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Doorway to The Laurens (see story on page 73)

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Oct. 15, 1964—Mrs. Myron E. Barg—"Treatment of the Aged through the Ages."

Oct. 17 —Annual Bus Tour to Newlin Grist Mill, Glen Mills and Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square. Buses will depart from 5214 Germantown Ave., at 9:30 A.M.

Nov. 19 —Mrs. Virginia Wireman Cote—"Edmund Wooley —Colonial Carpenter and Architect."

Jan. 21, 1965—Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield—"Education—Past, Present and Future."

Feb. —Mr. Henry Magaziner—"Architecture as a Fine Art."

Apr. 15 —Miss Jean Lee—Visit to the Art Museum with lecture on Chinese furniture.

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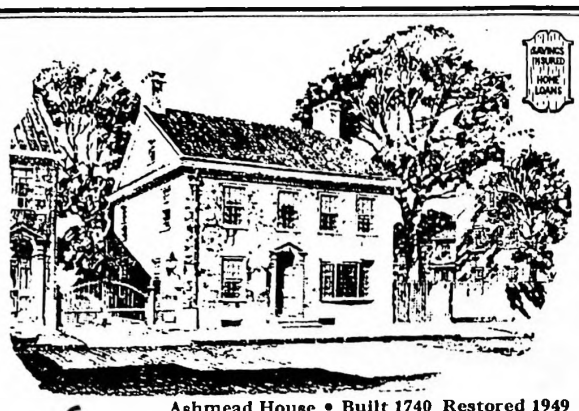
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Antiques Show and Sale

THE Woman's Club of Germantown will sponsor its 24th Annual Antiques Show and Sale on September 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, from 11 A.M. until 10 P.M. except Thursday, when it closes at 9 P.M. It will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Club, 21 W. Washington Lane.

This annual feature of the Club's activities is always eagerly awaited by those who enjoy the unusual as well as the traditional objects and antiques. Dealers and patrons alike, come from far and near to participate in the event.

Members of the Woman's Club will serve delicious luncheons as well as operate a snack bar all three days. Also, they will be hostesses at the show. And, for those wishing to see our historic Johnson House, hostesses will gladly show them our 18th Century Club House.

Report of the Relics Committee

By THOMAS A. VON TROTT

From **Mr. David Newhall**—Deed—Purchase of land in Germantown by "John Bringhurst—Carriage Maker." The Indenture is dated 1779 and gives the location in part directly opposite the Historical Society Museum at—5214 Germantown Avenue.

From **Mrs. William Wachmer,** formerly of Germantown, now Oreland, Pa.—3 plank seat chairs—original decorations. 1 Gesany (Gesang Buch) book printed by Michael Billmeyer in 1799 of Germantown—7 Early china plates.

An elaborate model of the historic Johnson House will be moved from Upsala to the annex in rear of the museum. Mr. Henderson of Kirk and Nice will send his experienced man to dismantle the model so as to be moved by Mr. Frank Jacquinto who has volunteered the men and truck. The model will need a lot of restoration due to the several movings it has had. Photographs from all angles, of the house, by Mr. Henderson, will aid in the restoration.

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Annual	6.00
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Surge of Excitement

By ELIZABETH REEVES HUMPHREYS

Air like wine flows
From the golden goblet
Held by autumn's jeweled hand
And excitement surges
Over the bronzing land.
In the migratory lanes
Of the fall-blue sky
Young birds dare to fly
With eager, goal-set flocks
Over mountains, over plains,
Over a thousand miles of ocean;
Vast multitudes of birds,
Flying with strange sure knowledge
Of uncharted airways,
Knowing the unknown,
As they have flown
From immemorial time.
We thrill at the sight
Of their beating wings,
On and on, in ceaseless flight
Dark against the sky-blue light.

Forgotten now the summer gone,
Simmering beneath its pale hot dome—
Forgotten too, the bird-song stilled
And the August flower,
Withered, frost-killed.
Who could regret
A summer fled
In the spellbound wonder
Of autumn migrations,
And the blazing glory
Of yellows and red.



Photograph from Library Germantown Historical Society

The Laurens

By EDWIN IWANICKI

ON JANUARY 7, 1964, the Germantown Historical Society acquired one of the most unusual buildings in Germantown—a house distinctive in design and rich in reminiscence. Located at the southeast corner of Germantown Avenue and Walnut Lane, the property, known today as The Laurens, or No. 6043 Germantown Avenue, has, at various times, been used as a residence, a hospital, a school, a hotel, a boardinghouse, and an apartment house. It has been occupied by a diverse succession of individuals, ranging from the simple artisan to the sophisticated physician, clergyman, or educator. Its list of owners has been even more variegated, with names ranging from the locally obscure to the internationally prominent.

The building itself exhibits a certain variety, representing, as it does, the result of a number of additions and alterations. The main portion of the structure, fronting on Germantown Avenue, rises three-and-a-half stories above a full cellar. It is, according to tradition, the earliest house in Germantown to rise above the height of two-and-a-half stories, which was the architectural vernacular in this suburb of colonial Philadelphia. The walls are of stone, stuccoed, the exterior dimensions being forty-one feet eight inches in width and thirty-six feet in depth. The shop windows in front, of course, were not part of the structure originally, and the small-paned sash first used throughout the building have been largely replaced with sash of more modern design. Another alteration of the original facade is represented by the frontispiece, which consists of engaged columns surmounted by a section of entablature, ornamenting the doorway. This embellishment formerly adorned a house built about 1795 for Dr. George Bensell at the southwest corner of Germantown Avenue and School House Lane. When that structure was demolished in 1880, the frontispiece was salvaged by Dr. William R. Dunton and imposed on the doorway of The Laurens.[1]

This doorway opens into a vestibule, beyond which lies a center hall, six feet seven inches wide, extending the entire depth of the three-and-a-half-story portion of the building. Originally there were two rooms on either side of this center hall, each of the rooms being nearly square. The two rooms on the south side have, however, been made into one by the removal of a partition wall. The arrangements of rooms in the upper stories differ somewhat from the layout

of the first story. Fireplaces throughout the house have been sealed. Most of the interior doors in the building seem to be original.

Flanking the rear of this main section of the structure is a two-story stone wing of more modest proportions, covering an area less than half that occupied by the above-described section and having lower ceilings and smaller window openings. The wall between the two-story section and the three-and-a-half-story section of the structure is a stone wall, and therefore it presumably was built as an exterior wall, which would mean that these two portions of the structure were erected at different times. The two-story wing contains a stairway leading from the cellar to the first floor and one leading from the first floor to the second floor, the latter stairway having a handrail that appears to be original. Since the three-and-a-half-story portion of the building has no stairway leading either down or up from the first floor, it obviously is dependent upon the smaller wing of the building for access to its cellar and upper stories. On the basis of this evidence it can be concluded that construction of the larger section, which now fronts on Germantown Avenue, could not possibly have preceded the erection of the two-story wing, and that in all probability the smaller wing is of earlier construction. There are two other wings of the structure; these, being constructed of brick and extending further to the rear, are clearly later additions.[2]

The lot upon which The Laurens stands was part of the 5700 acres of land, comprising the German Township, which William Markham and John Goodson, representatives of William Penn, granted to Francis Daniel Pastorius for himself and for the German and Dutch purchasers whom he represented.[3] This transfer of title was executed in 1689, although German settlers had occupied the land as early as 1683. When the township was divided into smaller tracts to be allotted to individual purchasers, the site of the present No. 6043 Germantown Avenue fell within a thirty-nine-acre lot having a frontage of 239 feet on the present Germantown Avenue and extending eastward a very considerable depth to the township line. This tract, which is referred to as Lot No. 18 of the town lots towards Bristol, was allotted to Andreas (or Andries) Souplis.[4] Little seems to be known of this early settler except that he is mentioned as a resident of Germantown in 1689 and as sheriff of Germantown in 1691.[5]

The tract was purchased from Andreas Souplis by Christian Warmer, the elder, a "taylor," who also acquired the contiguous lot on the south side by purchase from John Doeden.[6] This Christian Warmer is known to have been in Germantown as early as 1694.[7] He apparently was acquainted with Johannes Kelpius (1673–1708), "the Hermit of the Wissahickon,"[8] as the latter mentions writing a hymn on the subject of peacefulness as he lay in "Christian Warmer's house very weak, in a small bed, not unlike a coffin, in May, 1706."[9] One wonders whether the house thus referred to is the present two-story stone wing of The Laurens, but this, of course, is a moot question. It is a fact, however, that Christian Warmer, the elder, made a will in 1728, wherein he devised as follows: ". . . And as Concerning all that my other Messuage or Tenem.^{t} & fifty Acres of land thereunto belonging in Germantown af.^{d} [aforesaid] w.^{ch} I purchased of Andreas Souplies [*sic*], & all the land thereunto next Adjacent which I purchased of John Doeden, being twenty two acres, with the Appurtenances whereon I now live, I Give & Devise the same unto my Son Christian . . . ."[10]

Christian Warmer, the younger, who thus came into possession of the property upon the decease of his father in 1731,[11] was, by trade, a blacksmith. While he cannot be considered a man of great distinction in his own right, he was the close friend of one of the most renowned inhabitants of early Germantown, Christopher Witt (1675–1765). Dr. Witt, Germantown's first "Practitioner of Phisyick" (by which phrase he identifies himself in his will), was born in Wiltshire, England. Upon his arrival at Philadelphia in 1704 he joined the community of German Pietists, or mystics, which had been established ten years earlier on the west bank of Wissahickon Creek. Becoming intimate with Johannes Kelpius, the leader of the group, he remained with the Pietists perhaps two years or more before removing to Germantown. His experience with the mystics seems to have impressed him deeply, as he was well-known for casting horoscopes—an activity which, at that time, was apparently considered not incompatible with the practice of medicine.

Dr. Witt had one of the earliest botanical gardens in America, and he was acquainted with John Bartram, the renowned botanist, who considered him "very pleasant, facetious and pliant."[12] The following items, mentioned in the inventory of the Doctor's personal effects taken after his death, further suggest the versatility of the man: "Telliscope," "An Organ," "Virginals" (a musical instrument), "Mathematical Instraments, Library and prospect glases," "Drugs Medicines and other Utentials belonging to the Apothecarys and Docters Way," and "Clock makers Tooles."[13]

Christopher Witt was a friend of the elder Christian Warmer and a tenant on one of the properties owned by the latter.[14] He also became intimate with the younger Christian Warmer, in whose home he lived during the latter part of his life. The Doctor's esteem for his friend is evidenced by the following passage from his will, dated 1761: ". . . as touching the residue of all my Estate both real and personal, (not otherwise herein before disposed of) it is my will, and I do hereby Give, devise, and bequeath the same unto my well beloved friend Christian Warner [*sic*] of German Town, in the County of Philadelphia, with whom I now live . . . ."[15]

The mutuality of this esteem is bespoken in a provision contained in the will of Christian Warmer, the



Doorway to The Laurens, removed from the home of Dr. George Bensell when it was demolished in 1880.

younger, which reads as follows: "I do hereby give and bequeath unto my affectionate and loving friend Christopher Witt the full & free Use liberty and Priviledge of any fruits or Garden Erbs Growing or belonging to any part of my s.[d] Lots Lands Tenements afores.[d] As also of Sowing planting such Trees Quick Sets & Erbs as he shall think proper and shall have Occasion of on the same with all the Necessary Use of y[e] South East end of my Mansion house, diet firewood, attendance and finally all that he may or shall reasonably require or have occasion of during his Natural Life . . . ."[16]

The use of the expression "Mansion house" in this will, which is dated 1749, may well be taken as an indication that the large front portion of The Laurens had been built by this time. This thesis is advanced by Edward W. Hocker, who mentions that Dr. Witt, after the death of his companion, Daniel Geissler, which occurred in 1745, "removed into what was described as 'a large mansion' which the second Christian Warmer built at the southeast corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut lane."[17]

Under the terms of the will of Christian Warmer, the younger, this property became vested in his widow, Lydia Warmer, in 1768, upon the decease of the testator, who further devised the property to his son, Christopher Warmer, upon the termination of Lydia Warmer's life estate.[18] This son, Christopher Warmer (1743–1783), was a physician, probably having studied under Dr. Witt, after whom he may, indeed, have been named.[19] Since Dr. Warmer predeceased his mother, he never came into possession of the premises, although he no doubt lived there for a considerable number of years.

