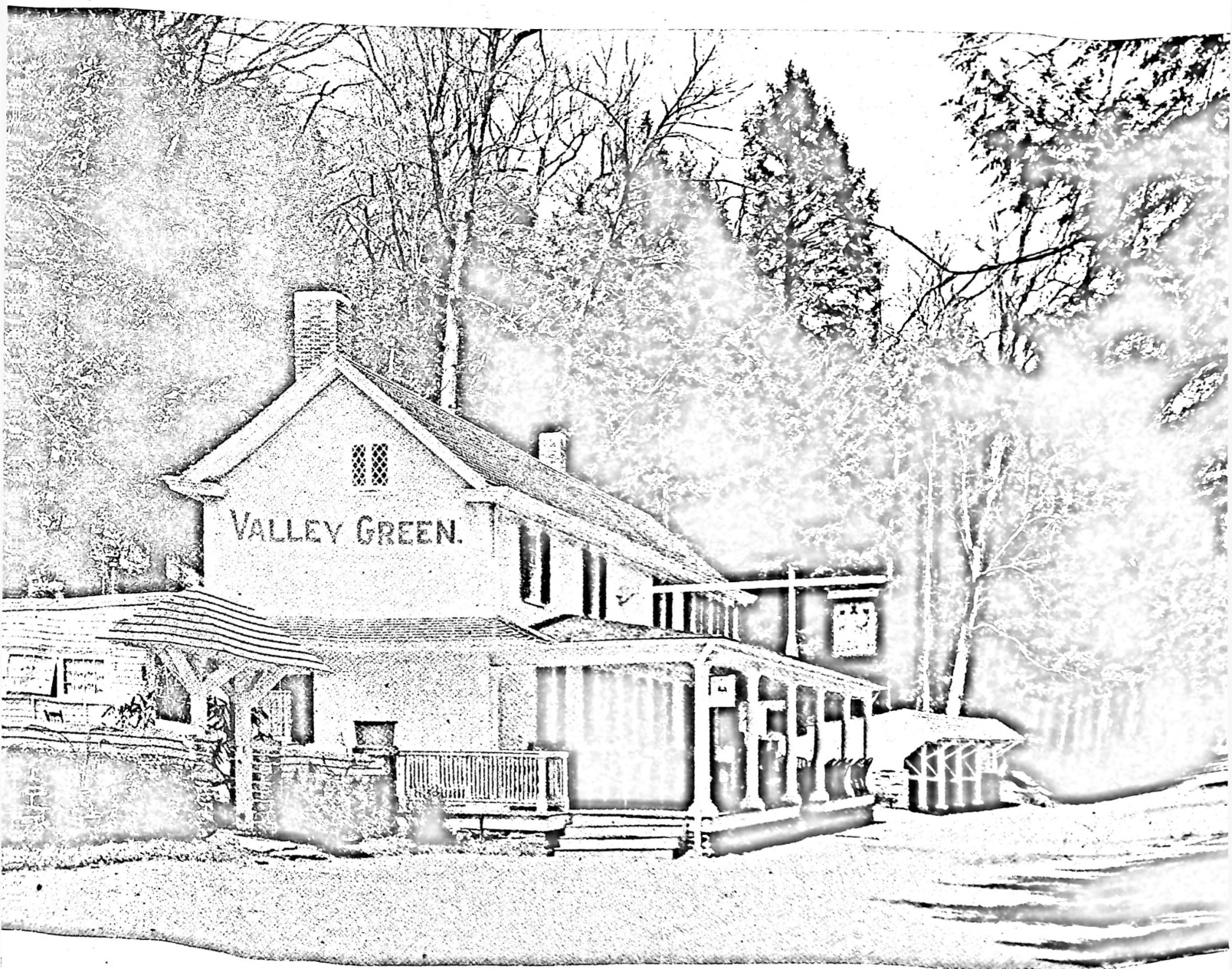


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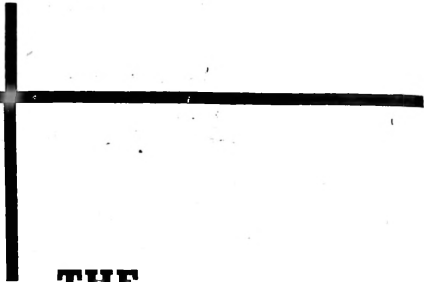
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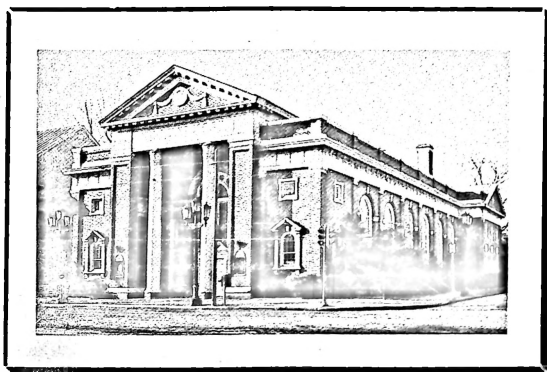


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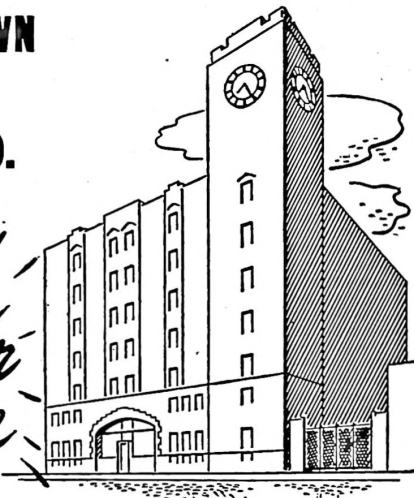
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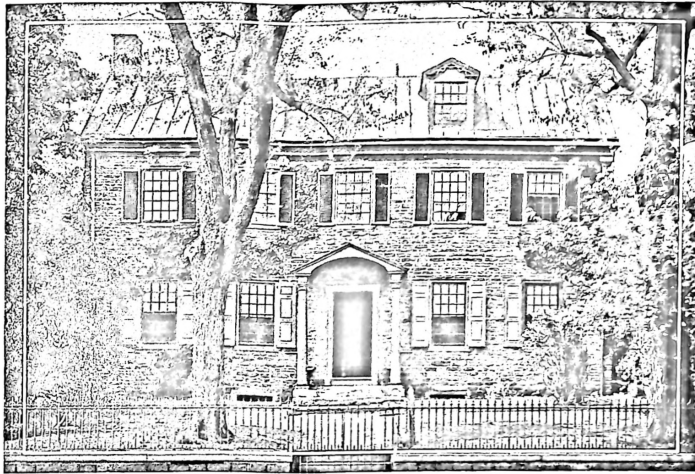
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President's Message

LEIGHTON P. STRADLEY

THE STREAM of history may flow of its own power, but it takes the energy of man to preserve the record of its course. Thus the historian presents the written word as the key to scenes and people and events of the past. Despite the completeness of such chronicles, however, there can be no substitute for the real thing. In some measure, at least, all of us grasp a feeling of the reality when we visit historic sites and behold the actual surroundings in which history was made. Such experiences bring us closer in sympathy and respect for the titanic struggles in which our Nation was born and preserved. Both in the colonial and revolutionary periods, Germantown was the locale of events of vast historic importance.

It was to encourage such respect and to keep alive the inspiring traditions of this community that our Society was founded in 1900. We are earnestly promoting the purpose of our existence by the efforts now being made to focus public attention on our historic sites and colonial houses and to win cooperation in their preservation. We have a special claim on such public interest because Germantown has a larger number of colonial houses still standing and in good physical condition than perhaps any other American municipality.

By its Charter from William Penn on August 12, 1689, given Royal approval on May 3, 1691, under the title of "Bailiff, Burgesses and Commonality of German Towne," this organized community was given power to have, take, and purchase land. It was pursuant to this power that Germantown acquired from Delaplaine through a chain of title derived from William Penn and Pastorius for a reported price of £4. In 1848, the Pennsylvania Assembly confirmed in the Borough of Germantown one-half acre of ground called the "Market House Lot." Thus did Market Square from the earliest days of

Germantown occupy a position of foremost importance as the heart and core of this historic locale. When Germantown was consolidated with Philadelphia in 1854, title to the Square became vested in the City and it is now under the control of the Bureau of City Property. While its title passed to the City, Market Square still belongs to the people of Germantown in a special sense because it is their responsibility to be its guardians for the Nation.

Market Square is, as its name indicates, the place where a market was held on the sixth day (Friday). On petition to the Proprietor of the Province the holding of market was authorized in 1701. At first, sales were made from wagons and movable booths, but a market house was built in 1741. This market was the earliest community effort made in Germantown outside of church activities. A fire house was also erected on the Square and a prison with stocks. The old Log prison was moved to Germantown Avenue near Armat Street and was used as a dwelling until 1857. A pound was set up on the east corner of the Square in which stray animals were to be confined. There were also public scales on the Square.

But its antiquity or early use is not the chief reason for its historic interest. This interest arises from the fact that Market Square is associated with more memories and incidents of colonial and revolutionary times than almost any other spot in the country. As early as the time of William Penn an address was made to the citizens of Germantown by William Penn, who stood opposite the north end where the Delaplaine house was located. In 1739, George Whitefield, the Great Evangelist, from the balcony of the Delaplaine house addressed five thousand people assembled in Market Square. In 1764, the Paxton Boys, who were marching on Philadelphia to demand of the Quaker Government protection from Indian raids, encamped on Market Square. Their

wrath had been aroused because Indian raids and murders were extending as far east as Reading and Bethlehem. Due to Quaker scruples against war, no measures were taken to protect the frontiers. During their march on Philadelphia, the Paxton Rangers murdered six Conestoga Indians in retaliation for Indian atrocities, even though the Conestogas were peaceful and friendly. Fourteen more Conestogas who had sought protection in Lancaster were assassinated in cold blood. The Rangers sought one hundred and forty Moravian Indians who were said to be sheltered in Philadelphia. It was on their way to Philadelphia that two hundred and fifty Rangers reached Germantown and encamped on Market Square. During the encampment the Rangers were said to have amused themselves by shooting at the weather cock on the steeple of the Market Square Church. Some bullets perforated the steeple while the weather cock was pierced. The original weather cock may be seen at the present time at the Market Square Church and shows the bullet holes. A commission headed by Benjamin Franklin met the Rangers in Market Square and was able to induce them to lay down their arms and seek a peaceable solution of their problems.

At the Battle of Germantown in 1777, although there was no actual fighting in Market Square, the British center was located at Market Square and the British campaign was directed from there. General Howe, the British commander, is said to have had his headquarters at the Morris House. During the battle, a Virginia regiment captured by the British were immured in the Market Square Church.

In 1793 George Washington, as President, sought refuge in Germantown from the yellow fever epidemic then raging in Philadelphia. Cabinet meetings were frequently held at the Morris House by President Washington, attended by Thomas Jefferson Secretary of State; Randolph, Attorney General; Knox, Secretary of War, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. At this time, Market Square was considered a fashionable promenade, and Washington and the First Lady were frequently seen on the streets of the Square, as were also Jefferson, Hamilton, and other notables.

Because of its early use and location, the Square has always been regarded as a village common and in the early days was termed "The Green" and later the "Market House Lot." It was later to become known as Market Square. Thus, the Square is inherently and essentially representative of the colonial and revolutionary periods rather than any other periods in its history.

