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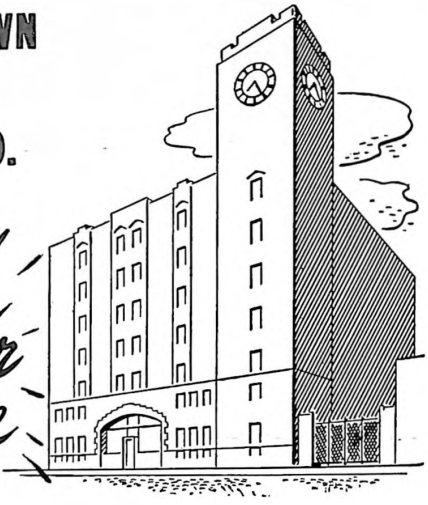
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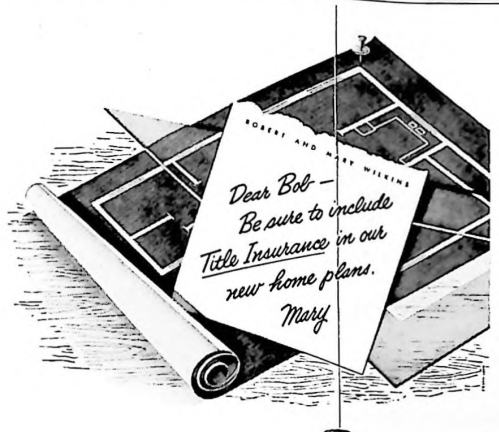
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AIMS OF THE SOCIETY

The Germantown Historical Society is dedicated to the fostering of the cultural traditions of Germantown, the preservation of its historic landmarks, and the maintenance of the Society's Museum of historic relics.

A membership in the Society helps to further these aims. It also entitles members to attend the interesting series of monthly lectures and to receive the GERMANTOWN CRIER which is published quarterly.

Membership dues are:

Junior, Teacher, or Librarian Membership	$3.00
Annual	6.00
Sustaining, or Business	10.00
Life (may be payable quarterly)	100.00

Subscription to the CRIER for non-members is $1.00.

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The Historical Society is a source of pride and interest to many Germantowners, even outside its membership, but while enthusiasm and interest are most valuable assets, the actual necessities of operation need something sterner and more tangible.

The Society runs on an amazingly small budget and the Morris House, with whose care and upkeep the Society is proud to be entrusted, is never-theless, an arduous burden.

In making a will remember how gracious a gesture a bequest to so fine a local project would be. Thus the community would be assured of the dignified safety of its priceless historical heritage.

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Meetings of the Society will take place in the Assembly Hall of the Women's Club of Germantown, 21 West Washington Lane. The meetings will begin promptly at 8:30P.M. With the exception of October, the meetings will take place on the third Thursday of the month.

June 6th

For the Garden Party, at 7:30 P.M. at the Museum

GEORGE BRITTON, Singer of Folk Songs and Guitarist

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GERMANTOWNE CRIER



Vol. 9 MAY 1957 No. 2

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The Publications Committee is now located in its new offices in the Baynton House, 5208 Germantown Ave. Office hours will be announced later.

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Complete sets of the GERMANTOWNE CRIER consisting of (31) all numbers issued to date, are being offered (on order) at $4 per set plus 50c postage if mailed.

Copies of the "Guide Book to Historic Germantown" will be sold at One dollar each; copies of "Washington Visits Germantown" at One dollar each, in board covers, and Fifty cents in paper covers, both of these books being the work of our founder and former president, Charles Francis Jenkins.

Various issues of Volume One and Two, of the old "Site and Relic Society's" publications, are for sale at the Museum. Some of the second volumes are in the name of the Germantown Historical Society, the old name being discontinued during that period. The publications start from the very beginning of the Society, and many of the articles were written by old historians now dead, and constitute first hand information.

Copies of current issues of the CRIER may be purchased at the Museum, the Morris House, and at various stores in Philadelphia, Germantown, Mt. Airy and Chestnut Hill.

"HISTORIC GERMANTOWN" a special limited edition book of 150 pages, published with the cooperation of the American Philosophical Society, includes an outline of the early history of Germantown, together with views of historic Germantown houses with their plans and architectural and historic information.

The books are 9½ by 12 inches, bound in hard covers, and are available at cost of $5.00 per copy delivered, or $5.25 by mail to any address. Please address requests accompanied by check to. order of Germantown Historical Society to: Captain Edmund A Crenshaw, Jr., 519 Pelham Road, Philadelphia 19, Penna.

Decorative ceramic tiles showing the front view of the Morris House, Germantown. The tiles are six inches square, and are backed with thin cork insulation for use on a dining table, or they may be hung on a wall by an attached eyelet. The cost is $1.00 each, and may be purchased at the Museum or the Morris House.

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

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NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY has suffered the loss of two faithful and valued Members recently in the deaths of Mrs. Norman Mellor and Mr. Ernest Howard Yardley.

Mrs. Mellor had for many years devoted a great amount of time and effort to building up the Society's large collection of costumes of various periods and had also organized and helped with the production of replicas of many antique costumes which are available for loan to groups and organizations for pageants and displays. She had, in spite of poor health, given unlimited time to the interests of the Society and her presence and companionship will be greatly missed.

Mr. Yardley had served for several years past as Chairman of the Publicity Committee and Business Manager of the CRIER. He had put the latter on a self supporting basis, had greatly increased the circulation and had given unsparingly of his time in the interest of the Society in general. Also, he had been our most consistent promoter of membership, having brought over sixty members into the Society and was always willing to help with any work for the betterment of the Museum and the Library.

The two rooms formerly occupied by the Library on the second floor of the Museum have been completely redecorated and have been equipped with displays, most of which have not before been shown.

In the rear room is an interesting exhibit of quilts, spreads and samplers, relics of old Germantown, some of them having been woven or made here.

The coin and medal collection formerly on the first floor has been moved to this room where it can be more readily examined. It is hoped that this display may be considerably improved by the addition of more examples of old coins and paper currency and particularly by the addition of a display of Military medals of all periods.

It is hoped that Members having such relics will donate them to the Museum where they may be seen and enjoyed by our many visitors. Such items are identified by cards naming the donor and form a suitable memorial.

The former Library front room now contains in display cases some of the historic flags from our collection as well as other interesting relics connected with Germantown.

There is also a stand of National Flags showing replicas of our Flag as it appeared at the time of each of our wars. These flags were donated by Members of the Society who served in our Army and Navy during the First and Second World Wars, and are, so far as known, the only such exhibit in existence.

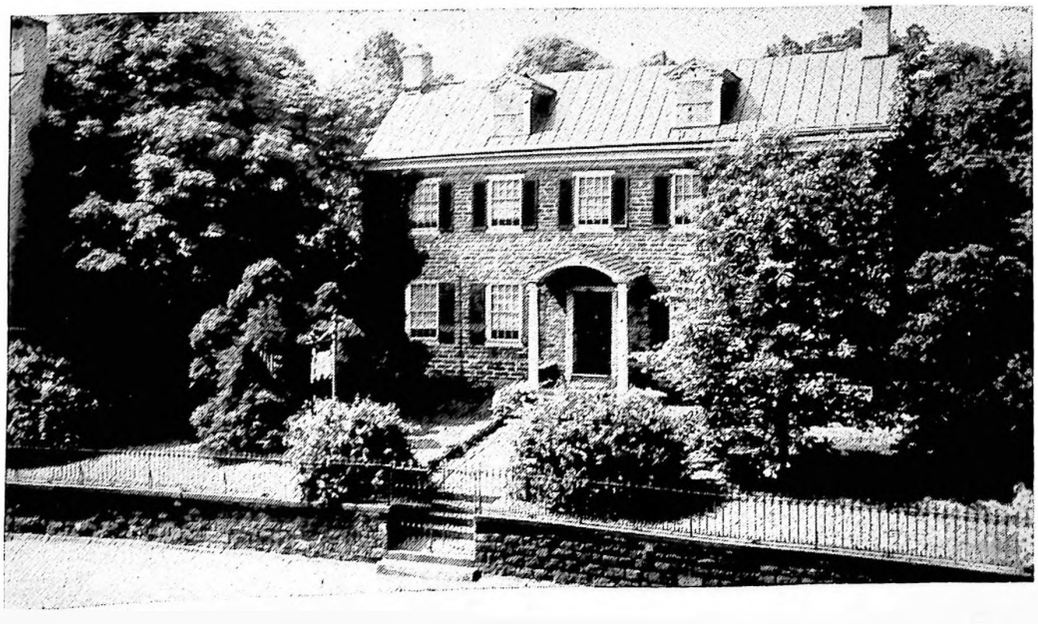
On the evening of March 21st, Dr. John M. Fogg delivered a most interesting talk illustrated by excellent colored slides on the subject of "Native and exotic Trees growing in the Morris Arboretum." He also showed many interesting examples of trees in private grounds in Germantown and Chestnut Hill. The talk was enjoyed by a capacity audience in the Woman's Club.

The annual tour of Historic Houses for Germantown Week will be held on the afternoon of Saturday May 18th. Mr. Frank J. Ollinger, our Committee Chairman for this event, is being assisted by Mr. Jay Weidler and a large committee, and has devoted a great amount of time to planning and preparations for the tour.

Ten houses will be open and interesting events are planned for each of them. The tour is of course open to the public and we hope that all members will attend and bring their friends. Tickets will be on sale at the houses.

The Society's annual Garden Party for Members and their invited guests will be held on the evening of Thursday June 6th in the garden of the Museum. Mr. Marceau is planning an attractive musical entertainment for the occasion.

The Garden Party will be the last regular event on the Society's calendar until the Historic Tour to be held early in October.



Germantown Historical Society Museum

GERMANTOWNE CRIER

Volume 9 MAY 1957 Number 2

Cricket In Old Germantown

By

Gretchen Leopold Hamilton

CRICKET in England is associated nowadays with the famous "Oval" at Lord's, where the aristocracy gather to watch the leisurely contests through a pleasant afternoon. Its beginnings in America were less elegant. English mill-workers brought the game over with them and played in any available open space. Because of the betting and post-game brawls in pubs and taverns cricket had an unsavory background.

All that was changed by James Thorp. Owner of a mill at Thorp's Dam on the Wingohocking for printing cloth, he was an Englishman, an ardent cricketer and a friend of the Wister family. One afternoon he arrived at the Wister estate, Belfield, with bats and balls and taught the Wister boys to "play the game." They caught his enthusiasm, practiced diligently under his direction and organized their own group—"The Belfield Junior Cricket Club" in 1852. With a borrowed stone roller the boys leveled off a pasture near Belfield for their crease. Dr. Weir Mitchell, whose son, Weir junior, was one of the players, offered a prize for the best scorer. The prize, won by William Rotch Wister, was a bat with "44 runs" painted in gold letters.

Two small accidents combined to move the game out of the Wister home grounds; a batted ball smashed a window of Belfield and another hit Papa Wister on the head. So cricket moved out of the Wister family into wider fields, both literally and figuratively, though Mrs. Wister continued to be known for many years as "The Mother of American Cricket."

In 1854 the Young America Club was formed. They played the knitting mills teams with more enthusiasm than skill, but they were learning all the time. By now the game was catching on and within less than ten years it grew from its small beginnings in the Wister pasture to 43 clubs all over the city. Of these the leading clubs were the Philadelphia, the Union and the Germantown. This was to be known as the "Newhall Period." At one time or another ten members of that family represented Philadelphia in international matches. On the Young America team of 1868 of the eleven players, five were Newhalls; Daniel, Charles, George, Robert and H.L.

During the Civil War the game necessarily lapsed, but afterwards sports of all kinds became more popular than ever before. Cricket came into its own. Little boys played it on vacant lots, memberships in clubs grew and loyalties were cemented by inter-club games.