At the time of the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, a skirmish is said to have been fought in the house, which was then used as a hospital after the battle. A lady who was familiar with the house in later years wrote of it as follows: "The room I slept in had the mark of bullets in the wall, and the print of a man's foot in blood on the floor."[20] The building seems to have been badly battered in the battle, for in 1785 it underwent extensive repairs. The magnitude of the work done at that time is suggested by the quantities of materials purchased, which are listed in a bill as follows: 3575 shingles, 137 feet of cedar boards, 419 feet of pine boards, 946 feet of lath, 83 feet of white oak scantling, and 113 pounds of nails.[21]

The house was thus repaired in order that it might be an acceptable dwelling for its new owner, William Shippen, the elder, a distinguished "Doctor of Physick," of Philadelphia. Lydia Warmer and the executors of the Estate of Christopher Warmer had sold the property at a public sale on February 28, 1785. The above-mentioned bill for repairs was dated March 18, 1785, and the sale to Dr. Shippen was completed with the execution of a deed on April 1, 1785. This deed conveyed to the physician for £1411, gold or silver coin, a "messuage and plantation or tract of land," containing 57 acres, more or less.[22]

William Shippen, the elder (1712–1801), was for twenty-five years the first physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, having "a large and lucrative practice, which he maintained through a long and respected life." He had been elected in 1778 and 1779 to the Continental Congress, where he served honorably. He took part in The Junto and in the American Philosophical Society, of which he was vice-president. "His mode of living was simple and unostentatious. His temper was so serene and forbearing that tradition says it was never ruffled. His benevolence was without stint."[23]

Dr. Shippen, in a codicil to his will dated 1794, devised the property to his daughter, Susanna Blair, describing it as "my dwelling House in Germantown & Land thereunto belonging containing fifty seven Acres with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging."[24] S. F. Hotchkin notes that Dr. Shippen was buried from this house, and he remarks, in a burst of antiquarian zeal, "There was a famous funeral."[25]

Susanna, who then inherited the property, was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blair (1741–1818), "an exceedingly talented and learned man, and a fine Greek and Latin scholar."[26] Dr. Blair aided in the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, the services being held for a time in this house, where he lived.[27] When the estate of Susanna Blair was settled in 1823, the house, "Commonly called the mansion house," was allotted to Francis [*sic*] V. Peirce, daughter of the decedent,[28] who is said subsequently to have occupied the premises.[29]

In 1827 Mrs. Peirce and her husband, Charles Peirce, sold the property to Samuel Bucknal, of Germantown, a lapidary. The deed mentions the premises as a "messuage plantation or tract or piece of land" having an area of 42½ acres 17 perches.[30]

From this time on, the property will be noticed to change hands a considerable number of times, many of the owners, to judge from the evidence provided by deeds and city directories, leasing the premises to tenants. In each deed until 1852 the description of the property is the same as that last mentioned above.

Samuel Bucknal transferred title in 1829 to The Manual Labor Academy Association of Pennsylvania.[31] Thus the house came to be occupied by the Manual Labor Academy, a Presbyterian institution which prepared young men for the ministry. The educational program combined manual with mental labor to promote health and economy. The Academy had a number of frame buildings, as well as a farm, located upon the tract, and the institution is said to have accommodated as many as one hundred and fifty students at one time. When the Rev. Dr. George Junkin, who was in charge of the school, became president of Lafayette College in 1832, the professors and most of the students of the Manual Labor Academy went with him, and the latter institution went out of existence.[32]

James Ogilbe, a house carpenter, of Germantown, who purchased the property from the Academy in 1832,[33] died later that year, leaving a will, wherein he directed his executors to ". . . dispose of the property late the Pennsylvania Manuel Labour Academy but now intended for a public house to be called the Congress Hall Hotel . . . ."[34] Samuel Bucknall (as the name is now spelled) now purchased the property a second time and resold it before the end of 1832, the purchasers being William E. Wells and Zenas Wells, "Inn Keepers," of Philadelphia.[35] These latter owners transferred title to the property in 1835 to William W. Thackara, a Philadelphia conveyancer, who sold the premises the following year to Daniel Vail, a hatter, of the same city.[36]

The latter, by another deed dated 1836, conveyed the property to Charles Alexander, a Philadelphia printer,[37] who is listed in *McElroy's Philadelphia Directory* of 1842 as printer, editor, and proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and of the *Weekly Messenger.* Hotchkin states that the Germantown property was kept by one Col. Alexander as a branch of his city hotel, for summer use, and that it was called "Our House."[38] In 1850 the property was seized from Charles Alexander and sold by the sheriff to Charles Harlan, of Philadelphia, a conveyancer.[39]

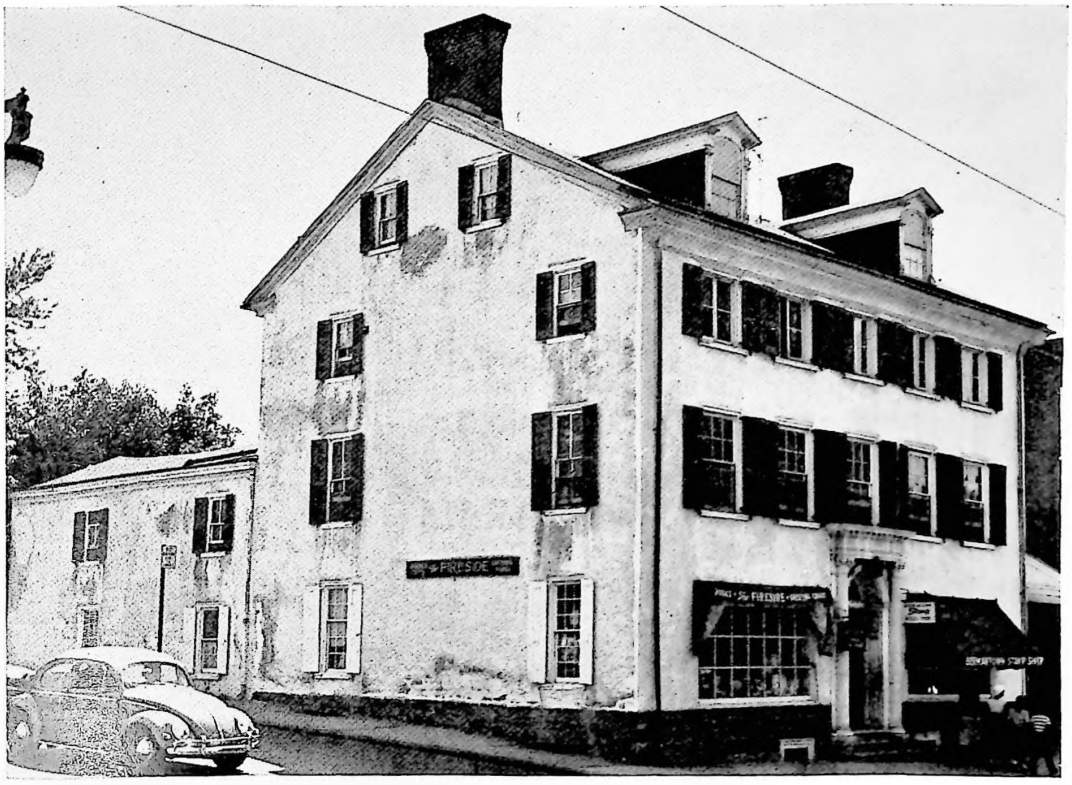
The next owner, unlike the usual purchaser or seller of real estate, who would be identified in a deed as resident of a particular township, borough, or municipality, is styled, somewhat grandiloquently, as it seems, "Charlotte Cushman of the United States of America." Charlotte Saunders Cushman (1816–1876), an actress lauded for her portrayal of Lady Macbeth, toured the United States from 1849 to 1852, being acclaimed as the leading actress of the American stage. Indeed, her fame spread to Europe, where she gave performances in some of the large cities. The actress purchased this Germantown property in 1851 and subdivided the premises, the following year selling the "Messuage or Tenement" with thirteen acres of land to Charles H. Shoemaker, gentleman, of Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County.[40]

In 1853 Shoemaker conveyed part of the thirteen-acre property, including the house, to a prominent Philadelphian, whose occupation is stated rather modestly in the deed as that of a druggist.[41] George W. Carpenter (1802–1860), a student of natural history and particularly of mineralogy, had been led by his penchant for scientific matters to contribute papers on medical subjects to the *American Journal of Science.* He was, too, the author of a recognized textbook. Establishing his own drug business in 1828, he was extraordinarily successful, later becoming the hospitable owner of a magnificent suburban estate, which he called Phil-Ellena, at Mount Airy. His real-estate holdings in the Germantown vicinity were extensive.[42]

George W. Carpenter's heirs retained the house for many years after his decease. During most of this period the premises were occupied by members of the Burkhart family, beginning, probably, about 1864, in which year Isaac Burkhart, gentleman, is listed in the city directory as residing at Main (that is, Germantown Avenue) and Walnut Lane, Germantown. In the following two years Charles F. Burkhart, clerk, is listed at the same location, and in 1867 there is reference to a boardinghouse kept by E. Burkhart at No. 5083 Germantown Avenue, which seems to have been the address of the property at that time. From then until 1889 the premises are listed variously, from year to year, as being in the tenure of Elizabeth Burkhart, Mary A. T. Burkhart, Ann Burkhart, or S. Burkhart, with intermittent references to a boardinghouse being kept there.[43]

In 1892 the Carpenters—widow, children, and grandchildren of George W. Carpenter—sold the "stone messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground" to Conyers Button, of Germantown, manufacturer.[44] This new owner was the owner, also, of the Germantown Hosiery Mills, located on the north side of Walnut Lane in the block east of Germantown Avenue.[45] That establishment had been founded in 1831 by John Button, father of Conyers, and had pioneered in the manufacture of hosiery by machinery, thereby enjoying a monopoly for some years. Conyers Button had become sole proprietor of the firm in 1865.[46] By 1902 he was identified no longer as a manufacturer, but as a gentleman. He sold the house at the southeast corner of Germantown Avenue and Walnut Lane in the latter year, without having resided in it.[47]

The purchaser was Walter J. Crowder, a Germantown coal merchant.[48] In 1903 there appeared a listing in the city directory indicating that apartments were kept at No. 6043 Germantown Avenue, and that Blanche Wunder was proprietress. The directory for



The Shippen-Blair House before renovation. Photograph courtesy of the Philadelphia Historical Commission.

the following year lists beside that lady's name another name, "The Laurens." It appears to be about that time that No. 6043 Germantown Avenue was first known as The Laurens. By 1906 a William Wunder was mentioned as proprietor of the apartments.[49]

Walter J. Crowder died in 1907, and his executor sold the premises two years later to Anton Bieregel,[50] who dealt in varieties at No. 6023 Germantown Avenue. Bieregel's wife, Auguste (or Augusta), became the proprietress of The Laurens, continuing in that capacity until her husband's death in 1917, when she took charge of his business,[51] surviving until 1939. Ten years later the trustee under her will conveyed the property to Michael Diorio, Jr., and Grace M. Diorio, his wife.[52] The latter, surviving her husband, conveyed the premises to the Germantown Historical Society.[53]

In recent years the building has been occupied as apartments, while the first floor front has served as shops. This arrangement is expected to continue under the Historical Society's ownership. Plans are being made for the restoration of the structure, the exterior work being scheduled for this year. The stucco is to be removed from the walls, and the stone is to be pointed. Thus, regaining much the aspect of its early years, this sturdy stone sentinel will, with renewed distinction, continue its uniquely reminiscent career as witness of the passing centuries.