In 1883 the Ellis Post 6, G. A. R., installed a monument on the Square in memory of men of Germantown who gave their lives for their country in the great Civil War struggle. This, of course, is a most fitting tribute to the cause and must not be desecrated in any way. It is debatable as to whether or not this

was a fortunate site for the monument. It must be remembered in this connection that there were no Civil War activities connected with this Square. As a matter of fact, Civil War activities were centered mainly around Town Hall at Germantown Avenue and Haines Street. Town Hall itself was converted into a hospital where many cases were treated and where numerous Civil War soldiers died. In addition to this the Ellis Post itself was organized at this location. This would indicate that Germantown Avenue and Haines Street would have been a more appropriate selection for the site of the monument. It is not unpatriotic to say that since the Square was essentially a Revolutionary period location, that objection would have been made by a Revolutionary party if any of these men had been living in 1883. The same objection is made now as to the proposal of the Germantown Historical Society to move the monument since all of the members of the Ellis Post are now deceased. The term "obscure burial" has frequently been mentioned, and it is quite apparent that the placing of the monument on the Revolutionary site resulted in an obscure burial of the Revolutionary spirit of the Square. It is our thought that the sleeping giant of the Revolution will rise when the monument is removed and the Square restored to its proper Revolutionary influence.

There is no historic justification for the location of the monument in the Square nor any legal or moral obstacle to the selection of a more appropriate site. The monument itself was contributed by the Ellis Post, which, in 1914, transferred title to the monument to the City of Philadelphia. By Ordinance in 1914, the City accepted the offer and under the terms of the Ordinance assumed the "care and custody" of the monument. It did not become a trustee in any sense as has been claimed. Consequently, accepting care and custody did not commit the City to retain the monument in Market Square perpetually. There would, therefore, be no breach of any duty if the City should decide to remove the monument to some other site. Since the Square is essentially a colonial and revolutionary spot in spirit and in its inherent background, we believe that we are justified in appealing to the public to support our efforts to restore Market Square as it was in colonial days.

Viewed in its larger aspects, it is quite evident that if the plans of our Society are not adopted that the Market Square and the area surrounding it, and in fact, the whole of Germantown will miss a vast opportunity for preserving all of its unique historic prestige, and the value of this area as an historic heritage will be forever lost. On the other hand, if our plan materializes, Germantown will become the subject of national interest and will greatly revive the area which should develop into a Greater Germantown plan.

We shall not always have the same advantage we

(Continued on page 24)

Thomas Livezey of Glen Fern-on-the-Wissahickon

HELEN CORSON LIVEZEY

IN SELECTING a location for his home and business, in October of 1747 Thomas Livezey, who was born at Dublin Township, now Fox Chase, January 25, 1723, happily decided upon the lovely spot on the Wissahickon Creek, which he named Glen Fern. The wooded hill above the house afforded shelter, as well as fuel; the water of the stream, power for his grist mill; the springs on the property, drinking water; and the wind in the hemlocks, music for his pleasure.

Poems which he left show that he had a sense of rhythm and considerable humor. To his friend Joseph Galloway, a barrister in England, in reply to a letter condemning his decision to live in such a primitive way, devoid of the comforts and luxuries he had left behind, Livezey wrote in December, 1765:

*"Near Wissahickon's mossy banks,
where purling fountains glide;
Beneath the spruces' shady boughs
and laurels' blooming pride;
Where little fishes sport and play,
diverting to the sight,
Whilst all the warbling winged race
afford my ears delight;
Here's evergreens by Nature set,
on which these songsters sing,
And flowery, aromatic groves
form an eternal Spring.
Refreshing breezes 'round me move,
which with the blossoms' play,
And balmy odors on their wings,
through all my vale convey.
These charming scenes—didst thou dwell here—
would all thy cares beguile
And, in the room of anxious fear,
would form a harmless smile.
Here's innocence and harmony,
which raises thoughts sublime,
Little interior to the place
called Eden, in its prime.
Thus situated, here I dwell,
where these sweet zephyrs move,
And little rivulets from the rocks
add beauty to my groove.
I drink the wine my hills produce;
on wholesome food I dine;
My little offspring 'round me are
like clusters on the vine;
I, hand in hand, with second self,
oft walk, amidst the bowers,*



*Whilst all the little prattling ones
are gathering opening flowers.
In this low station here I'm fixed,
nor envy Court, nor King,
Nor crave the honors statesmen crave,
nor cares, which riches bring.
Honor's a dangerous, tempting thing,
which oft leads men astray;
Riches, like insects, spread their wings
and quickly flee away.
My meditations, here, are free
from interrupting strife,
Whilst different ways aspiring men
pursue, in different life.
I see what art the clergy use,
who will be paid to pray,
And how poor clients are abused
by lawyers' long delay;
I see what cunning artifice
the busy would employ,
Whilst I this lowly seat of bliss
unenvied, here enjoy.
This is the place of my abode,
where humbly, here I dwell,
Which, in romantic lawyer's mood,
thou hast compared to Hell,
But Paradise, where Adam dwelt,
in blissful love and ease,
A lawyer would compare to Hell,
if thence he got no fees.
Canst thou prefer thy Heaven on Earth—
thy fee, the root of evil,
To This, my lonely, harmless place—
my Hell, without a Devil?"*

The Wissahickon tract, purchased from Thomas Shoemaker for £416, contained "two parcels of land; one, 3 acres across the creek, to protect that end of the dam; the other, 20 acres extending from a few rods above the house, to more than 60 rods down



Livezey Mills on the Wissahickon

stream." At that time the grist mill, with a date stone marked 1717, was three stories high and had two mill-stones. A pen-and-ink drawing of the property, made in 1760, shows the mill to have been a tall, narrow building, with two windows, on the creek side, on each floor level.

Later, the mill was enlarged until it filled the space between the hill and the creek and was raised to four stories. An old sketch of the property shows an ice-house, a barn, a carriage-house, a work-shop, a spring-house, a smoke-house and a cooper-shop. The grist-mill, in addition to grinding farmers' grains, also ground pepper, ginger and other spices; and records show that Thomas Livezey imported silk and tea from China, in exchange for flour.

In 1749 an additional 20 acres was purchased on both sides of Cresheim Creek, and three years later the tract on the east side of the Wissahickon, from the Livezey line to the mouth of Cresheim Creek. In 1770 Livezey bought the Fairview property, on Allen's Lane, and for many years this lane was called Livezey Mill Road.

On the hills of the Glen Fern property, grapes grew wild in abundance, and from these wine was made for the family and their friends. There is no record of Livezey wine having been sold commercially, but Thomas sent a shipment of it to Benjamin Franklin in London. According to tradition, barrels of Livezey wine were sunk in the Devil's Pool, above the house, for safe-keeping during the Revolution.

Records do not describe the size of the dwelling-house in 1747, but a drawing made in 1760 shows the middle section of the house as it is today. A three-story addition to the main building came later. Each

room had its fire-place, the most interesting one of which is the huge one in the middle room of the first floor. Inside the extreme left end of the fire-place, practically hidden from the room, is a low seat, above which a little window looks out to the garden, to which several box bushes have added dignity for generations.

In 1748 Thomas Livezey, of Glen Fern, married at Abington Meeting Martha Knowles, daughter of John and Ann Paul Knowles. They had eleven children, nine of whom lived to maturity. The youngest son, Joseph, was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Green Street Meeting, in 1828.

Thomas Livezey had many interests beside his mill business and real estate. He made a contribution toward the founding of Germantown Academy and was a member of its first Board of Trustees. In 1765 he was Provincial Commissioner for Philadelphia County and actively opposed to the policies of John Penn, Lieutenant Governor. From 1768 until 1771 Thomas Livezey was a member of the Provincial Assembly for Philadelphia County, and also was a member of the American Philosophical Society, founded by Franklin.

As a loyal member of the Society of Friends, his life was completely changed by the outbreak of the Revolution. Opposed to militarism, he became extremely unpopular, and during the British occupation of Philadelphia suffered not only social ostracism, but was severely punished under suspicion of disloyalty.

For eight months his whereabouts were not known. He may have been at the Concentration Camp near Winchester, Virginia, although none of the records of that group of Quakers contains his name.

From 1784 until his death, September 11, 1790, Thomas Livezey lived in retirement at Glen Fern, enjoying his family, his comfortable home, and looking after his properties. He also had inherited his father's estate of 282 acres in Lower Dublin Township. This he sold to his cousin Nathan.

In 1869 the City of Philadelphia purchased Glen Fern, with about 100 acres of the Livezey estate, and made it a corporate part of Fairmount Park.

For many years the house was vacant and fell into a sorry state of disrepair, until in 1909 a group of young men from both sides of the Wissahickon formed a canoe club and, in exchange for the agreement to make needed repairs and to care for the house and garden, the City granted permission for its use as a club house. In 1914 the group was incorporated under the name of The Valley Green Canoe Club and is still in possession.

In 1905 a number of descendants of Thomas Livezey, called together by Joseph Burr Livezey of Burlington County, New Jersey, assembled at Glen Fern and formed a Livezey Family Association, which still holds annual reunions, meeting at Glen Fern on alternate years, through the courtesy of the Valley Green Canoe Club.

(Continued on page 30)

Awbury and It's Antecedents

BY ELEANOR CLARK EMLER

ALONG the south side of Washington Lane east of the Reading Railroad, extending to Ardleigh Street and south to Haines Street is a place known as the Awbury Arboretum or more commonly, Awbury Park, originally bought by Henry Cope for his summer home. Comparatively speaking the Copes are newcomers to Germantown, this land having been bought in 1853, about 170 years after Pastorius settled here.

Henry Cope and his father before him were Philadelphians, living in the vicinity of 4th & Pine Streets, then a Quaker stronghold. When the summer heat came, and especially when there were families of little children, those who could, went to the country round about to board. Henry with his family stayed at a farm about where Upsal & Ardleigh Streets now intersect.

He had a large and active shipping business at No. 1 Walnut Street and went to the city every day, walking over the hills to Wister station on the Reading Railroad, the end of the line at that time. What more natural than that he should decide to buy one of the farms over which he walked?

In 1853 he bought some forty acres of land and in 1854 built a house large enough for several families and called the place Awbury after the village in England from which his ancestors came. He was probably influenced in his choice by the fact that three years previously his oldest daughter Mary had married John Haines and they had built a house on part of their farm adjoining this particular property. This is the house where Mrs. Samuel Emler lives now. At the time it was built, from its porch you could see the ships on the Delaware and far over into New Jersey.

Until 1862 they lived at Awbury only in summer, but Henry Cope's wife being ill that year, they decided to spend the winter in the country. She died soon afterwards and they never went back to live in the city.

During their summers at Awbury, besides Henry Cope and his wife, two married sons and their wives and children, various aunts and cousins who came and went or more correctly, came and stayed, the household, with the help in the kitchen and outside, supported somewhere around twenty-six people.

The house is large, but today would not be thought large enough for so many. However, in those days it was not considered necessary for each person to have a room or even a bed to himself. It was simple enough—just put three little girls into one bed and a

trundle bed at that, slip it under their parents' bed; and you have five comfortably sleeping in one room.

There had to be a plentiful supply of water for such a household, and the city pipes had not yet come so far into the country. Henry Cope bought some acres of woodland surrounding a magnificent spring near what is now Haines and Crittenden Streets.

This water was piped down to a great wheel run day and night by the current of the East Branch of the Wingohocking Creek and so pumped for almost half a mile into a large wooden tank in the top of the house. There was plenty of water and just one bathroom.

A path led from the kitchen door to the ice house, which only by the grace of God was filled each winter from the nearby pond. Beside it were steep stone steps leading down to a cave lined with stone shelves where the butter and milk and cream were kept. To bring these necessities to the family in the dining room, the servants had to climb up the steps, traverse fifty feet of brick walk, go through two very large kitchens, into a back hallway, through a dark, windowless pantry, and so to the dining room.

Twenty-six people under one roof in the summer time was one thing, but it was too much for even this family to face in winter. In anticipation of this time, Henry Cope built a house similar to his own for his oldest son Francis, a few hundred yards to the south, his younger son Thomas Jr. and his family, living on in his father's house until his death in 1900.

Henry Cope and his younger brother Alfred, who lived at Fairfield on the York Road, owned and ran the line of Liverpool Packets established by their father.

In 1811 Thomas P. Cope built the first of what was later to become a large fleet of Packet ships. This was the little 102-foot Lancaster, named for the town of his birth, with her figurehead carved by the famous William Rush, and with one other exception the only one of the Cope ships not bearing an Indian name.

