite their homes. Armed with sickles and grass whips, they attacked the jungle of undergrowth.

When they saw the improvement that resulted, the men began to widen their operations. Others joined them, and within a few days, 15 of them were afflicted with poison ivy rashes.

No money was expended at this stage. The men and women brought their own tools and wielded them as long as the few hours of after-work daylight and weekend time allowed. When a hoist was needed to lift the stones, one was improvised. Hard labor and enthusiasm were their only assets, and with them, the volunteers accomplished a miraculous transformation in the old cemetery.

Every evening, after their labors, they would sit together for awhile, talking about what they had done and what was left to do. The project soon reached the point where hand labor and good will were not enough. Windows were needed for the boarded-up caretaker's building (a small, attractive Victorian-type structure). The time had come to buy mowers, grass whips, and other tools to supplement those owned by the volunteers.

So a fund-raising committee was formed, with Rary Liebowitz, commander of the Elm Tree American Legion post, as chairman; James Downs as secretary, and the late George Shrives as treasurer. Helen Ruoff became the treasurer upon Mr. Shrives' death.

Mrs. Ruoff sent letters to businessmen who served the area, to other residents, and to the descendants of persons interred in the cemetery. "The response to this first solicitation was wonderful," Mrs. Ruoff recalls. "From then on we were in business."

The temporary committee was replaced by the permanent organization that now directs the maintenance and improvement of the cemetery. William Sweeney was elected president; Jim McCue, vice president; and Harry Masterson, co-treasurer, and custodian. Martin Ruoff, Jim Early and Charles Hock were named as trustees. Monthly trustee meetings were scheduled.

* * *

With funds now at their disposal, the Restoration Committee began a long-range improvement program. They tore down what remained of the rusted spike-iron fence, which had been standing since 1885, and a junk dealer paid them $517 for the scrap iron.

They erected the first section of a new chain link fence, five feet high, on the Palmer Street side, which is the front of the cemetery. The tall Double Gates of the original fence, imported from England, were reconditioned and left in place. Donations continued to come in, and in a comparatively short time the entire cemetery was fenced, at a total cost of $4,000.

The men erected a cinder-block toolshed, patched up the walks, put in entrance driveways, and planted 75 trees that had been donated by supporters of the project.

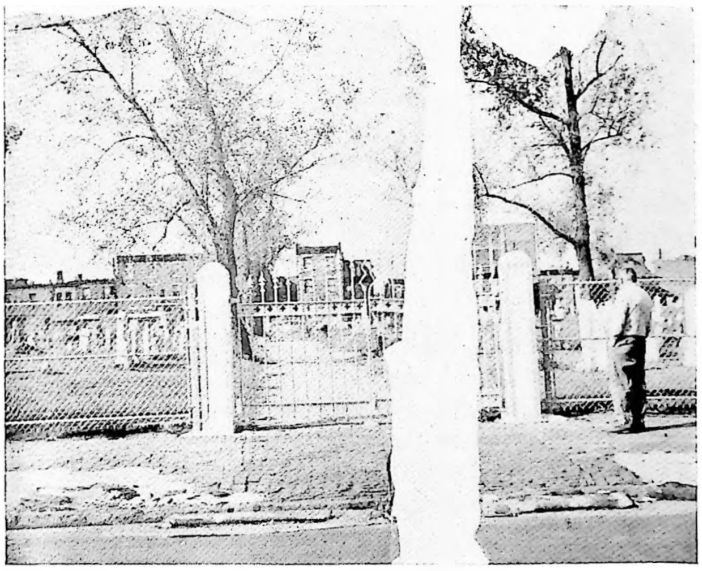
The old building was painted, inside and out; glass windows replaced the weathered boardings, and a new roof was installed. Working on the structure, they dis-

covered that it had been put together with pegs, and undoubtedly was one of the oldest in the neighborhood. A chain-link fence was put around it, and the building has been rented out, contributing modestly to the committee's sources of income.

Last fall, new pavement was laid on half of the Montgomery Street side of the cemetery, at a cost of $2,600. High on the ever-lengthening list of future projects is the installation of sidewalks around all four sides, an expenditure that will total about $13,000.

These and other plans call for substantial sums of money, but the Restoration Committee is confident that the necessary funds will be obtained. So far, everything they have done has been fully paid for, and the treasury contains a respectable reserve.

Although the Palmer Cemetery has no sectarian ties, it has received the fullest cooperation from neighborhood churches. Twice thus far, church Thanksgiving offerings have been turned over to the committee, representing a total donation of $247.90. Eighteen members of a Republican women's club recently sent a $10 check, with a letter describing the renovation as "the greatest work which has been achieved in many a day in the history of our beloved Fishtown."



The tall double gates, of the original fence, were imported from England. They were reconditioned and permitted to remain in place.

Last June the committee sponsored a County Fair at Penn Treaty Park. Ice cream sales and a "wishing well" netted $75 in four hours, Mrs. Ruoff reports.

Once a year, carrying the familiar top-slotted donation cans, the women of the Restoration Committee conducted a house-to-house canvass of the neighborhood.

"This Spring," Mrs. Ruoff states, "we are going out again. People have been asking us when we will be starting our collection drive—they're anxious to help."

With the spring days, too, the men and women of Fishtown again have taken to their mowers, rakes and grass whips. In the evenings and on sunny weekend days, they work on the lawns, shrubs and flowers. The project



View of the Palmer Cemetery, as it appeared during the early restoration.

has gone far beyond the day when two porch-sitting friends looked at the cemetery across the way and decided to neaten things up a little. But it is still a neighborhood affair, and most of the same people are still working together as they did before.

The Palmer Cemetery is in active use, with interment rights restricted to residents of the area. There have been more than 2,000 interments. Records show that among those buried in the cemetery are 25 veterans of the American Revolution, 1,300 Civil War veterans, five Spanish-American War veterans, and three veterans of World War I. There is room for about 1,000 more graves.

William Price, a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer, recently toured the cemetery. He wrote: "Today the clean marble tombstones stand erect at Palmer Cemetery. The lawn is verdant and lilies and geraniums grow alongside



The first installment of the chain link fence that encircles the Cemetery.

the fence. Oak, willow and mimosa trees provide color and shade, while fragrant pine shrubs are spread throughout the cemetery, which has regained the label, 'pride of the neighborhood,' and stands as a tribute to the hard-working residents."

Harry Masterson, retired, serves as custodian. Each morning, at 7 a.m., he leaves his house on Belgrade Ave., across the street from the cemetery, and raises the American flag. Then he goes home for breakfast.