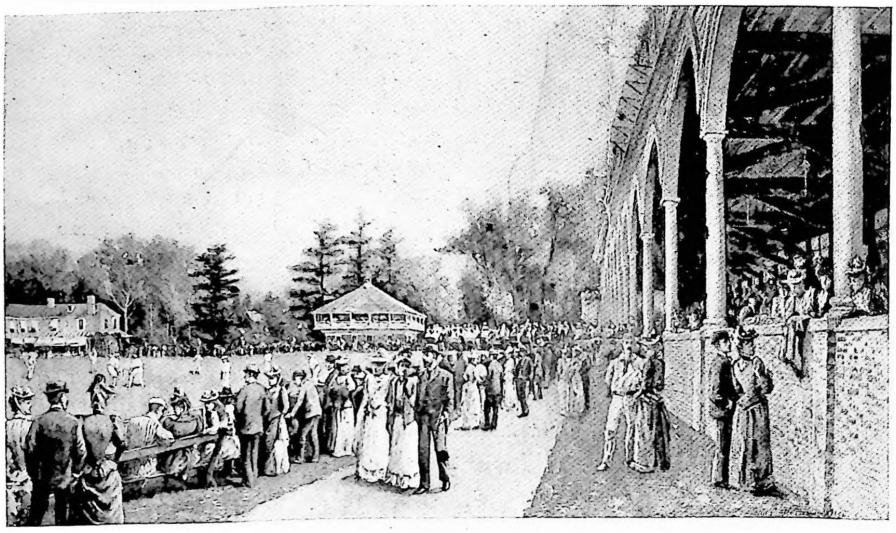
By 1874 Philadelphia was strong enough to travel to Canada to compete in the Halifax tournament. They beat both the English and Canadian teams, and when they brought the Halifax Cup home in triumph it was a tremendous stimulus to cricket in Philadelphia.

England and Australia now began to send teams to play here. This city reciprocated in 1884 with a Gentlemen of Philadelphia eleven who toured England with considerable success.

At home there were local matches every week. Merion Cricket Club in Haverford had an excellent team, as did the Elm in West Philadelphia. The two giants were the Young America and Germantown.

These two outstanding clubs combined in 1891 and by that merger American cricket received its greatest boost. The new club kept the name of Germantown and the colors of the Young America. They bought ten acres of land from Eli K. Price and called the place Manheim after the long-ago German village on that site. The architects McKim, Meade and White (the Stanford White of notorious fame) designed and built a brick club house with comfortable verandahs and stately white pillars. The old Price farmhouse became

The author, Mrs. Robert D. Hamilton, Jr., is the daughter of the well known Germantown physician, Dr. Raymond S. Leopold.



Reproduction of an etching made in 1892 by Colin Campbell Cooper. Plate presented by Albert Dingee, treasurer of the Germantown Cricket Club

the Ladies Clubhouse. A smaller building with an unusual second storey over-hang was devoted to the children and had for its whimsical weathervane a gilded kid.

The following lines are part of a poem written by Grinnell Willis to commemorate the opening of the consolidated clubs.

> Cricket—the noble, ancient game,
> Old England's sport of storied fame,
> Coming a stranger and unknown,
> In Germantown had found a home.
> Back in the fifties we can name
> Such cricketers as Tom McKean,
> And Welsh, and Patterson, and Brown,
> The Old Guard of the Germantown.
> The Newhalls, Wisters, and many more
> Whom we delight to number o'er,
> And who were always in the van
> When Young America began.
>
> . . . Young America was wooed
> By Germantown, in earnest mood,
> And, like a bride, gave up her name
> That both should have a nobler fame.

Manheim was an international cricket center. The game had come a long, long way from the days of the vacant lot and the mill-hand players. When Lord Hawks brought a team over from England in 1892 the players enjoyed the most lavish hospitality of Germantown. Some visited the homes of the host team, some stayed at the old Wissahickon Inn, now Chestnut Hill Academy. Dances, balls and receptions were given in the club and in private houses after the matches. Champagne luncheons, served on the balcony off the Club ballroom were pre-game entertainment for spectators and players.

Lord Hawks and his team played six matches that drew a crowd of over 40,000. Those who had them drove their tally-hos to the games for portable, private grandstands. No less enthusiastic were the standees packed four deep around the roped-off field. The favored places were in the new grandstand (see illustration) built opposite the clubhouse. It was a graceful and permanent structure of wood and brick with boxes below and above. There were bowling alleys underneath. All this made a charming setting for the ladies in their long skirts, leg-o-mutton sleeves and flowered hats secured with coquettish veils. Some of the younger men wore the newly-fashionable straw boaters, but the more conservative stuck to the rolled-brim derbys and high-buttoned suits. The white flannels sported by the players contrasted brightly with the expanse of green grass.

Through the "Gay Nineties" and the first decade of this century cricket flourished. The silhouettes of many of the cricketers still hang in proud parade around the walls of the Manheim ballroom. Their names are well remembered wherever sporting gentlemen with long memories get together—Harry Brown, E. W. Clark, Jr. who won an award for the best all-around players, Percy Clark, George S. Patterson of batting fame. Reynolds D. Brown hit the longest ball ever hit at Manheim and the spot on the roof where it came to rest is still painted black in tribute to his herculean whack. Alfred Scattergood was a fine cricketer; though not a member at Manheim he played in the International Matches.

During the First World War the impeccable green turf of the playing fields were turned into a drilling ground and the game had to be abandoned. It never came back. The age of cricket was over. In 1921 at Manheim—once the mecca of cricketers the world over—a board meeting tolled the death knell. Cricket, it was decreed, would be played only when it did not interfere with a game just coming to glory—tennis.

History of Germantown Hospital

By Mrs. Herbert Brown

ON ASCENDING the stairway in the Main Entrance of Germantown Hospital, should you glance over your left shoulder, you will see a plaque of marble, set into the wall, showing in bas-relief, a profile portrait of a lady. "Who might she be?", you wonder, you pause to read the inscription, "this Hospital was founded April 9, 1870, For the free care of the sick and injured poor of Germantown and its vicinity." The lady is Pauline Elizabeth Henry, January 16, 1826–May 19, 1905.

Pauline Elizabeth Henry, was Pauline Elizabeth van der Kemp, daughter of John Jacob van der Kemp, General Agent in Philadelphia of the Holland Land Company. This organization had raised the Dutch Loan to Congress during the Revolution and afterwards purchased more than four million acres of land in Pennsylvania and New York.

Mrs. Henry was named for Elizabeth and Paul Busti (1749–1824); the latter who preceded her father as General Agent of the Company and who founded Buffalo in 1802, left van der Kemp a large part of his wealth, which was subsequently inherited by Mrs. Henry.

When quite young, Mrs. Henry witnessed in 1836 the sale of the Paul Busti estate in Blockley Township, a familiar home to her family, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to be used as a department for the insane. The estate called "Kirkbride's" still contains the Federal period mansion house of Paul Busti.

Now for a minute I will give you a picture of Old Germantown so you will understand the great need for a Dispensary and Hospital, there being none nearer than Philadelphia, and, in those days "the city" was a long way off.

Here is a short story—a history sketch—of the Hospital that grew from a small dispensary in Germantown Town Hall to what you see today.

During the Civil War the "Old Town Hall" became an army hospital. It opened in July 1862, and was named the Cuyler Hospital in honor of Dr. John M. Cuyler, medical director of the U. S. Army.



Old Town Hall in Germantown

A number of frame wards were added to the sides and rear of the old building so that for a time the Hospital had 630 beds. This Hospital was in operation until the end of the Civil War.

The ladies of Germantown took an active interest in the Hospital and through their efforts a contribution room was established, from which delicacies were daily supplied to the sick and wounded soldiers.

On clear days the benches bordering the long brick walk leading from Main St. back to the Town Hall was usually filled with convalescent patients enjoying the sunlight and watching the busy street, with its horses and carriages, drays and carts. And on the sidewalks people passing to and fro, the daily life of a growing town.

When the Army Hospital closed, the remaining patients were transferred to the Mower Hospital at Chestnut Hill. In the latter hospital there were at that time 3,000 sick and wounded soldiers. From its opening on January 3, 1863, the total number of admissions to the Mower Hospital was 20,595. The Mower Hospital had a capacity of 3,600 patients and was one of the largest army hospitals in the country. There were three army hospitals in the Philadelphia area—Germantown, Chestnut Hill and Nicetown.

Early in 1863 a group of benevolent and civic minded gentlemen met to discuss plans for a dis-

---

The author, Mrs. Brown is the granddaughter of F. Mortimer Lewis and a member of the Women's Board

pensary for the poor and needy of Germantown. They organized an executive body composed of a president, treasurer and eleven directors.

In January 1864, a dispensary was opened in Town Hall, the hours daily, from 9 to 10 A.M. except Sundays, the city donating the use of the rooms. Dr. T. J. Leavitt was the physician in charge. The first year the dispensary extended relief to 363 patients. The entire annual outlay for the rooms was $200.00.

The report of 1868 gives James M. Aertsen as president, Elliston P. Morris, secretary and Charles J. Wister, Jr., treasurer. Dr. T. S. Leavitt, house physician, in addition, Drs. Owen J. Wister, James Darrah and W. Darrah. J. M. Leedom and A. C. Lamdin were out-door physicians. This was the fourth report. Many interesting cases of relief were spoken of by Dr. Leavitt. The rooms were then at No. 2, Town Hall. The dispensary remained open until 1878.

Now, let us go back to our lady of the portrait—Mrs. Pauline E. Henry had a romantic honeymoon in Europe, but tragedy struck during the return voyage to Germantown. Her husband, Dr. Bernard Henry, Jr. was mysteriously lost at sea. No sign of violence was evident and no reason was ever found for his disappearance. Dr. Henry was an assistant surgeon of the U. S. Navy from 1844–1850 who had practiced in Philadelphia at his residence, 1217 Walnut Street from 1850–1860. He was a member of the first city troup, the Philadelphia Club and a director of the Assembly Ball. Dr. Henry belonged to The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, one of America's most famous old libraries being established in 1814.

The bride of a few weeks was prostrated with grief, never a strong woman, the shock of her great loss made her an invalid.

In an attempt to interest the grief-stricken invalid, her friend and financial advisor, Mr. F. Mortimer Lewis, told her of the publicly supported Town Hall Dispensary of Germantown.

Mr. Lewis' psychology was successful. Mrs. Henry, finding new interests, regained her health and became very active in the work of the dispensary. Her work there soon made her realize that Germantown had a pressing need for a hospital. After consulting with Mr. Lewis and her physician, Dr. Owen J. Wister, a plan was evolved and an offer was made to the managers of the Town Hall Dispensary.

Mrs. Henry offered to build and equip a hospital of twelve beds in memory of her husband, Dr. Henry, provided, the managers of the Dispensary would bear the expenses of maintenance. This building is still in use on Penn Street.

The Hospital which opened in October 1870 had twelve beds, "all to be used for the sick poor, or those poor who have met with recent accidents or casualties." "Two of the twelve beds shall be for the use of incurable patients—forever."