NOTES

[1]C. Henry Kain and Naaman H. Keyser, in Naaman H. Keyser, C. Henry Kain, John Palmer Garber, and Horace F. McCann, *History of Old Germantown* (Philadelphia: Horace F. McCann, 1907), pp. 311–312.

[2]The above paragraphs dealing with architectural features of the building are based on data presented in Harry M. Tinkcom, Margaret B. Tinkcom, and Grant Miles Simon, *Historic Germantown from the Founding to the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century* (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1955), p. 88.

[3]Patent Book A, No. 1, p. 245. (This patent, as well as the wills, deeds, and administration hereinafter cited, is recorded at Philadelphia; the page cited in each instance is that upon which the instrument begins.)

[4]John Palmer Garber, in Keyser *et al.*, *op. cit.*, p. 38 and map following p. 42.

[5]Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, *Settlement of Germantown* (Philadelphia: William J. Campbell, 1899), pp. 131, 287.

[6]These transactions are recited in the will of Christian Warmer, the elder, as quoted below. One writer mentions the year of the purchase of Lot No. 18 by Christian Warmer, the elder, as 1696. (I. Pearson Willits, "The Early Physicians of Germantown" [an address delivered before the Site and Relic Society of Germantown, March 12, 1909], *Historical Addresses* [Germantown: Site and Relic Society of Germantown, 1909], p. 136.)

[7]Pennypacker, *op. cit.*, p. 136.

[8]Francis Burke Brandt, *The Wissahickon Valley Within the City of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: Corn Exchange National Bank, 1927), p. 86.

[9]Quoted in Pennypacker, *op. cit.*, pp. 226–227.

[10]Will of Christian Warmer, the elder (1731 Will No. 187), Will Book E, p. 156. The acreage mentioned may be an overstatement; it is not uncommon to find discrepancies in such early measurements of area.

[11]The will of Christian Warmer, the elder, was proved on "May 10th 1731." Presumably the testator died shortly before that date.

[12]John Bartram, in a letter to Peter Collinson, June 11, 1743, quoted in Edward W. Hocker, "A Doctor of Colonial Germantown," *Germantown History*, Vol. II, No. 8 (Philadelphia: Germantown Historical Society, 1948), p. 211.

(*Continued on page 91*)

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

By Louis Walton Sipley

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IF EVER there was a time that required deep and fervent faith in God and in His Word, it is *now*. The old World is quaking with fears that the great deeps of humanity are soon to be broken up. A storm seems impending which makes proud England tremble, and turn, in her forebodings, for help to our new nation. The Mother feels she must lean on the strong arm of the Daughter, or she may be overwhelmed. Every mail from abroad brings fresh indications of the coming struggle. This must be met and managed by men;—but who are to be the helpless victims, the weepers who "will go about the streets," the mourners who "cannot be comforted?" Will not the saddest lot fall, where it has hitherto always fallen from the sins of men, on the home and heart of woman?

Had a few words been changed in the foregoing paragraph readers might assume that it was just written, so timely does it appear. Actually this appeared over one hundred years ago in the pages of the first great American magazine, the *Lady's Book* of Louis Antoine Godey of Philadelphia. To be sure there had been many magazines started in America prior to the appearance in 1830 of the first issue of this magazine by Godey whose sole experience in publishing had been that obtained from two years' employment with a Philadelphia newspaper and several years of operating a news and book stand in New York. Today the name of Godey is chiefly associated with the quaint old fashion prints, clipped from issues of the *Lady's Book*, displayed in the windows and shops of antique dealers. Knowledge concerning the magazine itself is fairly difficult to find.



Louis Antoine Godey—1850.
Engraving by W. G. Armstrong.

In his *History of American Magazines*, published in 1930, Frank Luther Mott says: "But the circulation of the *Lady's Book* was extraordinary for those days, reaching its highest point just before the war at 150,000." Perhaps American readers in general are prone to assume that most modern magazines classified as nationally circulated have a circulation running into the millions. With the exeception of a few of the lower-priced magazines of the general type there are not many magazines today with circulation equal to the peak of the *Lady's Book*. When properly classified as a *class* magazine, with advertising revenue practically negligible, selling at 25 cents (easily equivalent to 50 cents today) per copy, this magazine's circulation figure would equal the average of the ten leading *class* magazines of 20th Century America. Small wonder that Louis A. Godey received from his contemporaries the title "Prince of Publishers."

As has been found true so often in the publishing of magazines, the selection of an editor for his magazine contributed more than any one factor to the success of Godey. In 1837 Godey bought the *Ladies' Magazine* of Boston, owned and edited by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, and obtained the services of the editor along with the magazine. For forty years Godey carried on the promotion and business end of the *Lady's Book* and Mrs. Hale directed the editing. Each was master of special telents which were indisputably related to the magazine's success.

Mrs. Hale was both a feminist and a crusader. Her interests were diverse and progressive. With the same zeal she displayed in the cause of medical



Philadelphia Fashions—1832.

education for women she undertook to gain public acceptance of a national Thanksgiving Day. In the October, 1852 issue appeared the editorial which was, perhaps, the most significant written in this crusade for the celebration of this holiday.

"Festivals, when duly observed, attach men to the civil and religious institutions of their country; it it an evil, therefore, when they fall into disuse. Who is there who does recollect their effect upon himself in early life?'—SOUTHEY

"The American people have two peculiar festivals, each connected with their history, and therefore of great importance in giving power and distinctness to their nationality.

"The FOURTH OF JULY is the exponent of independence and civil freedom. THANKSGIVING DAY is the national pledge of Christian faith in God, acknowledging Him as the dispenser of blessings. These two festivals should be joyfully and universally observed throughout our whole country, and thus incorporated in our habits of thought as inseparable from American life.

"Our Independence Day is thus celebrated. Wherever an American is found, the Fourth of July is a festival; and those nations who sit in chains and darkness feel that there is hope even for them, when the American Flag is raised in the triumph of freedom. Would not the light of liberty be dimmed were this observance to cease?

"Thanksgiving Day is a festival of ancient date in New England, being established there soon after the settlement of Boston. The observance has been gradually extending; and, for a few years past, efforts have been made to have a fixed day, which shall be universally observed throughout our whole country. The 'Lady's Book' was the pioneer in this endeavor to give unity to the idea of Thanksgiving Day, and thus make it a national observance.

"The last Thursday in November was selected as the day, on the whole, most appropriate. Last year, twenty-nine States, and all the Territories united in the festival. This year, we trust that Virginia and Vermont will come into this arrangement, and that the Governors of each and all the States and Territories will appoint *Thursday, the 25th of November, as the Day of Thanksgiving.*

"The year 1852 would thus be an era from which to date the establishing of this national festival; and henceforth, wherever an American is found, the last Thursay in November would be the Thanksgiving Day. Families may be separated so widely that personal reunions would be impossible; still this festival, like the Fourth of July, will bring every American heart into harmony with his home and his country. The influence of such an American festival on foreigners would also be salutary, by showing them that our people acknowledge the Lord as our God. In our own wide land, from the St. John's to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, every heart would, on one day in each year, beat in unison of enjoyment and thankfulness.

"Therefore we hope to witness this year the first of these national festivals."

Godey early undertook the encouragement of American writers, paying for their contributions, instead of following the general practice of the times of pirating material from the pages of English publications. He also was the leader in copyrighting the contents of his magazine, an act which for some time drew upon him the ire of his contemporaries who lived by reprinting original material from publications not their own. Gradually other American magazines followed the *Lady's Book* both in publishing the work of American writers and in copyrighting their publications. Regarding *exclusive writers* Godey had ideas which he expressed in an issue as follows:

"*Exclusive Writers*—We have had several applications lately to write for us exclusively. We now say to one and all, that we do not wish to make any such arrangements; and our reason we think is a good one. Let the field be open to all. It is impossible for a writer to vary from month to month, from year to year, to please the patrons of a particular work. The better plan is to write for different publications. And again, if a writer of any celebrity should make an exclusive arrangement with us, and continue with us for a year or more, it is not in nature to suppose that he can possibly make an arrangement with another mag-

azine, when his freshness has been exhausted upon another. Again we say, we are averse to any exclusive arrangements."

Subscribers to the *Book* were encouraged in forwarding contributions for consideration as Godey realized the good will resultant, and its beneficial effect on circulation, whenever such articles or poems were accepted and published. However, there seem to have been limits to what was acceptable and the publisher in the printed notices regarding articles accepted and rejected often commented sarcastically on some of the rejected manuscripts. Under a heading, "TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS," he says:

"We have placed a number of articles on file for publication wherever we have room. 'Marrying a Genius,' 'The Oblong Box,' 'Thou Art the Man,' 'Lizette,' 'Dew Drops,' 'To a Child,' 'Wave Riding,' and 'An Embroidered Fact,' are all accepted.

"We have no place for the following—'Edward Shipton,' 'To the Bachelors of New York,' 'Farewell,' 'Croakers,' 'Love in Idleness,' 'The Tea Party,' 'The Odd Man,' 'My Dying Summer,'—(quite *dead* in the song)—and 'The Spirit of Party,' which is never permitted to enter our pages. 'The Lady's Book' is the title of a short poem written 'by a Gentleman,' the closing lines of which we give, assuring the author that we hope his 'life' will be more 'complete' than his poetry can claim to be.