The Lancaster was launched in the early summer and was ready to sail for Canton in July with her hold stored with barrel staves, tobacco, salt fish, flour, wheat and oats and many thousands of dollars in specie. There were also 100 tons of stone ballast in the ship which the owners reminded the captain he must be sure to sell—"as profit is the object of mercantile pursuits, we can have no doubt that thee

(Continued on page 29)

Philadelphia: Birthplace of Moving Pictures

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE

HISTORICAL material on moving pictures, painstakingly collected in my Germantown home over a period of nearly 40 years and now reposing in that unique public institution, the George Eastman House, in Rochester, N. Y., offers strong evidence to support the belief that the motion picture industry was born in Philadelphia. For most of the several thousand items in my collection were associated with the experiments in this area of Edward Muybridge, generally considered the inventor of moving pictures.

Oddly enough, it was in California, destined later to become the heart and center of the film industry, that he started his experimental work in the 1870's. He came to Philadelphia in 1884 at the invitation of Provost William Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania. Here, after years of tedious research, he perfected his experiments, making possible the pioneering achievements which have since developed into the modern motion picture.

Muybridge, I understand, was a frequent visitor to the homes of various University officials living in Germantown; and it was said that he was especially partial to the natural beauty of the Wissahickon, and much interested in the historic significance of Germantown. A Germantown man, closely connected with early photographic experiments, was John C. Cornelius, for whom the late Provost Smith claimed the distinction of being the first person to use the Daguerreotype process in reproducing a human likeness. Cornelius died in his 80th year. I knew him and frequently came out to Germantown with him. The father of the late Dr. Charles C. Heyl, of Germantown, Henry R. Heyl, exhibited his "Phasmatroupe" in Philadelphia in 1870 by which a series of photographs of persons posed in various positions appeared to be moving when projected on a screen. However, Coleman Sellers, also of Philadelphia, did the same thing ten years earlier, 1860, and probably he was the first to use photographs of posed objects to reproduce motion. These experiments, however, were still a long way from motions photographed instantaneously and so analyzed as to make the reproduction of motion almost as perfect as in modern moving pictures.

The question as to why and how I became interested in collecting material on moving pictures has frequently been asked. The urge to collect came so gradually that I hardly recall the time during the last fifty years when I was not interested. Even as a young man, spending several weeks at the Chicago

World's Fair of 1893, I was tempted to visit Muybridge's "Zoopraxical Hall," but its scientific name was rather forbidding to a youngster, as I presume it was to many others. This neglect I have often regretted, since that "Zoopraxical Hall" was actually to become the first moving picture theatre in the world. In that historic building, constructed for him by the Exposition, Muybridge, in 1893, projected on a screen motion pictures of human beings, birds and animals, including various gaits of thoroughbred horses. For these screen pictures he used the analyzed photographs of moving objects, taken instantaneously as they passed before his cameras at the University of Pennsylvania. While he had projected such motion pictures for many years before in various parts of the world¹, this marked their first showing in a public theatre built for the purpose.

In the early days of the movies, Philadelphia was probably the leading city to exploit this "new form of amusement," as they were pleased to designate it. There were a number of Philadelphians interested in producing and showing movies. As early as 1895 motion pictures from continuous films were shown at Keith's "Bijou Theatre" on Eighth Street near Vine, and the late Harry Jordan, manager of Keith's, assured me that this was the first showing of modern movies, in a legitimate theatre, anywhere. However, a similar claim has been made for Atlanta, Georgia, as having occurred two months earlier. It was not long before Sigmund Lubin, a local optician, took a keen interest in the new industry and opened a motion picture studio near Ninth and Arch, one of the first in the country. Before he retired, he told me that at the height of his career, which was about 1916, he controlled more than three hundred moving picture houses (called "Nickelodeons" in those days) throughout the country. After his Arch Street studio he had a large, specially-built one at 20th and Indiana Avenue, and later another one at Betzwood, near Jeffersonville, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he had a tract of many acres.

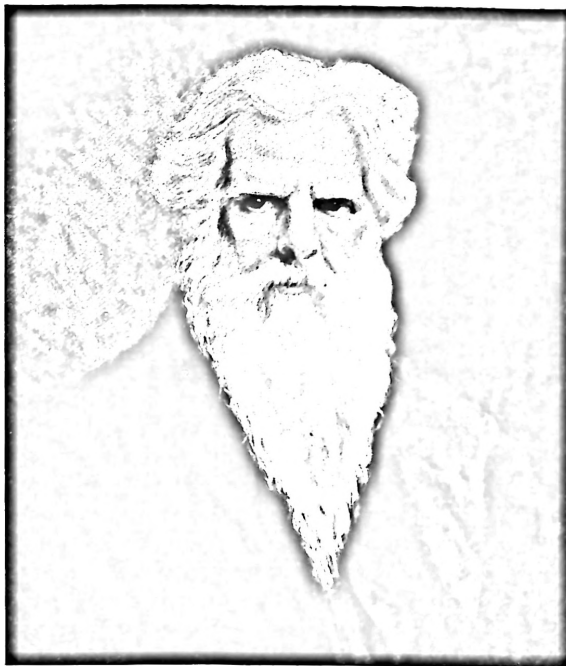
The uncertain weather conditions may have been the only obstacle in the way of Philadelphia becoming the center of the movie industry. There were a number of early producers in Philadelphia, also a number of companies controlling many chain theatres throughout the country, and of these the Stanley Company at one time controlled more theatres than any other. Philadelphia had many other firsts, such as Joseph Jefferson, who, it is said, was the first legitimate actor in the movies; he was born in Phila

delphia. Mr. McCosker, Custodian of the Kent Museum, writes that the first motion pictures of wild animals in their native habitat were made in Africa in 1912 by Paul J. Rainey, of Philadelphia.

Lubin was a kindly old soul and most liberal. His company took many thousands of feet of 35mm film for me of life and activities at the University, including all phases of athletics. This collection of films I had stored in one of the Dormitory basements where they became useless through carelessness and neglect, much to my consternation. They had been shown at many alumni and other University gatherings; and now they would be a valuable asset to the University's archives. In those early days I frequently assisted Lubin's people in taking movies on the campus. On one of these occasions we made a picture of four or five reels with the University campus and buildings as a background. This was claimed to be the first sustained story picture lasting several hours. In it were included quite a number of shots of University life and athletic contests. These were woven into the story and fitted into the films. In the titles, the "hero" of the play was given credit for prowess in contests he had never seen. This film was made at a time when stage folks deemed it undignified to appear in moving pictures, and the names of persons in the cast were not given. Evidently the University authorities also deemed it undignified, since I came near losing my job as a result. It was difficult to convince certain officials that it was good publicity; and one of my many duties at that time was to keep the University before the public.

Again, in 1903, I saw a splendid opportunity of bringing the University to the attention of patrons of improvised movie houses in all parts of the country, this time with a dignified and serious production by our students of the ancient Greek drama, "Iphigenia among the Taurians," which was given, in Greek, by our students at the Academy of Music. As business manager of the play, I conceived the idea of perpetuating it in a "professional" moving picture. I had the approval of Provost C. C. Harrison, who also allowed me a modest budget for defraying the expense of having the scenery, a Greek Temple, erected in the open air in back of one of the old Philadelphia Museum buildings. The students and camera men were all set to make the picture. Dr. Lamberton, our Professor of Greek, appeared on the scene, stating that he thought we were to have only still pictures taken. When he observed the movie cameras, he seemed shocked, and exclaimed, "Do you mean to take moving pictures of this beautiful production and have it hawked around 'Nickelodeons' in all parts of the country?"

I had worked hard to convince the movie officials of the possibilities of this remarkable production of Euripides' Greek Classic. Rather reluctantly, they agreed to take the risk, in the hope that such an unusual novelty might prove to be an agreeable surprise to their patrons. I was overjoyed at my success, and



Eadweard Muybridge, inventor of Motion Pictures
Portrait painted by Elsa Koenig Nitzsche, of Germantown. In the Library of the University of Pennsylvania

it never occurred to me that there could be any question about the desirability of perpetuating the production. I explained to Dr. Lamberton that the Provost thought that I had been most fortunate in securing the interest of the Lubin Company in perpetuating this worthy educational enterprise, and thus also securing a copy for our records and for showing to our distant alumni. I tried to convince him, but he simply replied, "Well, you'll take it over my dead body." A telephone appeal to the Provost resulted in a chuckle and the suggestion that I leave it up to Dr. Lamberton.² However, he was unyielding, and thereby the University lost an opportunity of perpetuating a most notable (and perhaps the last in the United States) production of an ancient Greek tragedy.

The moving picture industry developed so rapidly that it was not long before movie camera men were anxious to photograph anything of interest at the University. There were no more protests, especially since the companies usually furnished us with free copies. At various World Fairs and many local exhibits in which the University participated and which I installed, we generally included some items relating to the Muybridge experiments, which added greatly to the exhibit. For most of these we received the grand prize.

When the U. S. went into War No. I in 1917, I arranged with our Physical Director, the late Dr. R. Tait McKenzie to take, as a novelty, motion pictures showing activities designed to be useful to our troops, and analyzed by a method used by Muybridge years earlier. For this purpose we used internationally

known athletes such as Dr. Mason, Howard Berry and Mike Dorizas. Lubin loaned us his powerful flood lights and other apparatus, and these University-made films were shown many times in Army training camps. During the War, I was in charge of Liberty Bond Mass Meetings, and had assigned to me many famous athletes and stars of the silent films, including Bill Hart, Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

Early in 1917, at the suggestion of the late Francis Holley, former Philadelphian and Director of the Bureau of Commercial Economics of Washington, D. C., I prepared a scenario on the life and work of Muybridge for Henry Ford's Motion Picture Studio in Detroit and sent it, together with a trunkful of material. Mr. Ford had agreed to have a full movie made and give copies to Mr. Holley for general distribution throughout the country. Unfortunately, before the Ford people got the material in shape for the screen, World War I was declared and the Ford plant put at the disposal of the Government. After the War, Ford decided to abandon his motion picture studio, and therefore the Muybridge film was never produced. In the reconversion of the Ford plant my collection and material was lost, and recovered only after great anxiety and delay.

When the University celebrated its 200th Anniversary in 1940, a local company prepared a 16mm reel of talking movies, of which copies were shown in theatres and at alumni gatherings everywhere. One of the features of that reel was a section devoted to the Muybridge experiments, which included a series of modern films taken directly from the original Muybridge negatives in my collection. This feature proved, beyond doubt, that the Muybridge-analyzed photographs of motion made at the University were almost perfect and that his entire output might still be transferred upon modern films and thrown upon the screen the same as any movies of today.³

I trust that my readers have been indulgent in reading some of these personal episodes—I have cited these few merely to show how the early movies fascinated me, and how fate seemed to throw me into some phases of their early development.

Mrs. Nitzsche and I attended the formal dedication of the George Eastman House on November 9, 1949. The ceremonies, which were most impressive, consisted of the dedicatory exercises and formal lunch at the Eastman House, and a series of afternoon and evening programs in the Rochester Theatre. Among those who took part in the various ceremonies were eminent scientists from various parts of the world, including Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who so successfully demonstrated the value of motion pictures in exploration and scientific research. Mary Pickford, as the first leading lady of the early silent motion pictures, formally opened the Eastman Museum by cutting the film that had been stretched across the entrance.

At present the major portion of the museum is devoted to the history and development of the science of photography and to exhibits of experiments and of photographic equipment from the earliest times to the most intricate and complicated scientific research work and achievements in modern photography, especially in the field of motion pictures.