An hour or so later, he is back at the cemetery, where William Sweeney, president of the Restoration Committee, joins him. Together they work upon the beautifully-kept grounds. Both men serve without pay.

The good neighbors who restored the Palmer Cemetery have proved that William Penn's spirit still lingers in his City of Brotherly Love.

In his latter years, Penn published a quaint collection of aphorisms which he titled "Some Fruits of Solitude." The beloved Quaker compiled it after he had retired. Like Mr. Masterson and Mr. Sweeney, he was putting his time to good use. "The author blesses God for his Retirement," Penn wrote in his preface, "and kisses that Gentle Hand which led him into it. . . ."

Much that he put on paper shows how greatly William Penn would have approved of the men and women of Fishtown, who now live only a few blocks from where he made his famed treaty with the Indians in 1682. He would have enjoyed particular satisfaction, we feel, in observing that their accomplishments have proved again the truth of his Maxim No. 24: "Patience and Diligence, like Faith, remove Mountains."

———

A Thank you to the editors of the American Cemetery Magazine for permitting us to publish this article from their Pre-Convention Issue, of July, 1964. Germantown has many old burial grounds. They can be found in church yards, as well as ground allotted for the purposes of burial.

EDWARD SIDNEY KINLEY—MEMORIAL

The Germantowne Crier has the tragic duty to report the death of Edward Sidney Kinley, on June 17, 1970, at the age of 78 years.

As advertising representative for the Society, we appreciated the many ads that were due to his persistence and steady plugging. Professionally, he was an independent Insurance broker.

Those of us privileged to work with Edward Kinley will find it hard to forget this soft spoken, kind and understanding personality. Born in "Lynwood", on School House Lane, Germantown across from the present site of Penn Charter School. Graduated in 1910, from Chestnut Hill Academy he attended the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

He married Cora Herbert, in the Church of the Good Shepherd, on Oak Road, in Germantown. Besides his wife he is survived by one son, Hugh Edward Kinley.

His chief interests were the Germantown Historical Society and acting as an Air Raid Warden, during World War II.

Interment was in Hillside Cemetery, Roslyn, Pennsylvania June 22, 1970.

Newspaper Items Relating to Germantown Complied from the Philadelphia Newspapers 1721-1807

Annotated by EDWARD W. HOCKER

Librarian of the Germantown Historical Society

MICHAEL BILLMEYER, *Printer*

Petitions read in the General Assembly, November 15, 1785. * * * "A petition from Leibert and Billmeyer, of Germantown, praying to be appointed printers of the minutes and bills of this House, which are to be published in the German language, and inclosing the prices at which they would have the same translated and printed."

—*Pennsylvania Mercury, Dec. 9, 1785*

Peter Leibert and his son-in-law, Michael Billmeyer opened a printing shop, in 1784, in Germantown, on the west side of Germantown avenue, north of Upsal street, and for some years a Germantown newspaper, Die Germantauner Zeitung, was issued from this office.

The printer of this paper has removed from the house of his father-in-law into the house opposite, formerly owned by the late Widow Daeschler, where the Reverend Pastor Schmidt lived for several years. There he will continue the printing business.

—*Germantauner Zeitung, May 26, 1789*

Michael Billmeyer was now the sole proprietor of the printing business with which his father-in-law, Peter Leibert, was formerly associated. The house into which he moved at this time, at the north corner of Germantown avenue and Upsal street, has since been known as the Billmeyer house. Pastor Schmidt was the Rev. John Frederick Schmidt, of St. Michael's Lutheran Church.

PROTESTS AGAINST TAXATION

Minutes of General Assembly, November 9, 1786. "A petition from the coach-makers, and others employed in the several branches of making coaches, chariots and other pleasurable carriages in Germantown, was read, stating, that the act for laying a tax upon pleasurable carriages has greatly distressed them in the carrying on the aforesaid business, and praying the said tax, or a part thereof, may be discontinued; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and referred to a committee."

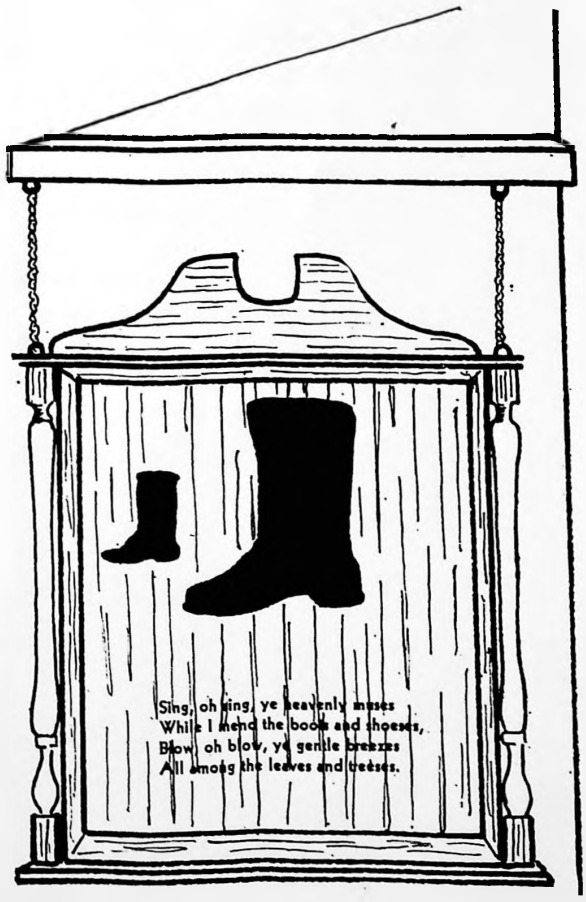
—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Nov. 29, 1786

General Assembly, February 16, 1789. "A petition from about 200 inhabitants of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, was read, stating their inability to pay the enormous taxes assessed and levied on their property; and praying the attention of this House to the expenditure of the public revenue. Ordered to lie on the table."

—*Pennsylvania Packet*, Feb. 19, 1789

"Extract of a letter from Germantown, May 29. An Excise officer in this place, some short time since, put over his door a sign, notifying that, there was the Office of Inspection. A number of citizens took the liberty, however, next day, to pull down the Inspector's sign. Three or four days afterward, the four quarters of a carrion were hung up in the place of the board that contained the notification."