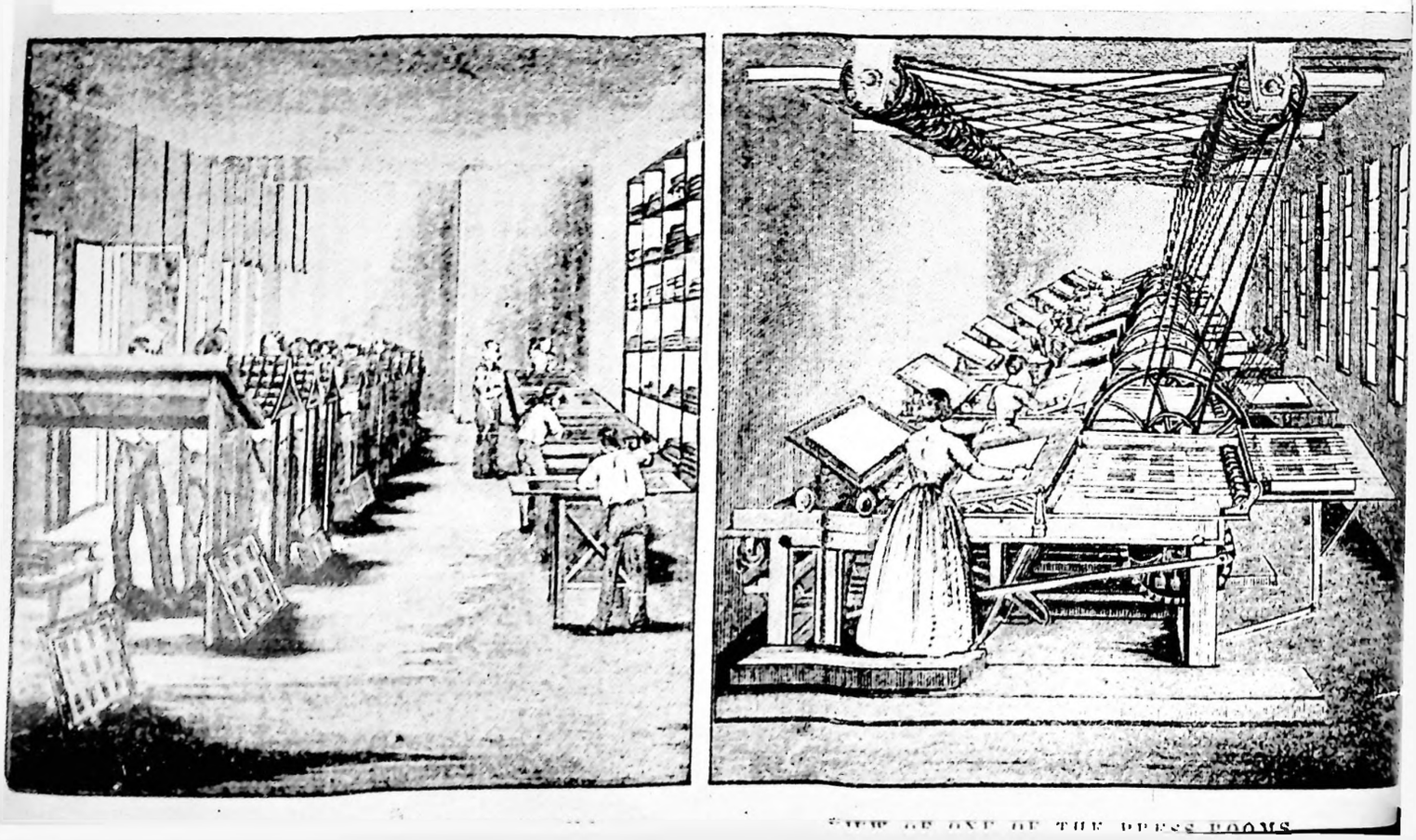
"The lily and rose hue gently combine,
And perhaps such an *one* whom I now deem divine,
May teach me to worship at perfection's shrine;
And oh, what is better, perhaps may be mine!
So I carefully fold thee, thou magical sheet,
A present for her, my own love, when we meet.
Oh! an exchange of feeling is surely most sweet,
And only this wanting to make life complete."

In September, 1852, Mrs. Hale introduced to her readers the word *Lingerie*. Anticipating a storm of protest concerning the introduction of this French word, the editor states: "We adopt the term as, many other French phrases have been incorporated into the vocabulary of fashion, because it best expresses what we wish to describe; for under this head comes every species of garment that we here denominate 'plain sewing.' Unfortunately, however, for the veracity of the last phrase, 'white work' is now so much ornamented, that patters at least must come from a shop expressly devoted to this branch of industry, whence comes the *Maison de Lingerie* of Paris, where everything of an under wardrobe that can be named is to be procured." Accompanying the article were to be found four dainty night-caps, illustrated by wood-cuts and described in the article. Concerning the illustrations appears the interesting comment: "We would commend the illustrations of this article especially to the consideration of our readers, as cut by the young lady pupils of the 'Philadelphia School of Design.' As the work of our own sex they have an especial interest, and challenge comparison with any other of the wood-cuts in the present number."

In the same year in which the *Lady's Book* brought to the women of America the word *lingerie* it also presented to them the first shopping service. The installation of this service for readers of the *Book* was set forth in the pages with instructions for those wishing to take advantage of it.

"Having had frequent applications for the purchase of jewelry, millinery, etc., by ladies living at a distance, *the Editress of the Fashion Department* will hereafter execute commissions for any who may desire it, with the charge of a small percentage for the time and research required. Bridal wardrobes, spring

Printing the Lady's Book. From wood-cuts of 1852.





The demure full-skirted fashions of 1842.

and autumn bonnets, dresses, jewelry, bridal cards, cake boxes, envelopes, etc., etc., will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste; and boxes or packages forwarded by express to any part of the country. For the last, distinct directions must be given.

"*Orders, accompanied by checks for the proposed expenditure, to be addressed to the care of L. A. Godey, Esq., who will be responsible for the amount, and the early execution of commissions.*

"Instructions to be as minute as is possible, accompanied by a note of the height, complexion, and general style of the person, on which *much depends* in choice. Dress goods from Levy's or Stewart's, bonnets from Miss Wharton's, jewelry from Bailey's, Warden's, Philadelphia, or Tiffany's, New York, if requested."

Also interested in devices to minimize housework and improve the physical well-being of her women readers, Mrs. Hale continually encouraged the development of household labor-saving devices. She it was who first urged the inventors of America to give some attention to the development of a device to eliminate the family wash problem. Thus began the American washing machine. Anticipating the *keeping fit* features of modern publications the *Lady's Book* encouraged the women of America in the pursuit of HOME EXERCISES.

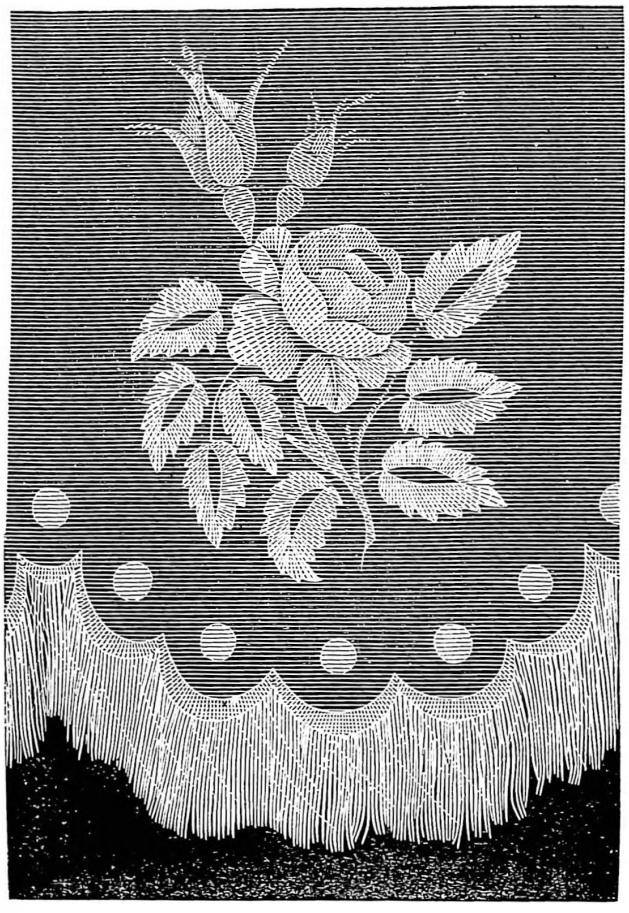
"We only repeat an established truism, familiar to us all, when we say that there is nothing which conduces so much to the health and consequent happiness of our fair friends as moderate exercise, or voluntary labor. We very naturally compassionate the condition of those who are compelled to work at some sedentary occupation from 'early dawn' to the midwatches of the night, for a mere subsistence, shut in from the freshness and healthfulness of the morning and evening breeze, from the brightness of the sun, and, at this season of the year, from the enchanting loveliness of nature. And yet, we can scarcely feel less compassion for those who voluntarily fall into idle, listless, and enervating habits, which not only destroy the buoyancy and elasticity of the mind, but absolutely deform the beauty and paralyze the energies of the body.

"However unfashionable the sentiment may appear to some of our more than usually romantic and fastidious readers, we shall not hesitate to confess the fact, that we seldom meet with a more agreeable sight on a bright sunny morning, as we trudge to our daily labor through a fashionable part of the city, than to behold the daughters of some of our opulent citizens dusting the sills of the windows, brush in hand, or, with broom in hand, sweeping the hall or parlor carpet. There is that in the bright eyes, and in the rosy flush of their cheeks, as they sparkle and bloom from beneath the closely drawn bonnet or hood, which to us are irresistible evidences of health and cheerfulness. There is something, indeed, in such a sight, not merely encouraging on account of the assurances it gives of the practical wisdom which pervades the whole family circle—the assurance that industry, comfort, peace, dignity, and purity of mind reign over all within the *little* republic—but it also affords us some assurance, amidst the prevailing strife for riches and aristocratic glory, of the perpetuity of all our *great*, yet simple republican institutions.

"But besides a class of fashionables who may not choose to take regular exercise at the brush or broom handle, there is another unhappy class, the members of which, either through ignorance of, or inattention to the requirements of their bodies, or through forced mental labor while yet in their childhood, have in fact lost the muscular power to apply themselves to such voluntary labor as we have been describing. To both these classes, with whose necessities, and prejudices we have been made somewhat familiar, we propose to recommend for their consideration, and for their adoption, should they follow our advice, a series of practical exercises which, we verily believe, will have the most beneficial effects on their systems, whether diseased, deformed, or simply suffering from the ab-

DESIGN FOR THE CAPE OF A CHILD'S COAT.

IN SILK EMBROIDERY.



sence of those physical energies, and that buoyancy of spirit, which exercise scarcely ever fails to reproduce in those who apply themselves to it prudently, in time, and with a will."

Indoor occupations were adequately described and the pages of the *Book* provided a wealth of material describing in detail the methods of making patchwork cushions, artificial flowers, knitting and embroidery of all kinds for window and bed draperies, for shaving tidies, for sachets, for screens, for cloaks, pelisses and sacques, in fact every device imaginable. Not only were patterns illustrated by wood-cuts but, detailed methods of executing the correct stitches.

When home interests shifted to the out-of-doors with the change of seasons *Godey's* was in step with the times and the thoughts of his readers. At such times appeared articles on and information about gardens, such as the following:

"FLOWER GARDENS are of two kinds: those which are planted with flowers indiscriminately in the borders are called mixed flower gardens; and those which are of a regular shape, as shown in the figures, and which are planted in masses of flowers of one kind, are called geometrical flower gardens. Mixed flower gardens require comparatively little care to arrange and keep in order, as the principal objects to be attended to are to have the tallest plants placed farthest from the eye, and to keep the plants sufficiently distinct to prevent them from being drawn up for want of room. The geometrical flower garden, on the other hand, requires great care in its arrangement; for, as the plants form masses of color, if the colors do not harmonize with each other, they produce a very bad effect. It is, therefore, necessary to draw out a plan for a flower garden, and to color it before it is planted, as then if the colors do not harmonize, they can be changed with little trouble. In a geometrical flower garden, the colors must be contrived so as to produce a striking effect contrasted with each other, and the plants must be so chosen as to be nearly of the same size, so that the garden, when seen at a distance, may have the effect of a Turkey carpet.

The walks in a geometrical flower garden are either grass or gravel, but as in the latter case they must be bordered with box, the garden generally looks better when the beds are on grass.