The museum occupies the spacious residence of the late George Eastman on a plot of ten acres in the heart of Rochester's best residential section. The stables, greenhouses, and other buildings are all devoted to museum purposes. Other buildings to be constructed in the near future will include a moving picture theatre, research laboratories, library, etc. Aside from maintaining museums, the organization's purpose is to serve as a center for photographic conferences of national and international scope, to photographic exhibits from all parts of the world showing the development in camera design and photographic techniques; and to keep on display material showing how modern photography is applied in research in almost every branch of science, in many professions, and in almost every human endeavor. Many of these exhibits will be so constructed, as are some already in the museum, that by pressing a button the apparatus will visually demonstrate its purpose. They will be similar to those in our own Franklin Institute.

In sending my collection to the Eastman Museum, I felt that Muybridge will there be permanently associated with the foremost inventors and pioneers in the field of photography. It is a relief to know that the Muybridge collection, which had been housed in my Germantown home for many years, is now reposing in permanent, fireproof quarters. A few items still remain in my possession, and these will be presented to local museums.

Many discoveries and inventions have been made possible or have been perfected by the work and research of others, and have been the result of a process of evolution. The same may be true of motion pictures. Indeed, some of the principles involved date back a century or more. One of the early efforts to show the persistence of vision, upon which movies still depend for effect, i.e., the eye retaining the image for a fraction of a second, was demonstrated by a Dr. Fitten with his "Thaumatrope" in 1826. After this came many kinds of devices known as soetrope, phenakistiscope, denisthrope, and numerous other troupes and scopes—most of them in the form of toys. Some of these consisted of a cylinder, with a series of slots, which cylinder when rotated made the drawn or printed objects within, as seen through the slots, seem to be moving objects.

For the purpose of this article, we shall not go into details of the work of such men as Sellers and Heyl and others who contributed to the history of various phases and principles of the movies. Among other Philadelphians were Thomas Eakins, the great American artist, who assisted, and consulted with,

(Continued on page 25)

When Spring Comes to the Wissahickon

MARGARET M. CARY

HIGH up above the great gorge of the Wissahickon crouches an Indian. Through the four seasons he watches over the Valley, listening to the singing leaves of the great tulip trees and the sound of the southwest wind in the hemlocks, or seeing the golden cones of beech, oak, and tulip trees as they follow the winding creek in their autumn glory, or hearing the scrape and metallic ring of skates at Valley Green, or drinking in the faint saffrons, pinks and pale greens at the birthing of Spring. His face changes not; his is the unbroken silence of stone; but as the warm mists and haze of the Valley rise and enshroud him, he seems to move and become a living part of April's resurrection.

If you too, like the Indian, are a listener, you will sense that the April waters of the Wissahickon have "the voice of joy and the voice of gladness." As the water tumbles over the dam at Valley Green, making its way over flat stones and around fallen logs, something has been added to its song. I think perhaps it is the nymphs of the dragonflies and the mayflies, the tiny salamanders hatching under the stone, the crawfish waving their menacing claws, and back in the quiet inlets the black tadpoles darting back and forth in the sun-warmed water; it is something of all of these that lends to the water its song of life and joy. Mingling with these is the faint splash as the kingfisher pulls from the stream a wriggling frog or a silver minnow, and the joyful cries of small boys surreptitiously fishing on the shelving banks. The sun is hot on the moist spring earth and the air is sweet with the smell of vernal grass and maple bud. And surely most treasured of all early spring songs is the piping of the peepers in the long twilight.

Winter, summer, fall, the year around in the Valley can be heard the clear whistle of the cardinal, the "kiva-kiva" of the tufted tits, the eternal cawing of multitudes of crows, and the metallic, jarring note of the blue jay. But it is only in April and May that the blue jay has his lilting, curving song, like a goldfinch's flight—a song that stops the heart, matching in music the colors of his coat. And now in all the deep recesses of the woods, high on the hills or low by the Creek, is the wood thrush heard. Always if you step out of doors quietly on a May morning, you will hear him. Perhaps the fox sparrows, the purple finches, the juncos of the silver bell song, are there too; but when first we hear the wood robin we know that May is here.



Wissahickon Creek

MAY DAWN

*Pass swiftly bitter winter hours, but stay
Your flight some lilac-scented day,
Listen with me, wait at the dawn
For the first Wood Thrush's song.
Where all the lifting winds of morning pass
And blossoms lie like snow upon the grass,
I listen, listen as I lie
To all the singers passing by,
Still my heart that it may safely bear
The sweet surprise that dawn has waiting there,
A Wood Thrush singing in the day,
Spilling his gladness into May.*

Other very characteristic songs of the spring along the Wissahickon are those of the Kentucky warbler and the yellow breasted chat. These gay warblers along with the oven bird nest in the Valley, and hence we cherish them especially among the hosts of migrating singers. In the long evenings as we watch the bats circle above the Walnut Lane bridge we will hear faint and far away the whip-poor-will and see the shadow of a screech owl as he hunts for mouse or toad. Never have I walked along the Creek on a spring evening without hearing or seeing screech owls, and I have come to think of them as especially characteristic of our quiet, wooded Valley.

What bright eyes peep out at us as we walk along leisurely beneath high, arching trees: rabbits from the brambles or from the smothering shelter of invading honeysuckle, opossums lying motionless on some branch above our heads, and sly, be-whiskered raccoons creeping out to eat the grain and bread-crumbs thrown to the ducks at Valley Green. Gray squirrels, red squirrels, quarrelsome and scolding; and somewhere hidden among the boulders of the hillside a shy fox is watching us. All of these within eight miles of the heart of a great manufacturing city! How well our forefathers planned for the future when they persuaded old Chief Wissahickon to part with his ancient paradise.

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If George Washington Were Here Again!

KATHRINE W. ELKINGTON

A Report of the Reception at the Morris House on December 9, 1949

CANDLELIGHT playing over the polished surface of a rare old desk, shadows lurking on the stair landing, ladies in hoops and laces, a boy in small clothes—the Morris House of George Washington's day. How many, many people walking the busy Main Street of Germantown during the last 50 years have paused in their walk to peer through the bars of the side gate at the lovely garden lying within, and how very few of that number ever got beyond the threshold of the charming old house itself. So on the evening of December the 9th the ghost of George Washington would have been surprised indeed to see the large numbers of his fellow citizens going up and down those marble steps and in and out of that handsome doorway.

To those who have seen the house as it stood empty and rather forlorn, its furniture gone, its china in barrels, dust and closed shutters and memories of the past in sole possession, the sight that met the eye on this December evening was indeed amazing. The light from the hurricane lamps on the window sills in the front room was reflected twice over in polished pie-crust table and rubbed beauty of walnut secretary, and lit up the tile-bordered fireplace over which hangs a Washington family group. Before the fire the receiving line, composed of the officers of the Germantown Historical Society and members of the Morris family, assembled to greet the guests of the evening. The gracious hostesses in costume of the period (several of them lineal descendants of the earliest Perot owner) added just the right touch of elegance, and one had the feeling that they at least belonged in their charming setting. Across the hall a table set with an artistic fruit bowl flanked with silver coffee urns, and lighted by flattering candlelight, offered coffee and tea to the guests; and William Morris, a direct descendant, added a final touch as he bowed in wig and small clothes before the ladies he served.

Walking up the stairs and through the bedrooms, furnished with a few choice pieces loaned by the Morris family and the Art Museum, I felt the old house stretch and preen itself; and I thought I caught a rustle here and there of curtains, a tapping of the polished andirons, and answering creaks from the old floor boards shining once more after so long a period of neglect—happy voices of a home rescued from destruction and once more open to sun and air and the pleasant routine of orderly living. And if

numbers are any indication of success, then indeed the group of some three hundred interested visitors, who met to welcome the Morris House back to a share in the life of Germantown, augured well for its future in our midst.

The pleasure one gets from the ancient highboys, the Chippendale chairs, and gorgeous wood trim of cornices and mantels, is second only to the general feeling of solid satisfaction one feels in the perfect relation of windows and doors to floor and ceilings—undoubtedly the art practiced so well by the builders of a by-gone day; and so exemplified by the builders of not only the Morris House, but also of Upsala, another all-too-unappreciated beauty farther up Germantown Avenue. Undoubtedly, the art of making each room a harmonious whole, a thing of uniformity and beauty, satisfying to the senses and restful to the spirit, must have been a great factor in making our ancestors the kind of folk they were, substantial and genuine. What psychologist today can tell us the effect a modern apartment house, with its multiplex, impersonal living setup, may have on the nerves and characters of a generation raised in them; and how much may the fact that heart failure is now the top killer be due to the feeling of rootlessness induced by modern living! As big house after big house goes down or is changed into small apartments, one wonders what the Americans of the future will be like with no childhood memories of homes that belonged to them and that held all the tender ties and little things that go to make up such a home.

The Morris House after nearly two hundred years of private life is now open to the public daily except Monday, and a hostess will be on hand to explain its history. Already many have come back for a second, more leisurely look around, and it is at such a time that one can really appreciate the fine points of all that went to make up a colonial mansion in George Washington's day.

Perhaps with such an auspicious beginning, the goal of the Historical Society may be attained before too long; and the whole setting of Market Square may once more be restored to its original colonial character and become a Mecca for visitors, even as Williamsburg is today. This is by no means an idle dream if only Germantownians will unite in the good cause; and it may well be that in the not-too-far-distant future the Morris House will be only one charming facet in a perfect picture.

Notes on West Walnut Lane

By S. W. H.

I HAVE lived on Walnut Lane almost 60 years, five in my early childhood the others after my marriage. Mother drove out to Germantown, to Walnut Lane (to the house now occupied by Dr. Cahall) with me, a baby of three months, and my older sister, that the children "might enjoy the country air." Far-fetched as this may seem today, some of the older generation must remember when the buses left the Reading Station on East Cheltenham Avenue and traveled to Greene Street, where one turned south to Manheim Street and the other north to Tulpehocken Street, beyond which there was only a house or two.

Another proof that we were on the country's edge was that my little brother, when about eight or nine years old, used to run across Tank lot from our house, on Tulpehocken Street, to play with a boy who lived in a house on Walnut Lane (afterward Mr. Pardees'). This boy had caught a raccoon in his *own* yard, and the two boys enjoyed watching the raccoon, the cleanest of animals, dip all his food in water before eating it.

In those days, omitting School Lane and Manheim Street, where were our show-places, Walnut Lane and Tulpehocken Street had the handsomest houses on the west side.

When I knew Walnut Lane as a child, there was on the north side only one house between Main and Adams (now McCallum) Streets, and that was a house opposite Miss Haines' barn, flush with the street. Between Adams and Green Street a row of three twin houses was being built. The other homes up to Green Street were much as they are today, with minor improvements. The gardens were the area of the present gardens. On the south side the houses from Greene Street to the Livezey house (now Dr. Wolf's) were built, or being built. At the northwest corner lived Mr. Needles, next Mr. Kimbles, and last Mr. Button, and were always spoken of as the "Needles, Thimbles, and Buttons." By the way, Mrs. Button was a direct descendant of the Dr. Priestly who discovered oxygen.

My earliest recollection of the Lane is being taken by my nurse to Miss Haines' meadow to gather bluebells by the little stream that flowed through it, under Town Hall, down to join the Wingohocking Creek. The meadow extended to the wall of the barnyard, and I longed to look over the high wall to see the chickens and cows I was sure were behind it. This old barn of Miss Haines' was later made into a



Residence erected by Joseph G. Mitchell, (1857)
S.W. corner Greene Street and Walnut Lane

very attractive house by Mr. Mantle Fielding. Later the meadow was bisected by a narrow alley, hedged on both sides, that lead to a little court off Harvey Street, where lived many of the coachmen and other servants of the dwellers on Walnut Lane. To youngsters this long, dark alley was a fearsome place at any hour of the day or night, and rightly so, because three or four holdups occurred there.

It was a pleasant neighborhood, this block of Walnut Lane. All living there were friends, liked their neighbors, and were very conscious of having left the city far away.

One tradition is that the name of the Lane came from an enormous walnut tree on the northern border of Miss Haines' property. From the earliest times we were proud that one of the oldest houses in Germantown, "Wyck," was at the head of our Lane, that it had been a hospital during the Revolution, that it had always belonged to the same family, and had entertained many distinguished guests, LaFayette among the number. It added grace and distinction to our Lane.