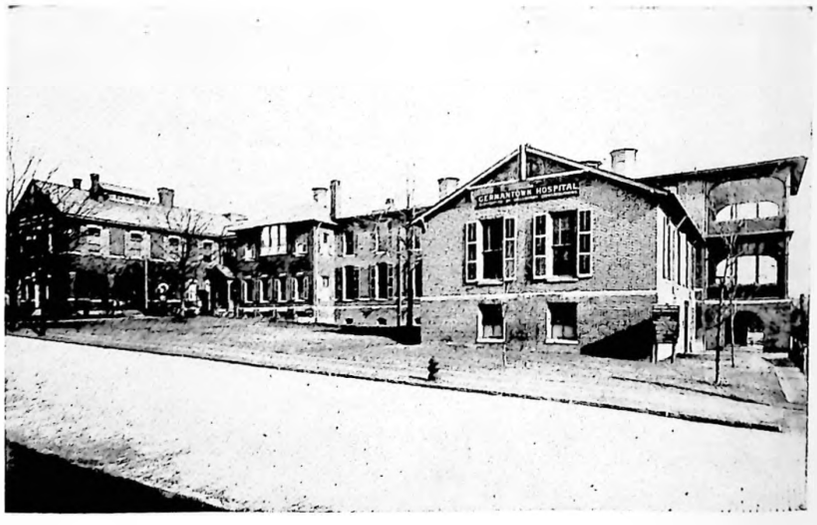
The first president was James E. Rhoads, M.D. The attending physicians were Dr. A. C. Lambden, Dr. A. F. Muller, and Dr. T. M. Leavitt. (The latter was the attending physician at the Dispensary.) The Board of Managers were: James M. Aertson, William M. Elliott, Jr., J. Livingston Erringer, John S. Haines, Norton Johnson, F. Mortimer Lewis, Anthony Miskey, Elliston P. Morris, Charles Spencer, Redwood F. Warner, Charles J. Wister, Jr., and Owen J. Wister, M.D.

The first Board of Lady Visitors were: M. S. Aertson, Anna M. Bayard, Agnes Biddle, Elizabeth W. Cope, Emily Dunning, Sarah Johnson, Mrs. F. Mortimer Lewis, Elizabeth Stevenson, Margaret Stewardson, Mrs. Redwood F. Warner and Mrs. James S. Young.

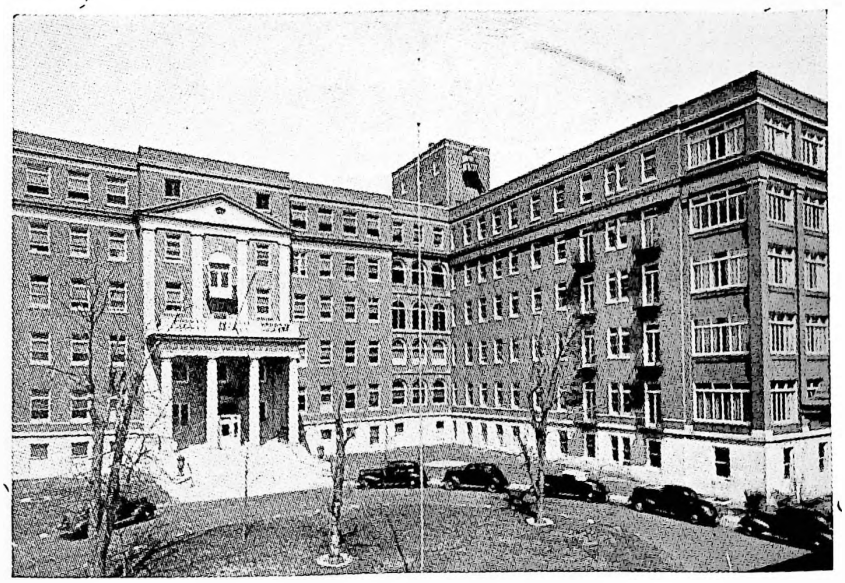
A Life Membership was started in 1870, the subscription being $30.00, a number of citizens joined, and the interest from this fund was used for current expenses.

In early years a garden was planted on the property where fruit and vegetables were raised for the patients.

Applicants for admission to the hospital were held daily at 12 o'clock noon, cases of accidents were admitted at any hour. The first year 13 patients had been admitted, two discharged, one removed, two died and 8 remained under treatment, two of whom suffered from severe injuries from accidents.



DISPENSARY—1880
Original Building after Extensive Alterations



Germantown Dispensary and Hospital

Germantown Hospital has always been a leader. From a very modest beginning, during the closing days of the Civil War, as a public-sponsored free drug store in a room of the Town Hall, it has become a great medical center. Some highlights of the Hospital's history are listed below:

1872 Hospital buys additional land adjacent to hospital with funds raised by popular subscription —$3,275.

1874 The first house physician was appointed, but as there was no accommodation for him in the hospital, he gave it only a part of his time, and went to and from his residence as required. The increasing demands on the ward room caused the board to consider the advisability of an addition with beds to accommodate 20 male patients. Mrs. Henry, the founder of the hospital, called attention to the need of a school for training nurses, there being then several such schools in Great Britain, one in New York and one in Boston. The president stated that he would consider such a school desirable when the hospital had fifty beds.

1875 The Board appealed for an operating room, a consulting room, a mortuary, a room for male nurses and a business office. Attention was called to the fact that lack of proper room obliged physicians at times, to perform important and critical operations in the ward, in the presence of other patients; and that it was impossible to separate the dying, or even the dead, from the living, except by an ordinary movable screen. A building fund was started and at this time about $6,000 in subscriptions was secured, toward the $10,000 needed to make the fund effective. A new wing containing a twenty-bed ward and a new operating room were planned as an addition to the original building.

1876 The new ward for men was approaching completion. The Lady Visitors had their first Hospital Donation Day, ($646.31) a custom followed for many years. Churches of all denominations took up collections at some convenient time during the year. The Free Dispensary moved from Town Hall to the hospital building and a new mortuary was built costing nearly $700.

1878 At this time the annual reports began to detail the causes of medical and surgical cases. As the dispensary had been removed from the Town Hall the entire work of the institution concentrated at the Penn Street property. The new men's ward with twenty beds was completed and furnished at a cost of about $18,000. The high-light of this year was the election of a resident physician for the dispensary and hospital, who was quartered in the house. Overseers of the poor appointed an outdoor physician and undertook to give relief to the poor at their homes, so that the hospital dispensary became confined to office practice. A sewer was finished on Shoemaker's Lane, now Penn Street.

1880 Original building underwent extensive alterations and additions. A second story was added with a new ward with eighteen beds. A diet kitchen and an elevator were installed, also a new operating room. The capacity of the hospital now was 36 beds, in case of an emergency, 45 could be accommodated. The estimated cost of this addition was $10,750. Ten years after the founding of the Hospital 140 patients were admitted. The same year the dispensary served 640 patients who made a total of 1,810 visits.

The Resident Physician had supplies at the hospital for all the dispensary patients, some of whom had purchased medicine at druggists, receiving only advice gratuitously. The medical staff gave devoted attention to the charitable service they so cheerfully rendered. The permanent fund started in 1870 now amounted to $30,305.

1881 The new women's ward was opened February 1, 1881. A nearby dentist arranged to give free advice and attention when needed.

1882 An eye and ear service was added to the dis-

(Continued on page 22)

Shopping In Germantown

Second Part of Memories of a Victorian Childhood

By Ella Wister Haines

A VITALLY important member of Gram'ma's household was her forlorn young woman companion, Miss Grace Porter Anderson, who had had the misfortune to come into the world during the period of history when single women, needing self support, found few fields to conquer. Certainly Miss Grace, an orphan without means, found no other, and remained with Gram'ma until her death, after which, for most of the rest of her life, she enjoyed the same position with an assortment of elderly ladies in the family circle.

She must have been very young, scarcely out of her teens, when fate landed her on the doorstep at Belfield and entered into an endless round of drudgery, as well as careful snobbery from the more fortunate ladies of the connection. * * * As children we both loved and pitied her, not sure as to the why and wherefore of her submerged life, but terribly sorry that she had to endure it. * * *

We were most fortunate children to have Miss Grace, for Gram'ma, among her extraordinary traits, wished to amuse her descendants, and throughout her life arranged delightful outings for us, always chaperoned by her companion, who no doubt enjoyed it even more than we did. There was the Zoo. We were taken at least twice a year, a carriage and train trip at that time, and where we ate ice cream in the restaurant. There was the circus, every spring, we never missed it. There were plays for children. Elsie Leslie, a young star, in "Lord Fauntleroy," and "The Prince and the Pauper."

There were trips to the Broad Street Theatre, a property owned by Aunt Mary Fox, where we saw "The Mikado," and Francis Wilson in a musical. I've forgotten the title. It might have been "The Gondoliers." If you are wondering how Aunt Mary, Grandmother's sister, could be so worldly as to own a theater it's simple, she had left the Meeting and joined a church.

There was one outing I never forgot, a trip to Bordentown, New Jersey, to spend the day with Cousin Mary Pearson, a little old lady who lived in the house built and occupied by Joseph Bonaparte. Cousin Mary visited Gram'ma every year, and it was evidently considered important for us to be educated by seeing the house, so one summer's day we set forth, about ten strong, I think carrying a luncheon with us, as Cousin Mary was supposed to be very poor.



Now it happened that just the day before I had met with an accident while playing in what Mamma called her "Pit," a small greenhouse built against the hillside. I fell through from the very top and broke my nose. I was a sight the next day, not only my nose but my face being all colors of the rainbow. However, at the age of eleven, this did not matter too much, and I went cheerfully along.

Two years ago I again visited Joseph Bonaparte's house and must admit it bore little resemblance to the one still faintly engraved in my memory, as it has been immensely beautified. At the time of my broken nose visit, it was a shabby old place in a meadow, through which a brook idled along, and here by the little stream we ate our lunch. What was our horror, on returning to the house to find an elaborate repast set out on the dining table, while Cousin Mary and a decrepit old woman beamed a welcome. I am quite sure that we ate both lunches.

I come now to an important part of our lives with Grandmother, our shopping and calling expeditions which occurred every morning, including Sunday, at eleven o'clock, all during the summer and on school holidays.

The sight of little, rotund Grandmother, in her black alpaca dress and Friend's bonnet, or sometimes even in her best black surah, driving in an expressly built wide double carriage, with two seats facing each other inside, and the fat Irish coachman, driving his two fat horses, outside, must have been one to remember in Germantown. Gram'ma sat on the back seat, the children beside and facing her. I can never forget how she looked, as calm, as purposeful. At home she wore always a beautiful three cornered white cap, of organdy or flat crepe, with two rounding tabs falling gracefully over her ears. Her white hair was parted in the middle, her face round, and often smiling, but always serene. Her dresses came up to the neck, and were finished in a turned down white collar. If she wore a brooch I do not remember it. In summer she wore black and white gingham, but you could never mistake her for anything but a Quakeress.

As shopping usually came first, I will begin with the delightful features, which appealed especially to children, including treats like soda water in summer, and a special brand of small delicious cakes called lady fingers, purchased from Mrs. Harkinson's confec-

(*Continued on page 20*)

PHILADELPHIA IN MAY

As Viewed Through a Pair of Binoculars

By James D. Lazell, Jr.

Illustrations by the Author

IN THE crowded city there is something delightful in the company of birds that adds a fineness to the day as well as color and lyric to a man's otherwise hemmed-in existence. Philadelphians are particularly fortunate in that there remains, amid the increasing pressures of urban life, an extensive park system, with many natural habitats. Our city being distinctly "a city of homes," boasts many beautiful private gardens, preserved areas and sanctuaries which abound in natural life. Even in my years (and a teen-ager is not credited with much experience!) I could tell of wild life found, or observed all the way from rare reptiles, and amphibians, less than an inch in length, to big game—for we have that too, the White Tailed Deer, within Philadelphia's city limits! But the lure of bird-watching, the fascination of the migratory visitors to our city offers science and color, research and beauty to all who will pursue this interest. Come then, and let us take a walk, pausing for glimpses, through our binoculars, in such spots as Tinicum Marsh, Carpenter's Woods, the Woodward Estate or Wyck House "woods" in Germantown. We could stroll along Livezey Lane, Spring Bank, or Kitchen's Lane, or perhaps, walk beneath the tall trees of Towanda Street, or along Roxborough Creek beside Bell's Mill Road. Indeed, the possibilities are unlimited. Even in our own back yards, where we have created inviting haunts, we have been watching the birds come and go since early February.