Very close to the heart of the publisher were the steel engravings and fashion plates, embellishments was the term applied by Godey to them, which adorned the pages of each issue of the *Book*. Although the fashion plates were, as a rule, colored there were a few years in which the steel engraved fashion plates appeared only in black and white. These were the exception. At the peak of its circulation the *Lady's Book* required the services of one hundred and fifty colorists in tinting these plates. With this work done by so many individuals, each one working at home, the color schemes varied, sometimes strikingly, on the plates of different copies of the same issue. In addition to the engraved and colored plates there were, especially in the later years, many illustrations of fashions reproduced by wood-cuts. Now of little interest it would not be surprising should the day come when these wood-cut fashion illustrations will be as scarce and highly sought as any of the items on the list of the modern collector. However, returning to the subject of the steel engravings and fashion plates it is interesting to read Godey himself on these.

"*Our Engravings*—We challenge our contemporaries to produce such engravings as *The Mill Boy* in our August number, *Not Invited*, in this number, and *The Grave Diggers from Hamlet*, to be published in our next. Annuals, domestic or foreign, are included in our defiance.

FASHION PLATES

"Quite a crusade has been attempted by a magazine in a neighbouring city, against these very useful adornments. In most of the works that publish them, they are ridiculous enough; but with us, it is quite a different affair. We have our arrangements so perfect, that our Fashion Plates are universally looked up to as the real guides for dress, at the same time that they are an ornament to our work; and it would be quite as much in keeping to rail against eating, drinking, riding, etc., as to put down Fashions with us. We go for Fashion Plates; and we are not easily moved from our determination."



The Bustle of 1876.

In the section of the magazine reserved by the publisher for his own comments to readers, under the caption Godey's Arm-Chair, are to be found some of the real gems of the magazine. Here it was that Godey let himself go in prodding delinquent subscribers with story and anecdote, moralizing and warning. To omit a representative group of these from any account of the *Lady's Book* is to conceal one of the best indexes of the character of the publisher himself. Six choice examples are given herewith.

"We copy the following, as it is particularly suitable to a class of persons who come under the head of 'slow' subscribers. The truth is homely, but not the less forcible:—

" '*Non-Paying Subscribers*—Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats without steam, bull-frogs jump without legs, or a newspaper be carried on, an everlasting time, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good: but what good does a man's goodness do when it don't do you any good? We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid except him, and, as we are a clever fellow, and his is a little matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were only confined to a dozen or a hundred cases; but when the *slow fever* seizes most all, the complaint is all too general. As the bull-frog said, 'It's fun for you; but it's death to us.' "

"*Significant Sign*—A clockmaker in New York has the sign of a clock, on the face of which a boy is represented as undergoing a flagellation from his master for coming too late to school. His excuse is, 'Mother has no clock.' As clocks and watches are merely the representatives of passing tieme, as at present constructed, it has appeared to us that the ingenious device of the New York clockmaker might be extended so as to remind others of 'larger growth' than the schoolboy of some of their more important moral and social duties. We could point out many maxims, had we the leisure at this time, which would be of universal application, and which would be likely to produce a great moral reform. But, as we have not the leisure at this time, owing to the fact that 'time is money,' and that money is the means by which we live, and amuse and hope to instruct our readers, we can only, and briefly, mention one device which the whole fraternity of editors throughout the country would like to see engraven on all the clocks in the houses, and on all the watches at the sides of all the ladies and in the fobs of all the gentlemen, the simple words, *Pay the Printer!* Oh, conscience, conscience, how could you evade such emphatic admonitions made to you hourly by the records of time, dunning you incessantly for the fulfilment of your promises!"

"*Valentines to Editors*—One of the prettiest we have ever heard of is a remittance for one or two years' subscription. Will some of our subscribers favor us with a Valentine of this kind? We shall ever remember it; and, what is more, give them *credit* for it."

"*Applications for Autographs*—We are frequently asked for our autograph. There is one certain way of procuring it: Remit us three dollars, and we will

(*Continued on page 90*)

ELEVEN COINS

By LAURA EASTON WELLS

SOMEWHERE a clock had struck 12. He had not counted the strokes, he was too little to know and too weary to have cared. They were at the house where they lived and in his tired little mind he was glad. The familiar discomfort in his stomach from not having eaten struggled against the overpowering desire to sleep. They had walked the streets of Philadelphia all day and now at last it was over and he and his mother were back at their house. At least when they walked all day there were no beatings.

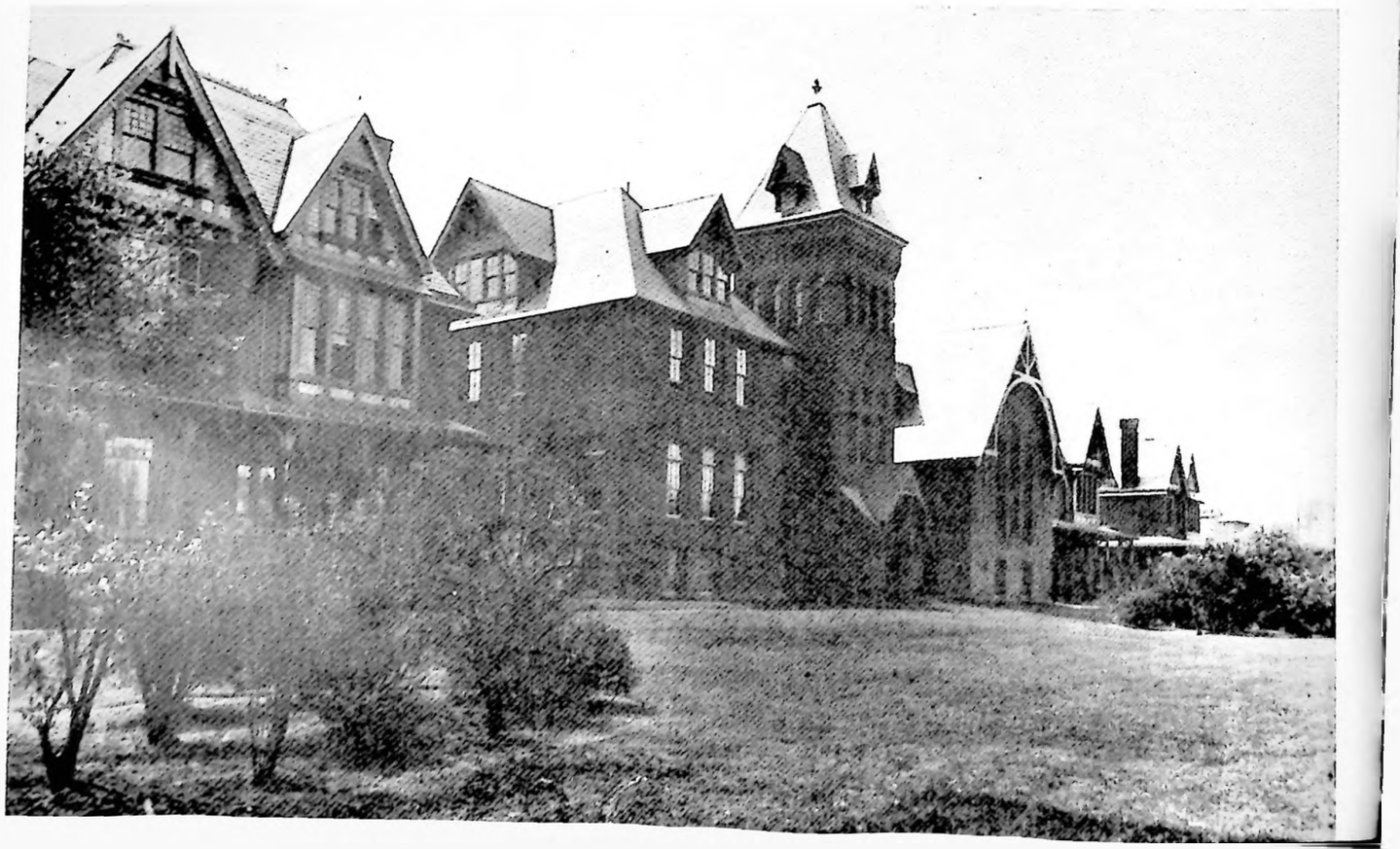
Two men met them at the door and said their name. He was so little they seemed like giants. Words were exchanged, papers were flashed and the next thing he knew he was put in a car between them and off they drove into the night. He screamed in protest but it did no good. They were kind and reassuring but it did not help the awful feeling in the pit of his stomach. Then he slept a little and awakened as they drove through a big gate. The men rang the bell at the door of a big house and it was opened by another man with a kind smile and warm greeting. Then he was in a kitchen eating good food while the men talked. The nice man and his wife put him to bed in a pretty room. The bed felt so good. The scared feeling began to lessen. He was too tired to care and he slept.

In the winter of 1873, a bereaved mother sent eleven coins, ninety cents to Miss Mary Weatherly of Philadelphia with a note which read, "The objects of special interest to a little child gone to the Lord were poor homeless children. The coins are given for that purpose and may the Lord of little children bless them." The Lord did bless them for out of this tragic effort grew the Baptist Orphanage of Philadelphia now called Baptist Children's House. The little child brought by the two deputy sheriffs was one of more than 3,000 children who have found love and shelter within its gates.

The Baptist Orphanage received its charter January 4, 1879 and a house at 17th and Diamond Streets was rented March 15, 1880. Sixteen children were received. This project was administered by a Board of Trustees and an elected Board of Managers consisting of twenty women. The first year's budget was under $3,000.00. In January 1881, a larger house was needed and the little family of orphaned children were moved to 45th Street and Silverton Avenue. Children received their schooling within the walls of the building and music education was added to the curriculum in 1882.

But there was great concern on the part of the Managers because the building lacked a playroom and isolation facilities for contagious diseases. And there were other visions within the minds of these devoted women. Mrs. Marené J. Chase, the Board's president said, "Our hope is not for a vast building in which children are to be herded together, but for a plot of ground, several acres in extent, to be dotted with cottages containing moderate sized families of orphans, each little home to be presided over by a

The Baptist Orphanage grounds as they appeared in 1890. In the center is the Administration Building and Chapel, flanked on either side by the Cottages.





Two typical groups of occupants of the "little homes." The girls are from Foster Cottage, the boys from Children's Cottage.

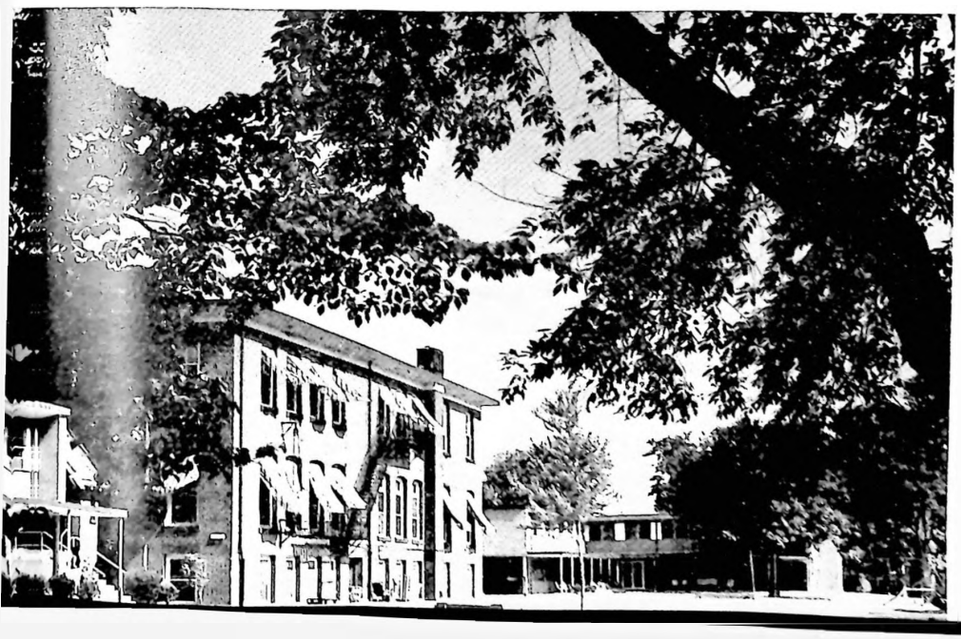
'housemother'." It was the beginning of the fulfillment of this objective that in March 1885, eight acres of ground at 58th and Thomas Avenue were purchased. During the year the grounds were fenced and graded, trees planted and four houses erected. The children were moved to their new home in April 1886. All bills for this new move had been paid in full and the Building Committee reported, "It is with profound thankfulness to God of the fatherless that we state that every dollar of the amount has been paid."