Bronson Alcott came to Germantown through Mr. Haines' influence. I recall when I was a little girl, Louisa Alcott came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard Williams; and when Miss Alcott said she wanted to meet some of the girls of Germantown to compare them with "Little Women," I was one of the invited. We all sat on the floor at Miss Alcott's feet and answered and asked questions—a memorable occasion for a little girl!

Facing the Lane on Main Street is the Blair House, the summer home of Dr. Wm. Shippen in 1775. His son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Blair, next occupied it; and it was here the first meeting was held to organize the First Presbyterian Church in Germantown. Dr. Blair was elected president of Princeton, and was also a chaplain in the Revolutionary Army. There is more interesting history about this house, all to be found in Mr. Jenkin's *Guide Book to Historic Germantown*. I vividly recall when it acquired its present

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Bodo Otto, A Germantown Physician

JAMES E. GIBSON

PENNSYLVANIA historians have proclaimed Dr. Bodo Otto as Berks County's outstanding Revolutionary War patriot, and a monument has been erected to him, recording the many public services he rendered to his adopted country. It is quite true that Dr. Otto made the greatest patriotic contribution of his career while living in Reading, but if mere residence establishes a claim to him then Germantown can do likewise, for it was here that Bodo Otto first resided and began practicing medicine in the American Colonies.

Dr. Otto reached the City of Brotherly Love in October of 1755, accompanied by a daughter of a previous marriage, a second wife and three young sons, all of whom eventually followed their father's vocation, rendering notable service in the hospitals of the Revolutionary Army and in other public capacities.

This German immigrant was forty-four years of age when he left Lauterberg in the Hartz Mountains of Hanover, bringing documents to prove an extensive and varied medical experience in his native land. He had served as an intern at the City Hospital of Hamburg; as Surgeon for the Duke of Celle's Regiment of Dragoons; as a member of the College of Surgeons at Luneberg; medical officer in charge of the Fortress of Kalkberg; Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief for the Hanovarian District of Scharzfels by appointment of the Regent for the absent Elector, King George II of England. It was also of record that he had attended post-graduate lectures at the University of Gottingen.

Shortly after Bodo Otto's arrival in Philadelphia, a newspaper item dated December 16, 1755, announced that he with a partner, Dr. Reimer Land, had begun the practice of medicine on Front Street, near Benj. Shoemaker's. A month later a second notice informed the public that because of their many patients in surrounding areas, Dr. Otto was moving to Germantown and could be found in the house joining that of Cornelius Engles. This dwelling was a two-family domicile located on Lot no. 21 of the Great Road. It had been erected about 1740 and the soundness of its construction was proven by a life span of approximately 170 years, for only after that long period did it yield to the growth of the town when it was demolished so that Tulpehocken Street could be extended to the eastward.

Germantown was a busy community in January of 1756 when Bodo Otto settled in its midst. Professor Kalm had written several years before of its great activity, stating dozens of visiting country wagons were always in evidence, and the assembled people so numerous that the village streets seemed always to be filled.

The inhabitants of this German settlement were generally successful, socially inclined and kindly disposed toward newcomers. Good living was a common practice, for besides the products of home gardens, game of many kinds could be found on the outskirts of the town. The varied craft enterprises developed within Germantown attracted customers from some distance. Many came to dispose of the products of their own toil or farms, rather than continue on to Philadelphia over the extremely bad road that connected the two places.

Unfortunately there are very few records of the Otto family's early life in America. It is known that one of Bodo Otto's professional contemporaries in Germantown was the popular Dr. Charles Bensell. It is also known that Dr. Christopher Witt was still living. He was not only a successful physician but a man of many interests and attainments. As his residence was also on the Great Road, not far from Dr. Otto's home, it is probable, because of mutual professional interests, they exchanged many friendly visits. Not far away on the opposite side of the Road stood the two-story brick house erected by Arent Klinchen. Its completion had been celebrated in a house warming attended by the host's good friend, William Penn. Next to this house was the home of Klinchen's son, Antony, a great hunter who, it was said, tagged and dated his game so that it might be eaten in regular sequence. Other Otto neighbors were the Keyzers, Justus Johnson, Christopher Warner, and Reuben Haines. Not far away stood the popular Saddlers Tavern, famous for its good food which attracted many patrons from as far away as Philadelphia.

The church which served the Germantown Lutherans was located a full mile and a half to the northward; and there in a little stone building that still stands was the parish school that Bodo Otto's sons probably attended, as the Germantown Academy had not yet come into being.

The two religious sects, the Mennonites and Quak-

ers, then dominating Germantown, had restricted the use of their graveyard to members; so in 1724 ground was set aside in the upper end of the settlement for use of strangers and others without church affiliations. Among the cemetery records of the year 1758 is an entry in the German language of an interment of "a woman from the household of Dr. Bodo Otto," but the published English translation of the book erroneously recorded the deceased as "his wife."

Available files of local and Philadelphia newspapers between 1755 and 1760 are incomplete, or it might be possible to learn just when and even why Bodo Otto departed from Germantown to take up a residence in South Jersey. It is known that many immigrants, speaking the German language, had settled in that locality which was very unhealthy, and there was a great need of medical men. The diary of Ephraim Harris mentioned: "That fatal and never-forgotten year of 1759 when the Lord sent his destroying Angel to pass through this place to remove many of our friends into eternity in a short space of time."

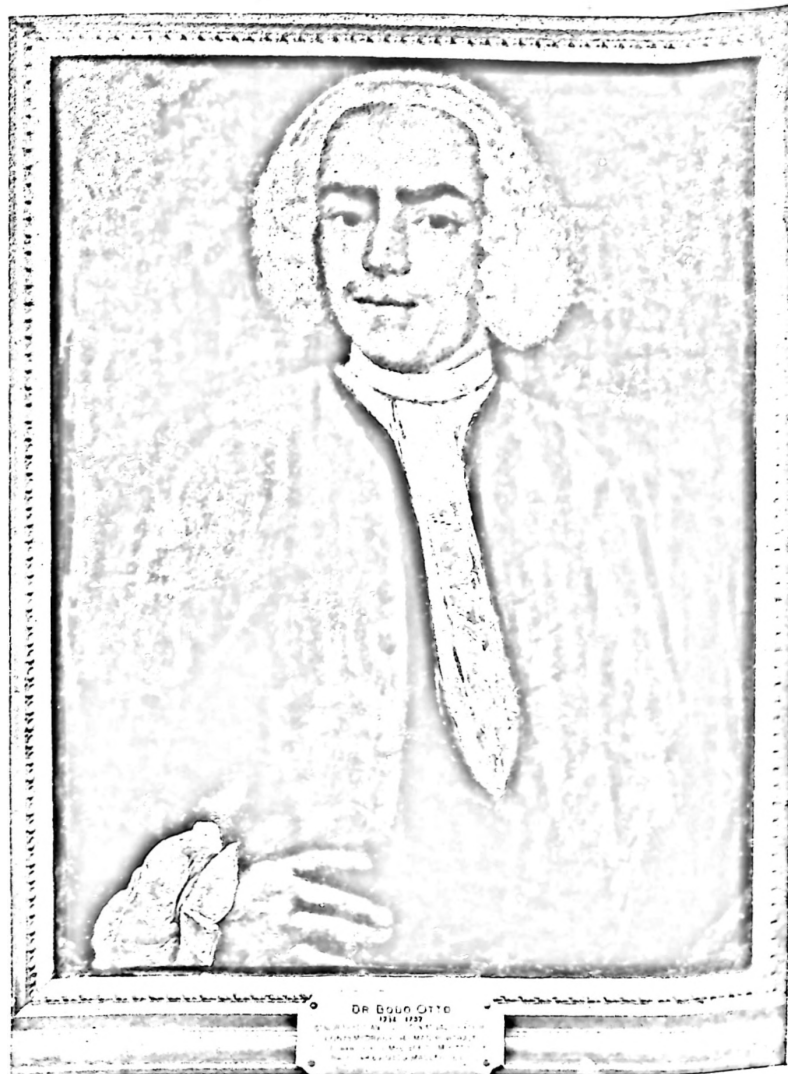
It is quite possible that the plight of these afflicted people induced Dr. Otto to transfer his activities to what was then designated as the "Cohansey District" of New Jersey.

The Freasberg Evangelical Lutheran Church book of 1760 contains the first found record of Bodo Otto's presence in that state, as sponsor in baptism for a daughter of Marcus and Maria Kirmann. In a similar capacity he and his wife frequently served during the period of time they lived in that area.

This little Lutheran congregation could not support a regular pastor, and was only able to assemble for service when a minister from Philadelphia made an occasional visit. With the consent and approval of the Rev. Heinrich Muhlenberg as head of the Lutheran Church in America, a temporary arrangement was made to have the Swedish minister at Racoon (Swedesboro) conduct services once a month on a weekday. At his suggestion, an effort was made to induce a small German Reformed Church group to join the Freasberg congregation and to erect a larger place of worship. He also suggested that Dr. Bodo Otto be given the authority to settle any controversy that might arise between the two denominations. Objection immediately developed that it was unwise to grant such power to any one person, and to Dr. Otto specifically, as he lived 18 miles from the church and could not quickly be consulted. Like many other simple problems, it split the two congregations into three contending groups and the primary effort failed.

While Bodo Otto continued to attend and help maintain this Lutheran Church, he also supported the Swedish Church at Racoon where he lived, as proven by the financial accounts of the parish and an entry made by the rector that "he was always kind and generous on all occasions."

It was in the little country cemetery of the Freas-



berg Church that Bodo Otto laid his beloved wife to rest in August of 1765.

In May of 1766, nine months after the death of his wife, Bodo Otto published a notice that he was opening an office at Philadelphia in the Inn of Leonard Melchoir. It has heretofore been assumed that this date recorded a return from New Jersey, but a recently discovered Swedish Church Vestry minutes book indicates a continuing residence at Swedesboro until 1771 and the probability of his practicing medicine at both places.

The Racoon Church was established in 1724 and functioned until 1765 under a charter and subsidy granted by the King of Sweden. At that latter date, a New Jersey Colonial Charter was obtained and all outstanding land leases were reissued. The minutes of January 2, 1766, contain a confirmation of a lease of two acres to Dr. Bodo Otto, stipulating that they should be further improved by a house of stone, brick, wood or logs within one year's time. Again on April 17, 1770, an additional half acre was acquired. All leases carried the provision that should the holder leave the parish, the land grants must be surrendered to the church. On April 2, 1771, Dr. Otto appeared before the vestry and announced he

(Continued on page 22)

ABOUT OUR AUTHORS

ELEANOR CLARK EMLÉN, who writes the account of Awbury, is a descendant of Jan Lucken, one of the original group that came to Germantown with Pastorius. She returned to Germantown after eight generations and lived at Awbury for 32 years. She is the daughter of the late Charles Heber Clark, writer and economist, and the wife of George W. Emlén, great grandson of Henry Cope.

HELEN CORSON LIVEZEY was born at Plymouth Meeting, Whitmarsh Township, in the homestead which had been in the Livezey family for 115 years (1820-1935). She was educated at Friends schools—Plymouth Meeting, Friends' Central, Philadelphia, and Wilmington, Delaware; University of Pennsylvania; and the Berlitz School of Languages, New York. For six years she was State Organizer for the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, League of Women Voters, and Women's Liberty Loan Committees, in the 3rd Federal Reserve District. She also organized several districts of Westchester County, N. Y., for Compulsory Military Census, in 1917, conducted by Governor Whitman. She was first Committeewoman in Whitmarsh Township and was instrumental in placing the first woman on the School Board there.