—*National Gazette*, May 31, 1792



Time changeth not our views on taxation. To-day as in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Taxes will always be with us.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD

"Germantown Bleachfield. John Hunter, at the above Bleachfield, Will immediately begin to whiten all sorts of plain Linen, Yard Wide and under Widths, not exceeding 900 Reed, at 4d per Yard; 1000 Reed at 5d per Yard; and all above at 6d per Yard; Huckabacks and coarser Diapers at 4d per Yard; fine Diapers at 5d per Yard. Russia Twills and Sheetings will be bleached for Merchants at 4d per Yard, and dressed and lapped equal to any imported at 6d per Piece. Linen, Yarn and Thread, whitened at 1s per lb. No less Quantity than 10 lb. will be received. Cotton whitened at 10d per lb. and Cotton Stockings at 4d per Pair.

"Families who have Sheets and Table Linen stained or discoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate Price ***

"Said Hunter will also attend himself at George Zeller's, Innkeeper, at the Germantown Stage, the Corner of Cherry-alley and Third-street, in Philadelphia, on every Saturday, to receive and give Receipts for Goods."

—*Pennsylvania Evening Post*, March 14, 1775

ENCOURAGING DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

"Extract of a letter from Germantown, June 16. Since the establishment of the society in this place, for promoting domestic manufactures, considerable progress has been made in the linnen and woolen branches; and a great emulation has been created to make use of American articles of clothing. The society is now turning its attention to the culture of silk. At the last meeting of the society, the President distributed a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, and it is expected that an attention to this subject will in a few years contribute to the prosperity of our village—One member of the society has sown twenty



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

bushels of flaxseed this year, the produce of which will be manufactured in the neighborhood."

—*National Gazette*, June 18, 1792

The Germantown Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures was organized in 1790. Dr. George Logan of Stenton, was president.

A LEAK-PROOF ROOF

"Improvement in Building. From my youth I have (with my contemporaries in age) been active at Fires. Those accidents have strongly impressed on my mind the vast consequence of care in building. Parapet or Fire Walls, separating the roofs of houses are highly important. To remove entirely the constant objection, They Leak, They Leak, has employed some of my leisure hours. I now believe I have invented, and by the assistance of an ingenious carpenter, Mr. Benjamin Lehman,

(*Continued on Page 107*)

Established in 1840.

HENRY TROEMNER,

710 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

STANDARD SCALES & WEIGHTS,

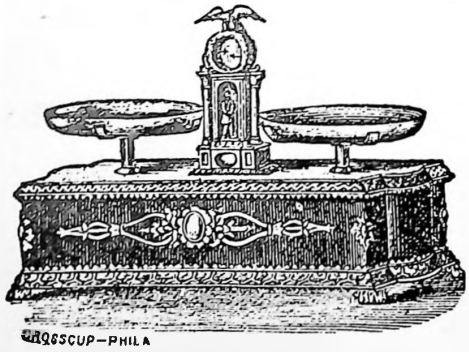
In general use by the U. S. Government.

Manufactures also:

CORK PRESSERS,

Powder Folders,

RETORT STANDS,



Twine Boxes,

REELS, ETC., ETC.

Agents in New York:

LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,

No. 10 Gold Street.

Illustrated Price List sent on application.

[12.5.]

Hoffman's Patent, Aug. 7, and Sept. 14, 1866.

Comment; The signs on these pages are self explanatory, coinciding with the newspaper descriptions.

Philadelphia 1824—A Complete Guide for Strangers

This material was compiled by Thomas G. Parris
and published in *The Beehive,* June, 1924.

MANHEIM is more ancient than Germantown. When we write thus we have reference to Manheim across the sea, after which our own section was named. The history of Manheim, the subject of our present discussion, dates back to 1683, for its history is co-extensive with that of Germantown. We have rehearsed the fact relating to the founding of Germantown often, so that this once, at least, we'll dismiss the subject with the thought that Manheim was part of the original grant to Pastorius and comprises "City Lots Toward Schuylkill" numbers 1, 2 and 3 and also partly extends over the boundaries of "Side Lots Toward Schuylkill." Names of the owners of these lots such as John Streper, Dirch of de Graeff, etc., are most interesting.

Many facts of Germantown's history center around the district of Manheim. Manheim Street was opened about the middle of the eighteenth Century by the Shippens. From time to time on old deeds this street has been variously called Shippen's Lane, Pickus's Lane, Betton's Lane and Cox's Lane. Closely associated with the early history of Manheim Street is the name of Jacques Marie Roset. He came from France in 1792, first lived in Philadelphia, then in the Toland Home on Germantown Avenue and during the latter years of his life on Manheim Street west of Germantown Avenue.

Germantown Square and Village of Manheim

Early in its history attempts were made to properly develop the Manheim section. German Square was laid out with Manheim Street as the center. It appears that the laying out of this square was an attempt to attract new residents to this locality, for the lots varied in width from forty to one hundred feet. It was located to the west of Greene Street and hence many of the present residences of Manheim are now erected on its site. The development of German Square as originally planned was a failure for not any of the lots were improved. A second attempt to attract people from Philadelphia to settle in Manheim was made in 1796. Mr. J. H. Bockius is quoted in the "History of Old Germantown" as follows: "In 1796 Henry Fraley and his son John purchased of Joseph Shippen a tract of land on what is now Manheim Street, in the neighborhood of the Manheim Cricket Grounds. They immediately divided it into about fifty building lots, and styled it the village of Manheim (see Deed Book D 63, p. 304), a cross street which was called Federal Street ran at right angles to Manheim Street and was evidently intended for the main street. A street parallel with Manheim was called Columbia and another was called Tammany. Quite unexpectedly, the lots were purchased by persons of means from Philadelphia and instead of a populous village, the lots were consolidated into a few large country seats. Thus Henry Fraley became one of the first, if not the very first, of the proprietors of Philadelphia suburban towns."