In 1964 the name of the Baptist Orphange was changed to Baptist Children's House. The face of things has changed also with the years and need. All of the building facilities are modern with the exception of the Administration Building. There are now six cottages, a hospital type infirmary with a fully equipped dental laboratory, Gymnasium, Laundry, Administration Building housing a Chapel and Library, and a Superintendent's House on the grounds. A beautiful swimming pool, a gift of the Philadelphia Foundation was opened this summer.

The foresight of the founders in writing their charter precluded the necessity for any change in admissions policies in spite of the changes in the needs of dependent children. Very few orphans require the services of Baptist Children's House because of the improvement in health conditions and the advent of Social Security benefits. However, a new and desperate need has arisen. It is the need of the child from a broken home. Baptist Children's House is confronted with the problems of the child who not only is bereft of a beloved parent but one whose spirit might have been broken by human cruelty.

The work has grown to meet these new challenges. The loving foresight of Mrs. Chase in wanting a cottage system with family groups and housemother has expanded to include an Administrator, Chaplain, Social Worker, a Food Service Staff, Nurse, Secretarial Staff and House Parents serving eighty children. Here these children find a home where they belong because they are wanted.

Baptists today take great pride in the progressive program that is consciously designed by the present Trustees and Board of Managers to create in the hearts of the children the right spirit and a drive toward living useful Christian lives. A few coins, ninety cents, used with compassion and vision by twenty women and the continuing devotion of many subsequent generations has its fulfillment in the wonderful work at Baptist Children's House.



The Campus as it appears today. The large building to the center left is the Administration Building. New Cottages with modern architecture have replaced the original hard-to-heat-and-maintain buildings.

ROCK BOTTOM

By Ed Adams

TO WRITE a learned essay on geology one would need to mention those things which left behind them some record of their lives and times. To examine the rocks of Germantown would require the removal of a few streets and buildings unless one went to the hills of the Wissahickon and did some digging and rock chipping. This would lead to some problems as it would require some of the skills related to mountain climbing and might possibly expose one to the ridicule of small boys and the Park Guards might take a dim view of those they suspect might be carving initials and arrows within a heart on the rocks.

And such digging and chipping would likely be unproductive as much of the rock in the area is, we are told, pre-Cambrian and the most we could expect to find of ancient vintage would be the records left by algae and primitive worms. And even if we did find in the rocks the obituaries of worms and algae it wouldn't make interesting reading as they led very dull lives.

So we'll pass over possible wild life of the times millions of years back when the rocks were forming or were being pushed up from deep in the Earth and discuss the rock formations and the possible contours in days past.

In the matter of vertical geology Pennsylvania is not endowed with anything very spectacular and this makes the officials and pilots of airlines operating out of International Airport very happy.

But if the geologic processes which have made many changes in our section of the planet had been on a different time schedule and conditions that existed millions of years ago were with us now the whole of Pennsylvania would resemble the Himalayan area and there'd be no good reason for airlines to operate. With mountains many miles high Pennsylvania would be a fit place only for mountain goats and abominable snowmen neither of which are regular users of jet service.

At Valley Green—Foundation Stone of the Continent.



In visualizing Pennsylvania as it was ages ago we must draw on the works of state geologists with particular attention to the writings of Mr. J. P. Lesley who joined the staff of the First Geologic Survey in 1839 and continued through the publication of the hand atlas of the second survey in 1885. With all those years of experience there's little doubt that Lesley was an outstanding authority on geology. That he was an interesting writer can be seen in the short introduction to the atlas. Says Mr. Lesley:

> "In front of the Blue Mountain, like a broad moat at the foot of a castle wall, lies the Great Valley of the earlier settlers, known by many names, such as the Lehigh and Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, the Winchester or Shenandoah valley in Virginia, the Valley of East Tennessee, and in the other direction the Kittatinny Valley in New Jersey and the Newburgh Valley in New York —extending as it does from the Hudson to the middle of Alabama . . . ."

Not a wasted word.

In Pennsylvania the Great Valley Mr. Lesley speaks of is bordered by two of the many rock waves which succeed each other across the state. It is estimated that in ancient days the floor of the Lehigh Valley at Bethlehem was one thousand feet higher than it is now.

In accepting the estimates of former elevations we must believe that the state geologists knew what they were talking about. In their estimates they measured the width and curves of what remains and calculated the probable heights reached at the crests. Sounds reasonable, doesn't it?

And while the comparatively soft topping has for the most part been removed by the action of winds, rain and melting snow and ice . . . in some areas the grinding action of glaciers in the various ice ages leveled some of the high places . . . the hard foundation remains and we are told that the rock bed goes 20,000 feet into the Earth in some places.

It's interesting that while there's little doubt that the section of Appalachia on which we live was much

higher than it now is the state geologists give us no estimate of former elevations. But they do tell us that the hills extended far to the East into what is now the Atlantic Ocean.

It's interesting to speculate on what materials composed the long-gone high places many of which in the history of the Earth were below the surface of the seas. And some were swamps or massive gardens of tropical vegetation. From what remains in the central and Western parts of the state it has been guessed that coal beds covered most of the state with most of this carbon material having been eroded. And there are the great beds of limestone which have mostly disappeared.

In the Germantown-Roxborough-Chestnut Hill area all of the topping material has long since gone and what remains is largely mica-bearing schists and garnet-bearing schists. Both the glint of mica and the dark specks of garnets may be seen in the exposed rocks along the Wissahickon. Don't bother to go prospecting for garnets. They are not of gem size or quality.

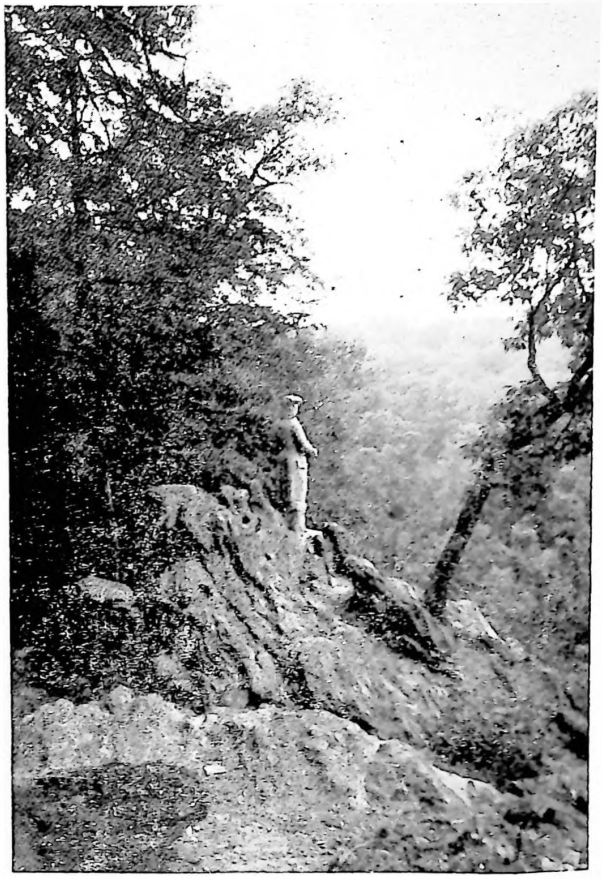
This highly crystallized rock seen exposed along the Wissahickon which has been called some of the oldest recoverable rock on the continent is extremely resistant to erosion and is one of the principal reasons for the preservation of our hills and gorges. Another reason for the lack of complete wearing down was the absence of glaciation during recent ice ages. The rocks of New York City which are much like ours were far enough North to have experienced the grinding action of moving ice and are considerably worn down.

To the North of Chestnut Hill the rocks were much softer and erosion rounded down the hills. It's interesting that in the Whitemarsh Valley are found extensive beds of lime materials.

The absence of quantities of limestone in the soil of this area quite likely had an adverse effect on the linen weaving of our early settlers. With the early exhaustion of the soil the raising of flax and other farm crops produced small yields until late in the 1700's when lime was first applied to the fields by Abraham Rex at Chestnut Hill and Leonard Stoneburner in Germantown. This application of lime along with the use of clover doubled crops.

In spite of the absence of lime in the rock here the Wissahickon Creek supported a large fish population in the early days possibly because the beginnings of the stream are in the limestone beds of Whitemarsh. Except for the temporary finny-folk placed in the creek each Spring by the Fish and Game Commission the fish are gone. Pollution did them in. Not lack of lime.

In the matter of minerals we have been shortchanged and there's no record of enough metal having been mined to make one nail. This was not due to lack of effort . . . in the early days the Roxborough Mining Company dug deep into the hard rocks of the Wissahickon. They said they were looking for buried



Mom Rinker's Rock with the statue of William Penn, called "Toleration." An excellent showing of Mica Schist.

treasure but it's a safe bet that the search was for gold. And the diggings of other prospectors may be seen near Gorgas Lane. No gold was found because they were looking in the wrong place. They should have gone a few miles South to the brick clay beds of Nicetown and other Philadelphia areas from which came the clay for the red brick house of Philadelphia. It was estimated by the assayers of the United States Mint in 1882 that there was enough gold in the bricks of the homes of Philadelphia to pay off the national debt. But don't tear down your house. The assayers also estimated that it would cost $10.00 to get out $1.00 in gold.

The red color in the bricks comes from the high iron content.

Getting back to the geologic processes that changed the face of the land we'll suppose that the material which once topped our portion of the foundation of Appalachia reached thousands of feet into the sky and while the mountains were still high some of the high parts sank below the waters of the Atlantic and that the waves lapped at the foot of the mountain range. And what happened to our high hills? Their materials were carried off to again fill in the sea and form the coastal plain on which are located parts of Philadelphia and a great section of New Jersey and will the mayor of Philadelphia and the Governor of New Jersey please return the stolen real estate? We'd like to have our mountain back. We understand that Atlantic City has our ocean.

At one time during the period of vast geologic change the Hudson River flowed near here. New York now has the Hudson and may keep it. Philadelphia now has two smelly rivers and that's enough.

As we've said before, the preservation of the rocks of the Wissahickon in their ancient state is due to the extreme hardness of their materials and the absence of heavy glaciation during ice ages. But these things alone did not preserve the Wissahickon Gorge as a thing of beauty and a joy to the bird-watcher, the students of geology and botany, the happy hunting ground of camera addicts and a place of recreation for the hiker, rider and fisherman. Hunting prohibited!