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE, LL.B., Litt.D., has resided in Germantown for 42 years. After his admission to the Bar in 1898, he abandoned Law, and, at the request of the late Provost Harrison, devoted the next 46 years to boosting the University. This led him into a great variety of adventures for securing publicity for the University. He organized and managed numerous open-air events, such as music festivals, pageants, operas, carnivals, plays; and, with the late Dr. White, the early Army and Navy Games on Franklin Field. He also staged thousands of lectures, debates, plays, concerts, and musicals in various auditoriums; and also installed many prize-winning University exhibits at world Fairs. During the first World War he devoted a year to civilian service, and was afterwards commissioned a Major in the Army. He has been the recipient of various honors, medals and decorations, including two from the former king of Italy and one from President Benes of Czechoslovakia; and in 1937 the S.A.R. Good Citizenship medal for his activities in civic affairs. He has been president and served on the boards of various societies, hospitals, clubs and civic bodies, and has been adopted into five American Indian tribes. In Germantown he organized and was president of the "Priestly House for the Aged," and was also largely



responsible for the construction of the Unitarian Church on Lincoln Drive; and in 1937, at the request of friends, ran for Congress on the Republican Independent ticket. Because of his civic pride he organized and conducted many groups of students and others through historic Philadelphia, which, for more than 20 years, included an annual tour through historic Germantown. He is the author of a number of books and many pamphlets and articles, and was the founder and editor of "Old Penn" (now the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of the University). Since his retirement in 1944, Mrs. Nitzsche and he have traveled much and have given many public lectures and illustrated travelogues.

MRS. MARGARET M. CARY, wife of C. Reed Cary, is an active member of the Society of Friends, an inspired leader of young people, and one-time president of the Germantown Mothers in Council.

She is the author of *Wilderness Peace*, a volume of poetry, and *Sugar Down the Wind*, a charming study of entomological life, which has been widely read with much appreciation.

Last spring, accompanied by her nephew John W. Cadbury, Mrs. Cary took a five-week trip to the Cloud Forest of Venezuela to study the Sphringed Moth.

Mrs. Cary's abundant interest in life can be understood when one learns that she is the great, great, great niece of Henry Hill who built "Carlton." She is descended through his sister Margaret Hill Morris who kept a sprightly diary during the days of the American Revolution. The name, Margaret Morris, has gone down in the family even to the latest member.

MR. JAMES EDGAR GIBSON, builder and author, was born in Williamsport, Pa., son of William and

Mary Alice Otto Gibson. He graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania.

His interest in history came from his connection with the Otto family, and in 1936 he wrote, "Dr. Bodo Otto, Senior Hospital Physician and Surgeon of Valley Forge," which was published in the Historical Review of Berks County of that year.

This was followed by, "Dr. Bodo Otto and the Medical Background of the American Revolution," in 1937. The next year, 1938, the Annals of Medical History published a chapter by him entitled, "Captured Medical Men and Hospitals of the American Revolution," and in 1940 the Historical Society of Berks County published his work on, "The Historical Background of German Emigration." Other writings are, "John Bullus Reading Physician and Navy Surgeon," 1945, and "Dr. Benjamin Rush's Apprenticed Medical Students."

Mr. Gibson has been a member of Philadelphia County Board of Public Assistance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since 1943.

S. W. H., a life-long resident of Germantown, knows well of what she writes, for she has watched the slow change of this community from almost a village in feeling to a modern, progressive city.

As a girl, she studied at Miss Head's well-known private school, took the Harvard College entrance examinations, before the days of "College Boards"—and entered the first class of Bryn Mawr College.

In the years that followed she has been always in the forefront of forward movements. Active in local politics in the first days of votes for women and on the Board of the Y. W. C. A., acting for years as its Chairman of Finance.

She served on the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church and on its Board of Foreign Education. One of the founders, after the first World War, of the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy, she served on its Board from 1917 to 1945.

This, but a partial list of the interests of S. W. H.—who modestly prefers initials—shows the rich fullness of an active life.

KATHARINE MASON ELKINTON is a native of Germantown, her great grandfather having settled here in the late 18th century.

During the first World War, from 1917 to 1919, she was with the American Friends Service Committee, doing rehabilitation work in France.

In 1938 and 1939 she and her husband represented the American Friends Service during those tense years in Berlin while their children were the only Americans in an international school in Holland.

Mrs. Elkinton is a Trustee of the Upsala Foundation, a member of the Morris House Committee and of the Committee of the Friends Free Library.

THE PAXTON BOYS' RAID

During the year 1762, a gang of several hundred young men, known as the Paxtang (or Paxton) boys, recruited near Lancaster, announced their intention of raiding Philadelphia. On their way to the city the gang passed through Germantown. Upon reaching the Market Square, the Paxtang boys took possession of the sheds, their intention being to kill the friendly Indians sheltered there. Negotiations were opened by the citizens, and the mob agreed to go home. While quartered in the Market Square, it is related the cock on the weather vane of the old Market Square Church was used as a target by the sharpshooters of the gang. The accuracy of the aim of the Paxtang boys was proven some years later, when the steeple of this church was removed. An examination showed that the weather cock was riddled with bullet holes.

About this period the friendly Indians were taken to the market by the charitable burghers. Here meals were provided for them. One of the tables on which these repasts were spread is still a treasured possession in a well-known family in Germantown.

HOWE'S HEADQUARTERS

During the time of the Battle of Germantown the Market Square was occupied by General William Howe as a headquarters. In the course of the battle a battalion of Virginians, commanded by Colonel Matthews, was captured by the British and imprisoned in the Market Square Church.

The Market Square was also noted as being the location of the first fire company organized in Germantown. This organization, known as the "Middle Ward Fire Company," was started in 1764, and its original list of members, still in existence, shows the names of members of some of the best known families in Germantown. This company occupied a frame building in the rear of the market sheds. This fire company occupied quarters in the square until 1819, when the company united with the Fellowship Hose Company, and new quarters were procured.

The market house remained standing until an act of Assembly of April 10, 1848, authorized its removal. The demolition, however, was not effected until several years later. In 1883 a monument to the Germantown soldiers who died in the Civil War was erected in the square. Several cannon and mortars surround the monument, while the surrounding space is partitioned off into beds of variegated flowers. Almost every house in the square antedates the Revolution.

From a Philadelphia newspaper in the 1890's



GERMANTOWN'S OLD MARKET SQUARE

ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS

FEW SPOTS in Philadelphia recall so many stories of Revolutionary and Colonial days as the Germantown "Market Square," at the intersection of Germantown Avenue and Church Lane. To the student of Colonial history the "Market Square" teems with Revolutionary memories. One hundred years ago the street at that point was a fashionable promenade, on which, according to tales of the colony of Philadelphia, Washington, Jefferson, Randolph and others of Revolutionary fame were to be seen almost daily. In the market house which once stood here Mrs. Washington came daily for supplies for her market basket. It may be said that the first "White House" was here, for just below the square stands the famous Morris mansion, which was occupied in 1793 as the Presidential residence.

The history of the old Market Square goes back to the days of William Penn and the pioneer of Germantown, Francis Daniel Pastorius. The first authentic mention of the Market Square is in a deed, "Wherein the said property" was transferred by Pastorius to a certain Derrick Opdenkolch in 1691.

MARKET HOUSE AND PRISON

A market house and prison were erected in the square in 1741, the ground having been granted for that purpose by James Delaplaine. Just why forty years should elapse between Delaplaine's grant and the building of the market house does not appear, although the necessity for a prison had been previously felt and supplied.

The borough of Germantown was incorporated in 1689 and the need of a prison was at once felt. On January 25, 1694-95 it was ordered that stocks should be erected for the punishment of evil-doers. Accordingly, a tax was laid, on June 28, 1701, for the building of a prison, erection of a market, etc. "In June, 1702, James Delaplaine was ordered to remove the old iron from the rotten frames of the stocks and take care of it.

"This removal of the stocks evidently brought about an increase of crime, for on December 31, 1703, the following order was issued: 'Peter Schumacher and Isaac Schumacher shall arrange with workmen that a prison house and stocks shall be put up as soon as possible.'"

There stood some time previous to this, at the southeast corner of the Market Square, a pond, and

near it a small hut house, which was about this period used as the prison. In this hut a certain Adam Hogermold, a peculiar character of ante-Revolutionary days, was confined for intemperance. There being no constabulary in Germantown at that time, Hogermold's friends resolved upon a deliverance. Accordingly, a crowd of them gathered that night on the green surrounding the primitive lock-up and pried up the logs at one corner sufficiently to allow the prisoner to crawl out. Some time afterward, through carelessness on the part of the borough authorities, the charter being lost, Hogermold, wishing to possess himself of the building of his incarceration, purchased the old house, and removed it to a point near the present Armat Street, where he occupied it as a residence. This took place some time in 1707, for, by reason of the loss of the charter, the Germantown government ended on Christmas Day, 1706, having existed about seventeen years.

BODO OTTO

(Continued from page 19)

was giving up his residence at Raccoon and moving to Philadelphia.

Many New Jersey family journals tell of critical medical and surgical illnesses under Bodo Otto's care. A Jersey historian has written "he was always called in consultation in difficult cases, not only in the neighborhood where he resided, but throughout the surrounding counties."

It was during this period of time that he prepared his two sons, Frederick Christopher and Bodo Jr. for New Jersey practice of medicine, together with Jonathan Elmer, who became nationally famous both as a physician and a statesman.

Charges of fraud against ship captains bringing German immigrants to America became so frequent that in 1764 a Benevolent Society was formed to protect these pioneers, and Bodo Otto became a member. Another effort he sponsored and became identified with was as one of the original Board of Directors of the Lutheran Seminary, conceived to educate ministers for the church and teachers in the schools. This Academy opened its doors on February 15, 1773; and in the newspaper announcement of the event, Bodo Otto was credited with being a member of the American Philosophical Society, organized by Benjamin Franklin. This little German school was eventually absorbed by the University of Pennsylvania, and its head master appointed to fill the position of German Professor of Philology.

In August of 1774, Dr. Bodo Otto made his final move to Reading, and from there announced he would continue his medical practice and that he had taken over the apothecary shop established years before by Doctor Kuhn, of Lancaster.

The first Reading honor conferred on Dr. Otto was his appointment in December of 1775 as a member

of the Berks County Committee of Safety. Another recognition was his selection as one of the Berks County delegates to form the Pennsylvania Provincial Conference of June 1776 at Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. This group of Pennsylvania patriots adopted their own Declaration of Independence nine days before Continental Congress action. Because the Colonial Assembly had adjourned without complying with certain specific requests of the Congress, these assembled delegates presumed to call for a Pennsylvania militia enrollment of 4500 volunteers to reinforce General Washington at New York. Bodo Otto, though 65 years of age, accompanied the Berks County quota of troupes and took part in the Battle of Long Island, where he lost his medical kit as a result, he later wrote, of the hasty retreat of the American force. Transferred to the Hospital Department of the Army immediately following this engagement, he was assigned as chief to the "Bettering House" in Philadelphia.

Under date of February 17, 1777, Bodo Otto was ordered to Trenton, N. J., by General Washington to establish a hospital in the "Old Barracks" erected in 1756 for use of troops in the French and Indian War; and here he remained, assisted by two of his sons, until the patients in that area were sent to Bethlehem, Pa.

When the Valley Forge encampment was established, all hospitals in neighboring Pennsylvania towns were closed and their patients transferred to the vicinity of the camp. A three-story headquarters hospital building was then constructed at Yellow Springs (now called Chester Springs) with Bodo Otto commissioned as Medical Director of the district. This hospital unit continued to serve the Army for soldiers afflicted chiefly with chronic disorders until late in December of 1781, and two months later Bodo Otto, then 71 years of age, submitted his resignation.