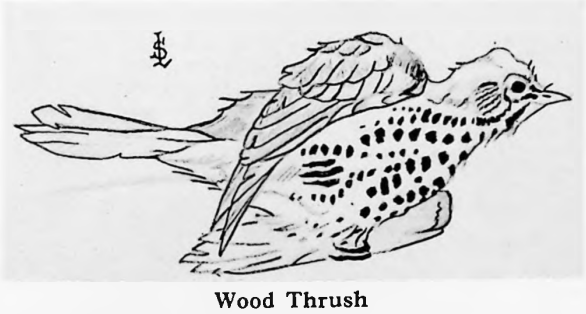
But now there is a softness in the air. The sunlight has lost its chill, and sparkling glitter; it flows now, in rich tones, warming rather than illuminating. The inevitable manifestations of spring have come, winter's worn routines are over. The poet lauds spring's awakening, but to the Naturalist, there is no "awakening," for Nature never ceases the constant balancing of her intricate scales. Always she breathes and lives: A string of Brant, wings braced against the wind, braving the icy spray above the riptide of a marsh-land channel; or, deep in the quiet recesses of the woodland, the feverish motion of a tiny chickadee; the raucous cry of a jay; the swift dive of a hawk as he seizes his prey;—these, the omnipresent beginnings and endings of life, even when the season seems most lifeless.

In the city, where man's habitation has altered Nature's course, spring is interpreted as the beginning, the rejuvenation of life around us. So it is that many of us wait and watch for the return of migrating birds, the fulfillment of spring's promise.

Beyond the window sill there came one of the earliest migrants. Boldly patterned in russet and gray-blue, the Fox-Sparrow of the Canadian zone, had come and gone by April. But he was a sprightly, if quickly passing token of the beginning. January had hardly passed before the Grackles were accumulating in numbers. Cold February brought a pair of Redtailed hawks a-circling above the out-lying fields, and with the month's full moon, the Great Horned Owl sent reverberations of his first claims through the hickory hollows. Impatient too, in February, I walked and listened in vain for the first Wood Frog, or Peeper, and the quacking of the Black Ducks almost tricked my ear, so similar is their sound to Wood Frogs, as they returned to their breeding marshes amid the Pines. Grouse, too, exploded from the thickets, having left the winter security of the cedar swamps, assuring us that with April's coming their drumming would roll over the dry pine ridges.

But enough; whether you hunt the hog back ridges of serpentine, tread a sandy bog dyke in the pines, or simply look for spring in the form of the first Wood Thrush from the kitchen window, you will have seen the indications. The awaited season arrives!

Bird watching begins early around Carpenter's Woods,* perhaps the best spot available to the city bird watcher, where the noisy Thrasher may be mistaken for that first thrush. But he has arrived,



Wood Thrush

like the Robin, long before those first Wood Thrush melodies delight the ear. The Thrasher is easy to spot, however, with his long bill and tail, his short round wings and ungainly antics; he is only superficially similar to the Thrushes. The first of the Thrushes to appear being the Hermit Thrush. These rusty *tailed*, small cousins of the Wood Thrush will have left our area for higher altitudes by the first

(*Continued on page 16*)

Tour of Histor

CONDENSED BY THE GERMA

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 19

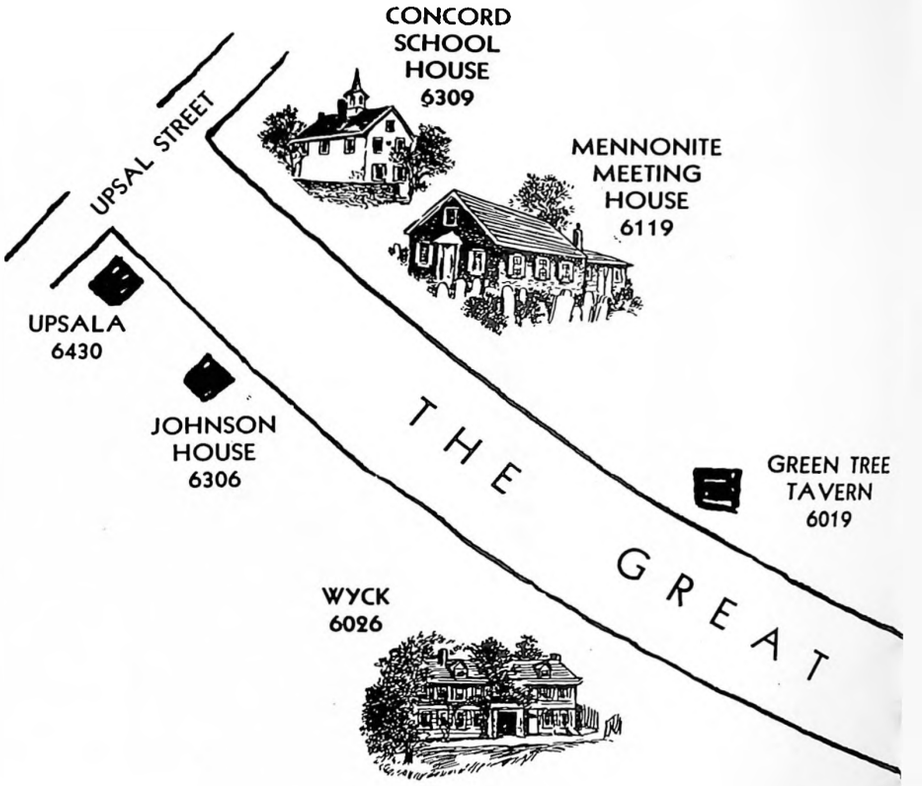


UPSALA: Here charming girls will greet visitors in costumes of the Federal era. A lady will work on tapestry stretched on an old frame. Taecea Witzer, pupil of Mrs. Samuel Rosenbaum, will play the harp. Fine late Georgian architecture, Upsala was built in 1798 by John Johnson, 3rd, grandson of the Johnson House founder. Connected to the back is a farm house 70 years older than the main dwelling. The farm house shared its lawn with cannon trained on Chew House across the road during the Battle of Germantown.

CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE will be in session. Costumed children will speak their pieces for "Teacher"—played by Donald H. Miller, headmaster of Germantown Academy. If the birch rod is needed, it will be there. Excellent example of simple 1775 architecture, the school adjoins the Upper Burial Ground, where early graves date back to 1716, when Cornelius Tyson died.

JOHNSON HOUSE will echo to old melodies played by a girl on an Irish Harp. Now headquarters for the Woman's Club of Germantown, it was built in 1768 by Dirk Johnson, settler from Holland, for his son, John. Directly here from the wedding at Friends Meeting, the young man brought his bride, Rachel Livezey. During the Battle of Germantown, the Quaker lady had to watch her garden wall being used as a breastwork. Bullet marks may be seen on a northwest wall of the house. During the Civil War, widow Johnson, daughter-in-law of the original owner, used her home as a station of the "Underground Railway" in the anti-slavery movement.

MENNONITE MEETING congregation members will welcome all. Mother church of the denomination in this country, it was built first as a log cabin in 1708. Present structure dates back to 1770. Communion table predates both.



GREEN TREE TAVERN, once known as "The Hornet's Nest," will be "staffed" by ladies and gentlemen in "Elfreth's Alley" costumes. In the "kitchen" will be a collection of cast iron utensils (meat grinders, flour sifters, etc.) collected by A. Thomas Von Trott, which date back to revolutionary days. In another room, ancient fire-fighting accessories, lent by Philadelphia Contributionship, will be shown. Built by Daniel Pastorius, grandson of Francis Daniel Pastorius, Germantown's founder, this structure had many owners before being taken over by the First Methodist Church of Germantown.

WYCK is the oldest house in Germantown. On its lawn will be set up a trading post, circa 1690, when Indians were as familiar as calico. Shopkeeper will wear Indian costume. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Haines, 3rd, ninth-generation owners of the lovely old home, will be in 17th century attire. Mrs. Marguerite Phillips will spin on an ancient wheel. Wyck is opened to the public for the first time in five years.

HISTORIC TOUR COMMITTEE

Frank J. Ollinger, *Chairman*
Jay B. Weidler, *Co-chairman*
Captain Edmund A. Crenshaw, Jr.
A. Thomas Von Trott
J. Stephen Hanisco
Mrs. Margaret Bacon Bostwick
Dr. Gordon W. Venable
Earle N. Barber
Mrs. Almon N. Kidder
Mrs. Henry F. Wireman
Mrs. Manning J. Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Newton R. Brey and
her Costume Committee

ic Germantown

NTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

57 -:- 1 to 5:30 P.M.

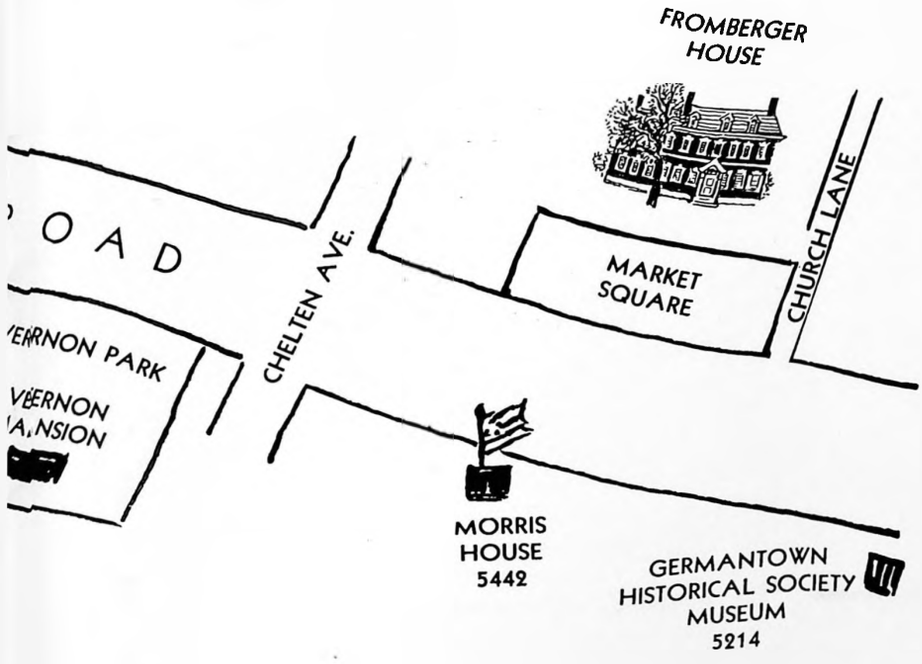
It's a Show!

Costumed cast at every stop.

267 years of history in 12 blocks

—a short walk to the 17th Century.

Pre-dating our civilization, the "Great Road" was so-called by Indians and early settlers before it became Germantown Avenue. It was the main highway to the northwest in this area.



VERNON MANSION is the home of the Germantown Community Council and scene of the annual Vernon Art Exhibit. Here may be enjoyed paintings and sculpture by many of the 80 professional artists who live in this area. Built in 1803, it was once the home of John Wister. It is also headquarters for the Tour.

MORRIS HOUSE, built in 1772, will recall the days when it served as the capitol of the nation—1793 and 1794—during the yellow fever plague in Philadelphia. William T. Hord, past chairman of the Germantown Community Council, will impersonate President Washington. Uniformed revolutionary soldiers will keep watch on the street outside the door.

FROMBERGER HOUSE, across Market Square from Morris, has been restored to its original 1795 beauty. Throughout are authentic period pieces. In addition to opening its "home" to the public for the first time since its restoration, the Germantown Fire Insurance Company will serve tea in the courtyard. British "soldiers" will guard the entrance. East of the courtyard, a little guest cottage, which predates the main house, also contains a wealth of early American treasures, which may be inspected.