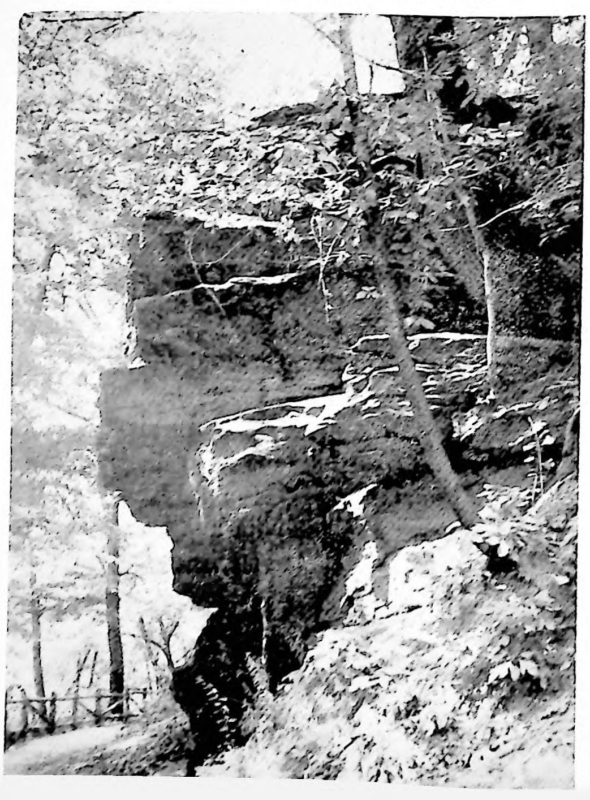
There have been other valleys and glens in the Philadelphia area with their picturesque streams but most have disappeared with their waters channeled into sewers and their low places filled in with the rubbish and coal ashes of the city. Wingohocking Creek which once flowed past Stenton, the residence of James Logan, first Governor of Pennsylvania, is now Wingohocking sewer and below ground level. And old maps disclose many streams now gone.

That the Wissahickon Creek did not fall prey by the constructors of sewers and the gorge filled with wastes of civilization and the filled in area covered with houses is due to several factors. One factor was the romantic discovery of the Wissahickon by actress Fanny Kemble who in December, 1832 wrote of ". . . rich tufted cedars, basking in the warm amber glow, the picturesque mill, the smooth open field, along whose side the river waters after receiving this child of the mountains, wound deep and bright, and, still, the whole radiant with the softest light I ever beheld . . . ."

The words of Miss Kemble coupled with the removal of a rock wall at Ridge Road and the opening of a road into the Valley brought the Wissahickon world renown as a scenic attraction.

But the Valley wasn't exactly the forest primeval

Rock Formation at Rittenhousetown.





Garnetiferous Rock.

in those days as the industrial invasion had started over a hundred years before and at the time of Miss Kemble's first visit there were dozens of water-powered mills along the creek from Robeson's at the mouth of the Wissahickon to Germantown Road. And starting with the building of Wissahickon Hall—now Park Guard headquarters—in 1849 inns, taverns and other forms of firewater fountains became numerous along the creek and sounds of happy times echoed through the valley. The Wissahickon was well on its way to becoming another Milltown.

These developments did not escape the notice of the residents of Germantown and Chestnut Hill who even in those early days knew how to take civic action when it was needed. In 1868 an act was passed which provided that:

> It shall be the duty of the said Park Commissioners to appropriate the shores of the Wissahickon Creek on both sides of such width as may embrace the road now passing along the same; and may also protect the purity of the waters of said creek . . . .

By 1873 the Fairmount Park Commission had things well under control and the work of restoration began ending the days of the mill and the firewater fountain. A look at the detergent foam at the mouth of the creek tells us that the task of protecting the purity of the waters is unfinished.

Thus the beauties of the Wissahickon are preserved for all who wish to visit. Unfortunately the upper reaches of the creek are not easy to visit, for other than hikers, horsemen and bicycle riders. In the old days it was possible for owners of horse-drawn vehicles to enter the upper drive from the lower end and those who wished could rent a variety of conveyances at neighboring livery stables. But the days when Old Dobbin was handy are gone.

The result is that except for those areas which are accessible by automobile—such as Valley Green via Springfield Ave. from Mt. Airy and Wises' Mill Road from Henry Ave.—the treasure house that is the Wissahickon Gorge is not too well visited.

But it is there in all its beauty and under the watchful eyes of the Park Commission and while a visit requires the breaking in of long unused muscles the rewards are worth the effort.

James Logan and the Culture of Provincial America

By Frederick B. Tolles

Book Review by Albert C. Norton

EARLY declamation in our school days featured the celebrated speech of Logan the Indian and his grievances with a civilization which he had accepted and trusted, but which had bereft him of home, family and hope in a world of disappointment and despair. But libraries and reference works have given a scant space to a greater Logan who was to influence the very life and permanency of a noble commonwealth, and the study of whose life covers the history and knowledge of the world. The reason is not far to find.

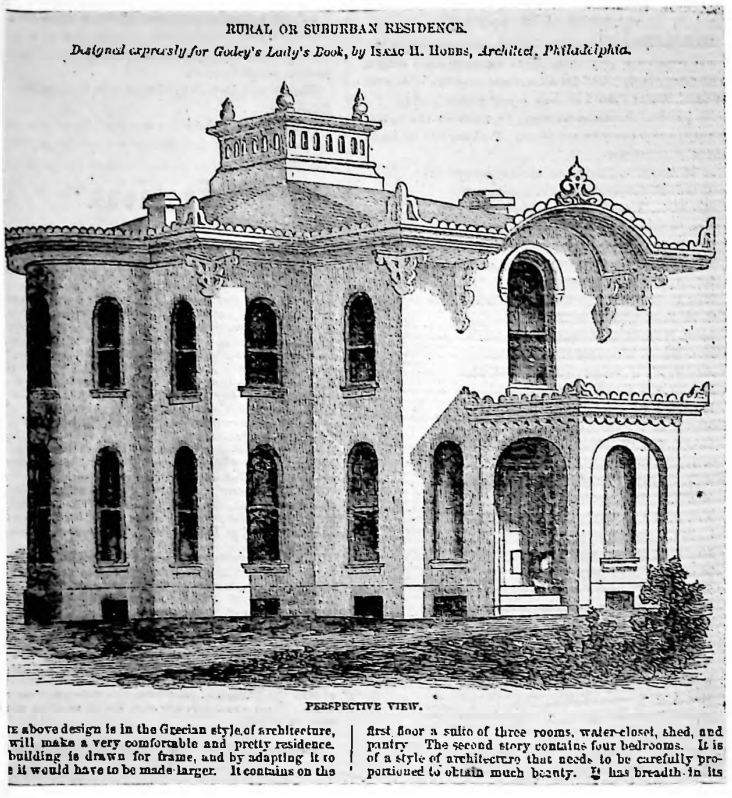
The life and work of James Logan has been hidden behind the figure of William Penn, the founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania. William Penn planned a new commonwealth in the wilds of America, with equality, peace, and goodwill among men and glory to God,—a proprietorship wherein democracy should be the rule, and to which all men, regardless of race, color, or creed, were invited. He expected the Friendly or Quaker faith to prevail. But he spent little time with his colony. To carry out his "Holy Experiment" he employed other men, and none more intimately than a young Ulster Irishman and schoolmaster, his personal secretary James Logan.

As we study this remarkable book, we continue to admire the great Quaker proprietor; but we must also admire James Logan, and William Penn's choice of one by whose loyalty and faith alone his honor and proprietorship were maintained.

Pennsylvania was settled by a mixed population of middle-class townsmen, farmers, dissenters, Quakers, —desiring the freedoms of a new world, away from the wars and political conflicts of Europe. Logan, too, was a dissenter of the Irish type, but brought up with a belief in the English Constitution, a balance of power wherein no one man nor group might tyrannize over the other. As Provincial Secretary and representative of the Proprietor, Logan soon found himself involved with conflicting aims and purposes.

Those who discount the practical in a schoolmaster's character may learn also that there may be a "transfer of training" capable in meeting many types of emergency. So Logan, from the beginning, had to become a master of provincial administration, of accounts, land grants, taxes, legislation and of dealing with people, varying interests, and the native inhabitants. How he met the conflicting demands of a people's party an opinionated Welshman, David Lloyd—royal agents, such as Robert Quary—pacifist Quakers, who opposed the smallest defensive measures—a series of governors, some of whom demanded plenary powers and rejected proprietary instructions—all of these form a continuous drama, with a battle of wits, even of town riots and tavern brawls, heartaches, disappointments, discouragements bordering on despair, but on undaunted courage, never failing loyalty, and of ultimate victory. Rivalries with the neighboring proprietors of Maryland over boundaries and settlements, disputes over differences in population and thought with the "Lower Counties" on the Delaware, grievances of the Indian neighbors and concern over the loyalty of the Iroquois overlords, threats of French invasion and conquest from western and northern frontiers, dealing with royal ministers and courts, involving visits to London, and continuous support of the Proprietor, his plans, his hopes, and his family in their distresses and in Penn's declining health and death: these were his duties and the dilemmas that Logan met and overcame over a period of fifty years. Further complexities came with the continued waves of immigration from Ireland, Scotland, Germany,—which entered at Philadelphia with some semblance of regulation, but which pushed westward, uncontrolled by local law or Indian treaty. Yet Logan dealt with all of these, often maligned, even impeached, nearly broken in body, yet never broken in spirit; arriving at last in a complete triumph for the Penn family, and honor for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With all this he found time for friendships, to marry, have a splendid home, entertain officials, Indian delegations, and intellectual servants; to collect the famous Loganian Library of classics and scientific works, and to write and translate, and publish some with the aid of young Ben Franklin, and gain world-wide acclaim as administrator and scholar.



RURAL OR SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

Designed expressly for Godey's Lady's Book, by ISAAC H. HOBBS, *Architect, Philadelphia.*

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

The above design is in the Grecian style of architecture, will make a very comfortable and pretty residence. building is drawn for frame, and by adapting it to it would have to be made larger. It contains on the first floor a suite of three rooms, water-closet, shed, and pantry. The second story contains four bedrooms. It is of a style of architecture that needs to be carefully proportioned to obtain much beauty. It has breadth in its

Design for a pretty residence—1857.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

(*Continued from page 83*)

send it, affixed to a receipt, in our most flourishing style."

"*Subscribers* must remember that remittances must be made directly to us, as we have no traveling agents. Bills were sent to all in arrears in the May number; so please hurry along the remittances. Living is very high now in Philadelphia: butter forty cents, and shad three levies, which, being translated into United States English, means 37½ cents each."

"We copy the following from an exchange. If we knew the author, we certainly should give him credit for it:—

"'*A Solemn Warning*—I once called upon a sick person whom the doctor had given up as a gone case. I asked him if he had made his peace with everybody. He said he thought he had squared up. I asked him if he had forgiven all his enemies. He replied yes. I then asked him if he had made his peace with his *printer*. He hesitated a moment, and then said he owed him something like about two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid adieu to the world. His desires were immediately gratified; and from that moment he became convalescent. He is now living in the enjoyment of health and prosperity, at peace with his conscience and the whole world. Let him be an example for you, my friends.'

"The only alteration requisite in the above to suit this meridian is the amount."

In his chapter on *Godey's*, in *A History of American Magazines*, Mott has neglected to make clear to his readers the problem faced by Godey in the delivery of his magazine to his enormous subscriber list. However, in a book written about Mrs. Hale under the title *The Lady of Godey's* the author, Ruth E. Finley, has presented a vivid picture of the difficulties encountered through imperfections in the postal service at a time when railroads were just coming into existence. While other publishers were concerned with local circulation Godey was pioneering the field of national circulation. That Godey could not only maintain but could increase the number of his subscribers in the face of the many delays, often complete bags were lost or destroyed en route to subscribers, verges on the miraculous. Indicative of this problem is the excerpt:

"If there has been any delay in our subscribers receiving their 'Books,' although we have heard no complaints, they will please attribute it to the same cause as that which detained their letters from reaching us, the detention of the mails. We have had letters forty days coming from Texas, and thirty from Louisiana and Mississippi."