Incidents of Revolutionary War

Many incidents connected with the Revolutionary War took place in the Manheim locality. Watson in his Annals tells of a British encampment on Taggart's Field on the south side of Manheim Street: "On Taggart's ground were a great many of the British encamped in huts made up from fences and overlaid with sods. On the same ground Jacob Miller afterwards saw Count Pulaski's cavalry, of four hundred men, in their whitest uniform, where they made a grand display of military evolutions, in exercising in a mock battle. They were formed mostly from prisoners of Burgoyne's army, Germans and others. Their exercises made a deep impression on his youthful fears; for when he beheld their frequent onsets with drawn swords he felt persuaded that

(*Continued on Page 104*)



Philadelphia's Recollection of Lincoln

By Herman Blum Ph.D.
Member, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

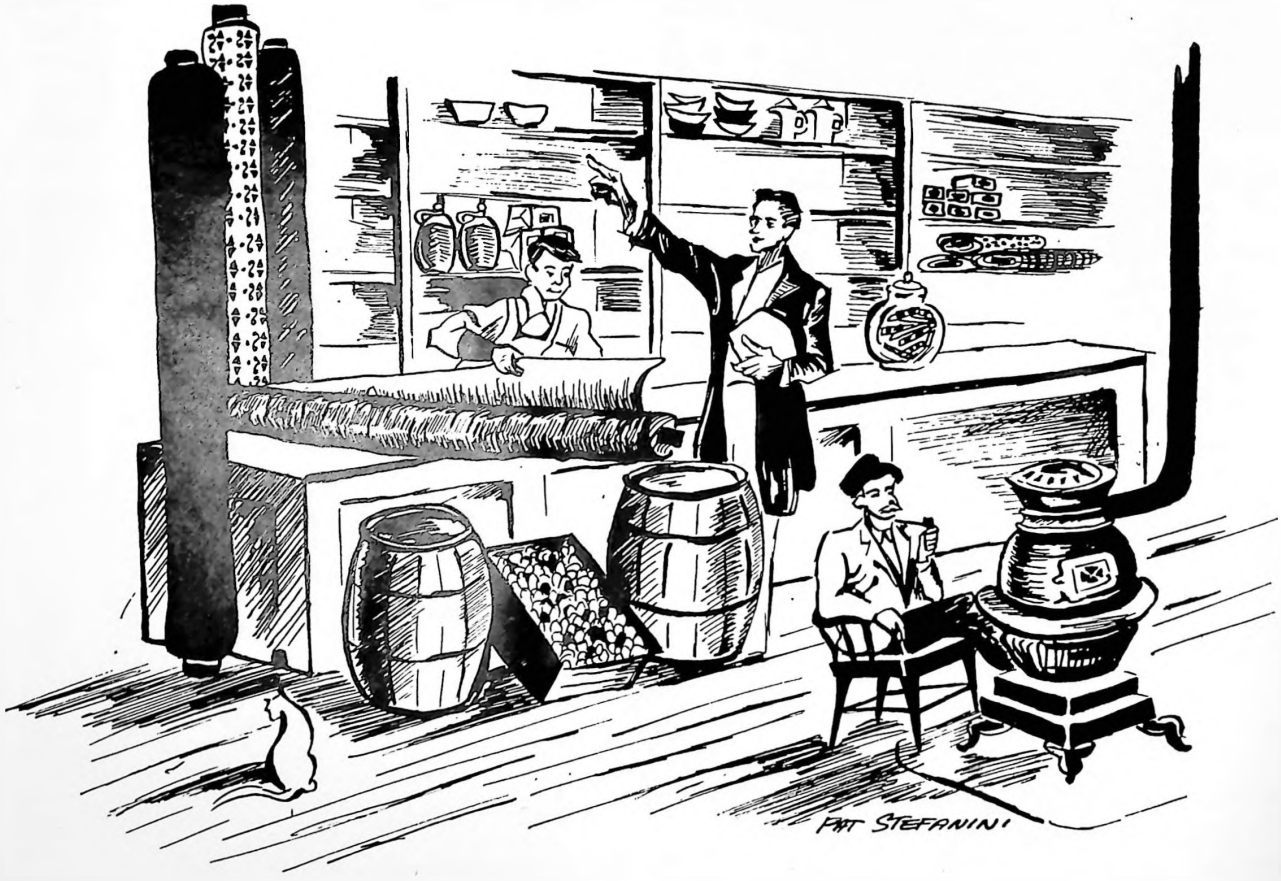
Four historic sites in Philadelphia, were visited by Abraham Lincoln, before and during his presidency. These occasions continue to excite nation-wide interest. These Lincoln visits, not all official, were as follows:

1. *The Chinese Museum* at the northeast corner of 9th and Sansom Sts. Lincoln's first visit to Philadelphia, for a four day period, June 7 to 10, 1848, was to attend the National Whig Convention. He was not a delegate to the convention, but came from Washington, where he was then serving as congressman from Illinois, to work for the nomination of General Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. Lincoln worked hard to nominate Taylor against Henry Clay. General Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot.

2. *The Musical Fund Hall*, 806 Locust St. where the first national convention of the newly formed Republican Party was held—June 17 to 19, 1856. Lincoln was not a delegate to the convention, nor did he attend in any other capacity. At this time an extra session of the Circuit Court of Champaign County convened at Urbana, Illinois, to dispose of a large mass of unfinished business. Judge Davis held the court, and Lincoln, having a few cases to try, attended. It was at the convention in Music Fund Hall that Lincoln first became a national figure. However, he ran a poor second for the Vice Presidency to William L. Dayton of New Jersey, but receiving 110 votes leading fourteen other candidates.

3. *The Continental Hotel*, 9th and Chestnut Sts., where Lincoln spent the night of February 21, 1861. It is now the site of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel. Lincoln was enroute from Springfield, Illinois to Washington, D. C. to take the oath of office for the first time, and Philadelphia was one of the scheduled stops on the trip. This was a new hotel in 1861, finished in 1860, and described at the time as Philadelphia's finest hotel. Lincoln arrived in Philadelphia late in the afternoon of February 21st going directly to the hotel. That evening he was informed by several trustworthy persons of a plot to assassinate him in Baltimore two days later when his special train made its scheduled stop in that city. The next morning the president-elect, after a poor night's sleep, went to Independence Hall at sunrise where he raised a flag over the hall then made a brief address in which he strangely suggested the possibility of his own assassination. At little more than four years afterward his body lay in state close to the Liberty Bell, where tens of thousands went mournfully past the coffin.

4. *The Great Sanitary Fair*, Logan Square (now called Logan Circle) situated at Nineteenth St. and Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Lincoln was in Philadelphia for the sanitary Fair (a predecessor of our Red Cross), was to raise funds for the wounded soldiers and sailors, in the interest of their welfare.



Public School of Germantown

THE Trustees of the Public School of Germantown, desire to make known, that they have under the most flattering recommendation engaged Mr. John M. Brewer, late of the New Bedford Academy, in Massachusetts, as a Teacher and Principal in their Seminary, for the instruction of youth, in all the several Branches of Education, fitting them for admission into any university. They propose to open the school with renewed vigor, on the first of the ensuing October, when will be taught English, Latin and Greek languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra and the different branches of the Mathematics, Geography, connected with the use of the Globes, History and Astronomy.