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM, which has been completely redecorated, will show for the first time a collection of flags from each of our nation's wars. Guides conversant with the histories of items will conduct tours throughout the museum. Known as the Hacker House, the home was built shortly before the Revolution; was held by the British during the Battle of Germantown.

Hostesses

UPSALA—Mrs. J. Bradford Ritter
CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE—Mrs. John L. Pidgeon
JOHNSON HOUSE—Mrs. Clarence F. Wicker
MENNONITE MEETING—Mrs. Frances Lorrilliere
WYCK—Miss Prudence C. Newlin
GREEN TREE TAVERN—Mrs. Dwight Large
VERNON—Miss Marguerite L. Riegel
FROMBERGER HOUSE—Mrs. Arthur O. Rosenlund
MORRIS HOUSE—Mrs. Robeson Lea Perot
GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL MUSEUM—Mrs. A. Thomas Von Trott

TICKETS

Tickets, which admit to all ten houses, are $1.50 each, and may be used by one person only. They may be purchased at any house on tour day, or previously obtained from the Germantown Community Council, Vernon, Vernon Park. Phone: GErmantown 8-9044.

Proceeds of the tour are shared equally by the Germantown Community Council and the Germantown Historical Society.

Philadelphia in May

(Continued from page 13)

week in May when the boldly spotted, rusty *headed* Wood Thrushes arrive. Records indicate that around the 5th of May the Wilson's Thrush, or Veery, with his solidly reddish attire and notable lack of bright spotting, and the Olive-backed Thrush, who is adequately named but sports a clear white eye ring, will flit through the low brush and thickets. These will leave by the end of the month, but before May is half over the last of the Thrush tribe will do his best to complicate the issue. Indeed, the Gray Cheeked Thrush looks very much like the Olive-backed, except that his spectacles of white are scarcely noticeable, and he does have an obvious gray cheek. The entire month of May could be busily spent delineating various thrushes, so numerous in this area, but our binoculars lead us on.

May and Warblers are synonymous, especially in Carpenter's Woods. Not only is the area literally alive with them, but, you will notice the percentage of birds in adult plumage is quite high, thus eliminating much confusion in identification. To make delineation easier, the males whose brilliant patterns and colors are often unmistakable, will make themselves most conspicuous by their display and song. Indeed, it is quite possible in a matter of hours to learn all of the area's species by sight, though their songs, excellent field characteristics that they are, will take infinitely longer to acquire.



Magnolia Warbler

An excellent, first of the month Warbler to begin with is the little Yellow Warbler. He is just uncommon enough to be intriguing. As his name implies both sexes are bright yellow on breast and head, being duller on the rest of the body. This species has tail spots, a detail to note with many birds, as they may serve as a great aid in "keying down" the species. There is nothing confusing about a Yellow Warbler, like wing-bars or eye rings; and further, he tends to favor slightly more open areas than many of his tribe. Another early arrival is the Redstart. This brilliant red, orange and black Warbler is a real favorite. The female lacks her mate's Oriole-like hues, but has his striking black and yellow tail, and yellow wing stripe. During the first half of the month there will certainly be Black and White Warblers; replacing these boldly striped sprites, toward the end of the month, will be the Blackpolls, who are more common and can be easily separated by their solid black caps and solid white cheeks. The Black and White male has a striped crown and a black cheek, and his mate can be distinguished from the female Blackpoll by her immaculate white background and black stripes.

Also predominantly white and black is the frequently seen Myrtle, usually until the last week in May. You will spot the Myrtle by his yellow cap, rump and shoulder patch. His mate is similar but not nearly so striking. Perhaps most often confused with the Myrtle is the Magnolia, also abundant during the Myrtle's stay, though not arriving until later, (about the 10th of the month). This bird gives the best example among our Warblers of the importance of tail spots in identification. These will appear quite flashy on a bird that is otherwise dark above. The breast in both sexes is vivid yellow with black "pin stripes;" there is also a definite loud white wing bar on this gaudy mite. Seemingly a conservative edition of this bird is the Canada Warbler, plain gray above, yellow below—a real songster! They lack the tail spots, but retain a vest of black "pin stripes."

During the second week of May the Chestnut Sided, perhaps our most handsome Warbler, puts in his appearance. He is creamy white with black and also wears a brilliant golden cap and a broad chestnut colored stripe down his sides. He is a colorful addition to any bird watcher's list.

Not to go unnoticed are three or our plainer Warblers, wearing a typical dark above, yellow below style of plumage. Usually, the first to arrive is the Maryland Yellow Throat, around the first of May. Unmistakable as this bird should be with his white bordered, rectangular black mark he has been given the misnomer, "Wild Canary!" Common but not nearly so plentiful, by the second week of the month are the Kentucky Warblers, and largest of all the species, the Yellow Breasted Chat. The former resembles the Yellow-Throat in that he wears a mask, but it is not square cornered, or outlined, and he does have an eye ring. Very large, with his long tail, heavy head and lemon colored breast, the Chat is a stand-out with his startling pair of white spectacles. The Warbler list is almost inexhaustable, and their identification will prove absorbing to anyone who will pursue it.

Among the other small birds that one may see are the Vireos and the Flycatchers, of which the Red-eyed vireo is most typical about the city. These two groups are strictly insect eaters, but differ markedly in habits and approach to the problem of food discovery. The Vireos, delightful characters of birdom, are most commonly represented in the city areas by the above mentioned species and the Warbling Vireo. Description of these I shall leave to your Bird Guide,* emphasizing rather their interesting habits and habi-

tats. Be on the lookout for Vireos in thickets where their rustling about may be heard before they can be seen.

Another insect eater, whose antics will prove quite fascinating, and can be observed often at close range in low, damp deciduous retreats, is the Ovenbird.*

The Flycatchers, contrary to Vireo habits of searching woods and thickets, are quite apt to be seen perched, in their characteristic vertical pose of alertness, in open situations, as though commanding a wide view over which to hunt and plunder. Indeed, these somber colored birds are quite amazing in their self-esteem! One, the thrush-sized Kingbird, (normally a bird of the countryside, but seen darting about city retreats after the first week in May), thinks nothing of attacking crows, hawks or any aggravater of his disposition. Remarkably enough he manages to get away with his tyrannical pursuits, despite his small size. But in the city the Flycatcher most commonly seen is the Crested. He is almost as large as the Kingbird, and has a brick red tinged tail and yellowish sides. The smaller Wood Pewee is multi-shaded gray brown, as is the very similar Phoebe. The Phoebe, however, lacks the wing bars which are usually visible on a Pewee in good light. Also occurring in the area are the Least and the Arcadian Flycatchers. These two are quite small, not nearly so dingy as the above mentioned pair, sporting not only bright wing bars, but a visible eye ring! They are, however, so nearly identical that voice is the only method of easy separation, and this requires an acutely trained ear. The Least arrives about the first of the month, while the Arcadian should not make appearance until about a week later.

Two other birds to be welcomed by those who would prefer to have fewer insects, are the beautiful, fork-tailed Barn Swallow, a familiar bird of the country, but a breeder in several local spots; and the very common "cigar-with-wings," the Chimney Swift. His closest relative in these parts the Ruby Throated Hummingbird, arrives about the middle of May and occasionally breeds in the city limits, normally in early June.

Where fruit trees grow on the premises, a trip to the woods should not be necessary to observe at least one of the two Cuckoos. These long billed, long tailed birds are partial to the tent caterpillars that infest city trees, about mid-May. The Yellow Billed will show a conspicuous redness of the wings in flight, whereas his Black Billed counterpart is plain olive brown above and has much smaller white spots in his lengthy dark tail.

Two other back yard favorites, abounding in May, are the Carolina Wren, whose white eye line and rusty flanks will serve to spot him—and that somber little vocalist, the House Wren. The Carolina has been with us all winter, his melodies often brightening an otherwise dull January morning, but it is not until the end of April that the plainer House Wren, who is more apt to make use of garden nest boxes, becomes a pleasant, if common, sight.

No city dweller wants a spring to pass without seeing that beautiful ant-eating champion, the Yellow Shafted Flicker, whose large size, yellow under wings and tail, combined with flashing white rump will immediately set him apart from his little black and white cousin, the ever familiar Downy Woodpecker. Another, not hard to find, is the slate gray Catbird, as abundant by the first week of the month as are the "old standards"—Starling, English Sparrow, Blue Jay, Robin, Cardinal, and Crow. The Catbird will, nevertheless, make himself conspicuous by his mockingly imitatious conversation and his very friendly ways.

The last major group, about which some confusion may occur, is the finch family. A good representation of these will reward one who keeps the seed supply high in their feeding trays. The White Throated Sparrow and the common Junco, or Snowbird of



Junco

winter, will have been replaced in May by the delightful Song Sparrow, whose black breast and "pin stripes" make for easy identification. In the fields and meadows will also appear the Vesper and Field Sparrows. The Vesper is recognized by that easy mark he has in common with the Junco, namely his flashing white, outside tail feathers. The Field, on the other hand, is a uniformly overcast little bird with a pink bill and a slightly rusty cap and shoulder mark. In the lowlands of our Park system, especially Carpenter's Woods, two other rusty capped sparrows may be encountered. Most familiar is the Chipping, a bright little fellow with white lines over the eye and a black one running through it. Less common and much duskier, is the white chinned, gray breasted Swamp Sparrow, more easily heard than seen.

Four other finches to look for in May are the Goldfinch, whose bright yellow back and breast, with smart black cap and wings make him unmistakable; and the Indigo Bunting whose lovely blue hues can be seconded by none. The females of these two species, which, by the way, are strictly open field birds, (the fields above Carpenter's Woods, west of Wissahickon Avenue are possible grounds for these), may give more identification trouble. The lady

(Please turn to page 26)

THE WISSAHICKON VALLEY HORSE SHOW

By Richard W. Cauffman

WHEN Joseph B. Mulranen, the Ringmaster, sounds the colors and the Flag is raised at 9 A. M. on Sunday, May 19th, it will mark the start of the 11th Annual Wissahickon Valley Horse Show, the only registered Horse Show in the Philadelphia City limits this year.

As it has for the last ten years, the Wissahickon Valley Horse Show will be held at "Hickory Hall," the Colonial estate of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Heckmann, on Mt. Airy Avenue, west of Wissahickon Avenue. Mr. Heckmann, who has long been associated with the leading Horse Shows and Horse events in and around Philadelphia, is the President of the Optimist Club of Germantown, who sponsors the Show for its "Boys' Work Fund" and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

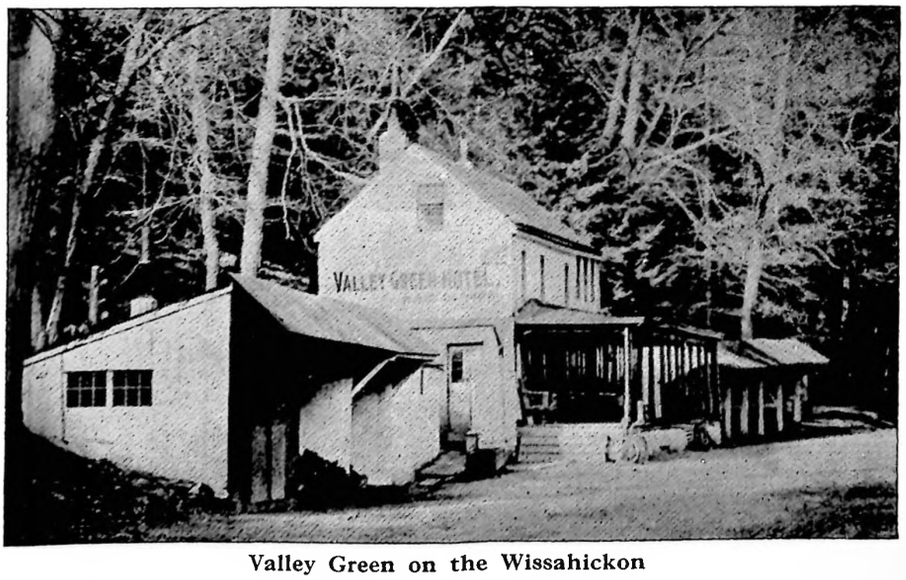
This year the Wissahickon Valley Horse Show will be the closing event of "Germantown Week," which runs from Sunday, May 12th through the 19th. Both the Optimist Club of Germantown and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania are members of the Germantown Community Council, sponsors of "Germantown Week," and both will have booths at the "Vernon Fair" in Vernon Park on Wednesday, May 15th.

