
OUR HERITAGE

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"One If By Land, Two If By Sea"

Pictured below is a specimen of Massachusetts currency printed in 1775 from plates engraved by silversmith and early American patriot, *Paul Revere*.

"Issued in defense of American Liberty"



Front



Back

The Real Story of Paul Revere's Ride

In 1774 and the Spring of 1775 Paul Revere was employed by the Boston Committee of Correspondence and the Massachusetts Committee of Safety as an express rider to carry news, messages, and copies of resolutions as far away as New York and Philadelphia.

On the evening of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere was sent for by Dr. Joseph Warren and instructed to ride to Lexington, Massachusetts, to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that British troops were marching to arrest them. After being rowed across the Charles River to Charlestown by two associates, Paul Revere borrowed a horse from his friend Deacon John Larkin. While in Charlestown, he verified that the local "Sons of Liberty" committee had seen his pre-arranged signals. (Two lanterns had been

hung briefly in the bell-tower of Christ Church in Boston, indicating that troops would row "by sea" across the Charles River to Cambridge, rather than marching "by land" out Boston Neck. Revere had arranged for these signals the previous weekend, as he was afraid that he might be prevented from leaving Boston).

On the way to Lexington, Revere "alarmed" the country-side, stopping at each house, and arrived in Lexington about midnight. As he approached the house where Adams and Hancock were staying, a sentry asked that he not make so much noise. "Noise!" cried Revere, "You'll have noise enough before long. The regulars are coming out!" After delivering his message, Revere was joined by a second rider, William Dawes, who had been sent on the same errand by a different route. Deciding on their own to continue on to Concord, Massachusetts, where weapons and supplies were hidden, Revere and Dawes were joined by a third rider, Dr. Samuel Prescott. Soon after, all three were arrested by a British patrol. Prescott escaped almost immediately, and Dawes soon after. Revere was held for some time and then released. Left without a horse, Revere returned to Lexington in time to witness part of the battle on the Lexington Green.

"The Real Story of Paul Revere's Ride," based upon Paul Revere's own words, is published here by permission of The Paul Revere Memorial Association, Boston, Massachusetts. Please view their web site www.paulreverehouse.org and support their efforts.



Paul Revere also engraved the faceplate from which this Massachusetts 1776 Pillar & Codfish note was printed, and, as with the Dec. 7, 1775 *Sword In Hand* note, he also printed the notes.

Massachusetts Sword In Hand note continued:
On the front of the note is printed:

**Colony of the
Mafschufetts Bay}Decmr.7,1775**

**The Pofsefsor of this Bill shall be paid by the Tre-
afurer of this Colony Forty two - Shillings Lawful
Money, by the 7th day of Decm, 1781, which Bill
shall be received for the aforesaid sum in all pay-
ments at the Treasury, & in all other payments,
by order of the General Afsembly.**

On the back of the note, besides Forty Two Shil-
lings and the date Decmr. 7, 1775, is depicted a col-
onial soldier with a sword in his right hand and a
copy of the Magna Carta in his left hand. Above is
the motto "Issued in defense of American Liberty."
and below is the Massachusetts motto "Enfe petit
placidam. fub Libertate. Quietem." (Latin for: By
the sword one seeks peace under tranquil liberty).

Manheim National Bank's 1st Issue



The First Charter \$1.00 note pictured above, which
measures 3"x7", is dated July 1st, 1865. It is a speci-
men of the first national currency issued by the Man-
heim National Bank. The note is signed by J. Hoff-
man Hershey, as Cashier, and, Abraham Kauffman,
as President. This note, letter C, was part of a sheet
containing three \$1.00 denomination notes (A,B,C)
and one \$2.00 denomination note. The notes, in
sheet form, were issued to the banks to be signed
and cut into individual notes. This Manheim Na-
tional Bank note was engraved and printed for the
United States Government by the American Bank
Note Company.

The center design on the face of the note is
"Concordia", two maidens clasping hands before
an altar of earlier times, which bears the Coat of

Arms of the United States. The design represents
the new Union brought about by the aid of Heaven,
and the eventual return to peace. The vignette was
designed by T. A. Liebler and engraved by Charles
Burt. The obligation to pay, on the face of the note,
reads: "This note is secured by Bonds of the United
States, deposited with the United States Treasurer at
Washington. The Manheim National Bank will pay
the Bearer on Demand One Dollar."



On the back of the note, shown above, is depicted
"Landing of the Pilgrims", one of the memorable
events in United States history. It is framed by the
legend giving the legal value of the note and the pur-
pose for which the note was intended, and the warn-
ing to counterfeiters. Engraved by Elisha Hobart.
The Coat of Arms for Pennsylvania appears in oval
at left. The American eagle is shown in oval at
right.

National Bank Notes

Authorized by National Currency Act, Feb. 25,
1863, and June 3, 1864. Issued by Chartered Banks,
1863 to 1928, large size.

During the Civil War coins of gold and silver
were hoarded and practically disappeared from cir-
culation. The unsecured Legal Tender Notes, com-
monly known as "Greenbacks" were not popular and
not readily accepted by skeptical persons having no
confidence in the Government's promise to pay.

Although the National Currency Act was not
passed until Feb. 26, 1863, Spencer M. Clark, Chief
of Construction of the Treasury Department, as early
as April 1862, conceived the plan to have National
Banks issue their own currency. The plan was en-
dorsed by the then Secretary of the Treasury,
Salmon P. Chase, who directed Clark to invite artists
and engravers to submit proposals and designs.