The terms of Tuition, will be ten Dollars per quarter. Connected with and immediately attached to the Seminary, at the same period will be opened, an establishment for the boarding and accommodation of Pupils under the superintendence of a very respectable matron, whose terms will not exceed $160 per annum—the Boarder finding his own Bed and Bedding. The whole will be conducted under the constant vigilance of the Trustees of the institution, aided by the immediate association of Mr. Brewer.

The Trustees persuade themselves, from the high character they have received of the acquirements and indefatigable attention of Mr. Brewer, together with his long experience in teaching, (having presided at the New Bedford Academy for six years), that the most sanguine expectation may be indulged for the success of the present plan.

The central situation of the institution, the proverbial salubrity of Germantown, the advantages of a constant intercourse with Philadelphia, at six miles distance; (through the means of stages running several times during the day,) afford many inducements to favor this establishment.

For further particulars, application may be made to

SAMUEL HARVEY,
CHARLES J. WISTER,
REUBEN HAINES,
DR. A. E. HANCKEL,
Committee of the Trustees, or
JOHN M. BREWER.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
BENJAMIN CHEW
President

Germantown, Sept. 1820
Sept. 22 M w s t f.

Comment: The above was a newspaper clipping found recently, at Wyck. It was given to the library of the Germantown Historical Society, by Mrs. Robert Haines, who resides at Wyck. Reuben Haines (mentioned here), was known as Reuben, the younger. He died in 1831.
The Chews living in the Chew Mansion, in Germantown, are descendants of Benjamin Chew, the president, mentioned at the end of the clipping.

GOOD THINGS

ARE ALWAYS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ORDINARY

"We Exist for Those With Taste"

Bijou

ICED CREME PARLOURS

SELLING *NOTHING* BUT HAND PACKED ICE CREAM

(in 32 Flavors)

7207 GERMANTOWN AVE.
6149 GERMANTOWN AVE.
WAYNE AVE. & QUEEN LANE
730 E. CHELTEN AVE.
19th & CHELTENHAM AVES.
4245 RIDGE AVE.

(Plus others)

OPEN UNTIL 11 P.M. EVERY NIGHT OF THE YEAR

Cabinet Makers

ESTAB. 1905

35TH YEAR in the Heart of Colonial Germantown

Fabrics from Scalamandre, Schumacher, Stroheim & Romann, etc.

Visit our Workshops



CIRCA 1720





CIRCA 1720

Dining Room, Living Room and Bedroom pieces duplicated

Hand Carving & Hand Finishing Special Colors matched



CIRCA 1760

Genuine Ball & Ball Hardware

OUR OWN MAKE FURNITURE POLISH



CIRCA 1720

PERCY Feldenkreis

5322-24 GERMANTOWN AVE.

Workshops 15-19 W. Penn St. VI 3-0887

Buy your furniture where you can see it made.

Finest upholstery shop in Germantown

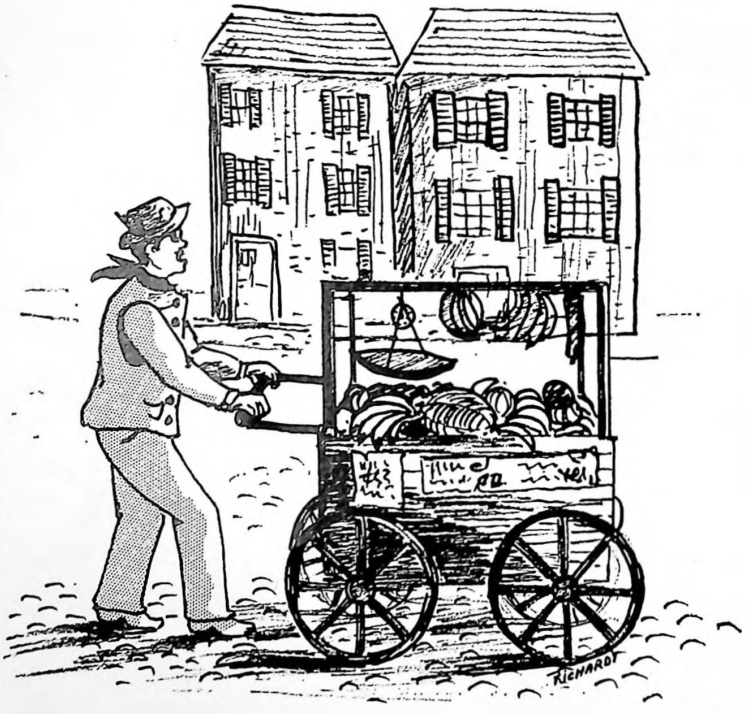
Custom Bedding

PHILADELPHIA 1824—

(*Continued from Page 101*)

they must turn it all to earnest, one of them got killed in the onset."

The old mansions of Manheim are noteworthy. To the east stands Loudoun, while farther west is Carlton. Carlton is a most beautiful example of Colonial architecture. It still stands in a fine state of preservation on Queen Lane to the west of Wissahickon Avenue. It is built entirely of stone, plastered and whitened. The partitions throughout are of solid stone plastered without lathing. The two-storied center portion with attic and dormer windows, its two spacious wings, all well located on a plot of rising ground, surrounded by its old-fashioned white-washed farm board fence, altogether makes a most picturesque appearance. The mansion was built in 1780 and is on the site of the original farm house, a tablet in the wall at Carlton briefly tells its history: "Ruined by the war 1777, rebuilt more firmly by the Trusty Isaac Tustin." Washington made his headquarters in the original farm house immediately after the Battle of Brandywine. The sloping hill near the house was the site of the encampment of the main body of the Continental Army. A monument erected at the corner of Queen Lane and Fox Street commemorates this encampment. On the monument is this inscription:



"The main Continental Army commanded by Gen. George Washington encamped on this and adjacent ground from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8 and from Sept. 12 to Sept. 14, 1777, before and immediately after the battle of Brandywine.

Erected in 1895

By the Penna. Society of Sons of the Revolution to perpetuate the memory of the encampment."