Many communications from Dr. Otto regarding medical matters are on file in the archives of the Army Department at Washington and in the Library of Congress. The value of his services was recognized by Congress in an appointment with 14 others chosen from the medical roster of the Army, to receive a special ranking title. Commendatory letters from the two Chiefs of the Medical Department were received by him, and a much later honor conferred when his portrait was hung in General Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

Bodo Otto died at Reading in June of 1787, and a distinguished Pennsylvania historian has written: "Next to Washington, Gates, Mifflin, Wayne and other leading Generals, Dr. Bodo Otto occupied a prominence and rendered useful service equal to any other man who was engaged in the great cause of the Revolution; not on fields of battle, leading his fellow men into danger and death, but among the hospitals, caring for and administering to the sick, wounded and dying soldiers."

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 8)

now have in that many of these buildings are original and can yet be preserved by intelligent management over the next few years, after which it may be too late to develop the plan to the extent that this area deserves.

We appeal to all classes of people to support our sincere and patriotic effort to give Germantown the outstanding position it deserves as a focal point of historic interest. The restoration of the Square and the preservation of historic shrines in Germantown, when considered in connection with Independence Hall development, will make Germantown and Philadelphia a spot of prime distinction as a great historic center of the country.

The heritage of freedom and democracy is the birthright of all the American people. So too, do the memorials and historic scenes which mark the epic struggle by which this heritage was born in the revolutionary period and preserved in the Civil War belong to all the American people. It is, moreover, one of our national traditions that despite the interests which may be the concern of any group or organization, we share a common desire to achieve union in any effort affecting the common welfare.

If the project of restoration and preservation of historic Germantown is to be worthy of our efforts, it must be historically accurate. It does no dishonor to the valiant heroes of the Civil War to admit that the monument to their memory is misplaced. They were men who fought that the fruits of the American revolution would never be lost. They would join us today in our efforts that such fruits may never be forgotten.

We are proud of our revolutionary history; we acclaim our Civil War accomplishments. We want the memorials of each of their epics suitably preserved for the respect of our people living and yet to be born. This pride must be the driving force that will transcend the particular loyalties of any group so that the descendants of Civil War heroes will cooperate with us, and we with them, in safeguarding the objects of our respective interests. We are united in our purpose that the future may respect and honor the past. We will achieve a similar unity in result if our respect for the past inspires a generous cooperation to recapture in Market Square that sense of proximity to the past that will keep alive those chapters of American history which were written in Germantown in the colonial and revolutionary period.



PHILADELPHIA; BIRTHPLACE

(Continued from page 14)

Muybridge; C. Francis Jenkins, to whom the Franklin Institute gave an award; R. H. Henderson, R. M. Hunter, John Carbutt, and others; Stampfer and Uchatius, of Austria; Croft, Ruget, W. F. Green, of England; Lumier, Demy and Hauron, of France; Edison, 1891; A. B. Brown, 1869; A. L. Prince, 1886; Herman Sactler, 1895; and many others. The Eastman Museum has on exhibition material touching upon the work of some of these and other investigators. In time, it may acquire material representative of all of them.

A detailed description of the Muybridge apparatus at the University of Pennsylvania would be complicated and too long for these pages. Briefly, it consisted of three batteries of cameras, electrically operated by a motor clock so that 24 consecutive exposures could be made in a quarter of a second. The time interval between each exposure was recorded by a chronograph in 1/1000th of a second. The studio shed was 120 feet long, 11 feet high and 16 feet deep. The front of the shed was open. The back was painted black, with two inch squares marked with white threads, other heavier threads marking out squares of about 12 inches. In front of this was a track along which the human models and animals moved.

Opposite the shed was the camera house, 32 feet long, with a shelf on which were placed 24 cameras, each with a lens of three inches in diameter. Another row of cameras was so placed as to take a lateral view, while two other sets took simultaneous views at other angles, so that three different views of the position of the animal or human model in each of the 12 stages of its movement could be obtained. Everything was electrically controlled. This method of analyzing motion, with the background of small and large squares, furnished an accurate record of the motion, vertically, forward and otherwise, while the time occupied in each one of these phases of action was ascertained by the chronograph. For his models Muybridge used students and alumni who had held records in various sports. He also used professional athletes, artist's models, animals from the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, and thoroughbred horses. His pictures of the motions of human beings proved of great value to doctors in studying the movements of those afflicted with locomotor ataxia, lateral sclerosis, spasms, convulsions, paralysis and other diseases of the nerves. Many of Muybridge's motion pictures were taken in 1/5000th of a second. I understand that the instantaneous shutters of modern cameras are not as rapid.

While neither Muybridge nor the University may

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have realized the possibilities of moving pictures developing into their present vast and almost unlimited uses, Muybridge was evidently dreaming of greater things. He actually anticipated, by more than a half century, the possibility of combining his moving pictures with the then newly discovered talking machine. He predicted that the day might not be far distant when "instruments would be constructed that would reproduce visible actions simultaneously with audible words, so that an entire opera with the gestures, facial expressions, and songs of the performers, with all the accompanying music, could be recorded and reproduced." With this thought in mind Muybridge stated that on February 27, 1886, he consulted with the inventor of the talking machine, but since the apparatus had not yet been perfected so that its sounds could be made audible to a large audience, the plan was abandoned. In the early 1920's there had been several experiments with sound pictures. A demonstration of one of these was given in Presser Hall, Philadelphia, which I attended as the guest of the late Guy Wells. Warner Brothers produced sound pictures in Philadelphia in 1925-27, and two years later almost every American movie studio was making "talking movies," as they were then termed.

Muybridge's experiments not only made modern movies possible, but they revolutionized art as far as motion was concerned. Physiologists, anatomists, naturalists and scientists soon recognized the value of Muybridge's work and its possibilities for the study of the exact function of animal (including human) locomotion. His instantaneous photographs revealed facts hitherto unknown, such as the discovery that motions in all quadrupeds are essentially the same, the manner of the limb going off the ground in the spring or jump, the influence of the body on the shape of the feet, the value of unequal lengths of toes, etc. A physiologist, working with Muybridge, took instantaneous photographs of the movements of a dog's heart in action, the first use of the motion picture in medical research. This illustrates only one phase, in those pioneer times, of the value of Muybridge's invention in science and education. Indeed, had the University been able to take out letters patent on Muybridge's experiments, its endowment problems would have been solved early and for all time.

The writer still hopes that some moving picture company will take up the task of making a movie of Muybridge and his work, which would preserve important historic facts and give the public an interesting screen production. The romantic, useful and tragic life of Edward Muybridge¹ would afford ample material for a screen show as interesting and thrilling as any of our modern moving pictures.

¹ Muybridge produced moving pictures in the United States as early as 1879; in Paris in 1881; in England in 1882; and according to the *San Francisco Call* of May 5, 1880 he projected, in a local theatre, "to an astonished audience moving pictures of horses so good that nothing was wanting but the clatter of hoofs

upon the turf and an occasional breath of steam to make the spectator believe that he had before him genuine flesh and blood steeds."

² Dr. Lamberton was an eminent Greek Scholar and former Dean of the College. His son, the late Hon. Robert Lamberton, became Sheriff, then a Judge, and finally Mayor of Philadelphia. He was a resident of Germantown.

³ The late Major William Hammer, Edison's Agent abroad, wrote to Janet P. Leigh, of California, that when strip films became available, Edison made his first continuous movie on a strip film, using Muybridge's motion photographs of running horses.

⁴ Muybridge was born in England in 1830 and died there in 1904. He was an eminent scientist and a distinguished looking gentleman. His wife was of rare beauty, cultured and well-educated. Major Harry Larkyne, a boastful and handsome soldier, and prominent in social circles on the Pacific Coast, made advances to Mrs. Muybridge, which resulted in the shooting of Major Larkyne by Muybridge, who was tried for his murder. The trial took place in February 1875 and was one of the most famous cases in California. Muybridge was ably and dramatically defended by William Wirt Pendegast, a prominent lawyer, and acquitted after a long and exciting ordeal. At the time of his trial his hair was a chestnut brown. During the following year it turned snow white.

Various inventions have been attributed to Muybridge, including the perfection of the intermittent shutter, instantaneous photography, etc. Among his rare early achievements was the taking of a photograph of the Yosemite in 1868, which was awarded a medal in Vienna in 1873. In 1875 he made several albums of photographs in Central America and Panama. In 1877 he made a panoramic photograph, in 11 sections, of San Francisco. These were fitted together and the original, 16 feet long, is now reposing in the rare book section of the Stanford Library, and this photograph is as clear today as when it was made. After the earthquake and fire of 1906 in San Francisco, this picture became priceless.

Mr. Muybridge started his experiments with motion picture, as early as 1872 in California, and at the request of Leland Stanford, took many photographs of various gaits of horses. However, Muybridge gave the University of Pennsylvania the credit of enabling him to carry on his research work and to perfect his experiments. He also acknowledged the assistance given him by eminent Philadelphians, including Provosts Pepper and Harrison, F. X. Dercum, Geo. F. Barker, Joseph Leidy, S. Weir Mitchell, Horace Howard Furness, Thomas Eakins, J. B. Lippincott, Samuel Dickson, Thos. Hockley, R. S. Huidekoper, Craig Lippincott, William G. Marks, Fairman Rogers, Horace Jayne, Harrison Allen, Louis M. Haupt, Irvin Faber, Henry L. Bell, Edward Reichert, Thomas and Edward Grier, Wm. A. Bigler, T. F. Rondinella, and others.

Muybridge has also been honored in many parts of the world. In England, on the walls of the Library at Kingston-on-Thames is a plaque which was unveiled on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Muybridge endowed the Kingston Library with a fund of \$15,000 to be used for books on science and art. Another bronze tablet, set in granite, is in Palo Alto marking the location of Muybridge's studio. Another memorial marker is in the main patio of Stanford University.

In the foregoing article Muybridge is referred to as Edward. In various articles and papers he has been designated as "Eadweard James;" Eadward James.



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NOTES FROM WEST WALNUT LANE

(Continued from page 17)

portal from an old house that had been torn down.

At an early date Mme. Clements established her French boarding house and school for young ladies, on the south side, west of Green Street. Her scholars came from far and wide because of the opportunity of learning French, which was the language of the school for boarders *always*—except in a few classes—and for the day pupils as far as possible. I remember seeing the boarders walk two by two down the street, taking their daily exercise and thinking what elegant young ladies they were. Miss Eleanor Clements continued the school after her mother's death; then Mme. Paulin had it for a few years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Richards, who called it the Wellesley Preparatory School, then the Walnut Lane School; and finally it was closed.

We have had distinguished residents and visitors on our Lane. Dr. Chas. Woods, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, lived in Dr. Moore's house at the southeast corner of Green Street and Walnut Lane.¹ Dr. Woods entertained many distinguished guests, among them President and Mrs. Cleveland. One visit of Mrs. Cleveland's I remember especially, for Mr. Samuel Houston drove her over in his "coach and four" to visit Bryn Mawr College, just opened and the first women's college in the Philadelphia neighborhood. Mrs. Cleveland was especially interested in two things: first, the Oxford caps and gowns, then always worn; and second, the new, *radical* departure in the girls' dress in the gymnasium—full bloomers (shocking for those days), long, black stockings, sneakers, and high-necked blouses. I was asked to model the costume, to my great embarrassment; hence my never forgetting the occasion.²

Governor Pennypacker lived on our Lane and so did Governor Brumbaugh, and we were proud to read No. 1 on the license plates of their cars.

Opposite Dr. Woods, on the southwest corner of Green Street, is a very charming and interesting house, unchanged from its first building. It was built in 1857 by Mr. Joseph Gallaway Mitchell, Mr. J. Mitchell Elliot's grandfather. It is a copy of an English rectory, and fortunately no one has ever wished to change its style of architecture.

Also on our Lane lived a girl who went on the stage, becoming Daly's leading lady. I can't recall her stage name. Today we have four talented living here, another just around the corner, and many other able people—teachers, doctors, etc.

In my girlhood the Lane ended at Wayne Avenue. From Mme. Clements' School to Wayne Avenue was a field, a remnant of the Haines' estate cut off from the rest. Corn was its usual crop, and old inhabitants still speak of the golden tassels of the corn, waving in the wind every August.