Mr. Heckmann will be the General Chairman of the Horse Show Committee as well as Chairman for the Optimist Club of Germantown, with Optimist Club Director Herman G. Klein, serving as his Co-Chairman. Mrs. Stephen Haas will be the Chairman for the Woman's Medical College Committee, as well as the Co-Chairman with Heckmann of the Horse Show Committee. Miss Louise C. Bolger is the Show's Secretary.

The Wissahickon Valley Horse Show started in 1947 as "The Wissahickon Valley Hunter and Jumper Trials," formed by a local group of avid horsemen and women, with Heckmann as the guiding genius. The initial show was arranged, and held on his estate, which boasts a full horse show ring. The original forming group got the idea for a formal Hunter and Jumper Trials after having been riding together in the Wissahickon and on Fox Hunts. The idea grew rapidly, and in 1948 and 1949 all of the proceeds were turned over to the Recreation Fund at the Valley Forge Hospital.

In 1950 the Optimist Club of Germantown took over sponsorship of the show and the event was changed to its present name, The Wissahickon Valley Horse Show. The Optimist Club ran the show for its "Boys' Work Fund" from the time it took over the show until 1954, at which time the Woman's Medical College was invited to become co-beneficiary of the show's proceeds. From that time all of the funds raised were divided between these two great local organizations, and this 1957 show will mark the fourth consecutive year that they have shared in the event.

Some 28 events will be on the program for this year's show on May 19th, ranging from Children's Hunter Classes to Open Jumper Championships for adult riders. The show is divided into six divisions: Green Confirmation Hunters; Working Hunters; Open Jumper Division; Junior Amateur Division; Pony Hunter Division and Western Horse Division. About 25 trophies and $1000.00 in prize money will be awarded to the various winners, in addition to the many ribbons.



Valley Green on the Wissahickon

The judges for this year's show will be Mrs. Edgar Scott of Villanova; Dr. Benjamin Price of West Chester and Mr. Christopher Wadsworth of New Hope. Joseph S. Clark will again be the Show Manager and John Heatlie will be the Ring Manager, with Ward Sullivan as the Show Steward. The Horse Show Committee will include the following: Mr. Biago Arena, Mr. Arthur Bolger, Mr. Paul Collins, Mr. John Dempsey, Mr. W. W. Frazier, III, Mr. David I. Mattis, Mr. William Sowden, Mr. Fred Tecce, Mr. Jules Whanger, Mrs. George T. Moore and Mr. Thomas S. Hamilton, who will also act as the Show's announcer.

The Woman's Medical College Committee will include, in addition to Mrs. Stephen Haas as Chairman, Mrs. L. Kraeer Ferguson, Mrs. John B. Kelly, Mrs. John Butler Prizer, Mrs. William H. Schumacher and Mrs. Sol Weinberg as Vice-Chairman; the Treasurers will be Mrs. Hartwig Kuhlenbeck and Mrs. William G. Leaman, Jr. The Workshop Booth will be under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur L. Caley and Mrs. Raymond Rafetto; the Garden Booth under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Lee Krauss and Mrs. Carl F. Preuss, and the Candy Corner will be handled by the Co-Chairmen, Mrs. George L. Davis, Jr. and Mrs. James B. Bonner.

In addition to Heckmann and Klein, the Chairman and Co-Chairman for the Optimist Club, the following members of the club will serve on the Committee: Charles Reinhart, Treasurer; Otto Glaser and Gustave C. Fulleborn as the Co-Chairmen for the Food Committee; Richard W. Cauffman, Publicity; Fred L. Schuck, Chairman of the Parking Committee, along with Robert Steel and Jay Weidler; Jack Allen is Chairman of the Grounds Committee, and with him on the committee are Stanley Dubroff, Elmer Stackhouse and Vincent O'Keefe; Schuck and Reinhart are also Co-Chairmen of the Pre-Show Sale of Donation Tickets; Harold Crumrine, Optimist Club Secretary, is Chairman of the Program Committee, with Howard Sherry, serving with him on the Committee. The Program Sales Committee is headed up by Dr. Morton Melman. All of the remainder of the Optimist Club members are serving on the various committees in different capacities.

The Wissahickon Valley Horse Show is a licensed member of the American Horse Shows Association, Inc., and the show is operated in accordance with the Association's rules. Every person who participates in the show is responsible for a knowledge of and is subject to these rules. Spectators will also enjoy the show more if they, too, know these rules, which are prominently featured in the Horse Show Program, obtainable on the Horse Show grounds the day of the show.

There will be many attractions for both young and old on the grounds, refreshment booths, featuring the proverbial hot dog, sandwiches, cold drinks, cakes and many other good things to tickle your palate, many colorful booths, featuring cakes and cookies, candies, hand made jewelry, other hand-made articles, including aprons, toys for the tots, flowers and plants, and many other items to please the small fry and grown-ups alike. Also some lucky person will win a beautiful 1957 model 21" RCA Color Television set, to be awarded at the show.

There will be plenty of parking space available adjoining the show grounds with the entrance on Wissahickon Avenue at Mt. Airy Avenue. The show will start at 9 A. M. rain or shine on Sunday, May 19th.

WHERE THE STILL WATERS FLOW

In a lonely ravine
The still waters flow,
Down thru the Valley
As they did long ago;

Silently, slowly,
Their depths serene;
Now bounded by cool
Smooth banks of green—

Now rippling around
And over the rocks,
Thru the wild woods
That shelter the fox;

Here, the songs vary
As they float,
Soft on the air
From a feathered throat;

Ageless its beauty
Today, as then,
When the only lover
Was the Indian—

Oh, be thou led
To this Green Retreat,
Away from the rush
Of the crowded street;

Still flow the waters,
Quiet, sublime;
Down thru the Valley
To the end of Time.

Lolita Poorman

Shopping In Germantown

(Continued from page 12)

tionery on the Main Street, as Germantown Avenue was then called.

* * *

I think Mrs. Harkinson and her shop deserve special mention, for it operated until very recently, conducted by her daughters, long after her death. * * * Mrs. Harkinson was something different, the most forbidding person I have ever met, and all children were in terror of her, for Gram'ma sent us in to buy the lady fingers, ten cents bought a big bag, and she met us with glares that scared the life half out of us. Whether she was this way to adults, I do not know, but her ice cream and cake were what we now call "out of this world" (and she controlled the whole Germantown trade). It was made of pure cream and real fruit, never adulterated with eggs or mixes. It was simply grand. As long as she lived this gallant widow operated her shop, and her children as they came of sufficient age, carried on with her, and long after, making endless birthday cakes for several generations. Today the commercial ice cream companies have taken over, but nobody will ever touch Mrs. Harkinson's products. I don't know what made her so dour, probably being left a widow at a period when very few professions or businesses were open to the gentler sex.

In summer we could look forward to another treat, soda, with shaved ice, and plain cream if we asked for it, at drug store. This was served only in summer, and ice cream soda was unknown, except at John Wanamaker's huge store, in town, where we sometimes were allowed to shop and to get soda in the basement.

But on the cobble stoned Germantown street, a wide thoroughfare with car tracks over which two poor horses dragged endless street cars, supplemented in icy weather by a third horse for the many hills, shopping was an adventure. We loved our visits to Mr. Jabez Gates grocery where the proprietor himself came out to Gram'ma's carriage, wearing his white apron. I wonder if he ever dreamed that his young son Thomas would become the President of the University of Pennsylvania, or his son Jay the Trustee Officer of the Pennsylvania Company, one of Philadelphia's largest banks. In addition to old Jabez was his right bower, Mr. Hines, who also waited diligently on Gram'ma, entering her modest order in the little yellow account book which she always carried with her. Gram'ma could not have needed many groceries, merely such supplies as her excellent farm could not provide.

Gram'ma did much dry goods shopping. We would visit the Emporium of James S. Jones and Co., still a leading shop of Germantown, where old Jimmy Jones came personally to the carriage, bringing endless bolts of cotton, calico, linen and gingham for Gram'ma's close inspection. He was a short man with a small pointed beard and wore half lens glasses, giving him an uncanny look. I never remember going into the store when Gram'ma was shopping, but one of our favorite afternoon walks, later on, was a trip to go all around the big store.

There was another emporium, tho not so large, known as Upper Jones', where Mr. Jonathan Jones also delighted in waiting on Gram'ma in her carriage. I marvel now at the patience of these men, for it was Gram'ma's motto to be shown everything in the shop before selecting. She declared that it was the shop keeper's business to keep the patrons fully informed as to his offerings. To say that this is a long process is an understatement.

I have since wondered what became of those myriad yards of dress goods. Possibly they also went to the Schofield School, or the Germantown Hospital, just across Clarkson Avenue on Duy's Lane, where Gram'ma was an active member of the Women's Committee, and in which she took keen interest. I remember our being sent through the wards, there were no private rooms, to carry bouquets of lilies and other flowers, in season. There was one other possible outlet, a funny little school on Fisher's Lane, below the Wakefield properties, known as Wakefield Infant School. Here young children were trained in the three R's carefully supervised by Gram'ma and other worthy souls. Once a year a so-called Strawberry Festival was held, and we were taken to see what those little children had learned, and to eat ice cream, cake and strawberries. It must have been in the nature of a graduation ceremony, but all I remember is seeing little girls making up dolls beds and tucking dolls away in them.

But I am straying from our tour of shops, and want to relate one or two more, especially the china shop of old Mrs. Potterton. This was a fascinating place, and as Mrs. Potterton never heard any one drive up, we had to get out of the carriage and open the door, which then rang a bell, summoning the proprietress.

Once inside we had to watch our steps, for in a small space, china of every description was crowded onto tables, shelves and all over the floor. It was in the days of china pitcher and basin sets, china, ornaments with gay flower designs, and I remember wondering if this might be the china shop in which a bull, or was it the shop, came to grief.

Mrs. Potterton was quite deaf, and very friendly. It made no difference what Gram'ma wanted, she had it, only it took time to find it. I need only close my eyes to see myself wandering around that heterogeneous mass. Frankly, it was much like other antique shops of the day. Perhaps they got the idea from her: Her face and form have dimmed out into the past, but the shop remains a part of my childhood.

Not far away a very fat woman, by name Mrs. Fox, also sold cakes. She called hers a bakery, and featured the largest and heaviest doughnuts I ever tasted. We adored them. The word "low brow" had not come in, but we understood that Mrs. Fox

could never be in the class with Mrs. Harkinson, no matter how many doughnuts she sold. There must have been other shops, but they have gone on their way, long since, and those tours ended with Gram'ma, although our good natured coachman, John Laffin, would often allow us to stop for candy and knicknacks on the way from school, when we would run in to call old Mr. Lutz and his Penny store, for balls, jacks and firecrackers in season. We played with paper dolls and had large families of them, purchased from Mr. Bechtel's stationery store.

Perhaps I should locate these delightful shops, although the street has changed so much that it is hard to do so. The James S. Jones Co. at the Corner of Coulter Street, has expanded until it occupies three street corners instead of one! Mrs. Harkinson's was just below Coulter, and Mr. Bechtel just above. I believe that Louisa May Alcott was born in a house on this very site.