Plank Road on Wayne Avenue

Leaving this early period of Manheim's history we jump over nearly one hundred years in order to tell of a most amusing attempt to give transportation facilities to this region. In the issue of "Germantown," October, 1923, the Site and Relic Society gives a most interesting account of the Germantown Plank Road. "By an act of the Legislature dated March 29, 1852, there was incorporated a company which constructed a Plank Road to Germantown. The road started at Broad Street, at the "Punch Bowl," ran over the Lamb Tavern turnpike, along the line of sixteenth Street to Pulaski Avenue and thence to Manheim Street, to Wayne Avenue and on that avenue to Tulpehocken Street. The roadway consisted of two rows of planks with a hillock of earth rising between them. In Germantown there were two tollgates, one at Manheim and Pulaski Streets and the other, first at Rittenhouse Street, later at School House Lane.

"A further act of Legislature, April 9, 1858, gave this company the rights of a Passenger Railway, and the work of laying tracks began shortly after. They extended up Wayne Avenue to Chelten Avenue, thence, to Germantown Road, which was to be the terminus. On Saturday, September 1, 1860, cars ran as far as Chelten Avenue, although the way was not completed, but the following week saw the work finished and the line in operation. The cars ran every half hour from each end, connecting in the city with the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Road. The road proved unprofitable, repairs could not be made, and by the summer of 1862 the running of cars was discontinued.

"Another attempt was made to start the road but the enterprise was finally abandoned. The Plank Road Bridge over the Reading Railroad tracks at Pulaski Avenue was neglected so that by the summer of 1866 it was reported dangerous—the flooring full of holes and the structure so dilapidated that it was hazardous to pass over it in a vehicle. It was removed about thirty years ago and the street closed. The town benefited, however, by the Wayne Avenue grading through the rocks at Happy Hollow."

Wayne Avenue and Seymours in 1890.

Thirty-five years ago Manheim had not started its tremendous development of the last decade. Can we imagine that all this vicinity was open country such a few years back? Had we stood at Manheim Street and Wayne Avenue about 1890, to the south below Seymour Street we would have seen great hills of solid rock and the only houses excepting a few large mansions, would have been the row of old houses still standing between Seymour and Logan Streets. To the east of Wayne Avenue above Seymour Street on the site of Henry Street was a large pond later drained into a sewer. At the corner of Manheim Street and Wayne Avenue stood Bowman's Florist Shop with his greenhouses to the rear. Newhall and Tacoma Streets were later cut through what was then Weiss's Greenhouses.

Mrs. Mary A. McDevitt, 5017 Wayne Avenue, relates that, "Wayne Avenue stopped at Seymour Street about thirty-five years ago and that Seymour Street was only cut through from Germantown Avenue to Wayne Avenue; in fact, below Manheim Street there were no streets cut through to Wissahickon Avenue. On the site of Happy Hollow Playground was a large quarry and there was another quarry on the east side of Wayne Avenue. Wayne Avenue was finally graded and cars began running in 1896. The two-story houses in the fifty hundred block of Wayne Avenue, now the center of the business section, were built thirty years ago, and like new houses of the present day, were mostly occupied by brides."

MOON MAGIC

By MARTHA D. TOURISON

The magic in my garden
Surrounds me in the night,
And leaning from my casement
I'm bathed in eerie light.
The moon is a magician
Who slyly casts her spell
When someone's there to listen
To the secrets she will tell.
The air is charged with perfume
Intoxicating me;
It is not wise to linger
Midst all this witchery.

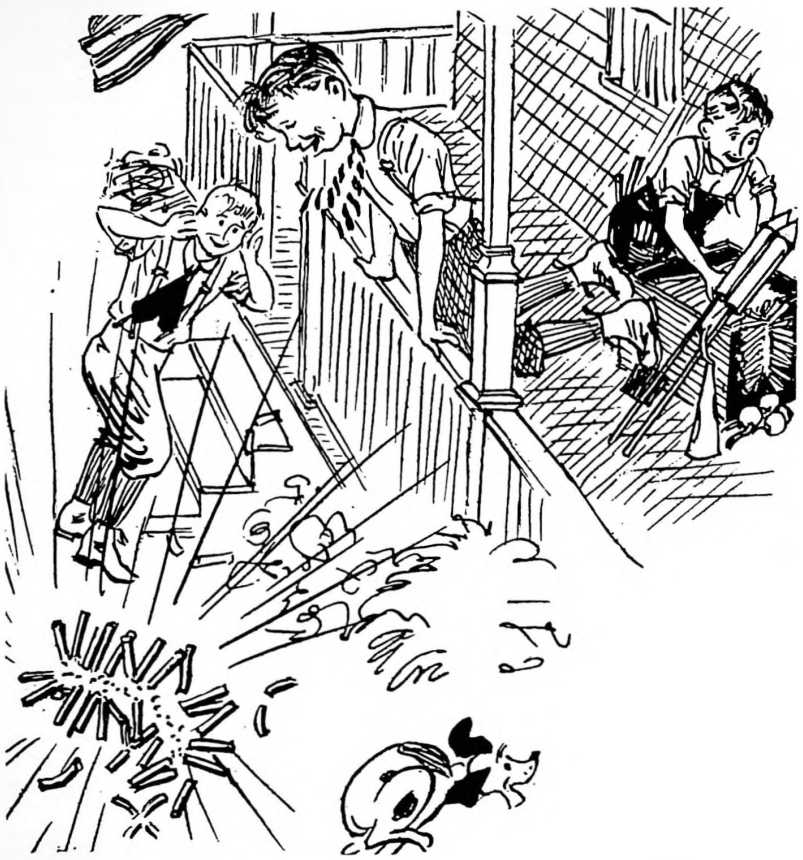
Betty the Caterer

25 East Walnut Lane
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144



For special occasions
PARK CITY WEST
(Facing Fairmount Park)

Phone: TR 8-9039
VI 4-6798



JULY 4

Children celebrated the Fourth of July with Fire works, 50 to 60 years ago. Many hazards occurred, and many were maimed for life. The law prohibits this type of individual celebration. Fire works may be used in a group celebration under stringent circumstances.

Phone: GE 8-0335

PETER LUMBER
Company

LUMBER • MILLWORK
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

West Rittenhouse St. & Pulaski Ave.
Germantown—Philadelphia, Pa.

KOELLE GREENWOOD CO.