Clark had previously suggested that historic pic-
tures be used as back designs for the "Greenbacks"

of 1862 claiming that these designs offered greater protection against counterfeiting. His proposed designs were not adopted for the Legal Tender notes, but were adopted for the National Bank Notes issued under Secretary of the Treasury, W. P. Fessenden. Clark suggested that these designs cover the entire back of the notes, but while the designs were adopted the size of each was reduced to allow space for denomination and legends.

Spencer M. Clark later became Chief of the Division, and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Under the original Act of Feb. 25, 1863, National Banks qualifying under the terms of the Act were granted 20 year charters to date from the enactment of the Act. The Act of June 1864 changed this procedure and permitted granting of charters for 20 years from the date of the charter. Changes in the original Act through the years provided for renewal of charters for 20 year periods. Banks so chartered were permitted to issue National Currency not to exceed 90% of the total of the U. S. Government Bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

The Act of 1863 provided for the issuance of denominations from \$5.00 to \$1,000. The Act of 1864 added \$1., \$2. and \$3. notes. The \$3. note was never issued although plate was engraved.

Early issues will be found with the imprint of American, Continental and National Bank Note Companies. These companies supplied the paper and delivered the printed notes to the Treasury. The Treasury number and Treasury seal were then imprinted by the Bureau.

In addition to the engraved signatures of the two Treasury officials, National Bank Notes have the signatures of two bank officers, usually the president and cashier.

The word "National" by law, must appear in the title of all Chartered banks. The exception is the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Pa., which during its term of operation was allowed to retain the title used as a State bank.

National Bank Note information for this article was taken from William P. Donlon's 1975 publication: "UNITED STATES LARGE SIZE PAPER MONEY, 1861 to 1923". Mr. Donlon, Utica, N.Y., was a nationally recognized authority in large size American paper money.

Baron Stiegel Coin Club

Since the preceding articles touch on early American numismatics, it seems appropriate to mention the above organization, which at one time existed in Manheim.

In the 1950s thru the 70s, most of the small towns in Lancaster County had many collectors of U. S. coins and paper money. In the 1950s, a few collectors in Manheim considered organizing a coin club. Many discussions concerning organizing a club, and numismatics in general, took place at a South Main Street luncheonette. Most times late in the evening, after certain shop keepers closed for the day. There were occasional show-and-tell periods, periods of boasting of owning coin rarities, and most times just a lot of fun and fellowship, which led to forming the organization. **Boasting:** A barber who had a shop on North Main Street in Manheim boasted of having an extremely rare variety 1793 large copper cent and he made a bet, with a person who questioned this rare coin ownership, to a double or nothing cost of a haircut once a month for a full year. It turned out that Johnny M. provided 12 free haircuts.

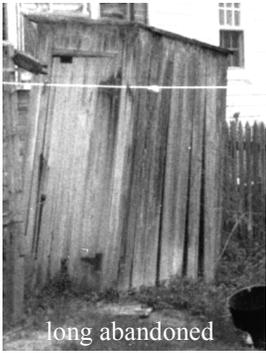
The first meeting of the Baron Stiegel Coin Club was held at George Flinchbaugh's Radio and Television Shop, North Wolf Street. Listed below are some names of those who became the first members. To some of our readers, the names should bring back memories of some really nice people.

George Flinchbaugh; Arlena Brosey; Julia Angstadt John Miller; Harold Maybe; Lloyd Weidman; Harry Shelly; Jay Edwards; Wallace Heisey; Francis Stormfeltz; John Zern; Charles Rineer; James Coleman; Robert Coleman and Eugene Hollinger.

Besides holding a monthly meeting, the organization held several coin shows at the Manheim Auto Auction when Paul Stern, a club member and a coin collector, was one of the owners of the auction. The organization issued a series of historic medals, starting in 1967, and the artwork for the first medal is pictured below. Bill McComsey was the artist.



Outhouses to a Central System



First we had outhouses at the rear of the properties; then, when indoor toilet facilities were added, a system of drainage into an underground brick lined septic tank and rock-filled underground waste runoff area was added on the properties. Periodically, septic tanks had to be cleaned and a charge of dynamite had to be placed down the pipe leading to the

runoff waste area and detonated to separate the rocks for better drainage. Some of our readers will remember hearing the dynamite charges set off locally in the 30s and 40s. Today, if an old outhouse site is located it is thoroughly searched for bottles and other discarded items that are now collected.

After World War II, Manheim embarked on a central sewerage system.

The pictures that follow were taken by H. F. Ruhl, Sr. or Jr. from a location near the front of their drug store at 73 South Main St., Manheim. The pictures show the excavation in 1947 for the installation of a central sewerage system.

Below is a northwest view showing the home and office of Dr. Charles Weaver; next is the home and insurance office of Walter Bomberger; next is the building in which was to be found **Schmick's Ice Cream** parlor and **Joe The Motorist's Friend** store. Across the alley from **Joe The Motorist's Friend** was the **Keech Furniture** store.



The above picture shows houses on the southwest side of Main St. The first building on the right shows part of the porch area of the home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Blanck. The next building was owned by Gladys Boyd Lamparter, and the corner building was owned by Mrs. William Hosler.



The above view starts with the porch area of the Leo Blanck residence looking north.

Recollections:

On N. Charlotte St., back in the 30s-40s, where I lived, the outhouse was a good 40 feet or more from the back door, at the end of a very narrow stone walkway... On any cold day, I assure you, that trip was anything but an earthly pleasure!!

I also vividly remember when the sewer came to N. Charlotte in 47... The trenches/ditches, after hours, provided a "Paradise" for us neighborhood boys to play "war"... HED

I remember that a lot of the workers were Italian men. I don't know if any local men were hired for the project.

I also remember the out houses at Kauffman Park. If I remember correctly, it was a rather long building with numerous individual compartments. JAS