Following the Main Street northward, past the Civil War Monument, past School House Lane with its two banks and the Insurance Company, we reached Mr. Cherry's Shoe Shop, the rendezvous of all Germantown, to be fitted with shoes of all sizes, in all styles and for all occasions.

Mr. Cherry and his son were dedicated to the comfort of feet, in general, and most firm about what was proper for health and fashion. They were gentle and patient with children, and their service has never lessened, the business having expanded in size and variety, with a wide clientele.

It was next to Cherry's that Mr. Lutz kept his Penny Store, already noted, and it was strange that this unimportant little shop should stand between two such outstanding shops as a shoe emporium and a ladies' Needlework Haven!

For this exclusive business of Mrs. E. Jones and her daughters Mary, Annie and Jessie, which, in this age of glamour would be known as a Boutique, was the fashionable gathering place of all good needlewomen, and held in awe by all children.

I wish that someone had told me the history of these valiant gentlewomen. I believe that Mrs. Jones, left a widow with three daughters and no visible means of support, or training, succeeded in enlisting the practical sympathy of the ladies of "Vernon," and single handed, at first, set up a business that lasted long after she had gone to her everlasting reward. One by one the willing daughters joined on, and in my day, all four Jones women were on hand, and everlastingly busy. It was a matter of course to be found waiting patiently there, without touching anything, or asking a question until Mesdames Jones decided that your turn came next.

Far be it for me to suggest, it is quite possible that many a rare tale emanated from a place where so many neighbors regularly met!

What did the customers buy? Everything pertaining to wool work, knitting, crocheting, embroidering "Art Needlework" laces, ribbons, trimmings and fancy gadgets. It was the era known as the "Pitcher and Basin." Tirelessly provided by Mrs. Potterton, just down the street, such articles dangerous for the beauty of the wall over the wash stand, made a "splasher" a prime necessity.

This Splasher was made of coarse cotton, and stamped with figures of hideous Oriental females, no doubt at the height of their vogue as "The Three Little Maids from School." All little girls were expected to supply at least one Splasher for Grandmother or aunt, each Christmas. Miss Mary or Miss Annie would sell us skeins of red or blue cotton for these enchanting maidens, to be outlined in long stitch. Sometimes, by sheer good luck, young Miss Jessie was assigned to our service. To this day I think of her as a darling person.

And then there was Parker's, a general hardware, stationery, and "What-not" store, situated at the corner of Price Street, opposite "Vernon," and across from the Reading Rialroad station. You could buy anything you needed at Parker's, from a bag of nails to a sled or a rocking horse, and it had additional charms—its Second Floor, known as Parker's Hall. It was here that young Germantown learned to dance, the WORLDLY set, of course!

It was here on Friday afternoons that boys and girls of tender age, were taught by a lovely little lady, Madame Kuhnle by name, the mysteries of Polka and Waltz, the Heel and Toe, Va Souvianne, (whatever that may have been), the Virginia Reel, the Quadrille, and the Lancers. I remember the afternoons in Parker's Hall as the extreme excitement of my childhood!

Childhood has some outlets, after all, and Main Street was one of the principal ones. The charm of it has carried over through the years, and I would still rather shop here than any place in the world. I wonder if any other shopping district still features the same businesses carried on by the descendants of the ones we knew? I also wonder at the ability and acumen of those gallant women, combating with the world of men at a time when the gentler sex was completely allocated to the home. My heartfelt thanks go out to them. Memories of their valor gave me the courage to combat the business world, years later.

I have said nothing about Gram'ma's many parties. We knew that she entertained a great deal for the older sisters and cousins, generally, but as youngsters our presence was restricted to the annual Hallowe'en parties, and these we gloated in.



History of Germantown Hospital

(Continued from page 11)

pensary. A balcony was attached to the new women's ward and an ambulance was built and donated. Remember this was horse-drawn.

1884 Donations were received to start a fund, the income of which was to be used to raise the standards in nursing.

1885 The second resident physician was appointed. With the appointment of this second resident, the payment heretofore made to the physician holding this position ceased. The new residents received board and lodging only.

1886 Medical and surgical annual statistics here began showing results of treatment, i.e. whether the patients were cured, improved, unimproved, etc. A prize was offered from the income of the fund for faithful nursing. The Board appealed for better dispensary accommodations and for a new laundry building. The Pauline Henry Home property on Penn Street was purchased for a nurses' house—cost about $7,000.

1887 Throat and nose service was added to the ear service in special dispensary. A dark room was constructed, also additions made to sleeping accommodations for employees. A second ambulance was appealed for, also a new laundry to replace the old tubs and hand service in the basement of the main building! The practice of new applicants to the dispensary bringing certificate of worthiness from the Germantown Relief Society on their second visit, which had begun in 1880, had fallen into disuse with the increased number of cases needing care, and therefore was discontinued.

1888 An honorary membership was created, based on $1,000 contributions. A new power laundry was donated and put in operation, costing about $7,000 and a second ambulance was secured, also horse-drawn.

1889 The staff was represented this year by its Chief on the Medical Committee of the Board of Managers. An appeal for two special rooms for delirious patients was made. It was not until this year that women nurses were employed in the male wards. The report said they gave great satisfaction. A quote from Dr. Rhoads says, "Hospitals as we know them are the out-growth of Christianity alone."

1890 It was found that a central heating plant was needed; also that it was advisable to remove all fires from the hospital building.

1891 Additional porches were erected for patients' use and plans made for new heat and light plant to cost about $7,500. At this time the police patrol commenced bringing cases to the hospital.

1892 A nurses' training school and a nurses' directory were established. A service for nervous diseases was added to the dispensary.

1893 Shoemaker's Lane or Penn Street, was paved, making access to the hospital more convenient, and more comfortable for patients—no more bumping over a dirt road.

1894 Facilities for reception of accident cases, and also a more commodious operating room were found to be necessary. A permanent fund committee was created and given custody of securities.

1895 The new heating plant was practically finished and in working order, and the electric light equipment progressing toward completion. A fund was started to provide a children's ward. New and better dispensary accommodations were needed. A report of this year states that the hospital for the first time was able to send a surplus force of nurses to attend patients in their own homes.

1896 Electricity was installed throughout the hospital.

1897 A new Men's Wing was constructed with an additional 24-bed ward. Facilities and accommodations for the various clinics, and new quarters for the Drug Room. A complete new and up-to-date operating room was built. X-ray apparatus was installed during this year.

Henry H. Houston, as a memorial to his daughter, donated the Children's Ward Wing. This wing also included new administration quarters, dormitories, wards, and a new kitchen for the hospital.

1898 Stephen Greene Evans gave a complete Isolation Ward, which was a separate building with its own ward rooms, diet kitchen and bath room. The Hospital purchased at a cost of $30,000 the Heinrich Wiener property, which consisted of a house, stable and six and one half acres of ground adjoining the hospital property. The hospital now had frontage on both Wister and Penn Streets with ample room for a truck garden to supply fresh vegetables for the hospital kitchen.

The Hospital during this year, turned over one whole ward to the government for use in treating returned veterans from Spanish-American War.

1899 E. T. Stotesbury generously donated a new surgical ward for women.

1900 The hospital established a new bacteriological laboratory under the care and direction of Dr. R. L. Pitfield. The hospital began the reception and treatment of private pay patients. Four rooms were set aside for this purpose.

Thinking of the small number of patients in the hospital's first years of life, you must remember that the idea of going to a hospital when ill of suffering, was not the popular idea it is today. An old timer said, "You don't go to one of them until you are three-quarters dead."

1901 A Children's Ward Porch, glass enclosed and steam heated, was donated and put in service.

1902 New surgical operating rooms were in use during this year.

1903 Work was pushed on new pay-patient building to accommodate 25 additional patients. The staff urged the establishment of an up-to-date laboratory building and equipment.

1904 The new pay patient building opened on Oct. 13, 1904. The most complete structure of its kind in Philadelphia. A unique feature of the new building was its electrical equipment. Besides regular lighting, there was an electrical signal system by which a patient could press a call button beside the bed, lighting a lamp at the superintendent's desk, which would burn continuously until turned off by hand.

The Hospital was supported entirely by voluntary contributions of the charitable, having never had state aid.

Fresh vegetables were supplied from the hospital garden. Chickens were raised, being fed on waste and scraps. 30,000 eggs were used for the patients. Squabs also were raised.

$100,000 was contributed in $5,000 shares to the "Founder's Fund-Pay Patient Department." $50,000 was to be used for building purposes and a like amount for endowment; $7,000 additional was contributed for furnishing and $2,500 for an increase in boiler plant to heat the building, making the total donation $109,500. Contributors to the "Founder's Fund Pay Patient Department" were: John E. Carter, Henry L. Davis, Frank J. Firth, Stephen Greene, Frank Firth Hord, Mary Powers Harris, Mitchell Harrison, Charles W. and Sallie Houston Henry, Mary L. Lloyd, Randal Morgan, Elliston P. and Martha G. Morris, John T. Morris, Edward T. Stotesbury, Frederick H. Strawbridge, Sarah W. Warden, John M. Whitall, George Woodward, M.D., "In Memory of Owen J. Wister, M.D. two shares contributed by friends."

This same year a laboratory was donated, and equipped. This was given by Mr. and Mrs. John D. McIlhenny as a memorial to their daughter Frances Plummer McIlhenny. Dr. Thomas A. Cope was in charge of the new department.

An Honorary Advisory Committee was appointed as an adjunct to the Board of Managers, available for counsel when needed. Outside shutters for entire pay building were donated.

Mrs. Pauline E. Henry, the founder of the hospital, died May 19, 1905 at the age of 78, and left the hospital special legacies and her residuary estate. Her will made provision for the care of convalescent women and children. A cottage adjoining the hospital was purchased for this purpose.

1907 A vacant lot adjoining the Pauline E. Henry Convalescent Cottage was donated. The purchase price was $10,000. A modern fireproof nurses' home was found to be needed, and an appeal was made for a building fund.

During Lent the Board of Lady Visitors had a sewing class in the Wiener House. This was the fifth year of this work. Over 800 finished garments were given to the hospital.

1908 This year we read that "Ten pretty winsome maidens graduated from the Hospital Training School." Exercises were held in the auditorium of the Wiener House. This event was largely attended. Amended By-laws, Organization and Rules, recording valuable results of accumulated experience were adopted. A free tuberculosis dispensary tent and visiting nurse service were established and a fund for new X-ray apparatus raised.

In 1908, the hospital cared for 1,640 patients in its wards and 19,375 visits were paid to its dispensaries. Its surgical and medical staff comprised 57 surgeons, physicians and specialists, which included 5 resident physicians. It had 35 nurses in its training school. Its net current expenses for maintenance and operation, and for betterment for the year were over $50,000. In addition to the real estate and buildings before described and costing about $225,000, the institution had about $525,000 in its permanent fund invested in interest-bearing securities. It had paid out for current expenses of maintenance and operation, during its existence, about $775,000 and had received innumerable valuable donations of service and of provisions and supplies of every kind. Not one dollar of State aid had ever been received and not one dollar had ever been charged for any service rendered to any poor sick or injured neighbor coming to the dispensary or to the hospital for free care.

1909 A report stated that the Board of Lady Visitors and Auxiliary maintained a useful library containing some 500 volumes that was greatly appreciated by the patients.

1911 In the year ending December 31, 1911, 102 cases of typhoid fever were treated. Twelve died, showing a mortality of 5 per cent.

1914 Mr. E. J. Moore gave the hospital new maternity building in memory of his mother.

1915 Mrs. William G. Warden, in memory of her mother, gave the hospital a new Nurses' Home. The home has 65 rooms for nurses. A Social Service Department was inaugurated this year. Miss Elizabeth A. Campbell was engaged to visit convalescent patients in their homes.