Concerning the furniture and architecture described and illustrated from the middle of the century little can be said which has not already been said. That the styles and designs were in keeping with the times should be expected the same as current-day magazines illustrate *modernistic* houses and furnishings. Over-ornamentation was the fashion and the model cottages and homes presented in the *Lady's Book* certainly were not out-of-step.

The novels and poems scattered throughout the pages were also of the times and differed very little from those in other periodicals of the same era. From modern viewpoints they were over-sentimental, goody-goody, and moralizing. But tastes in literature change the same as in architecture and design and perhaps none of them should be judged apart from the men and women who created and lived with them.

The partnership of Mrs. Hale and Godey continued until 1877 at which time Mrs. Hale, then in her 89th year retired, her last editorial work being for the December issue of that year, and Godey sold his interest to a Philadelphia syndicate. Under various ownerships the magazine continued for another twenty years, finally disappearing in 1898 when absorbed by the *Puritan*. Godey himself lived only a few months after the sale of his magazine. It has been said, and it seems true, that when he retired he was worth at least a million dollars. Little wonder he should have been known as the "Prince of Publishers."

NOTES (*Continued from page 77*)

[13]"Inventory of the Personal Effects of Docter Christopher Witt deceasd . . ." filed with his will, 1765 Will No. 143 (Will Book N, p. 277).

[14]Mentioned in the will of Christian Warmer, the elder, cited above.

[15]Will of Christopher Witt, cited above. Data contained in the preceding paragraphs concerning Dr. Witt, except as otherwise noted, were gleaned from Hocker, *op. cit.*, and from Willits, *op. cit.*

[16]Will of Christian Warmer, the younger (1768 Will No. 224), Will Book O, p. 299.

[17]Hocker, *op. cit.*, pp. 216–217.

[18]The will of Christian Warmer, the younger, was proved on Nov. 4, 1768. Presumably the testator died shortly before that date. The testator devises to his son, Christopher Warmer, the residue of his estate, without specifically describing the property therein comprehended. However, it is recited in Deed Book D, No. 22, p. 475, cited below, that the property therein conveyed is the same "stone messuage and Plantation or tract of land" devised to Christopher Warmer by his father's will.

[19]Willits, *op. cit.*, p. 144.

[20]Miss Susan Shippen Roberdeau, quoted in a letter written by Roberdeau Buchanan to Townsend Ward, n. d., quoted in S. F. Hotchkin, *Ancient and Modern Germantown, Mount Airy, and Chestnut Hill* (Philadelphia: P. W. Ziegler and Company, 1889), pp. 188–189.

[21]"A Bill of Cost for Repairing of Lydia Warners [*sic*] House," filed with the administration papers of the Estate of Christopher Warmer, 1784 Administration No. 120.

[22]Deed Book D, No. 22, p. 475.

[23]Facts and quotations contained in this paragraph are from Thomas Balch, "Dr. William Shippen, the Elder," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. I (1877), pp. 212–216.

[24]Will of William Shippen, the elder (1801 Will No. 106), Will Book Y, p. 614.

[25]Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, p. 188.

[26]Roberdeau Buchanan, in a letter to Townsend Ward, n. d., quoted in Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, p. 188.

[27]Thomas H. Shoemaker, "A List of the Inhabitants of Germantown and Chestnut Hill in 1809," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XV (1891), p. 464.

[28]Deed Book G. W. R., No. 14, p. 50 (recital), and Deed Book G. W. R., No. 2, p. 365.

[29]Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, p. 188.

[30]Deed Book G. W. R., No. 30, p. 341.

[31]Deed Book G. W. R., No. 30, p. 338.

[32]Facts concerning the Academy are summarized from Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, pp. 185–187.

[33]Deed Book A. M., No. 25, p. 356.

[34]Will of James Ogilbe (1832 Will No. 95), Will Book No. 10, p. 337.

[35]Deed Book A. M., No. 27, p. 111, and Deed Book A. M., No. 30, p. 246.

[36]Deed Book A. M., No. 61, p. 258, and Deed Book A. M., No. 72, p. 82.

[37]Deed Book S. H. F., No. 18, p. 544.

[38]Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, p. 188.

[39]The deed is dated the following year. Supreme Court Sheriff's Deed Book No. 2, p. 279.

[40]Deed Book G. W. C., No. 108, p. 57, and Deed Book T. H., No. 52, p. 259.

[41]Deed Book T. H., No. 109, p. 239.

[42]The above biographical data on Carpenter are based on J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884* (Philadelphia: L. H. Everts and Company, 1884), Vol. III, p. 2273.

[43]Hotchkin, writing of the property in 1889, mentions that it is occupied by the Misses Burkhart. (Hotchkin, *op. cit.*, p. 187.) Additional data contained in the above paragraph were culled from *McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory*, 1864 through 1867, and from *Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory*, 1868 through 1889.

[44]Deed Book T. G., No. 152, p. 326.

[45]The location is indicated in G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of Philadelphia, 22nd Ward* (Philadelphia, 1885), plate 17.

[46]Scharf and Westcott, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 2306.

[47]*Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory*, 1892 through 1902.

[48]Deed Book J. V., No. 318, p. 457.

[49]*Gopsill's Philadelphia City Directory*, 1903 and 1904; *Gopsill's Philadelphia Business Directory*, 1906.

[50]Deed Book W. S. V., No. 1112, p. 329.

[51]*Boyd's Philadelphia City Directory*, 1909 through 1921.

[52]Deed Book C. J. P., No. 2389, p. 281.

[53]Deed Book C. A. D., No. 92, p. 194.

Much of the research upon which this paper is based was completed by the writer for the PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION. The Commission's permission to use that material is gratefully acknowledged.

A Map of
Historic Germantown

Designed by J. Riegel, Jr.

Showing twenty Colonial Houses and important locations of action during the Battle of Germantown October 4, 1777

is now available to our Membership and friends.

Beautifully hand colored
Size 19 x 25

Black and white $3.00. Colored $25.00

Order from the Secretary.

Detail of map shown below



Revolutionary Anecdote

The following anecdote is quoted from the New Philadelphia Quarterly Review.

When the British army held possession of Philadelphia, Gen. Howe's headquarters were in Second-street, the fourth door below Spruce, in a house which was before occupied by Gen. Cadwallader. Directly opposite resided William and Lydia Darrah, members of the society of Friends. A superior officer of the British army, believed to be the adjutant general, fixed upon one of their chambers, a back room, for private conference; and two of them frequently met there, with fire and candles in close consultation. About the 2nd of December, the adjutant-general told Lydia that they would be in the room at 7 o'clock, and remain late; and that they wished the family to retire early to bed; adding, that when they were going away they would call her to let them out, and extinguish their fire and candles. She accordingly sent all the family to bed; but as the officer had been so particular, her curiosity was excited. She took off her shoes, and put her ear to the keyhole of the conclave, and overheard an order read for all the British troops to march out late in the evening of the 4th and attack Gen. Washington's army, then encamped at White Marsh. On hearing this she returned to her chamber and laid down. Soon after the officer knocked at the door, but she rose only at the third summons, having feigned herself asleep. Her mind was so much agitated, that she could neither eat nor sleep; supposing it to be in her power to save the lives of thousands of her fellow countrymen, but not knowing how she was to convey the information to Gen. Washington, not daring to confide it to her husband. The time left, however, was short. She quickly determined to make her way as soon as possible, to the American outposts. She informed her family that, as she was in want of flour, she should go to Frankford for some; her husband insisted she should take her servant maid with her, but to his surprise she positively refused. She got access to Gen. Howe, and solicited what he readily granted, a pass through the British troops on the lines. Leaving her bag at the mill, she hastened towards the American lines and encountered on her way an American lieutenant colonel (Craig) of the light horse, who, with some of his men, was on the look-out for information. He knew her and inquired where she was going? She answered, in quest of her son an officer in the American army, and prayed the colonel to alight and walk with her. He did so, ordering his troops to keep in sight. To him she disclosed her secret, after having obtained from him a solemn promise never to betray her individually, as her life might be at stake with the British.

He conducted her to a house near at hand, directed something for her to eat, and hastened to headquarters when he brought Gen. Washington acquainted with what he had heard. Washington made, of course, all preparation for baffling the mediated surprise. Lydia returned home with her flour; sat up alone to watch the movements of the British troops; heard their footsteps, but when they returned in a few days after, did not dare to ask a question, though solicitous to learn the event. The next evening the Adjutant general came in, and requested her to walk up to his room as he wished to put some questions. She followed him in terror; and when he locked the door and begged her, with an air of mystery, to be seated, she was sure that she was either suspected or betrayed. He inquired earnestly whether any of her family was up the last night when he and the other officer met: she told him they all retired at eight o'clock. He observed, "I know *you* were asleep, for I knocked at your chamber door three times before you heard me: I am entirely at a loss to imagine who gave Gen. Washington information of our intended attack, unless the walls of the house could speak. When we arrived near White Marsh we found all their cannon mounted, and the troops prepared to receive us, and we have marched back like a parcel of fools."

—*Columbia Almanac, 1830.*

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THE MONSTERS

By Lisl Stork

After it had uprooted innumerable trees, they tossed them
Sadly mutilated down the slope with broken branches
And roots pitifully pointing skywards, a golden monster
Stood glinting in the late spring sunshine, its yellow teeth
Still chokedwith sod and twisted tendrils. A field, where bluebirds
Used to alight on sumac-stalks, had become an expanse of dry earth
Strewn with large stones, and though the park, where all monsters
Are banned, was just below, the trail to it had become impassable,
Because a huge buttontwood-tree had fallen here, blocking the stream
And creating a wild confusion with its shattered trunk and branches.
All summer powerful monsters were levelling the ground for road-beds,
Piling up mountains of soil and digging ditches through the solid rock,
Till by fall the construction of a few fine houses had begun.
When several months later two blizzards howled across those open spaces,
All activity had to stop and a truck, which did not reach shelter
On time, had to be left in a clearing, where it is still disintegrating.
Another year passed, and on a cold winter day, a man, at the wheel
Of the fiercest monster I had yet seen, was demolishing a grove of trees.
After rounding up the fallen victims, he shoved them into flames
Which crackled alarmingly with each new load of corpses,
Many stripped of their bark and resembling naked beggars.
Raising bare arms for pity. The holocaust became so threatening,
That I walked over frozen ground, as knobbly as cobblestones,
To a beautiful blaze, where a long shape, resembling a large salmon,
Ruddy on the underside and with silvery scales, outlined in black on top,
Was slowly roasting at the red-hot center, while charred logs,
Checkered in black and grey, were slowly falling apart beside it.
Two branches, that had shared one flame, suddenly collapsed,
And small flames near it burst into flame and became fairy-wands
That sparkled. Slender roots, issuing from a smoking stump,
Shaped like a bull's head, now ignited and undulated in the draft
Like fiery snakes, as if exorcising all evil from the conflagration.
This suddenly revealed to me the purifying power of that element
And a delicious warmth flowed through me, though the air was frigid.
Perhaps I should have mourned for that grove, where I had several times
Encountered deer in the early morning, but I felt strangely exhilarated.
Had I not met monsters in life that trampled on things I had held sacred,
Then set fire to them till they were consumed and I too felt cleansed?
When the spark at the core of our being begins to languish, do we not benefit
From a conflagration that stirs us to action? Are we not kin to fire?

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