Phila's Oldest Ford Dealer

SALES—SERVICE—LEASING

161 W. Chelten Ave.
Germantown GE 8-1025

"Fine cleansing headquarters"

Gerbron

5904 Germantown Ave.
GE 8-2766

Professional Dry Cleaning
and Shirt Laundering

COIN OPERATED LAUNDRY

NEWSPAPER ITEMS

(*Continued from Page 100*)

of Germantown, completed a model (section of roof) which without pointing will secure from leaking at fire-walls, gable ends, chimneys and dormer windows. The expense is inconsiderable. It may be done with tin, copper or lead, and if faithfully executed will last for ages and not interfere with putting on fresh lath and shingles. The model is respectfully submitted to the inspection of such as are concerned in building. Thomas Armat. The model may be seen at No. 21 North Second Street."

—*United States Gazette*, Jan. 31, 1805

Thomas Armat, a well-to-do and philanthropic citizen of Germantown, lived at 5450 Germantown avenue. Benjamin Lehman had a lumber yard at Germantown and Maplewood avenues.

DR. WITT'S MEDICINES

"Dr. Witt's celebrated medicines compounded and sold by Dr. Warner, in Germantown, alongside the seven mile stone. Worm powders, anti-colic powder, spirits for pain in the side, spirits for cough and consumption, drops for children, spirits for pain in the limbs and head pills."

—*Germantauner Zeitung*, March 1, 1791

Dr. Christopher Witt, or DeWitt, a native of England, came to Germantown in 1704, and practiced medicine here until his death, in 1765, at the age of 90.

Victor 8-7038

modern
SIGN Advertising COMPANY

6025 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144

Real Estate Offices

La Zar Associates, Inc.
4946 Germantown Avenue
Realtors

Germantown's Most Active Office
VI 4-4577

Economy Plumbing and Heating Supply Co., Inc.

Wholesale Distributors

Standard Sanitary • American Radiator
Kohler of Kohler
Pipes • Valves • Fittings • Boilers
Radiators & Oil Burner Supplies

5245-47 Germantown Avenue
Phone: Victor 8-5600 Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Pennsylvania Furniture Co.

Your Key to Furniture Value

HOME OF NAME BRANDS
ASK ABOUT OUR DECORATING SERVICE

5429-37 Germantown Ave.
VI 3-7300

DOROTHY C. PARKER
The Antique & Gift Shop

Closed July & August—Reopen Sept. 8
Tuesday thru Saturday

Lamps and Shades — Shades made to order
Wiring of Jars and Old Oil Lamps
Liberty Metal Polish — Flick Furniture Polish

5340 Germantown Ave.
Victor 8-3232 Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

SOME PASTORIUS PUZZLES

In the earlier accounts of Francis Daniel Pastorius, September 27, 1719, was given as the date of his death. This was according to a notation which his son, Henry, made in his father's collection of manuscript named "The Beehive." Dr. Marion D. Learned's biography of Pastorius, published in 1908, proved that this date was erroneous, because Pastorius wrote and witnessed a deed dated October 1, 1719, and his will is dated December 26, 1719.

The will was probated January 13, 1720, which makes it clear that Pastorius died some time between December 26, 1719 and January 13, 1720.

As to the place of Pastorius' burial there is even more uncertainty than about the time of his death. No contemporary record exists giving even a hint as to where they laid his body. Germantown's principal burial grounds at that time were the Lower and the Upper, and at the meeting houses of the Friends and the Mennonites. As he was a member of the Society of Friends he may have been buried at Germantown Avenue and Coulter Street. It was not customary to mark graves in the Friends' grounds until many years later.

Burials in colonial times were often made on lands of the family, so there is some possibility that Pastorius' grave was at the rear of his home, on the east side of Germantown Avenue, north of High Street.

Another suggestion that has been offered is that burial took place in the burial ground of the Warner and Geissler families, where St. Michael's Episcopal Church was built in the nineteenth century, on High Street, east of Baynton. These families were neighbors of Pastorius and their burial ground was close to his home.

Another Pastorius puzzle concerns his personal appearance. No portrait of him has been preserved. In those days portrait painters were few in America. Yet one of the few was Pastorius' neighbor, that versatile pioneer physician Dr. Christopher Witt. Dr. Witt painted the portrait of Johannes Kelpius, leader of the Wissahickon Pietists, in 1705. Naturally, the query arises why he did not likewise place on canvas the features of his distinguished neighbor.

The great mass of literary material which Pastorius left to posterity includes much that is of a personal nature. Yet there is little suggestive of his personal appearance. Some illusions to his nose appear, but whether it was unusually large or misshapen is not evident. In his Medicine Book, Pastorius described himself as having a "melancholy cholerick complexion" and as being studious, solitary, shamefaced, timorous and pensive. Beyond that all is conjecture.

HARRIS GRAMM, Inc.

CONCRETE AND CEMENT CONTRACTORS

Established 1913

"When You Pave—Pave Well"

ASPHALT PAVING—DRIVEWAYS—ROADS
PARKING AREAS—PLAYGROUNDS
INDUSTRIAL—PRIVATE

176 E. TULPEHOCKEN ST. GE 8-6060
Germantown, Phila., Pa. 19144 GE 8-6061

CH 7-0945 CH 7-5898

Wm. A. Kilian Hardware Co.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS • PAINTS • TOYS
UNPAINTED FURNITURE
GARDEN SUPPLIES

8450 GERMANTOWN AVE.
CHESTNUT HILL, PHILA., PA. 19118

GERMANTOWN LOVE SONG

Translated from the German, of Francis Daniel Pastorius, by a former governor of Pennsylvania (1903-1907), Samuel W. Pennypacker.

Come, Corinna, let me kiss thee!
  Come my dearest, to me here!
I would know why joy should miss thee,
  I would have thine answer clear!
Smiling sweetly, said she, "No,"
Then demurely yielded so.

"Stay here near me, oh, my treasure,"
  Cried I, "run not off so far;
Let me try Love's luring measure,
  While our lives the richest are."
Sighing deeply, said she, "No,"
  Then demurely yielded so.

Raise thy head and let me kiss thee!
  Not a man shall ever learn
How with longing I caress thee,
  How my lips to thine do turn.
Then she trembled and said "No,"
But demurely yielded so.

Often since where'ere I wonder,
  Whether far or near the way,
O'er the lesson do I ponder
  From Corinna learned that day.
"No" is sometimes backwardness,
"No" is sometimes meant for "yes."

The foregoing verses were set to music by Arthur L. Church

Money isn't everything.

But if it has to do with money, we offer just about everything. 6 Savings Instruments, 3 Passbooks and 3 Certificates—paying 4½ % to 5¾ %. Checking Accounts—HighFashion Checks. Cash Reserve Checking Accounts. Personal Loans. Revolving Cash. Christmas and Vacation Clubs. Personal Trust Services. Safe Deposit Facilities.