1917 Due to the increase in population of Germantown and the activity of its many industrial plants, the hospital resources were taxed to capacity.

A deficit in the amount of $5,552.86 remained at the end of the year, and citizens were urgently asked to give their contributions to the hospital to cover this deficit.

1918 The influenza epidemic of September and October created a severe strain on the hospital facilities. 285 patients, some desperately ill were cared for from September 15th to November 4th.

1920 The annual report of this year stated that the hospital admitted 3,053 patients. The population of Germantown at that time numbered 100,000. The cover of the annual report carried this notice, "For Hospital Service telephone Germantown 100."

1921 The Hospital joined the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia. A dental dispensary was organized.

1924 With plans being worked out for the erection of a new, large and up to date "Main Building" for which a campaign to raise a million dollars was shortly to begin, it was decided that Founders Building would have to be moved from its present location.

The moving of this Building was one of the largest undertakings of its kind ever attempted in Philadelphia. It was raised 20 feet on blocks, and with the aid of rollers and skids was moved 75 feet north from its original site near Wister Street. The work was completed in two months without any damage to the old brick building.

1924-1926 More than 8,000 persons contributed a total of over $1,000,000 to erect a new main building.

1926 The new building was completed this year, and patients moved in on November 1st. The bed capacity of the hospital was now 319 beds and 52 bassinets.

1928 A covered bridge was built to connect the Childrens' Pavillion with the new Hospital.

1929 Frey House on Penn Street was purchased for additional nurses quarters.

1930 From its humble beginning in 1870 of 12 beds, the hospital had now increased to 360 bed capacity with a total of 96,428 patient days.

1932 McIlhenny Foundation established by a generous gift from Mrs. John D. McIlhenny of $80,000. To be used under the trusteeship of the Director of the Pathological Laboratory, the Managing Director of the Hospital and Mrs. John D. McIlhenny.

1937 The new Occupational Therapy building was opened with money raised by the annual Bridge Party at Manheim. Group Hospitalization, (now Blue Cross) was approved by the Board of Managers.

1939 New ambulance was given by Houston Post of the American Legion.

1946 New Lecture Hall, seating capacity 100.

1949 Hospital affiliated with Jefferson Medical School and Hospital which gave them access to our wards for teaching medical students.

1950 The first annual Rose Carnival was held on the spacious hospital grounds, net receipts were $22,139.17.

1956 A total of 11,482 patients were admitted with 107,101 patient days. The outpatient visits amount to 47,320. There were 154 doctors on the active staff and 186 doctors on the courtesy staff of the hospital.

The laboratory was completely renovated with funds provided by the McIlhenny Foundation.

This year The Ford Foundation grants the Hospital $75,000.

Compiled by: Mrs. Herbert Brown, who is indebted for valuable information to The Athenaeum of Philadelphia, Mr. Francis James Dallett; The Germantown Historical Society, Mr. Edward W. Hocker; The Germantown Hospital Annual Reports; The Rose Carnival Booklets, Mrs. John C. Williams; Minute Books of the Women's Board; and for the Typing of manuscripts to Mrs. Leslie J. Beaupré.

Notes From the Women's Boards

Since the opening of the Germantown Hospital, there has always been an active Women's Board. They were first called, as you may remember, the Board of Lady Visitors, later, the Women's Auxiliary and more recently the Women's Board.

All down the years these groups have worked hard, raising money for the hospital and working on numerous committees.

Donation Days were held annually from 1871 for many years, then followed the Wynnwood Dog and Pony Show, Old Germantown Week at Manheim, The Charity Balls. Pencils were sold for the benefit of the hospital. There was the Oak Road Day, the lovely street closed to traffic during the fair. One half of the amount raised went to the hospital, and the other half to the Church of the Good Shepherd on Oak Road.

Other events were the Rittenhouse Market, Annual bridge parties at Manheim, Little Theatre plays at Alden Park. A popular Autographed Book Sale was a huge success. Since 1950, the Famous Rose Carnival, and many pre-carnival events are held annually. Each committee sponsoring some activity.

Three shops bring in, and have, for many years, a stream of dollars. Some times a mere trickle, other times a real river.

The First is the Benefit Shop. The name was chosen because it benefited both the hospital from sales, as well as those who bought, as low prices have always prevailed.

The Benefit Shop was originally located on Chelten Avenue, east of the Reading Railroad. It was started in 1920, being open three days a week from 9 to 1, with proceeds of sales being divided equally between the Germantown Hospital and the Visiting Nurse Society. The Shop was one of the first of its kind.

Mrs. Alexis DuPont Smith and Mrs. J. Frederick Thomas were the founders and worked for many years for its success.

In 1932 the treasurer reported that the shop was just keeping its head above water, all bills were paid, but the balance in the bank was only $5.00.

The treasurer stated that in the eleven years the Shop had been running, it had paid to the hospital the sum of $59,341.08 to help pay off its deficits. All articles sold are donated. For sale are all kinds of clothing, from winter coats to bathing suits, also household goods such as china, lamps, glassware, silverware and furniture. During the years, two customers have acquired real bargains from the shop. One man purchased what turned out to be a signed Audubon Print for $1.00, and the second customer a Russian Lapis necklace for next to nothing, as it was thought to be "glass beads."

The Benefit Shop's present location on German-

town Avenue, opposite Town Hall, is the birthplace of Henry Van Dyke.

The second shop is the Cornucopia Shop which was opened in 1934. It started in one corner of the main waiting room as a single counter where patients and visitors could purchase candy and cigarettes. It has now grown to a charming and colorful gift shop where one may buy all manner of attractive articles. Jewelry, hand bags, hats, sweaters, gloves, playing cards, greeting cards, candies, china novelties, books and magazines to mention a few.

The third shop is the Snack Bar which opened in March 1948 and has since its beginning, been a popular place, whether for a "coffee break" or for luncheon. All are welcome, visitors, hospital employees and doctors. Three of the Snack Bar hostesses have worked there since its opening, namely Mrs. Archibald Scott, Mrs. William Watson and Mrs. Marie Marzin.

The Women's Board from the disbursement fund, through its various committees, gave to the hospital during 1956 around $12,000.

This money was raised by its three shops, its annual membership dues and the rental from the beauty shop concession operated for the convenience of patients, employees and their friends.

The $12,000 is irrespective of the money raised by the Rose Carnival, The Bridge Party and the Pre-Carnival various parties and affairs.

Following are the seven Rose Carnivals and the net profit of each year. The funds raised are spent for specially needed equipment for the various departments of the hospital.

1950.....	$22,139.17
1951.....	28,273.45
1952.....	42,154.51
1953.....	44,694.32
1954.....	50,256.00
1955.....	52,089.84
1956.....	49,216.77

The Women's Board has 75 active members whose watch word is "Service."

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Philadelphia in May

(Continued from page 17)

Bunting is solidly rusty brown, shading pale below, while the Goldfinch spouse is quite suffused with yellow, and bears two white wing bars.

In the thickets and woods, as well as many gardens, the Chewink or Towhee will be seen. This large finch is dark brown or black, (males are the latter), on the head, throat and upper parts, with some white in the wings and tail, and the sides and flanks are rich chestnut. Occasionally, in the higher trees and more secluded gardens the magnificent Rose-breasted Grosbeak will be seen, usually during the second week in May.* The male resembles a short, heavy set edition of the more terrestrial Towhee, and he has an exquisite rose-red breast, and a white rump. His mate can be told from any other large, plain finch by the heavy striping, notably on the head.

Another bird, worthy of mention in a general "pot pourri" of the area is the Carolina Chickadee, abundant in winter, less common in spring and summer. This bird should be present in such areas as the "Devil's Woods," a stand of planted pines above Allens Lane, east of Livezey Lane. Also the Scarlet Tanager frequents large trees in the Chestnut Hill area especially around the middle of the month. The gorgeous male is striking in his suit of red, with black wings and tail; the female is the only large yellowish green bird likely to be encountered in this section.

Three relatives of the Tanager can be found in this city. On golf courses, or open fields, (such as the meadow at the end of Springbank Lane off Westview Street), a number of Meadowlarks are often recognised by their yellow, black V-ed breast, and white outer tail feathers. Along some of the creeks and ponds, (the largest pond on the Woodward Estate, bordering on McCallum Street will serve), may be seen the flashy Red Winged Blackbird. The male will be noted instantly, even by the novice, by dint of the name alone, while his heavily striped, brownish mate seldom escapes detection. In the back yard, or better in a wood lot, the brilliant hues of a Baltimore Oriole may greet the eye. Both sexes are easily distinguished by their bold orange color, but the female lacks her mate's distinctive black hood.

Several larger game birds are locally abundant. These include the Ring-necked Pheasant, quite common on some of the larger fields and meadows; the Mourning Dove, often heard cooing from some arboreal perch over a city street; the Woodcock, whose buzzing flight will almost surely surprise you if you venture into the bottoms of Carpenter's Woods; and the Mallard, whose actual wild status here in the city is open to conjecture.

There are many others worthy of mention, such as: the Black Crowned Night Heron, a large colony of whom can be seen, wild and free, on the grounds of the Philadelphia Zoo; and the Merganser, Kingfisher and Herring Gull who will become common sights

along the Schuylkill later in the year.

Three species that represent a group of special interest to Naturalists and Conservationists are the predators, who, as a group, are widely persecuted, and concerning which there is much ignorance and wanton destruction. Among these birds only three are likely to be seen, to any extent, in the city. These are the Sharp-shinned and Sparrow Hawks, and that versatile little fellow, the Screech Owl. These, as well as all other native predators, serve a useful and important place, not only in Nature's miraculous balance, but also, in our own economic welfare. The Screech Owl, though occurring in both a red and gray color phase, will confuse no one due to his big head and "typical" tufts or "ears." The two hawks, our smallest in the eastern states area, are representatives of the Accipitrine, long tailed, short winged, "bird-eating" group, (Sharp-shinned) and the long winged, diving hawks or Falcons. The "Sharpy" is slightly the larger of the two; females being almost pigeon sized and dark brown above, while the smaller male is blue gray, with intricate reddish barring on his otherwise white underparts. The Sparrow Hawk male, with his handsome face pattern, fox red body, blue gray wings and barred, spotted tail is a striking sight, indeed, perched on a telephone wire or fence post. His mate is duller, albeit larger, and lacks his contrasting wing color.

Although the Sharp-shinned may take some birds, anyone who has ever seen him glide, scanning foliage with an ever alert eye, through a woodland tangle, will surely certify his being classed as one of our most beautiful birds. In fact, all the birds of prey, whether these three small ones, common enough sights in our city environs, or their larger relatives who seldom venture so close to man, are nothing short of graceful, beautiful and interesting. And certainly in a city like ours, whose estates, parks and friendly gardens provide habitats for such a bounteous plenty of bird life, these predators, due to their insect and rodent destroying potentials, should command our interest, and not disrespect.

In final summation I should make clear that the above, in its entirety, is but a brief glimpse through the binoculars. Interested persons will find rich sources of information in the books listed, and in many splendid groups and organizations* dedicated to Philadelphia's bird life.

A Field List of Birds of the Philadelphia Region. BY ARNETT, CHOATE, DARBY, SCHWALBE AND WIESS. D.V.O.C.

Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. BY WITMER STONE. D.V.O.C.

A Field Guide to the Birds. BY ROGER T. PETERSON. N.A.S. and Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

Our Amazing Birds. BY R. S. LEMMON. American Garden Guild and Doubleday.

* In addition to these books, those interested in field study, trips with groups and other natural science outings will find worthwhile contacts through The Comstock Society, The Friends of the Wissahickon, and The Academy of Natural Sciences. These groups, devoted to nature lore, science and conservation have programs open for membership participation.

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