Across Wayne Avenue, at the southeast corner, was Mr. Crenshaw's house, where he lived from 1867 until his death, and his family for years afterwards.

On the opposite corner, northeast, lived Mr. Samuel Bodine, later president of the Philadelphia Gas Company; and afterwards Mr. Peabody for long years.

Across a wide, grass-grown street was a vacant field, and where it met the woods was a turnstile, through which we passed to the Waterworks Woods. The first water for Germantown came from the pond that covered the valley through which the Park Drive now passes. Mr. Henry H. Houston acquired it at any early date and later left it to Fairmount Park—a gift for which no adequate thanks can be given. On this pond most of the Germantown children learned to skate.

We again have a school on Walnut Lane, the Stevens School, carrying on the old tradition of education, but the private homes are fast passing away. Doctors' offices and apartment houses are crowding out the homes. We are almost in the heart of the town, but still the wood robins sing their evening song, the woodpeckers tap our old trees, and the tanagers stay all winter with us.

¹ In former days, if you were a "homeopathist" you had Dr. Moore, if an allopathist, one of the three doctors: Dr. Dunton, Dr. Darrach, or Dr. Downs, or else were not in the social swim.

² Dr. Wood's house later became known as the Green Club, where nine or ten young men lived, the majority of them engineers working at Midvale Steel Works, and was considered exclusive and superior in every way.

AWBURY AND ITS ANTECEDENTS

(Continued from page 11)

will in all things act for the best interest of the owners."

Captain Robinson signed on his crew of twenty-one men—men so called—the oldest was 23, nine were under 20, and the youngest 13. That was little Charlie McCauley, only 4 feet 8 inches high, with hazel eyes and sandy hair and a heart tattooed on the back of his left hand.

It was by no means a happy time to start on a voyage to the Orient. Our relations with Europe were tense and French and British privateers were lurking in wait to seize American vessels. In fact, a certain Captain Grassin of the Ship Diligent, had the audacity to wait in Philadelphia for the departure of the Lancaster with the obvious idea of following her out beyond the Delaware Capes. Thomas P. Cope had the Captain arrested and jailed for illegal armament while the little ship sped beyond his reach.

Under favorable conditions the trip to Canton and back would take about a year, but our country declared war on Great Britain in June of 1812, and the question of the Lancaster's safe return became acute. On July 22 Thomas P. Cope notes the presence of a British fleet off our coast and expresses the deepest fears for the ship. But on August third came an express rider from New Castle with the news that a ship, believed to be the Lancaster, was seen coming up the river and late that night the arrival of the

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super-cargos confirmed the good news. Says Thomas P. Cope, "This is an event of considerable pecuniary importance to me and a joyful one for the city at large." Evidently Captain Robinson in blissful ignorance that we were at war, sailed unmolested up the Delaware and docked as usual.

She brought an immensely valuable cargo. Tea, of course, many hundreds of chests and boxes of endless variety: Imperial, Souchong, Gunpowder, Hyson skin and Bohea. Countless boxes of silks and "satins" and bales of Nankeens: "short yellow and blue ditto." There were dozens of tortoise shell combs and feather fans, ivory fans and strings of beads—silver and carnelian. One Pearl segar box came along with many others of tortoise shell.

And tubs and boxes and barrels of goods things to eat— oranges, dates and Lighchees, sugar candy and sweet meats. Toys and fireworks and rattan furniture and over and over again the item: "1 silver tea catty, 1 china tea catty, lacquered tea catty." Perhaps it was a special order, as there was only one of each kind, as also must have been the one set of carved ivory chess men and the backgammon board inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

The captain, the doctor and the supercargo made themselves very comfortable on the voyage; each brought his own bed and bedding, his writing desk, medicine chest, books and wash "bason." The supercargo took the extra precaution of having with him a sword and a pair of pistols.

The Lancaster was one of the few ships to arrive in Philadelphia in the course of several years, and her goods brought high prices and so made possible the building of the great fleet of Liverpool Packets to be known as the Black Cross Line. The Tuscarora, Montezuma, Algonquin, Monongahela, Pochontas, Susquehanna, Saranak, Wyoming, and Tonawanda, all had their honorable place in the city's history.

Thomas P. Cope died in 1854, the same year his son Henry established the Awbury estate. Many of his descendents are still living there, although the City Parks Association has acquired the two old houses and a major part of the land.

THOMAS LIVEZEY

(Continued from page 9)

This organization merits credit for the preservation and custody of an historic landmark. The officers graciously welcome visitors and would be glad to have more Philadelphians become acquainted with the matchless beauty of this secluded spot in the lovely valley of the Wissahickon.

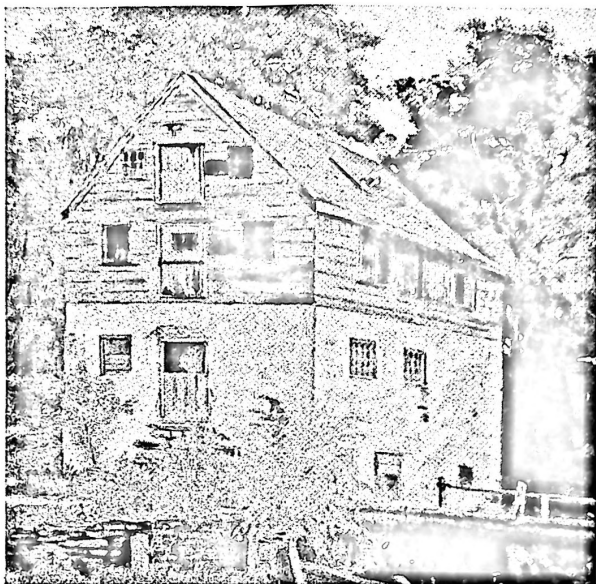
ED. NOTE:

Pictures of Livezey Mill were obtained through the courtesy of the Fairmount Park Commissioners; that of Glen Fern, from the Valley Green Canoe Club.

Much of the material used in this Sketch of Thomas Livezey was taken from early pamphlets, written by Joseph Burr Livezey, and from *The Livezey Family* by Charles Harper Smith.

WHEN SPRING COMES

(Continued from page 15)



Rittenhouse Paper Mill on Monoshone Creek

Although color is an integral part of every bird song, of every spring tune of marsh or river, it is true that when spring comes to the Wissahickon she comes in the color of tree, shrub or flower. Down every shady lane leading to the Valley, wherever there are grassy banks, the round-leaved yellow violet grows. In the open woods are the morning stars of bloodroot among brown oak leaves; on sheltered stream banks march hosts of May apple and dog-tooth violets. There are carpets of purple violets and golden dandelions; and perhaps most characteristic of woodsy plants loving our mica schist soil is the Jack-in-the-pulpit. Nowhere does he grow taller, and nowhere does he preach from a more exquisitely fashioned and maroon striped pulpit.

But of course, aside from the wood thrush, I have saved the best till last. Although I have been in many spring woods in many parts of our country, nowhere in all the world are the wood aisles as filled with golden mist as are those of the Wissahickon. The very earth has turned into a saffron haze as we walk down aisle after aisle of yellow spice-bush. The spice-bush is the very essence of spring on the Wissahickon. In long, slow springs when the skunk cabbages push up slowly in the marshes, the golden glory of the spice-bush lingers on for weeks. Even at evening one can make his way down these shining aisles, lighted at the end by the white blossoms of some wild cherry tree.

*Like mellow candles in a mist
The petals glow
That we may know
Our way, because Spring kissed
The Cherry-blossom tree.*

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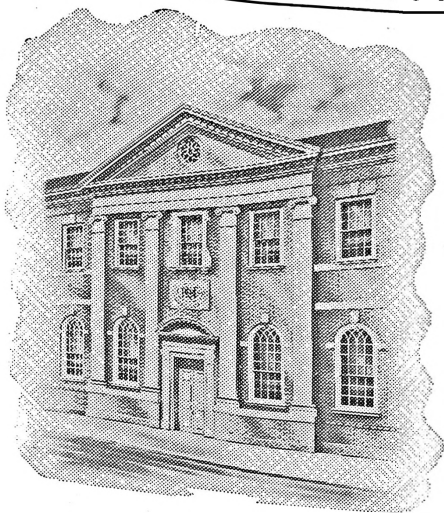
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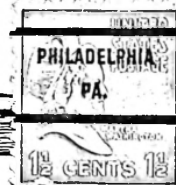
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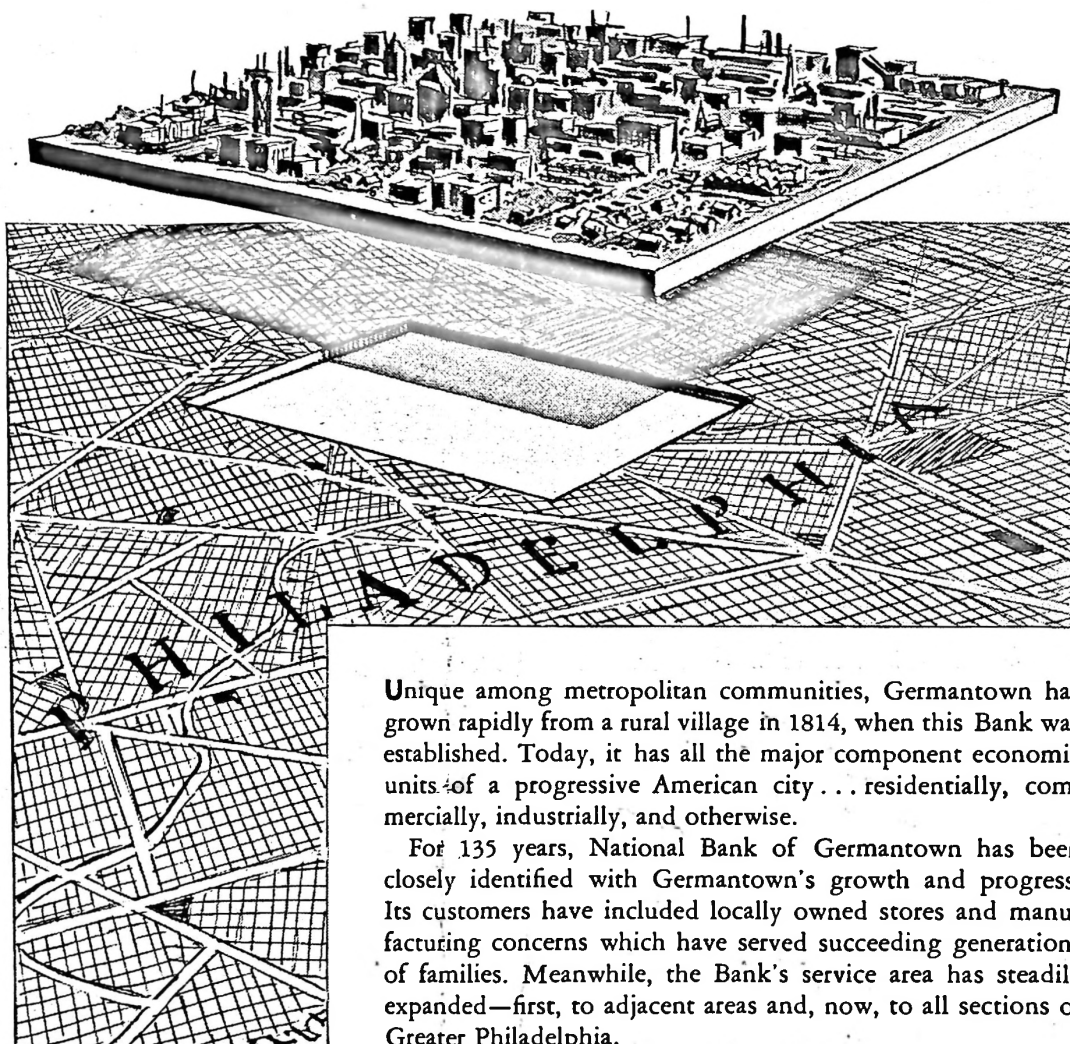
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