First Pennsylvania Bank

The First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

4 CONVENIENT OFFICES TO SERVE YOU IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

GERMANTOWN—16 West Chelten Avenue
CHEL-WAYNE—5536 Wayne Avenue
CHESTNUT HILL—8527 Germantown Avenue
MOUNT AIRY—6740 Germantown Avenue

Writing insurance — and history — since 1843

GERMANTOWN INSURANCE COMPANY

now writes LIFE INSURANCE thru its subsidiary

GERMANTOWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Germantown Market Square
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

ROSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

5038 Germantown Ave. Phila., Pa. 19144
Phone: VIctor 3-7446

Wedding Bouquets *Funeral Designs*

HENRY W. JOHNSON

Flowers

In Germantown Since 1930

6220 GERMANTOWN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144 **GE 8-0373**

Christian J. VanDen Bergh

THIRD GENERATION OF JEWELERS

5817 Germantown Avenue

GErmantown 8-0550 Phila., Pa. 19144

CH 8-1692

MARTIN F. CONNOR CO.

FUEL OIL • HEATING

AIR CONDITIONING

•

1005 E. Willow Grove Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

Open Tuesday & Friday Eves. **All Day Saturday**

CROWFUTT

Copper & Brass Smiths

ANTIQUES

METAL RE-FINISHING • PRE-FAB FIREPLACES •

FIREPLACE EQUIPMENT

UNUSUAL GIFTS

Showroom & Factory **52 W. WASHINGTON LANE**
Victor 3-7111 **PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19144**

Imhof's

Restaurant

143 W. Chelten Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144
VI 4-9422

Advertisers Index

Betty the Caterer 105
Bijou Iced Creme Parlours 103
Center City Cadillac 84
Connor Co., Martin F. 110
Crofutt Copper & Brass Smiths 110
Cunningham Piano Co. 84
Economy Plumbing & Heating Supply Co., Inc. 107
Feldenkreis, Percy 104
Fidelity Bank, The 82
First Pennsylvania Bank 109
Fulleborn's, Inc. 111
Gassner Co., Inc., Thomas S. 86
Gerbron 106
Germantown Insurance Co. 109
Germantown Savings Bank 112
Girard Bank 84
Hamilton-Reliance Savings Association 86
Harris Gramm, Inc. 108
Imhof's Restaurant 110
Ivy Hill Cemetery 83
Jacquinto, Frank J. 82
Johnson, Henry W. 109
Kilian Hardware Co. Wm. A. 108
Kirk & Nice 111
Koelle Greenwood Co. 106
La Zar Associates, Inc. 107
Liberty Federal Savings 82
MacDonald Services 86
Modern Sign Advertising Co. 107
Parker, Dorothy C. 107
Pennsylvania Furniture Co. 107
Peter Lumber 106
Powers Craft Parker & Beard, Inc. 86
Provident National Bank 83
Robertson & Sons, Inc., George 86
Rose Electric Supply Co. 109
Schuck Electric 83
Smith, Inc., J. & R. 111
Staton's Galleries 111
St. Martin's Coal Co., Inc. 111
VanDenBergh, Christian J. 110
Winder, J. Russell 111
WFLN 83
Yarway 84

STATON'S
Galleries

ART
FRAMING
RESTORATION
SINCE 1893

5321 Germantown Ave.
Germantown, Pa. 19144
GE 8-6416

PHONE GE 8-9478

J. RUSSELL WINDER
Realtors

Active in Germantown for
Over 50 Years

WALTON S. WINDER

VI 4-5251

J. & R. SMITH, INC.
PLUMBING—HEATING

•••

5201 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
YOU PAY FOR NO LOST TIME

GErmantown 8-6328

KIRK & NICE
UNDERTAKERS
SINCE 1761

6301 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

FULLEBORN'S, INC.
PASTRIES
Since 1908

8607 Germantown Ave.
Chestnut Hill
CH 7-3743

156 W. Chelten Ave.
Germantown
GE 8-9596

Plant: 7204 & 6 Germantown Avenue

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

GULF
SOLAR HEAT
heating oil

GULF FUEL OIL

GULF E. J. OIL BURNERS

Phone: CH 7-0800 Day or Night

Germantown Historical Society
5214 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Mrs. Paul E. Schlecter
6 W. Sunset Ave.
Phila., Pa. 19118

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

5¾% one-year SAVINGS CERTIFICATES guaranteed 10 years!



Interest compounded daily. Effective annual rate—5.92%. Automatically renewable or redeemable without notice and with full interest at any anniversary. Low $250 minimum—any dollar amount above that. Terms guaranteed for 10 years!



MAIN OFFICE
5458 Germantown Ave. at School Lane
Philadelphia, Pa. 19144

Downtown

4 PENN CENTER
16th abv. Market

GIRARD SQUARE
11th & Market

Uptown

ANDORRA SHOPPING CENTER
Henry Ave. & Cathedral Rd.

CHEL-WAYNE
156 W. Chelten Ave.

CHESTNUT HILL
8601 Germantown Ave. at Evergreen

E. GERMANTOWN
Chelten & Wister

FRANKFORD
5135 Frankford Ave. at Pratt St.

NORTHEAST
Cottman & Bustleton Shpg. Center

OLNEY
N.E. Cor. 5th & Olney

RISING SUN
5951 Rising Sun Ave. at Comly St.

Suburban

BALA-CYNWYD
2 Decker Square
–adjoining Saks 5th Ave.

CEDARBROOK MALL
Cheltenham Ave. & Easton Rd.

FEASTERVILLE SHOPPING PLAZA
Bustleton Ave. N. of Street Rd.

HUNTINGDON VALLEY SHOPPING CENTER
Huntingdon Pike & Rockledge Ave.

NESHAMINY MALL
Roosevelt Blvd.
(US 1) & Penna. Turnpike

UPPER DARBY
120 S. 69th St.

WILLOW GROVE
37 Easton Rd.

WYNNEWOOD SHOPPING CENTER
50 E. Wynnewood Rd.

and
SAVE-BY-MAIL

two-year 6% SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Earn effective annual rate of 6.18% with interest compounded daily. Automatically renewable or redeemable without notice and with full interest at any anniversary. $250 minimum.

5% no notice SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Highest regular savings account interest. Savings earn from day of deposit to day of withdrawal. Deposit or withdraw any amount anytime, at any office.

GERMANTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Your deposits insured to $20,000 in the FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION