

428 CONARROE STREET
ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA

August 23rd.
1936

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.

"The Suburban Press"

Roxborough, Phila.

My dear Mr. Chadwick,

In your article "Halls of Schuylkill Educators and Schools" in the issue of August 20th, p. 3, you mention the fact that a family named Mac Farland lived on the lower floor of the school at Cockskey about 1870.

Can you tell me whether or not this was Mr. Robert MacFarlane or his wife Summors? I am interested because when my mother came to America in Nov. 1864, she went to the home of her grandmother, Summors

MacFarlane who lived in "a house
on the west side of the Schuylkill
at the Falls where the park now
is."

I should appreciate very
much any information you can
give me about the family, or
your source of information.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Goshaw.

428 CONAROE STREET
ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA

2
August 27, 1936.

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.

"Suburban Press,

Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

My dear Mr. Chadwick,

Thank you for the information about the MacFarlanes. I know that Mrs. MacFarlane had some property, and I believe she paid the passage for bringing her daughter's family to America. The relative who lived nearby was another daughter Jane, who had married a man named Grimes, not Harvey as your neighbor, Mr. Poney thinks. This was Thomas Grimes, if I my mother remembers correctly, and there were 6 children, of whom my mother can remember 4 by name: Margaret, Edith, Adelaide and Robert. At the time my mother was last in touch with them this family lived

in Kensington, Phila. Although Mrs. Mac Farland died in the parsonage of the Manayunk Baptist Church where my mother lived in 1877, the Grimes family got her property.

If you do come across any thing more about the family or about the man named Oliver who was Mrs. Mac L.'s first husband, I should certainly appreciate having it. It was this Oliver who was my ancestor and I want to know his first name and when he came to America.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Goshaw.

MSA

Amateur Entertainment

AT

Vue de l'Eau,

Wednesday Evening, February 3d, 1875.

The Provost Smith Mansion,
on Indian Queen Lane, Falls of
Schuykill.

Part First.

PICTURES.

1. The Spanish Sisters.
2. The Game of Life.
3. The Love Letter.
4. A Roman Girl.
5. Maud Muller.
6. The Chocolate Girl.
7. The Fortune Teller.
8. Marguerite.
9. The Babes in the Wood.
10. The Sailor Boy.

MUSIC.

1. Violin Solo, - - - - - *Selected*
2. Piano Solo,—Flower Song, - - - - - *Lance*

Part Second.

FARCE:

THE WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Mrs. Rattleton,	- - - - -	Mrs. <i>J. K. Uhler</i>
Mrs. Twitter,	- - - - -	Miss <i>Yeaton</i>
Jane Chatterly,	- - - - -	Mrs. <i>N. B. Uhler</i>
Byron Tremaine Pelham Podge,	- - - - -	Mr. <i>F. Cauffman</i>
Mr. Twitter,	- - - - -	Mr. <i>Wm. Uhler</i>
Jerry Clip,	- - - - -	Mr. <i>E. L. Cauffman</i>

MUSIC.

1. Baritone Solo.—“Mandolinata,” - - - - - *Palhadilhe*
2. Piano Solo,—“Im Walde,” - - - - - *Heller*
3. Soprano Solo,—“L'estasi,” - - - - - *Arditi*
4. Piano Solo,—“Polonaise,” - - - - - *Chopin*
5. Duo,—“L'addio,” - - - - - *Donizetti*

4

Constitution

and

By-Laws

of the

EAST FALLS

Business Men's Association

PHILADELPHIA

—
Organized February 4th, 1925

Chartered April 1928
—

**"For a Bigger, Better,
Busier Community"**

4

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This Association shall be known as the EAST FALLS BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Inc. The term "East Falls" shall mean the territory within the district bounded by Wissahickon Avenue on the east, the Schuylkill River on the west, School House Lane on the north and having Hunting Park Avenue as its irregular southern border.

Sec. 2. Object: The purpose for which this corporation is formed is the protection and encouragement of trade and commerce among the merchants, artisans and professional men of that section of Philadelphia known as "East Falls;" the fostering of a spirit of friendship between the merchants, artisans and professional men of East Falls and the residents of East Falls, and the promotion and encouragement of civic and social affairs in the said community of East Falls.

Sec. 3. Limitation of Scope: This Association shall be non-political and non-sectarian in all of its actions, and shall take no part in, or lend its influence to, further controversies between any political or religious groups.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Membership: The membership shall be composed of Active and Honorary members. ✓

(a) The active membership shall be composed of business and professional men, firms and corporations of good business standing and reputation, having a place of business in East Falls, or being a resident of East Falls and having a business elsewhere.

The dues for active members shall be \$6.00 per year, payable in advance, on a

calendar year basis. Upon the election of new members the dues shall be paid at last three (3) months in advance.

(b) Honorary Members: The Honorary membership shall be composed of either those who have meritoriously served the Association, or any person whose name shall bring prestige to the Association, or is actively interested in the business and social welfare of East Falls.

Honorary members will not be charged with dues, and can only be elected upon a vote at a regular meeting of the Association.

Sec. 2. Honorary members shall have the right to attend all meetings and entertainments of the Association, but shall not be entitled to vote.

Sec. 3. Applications for membership shall be on the regular form of the Association and must be presented to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, with three months' dues, so that the Committee may properly present the application to the Association for action.

Sec. 4. Proposals for memberships must be signed by one member of the Association who is in good standing; all candidates shall be elected by a vote of the Association, the majority ruling, and no proposal of the same applicant can be presented within six months.

Sec. 5. Any member who shall become in arrears one year for dues, after having received one month's notice by the Financial Secretary, may be declared suspended by a vote of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6. A suspended member may be reinstated by a vote of the Board of Direc-

tors, on payment of all arrearages.

ARTICLE III.

Subsidiary Groups.

Section 1. Any number of members who may desire to be associated together for the purpose of promoting more effectively the special trade, industry, business or profession in which they are interested, may form a group whose rules and regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Association, and providing that any expense shall not be at the cost of the Association.

ARTICLE IV.

Government of the Association.

Section 1. The direction of its work and the control of its property shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of ten members who will be elected to serve one year each.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible for the office of President, Vice-president, Treasurer, Financial Secretary or Recording Secretary who at the same time holds an office or is employed by the City, County, State or Federal Government, or any elective office of the Association whose dues are not paid in full.

ARTICLE V.

Powers and Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors; enforce the provisions of laws and decide all questions of order (subject to appeal); cast the deciding vote in case of tie and appoint all committees and delegates not otherwise

4

provided for, and preserve such decorum as will facilitate the business of the meeting; sign all authorized orders drawn upon the Treasurer and checks of the Association. He may call special meetings of the Association and Board of Directors and shall do so upon the request of three members in good standing, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-president to exercise all functions of the office of President during the absence or disability of the President, and such other duties as may be assigned.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall account for all moneys received by him and receipt therefor, and deposit in a depository selected by the Board of Directors; pay all orders drawn on the Treasury when signed by the Recording Secretary and approved by the President. He shall have custody of all moneys, securities, and documents of value to the Association. His accounts shall be audited and all moneys and securities in his custody shall be examined by a committee appointed by the President, at least once each year. His signature with that of the President or Vice-president shall be required on all checks of the Association.

Sec. 4. The Financial Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the members, their date of admission and notify them of arrearages. He will also keep an account between the Association and its members and present a written report whenever requested. He shall attest all orders drawn on the Treasurer, collect all moneys due and turn same over to the Treasurer, and perform such other financial duties as may be required by

the Board of Directors.

Sec. 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate minute of the proceedings of the Association and of the Board of Directors; issue all notices and bulletins to the members (except matters of a financial nature), and keep a correct list of the members and their addresses.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have general supervision of the affairs of the Association. They shall meet at least once a year, upon a date and time by them appointed, or at the call of the President, to transact such business as may be brought before them. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall fill vacancies which may occur among their number, the same to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, and shall render a report of their meeting at the next regular meeting of the Association. They shall have power to make By-Laws for their government, provided the same be not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. They shall have power to change the date of meeting. They shall have power to employ such assistance to the Secretary and other officers as they deem necessary.

ARTICLE VI.

Removal of Officers.

Any officer may be removed from his office for conduct unbecoming to his station; for absenting himself from three consecutive meetings, unless his absence is satisfactorily accounted for, or inattention to the duties appertaining to his office, or acceptance of any public office. He shall in all cases be entitled to a fair trial and a majority vote

of members present shall be necessary for his removal; provided, however, that such officer has been notified at least two weeks prior to the time his case is acted upon.

ARTICLE VII.

Nominations.

Section 1. Nominations for officers shall be made at the regular stated meeting in December, and the election shall take place at the regular stated meeting in January thereafter. Immediately following the election, the retiring officers will be permitted to address the members, the retiring president introducing the incoming officer, who will immediately take charge of the meeting.

No nominations shall be made on the night of the election, except to fill the ticket to the required number to be voted for.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be conducted by ballot. Active members, whose dues are paid in full to the night of the election, only, are permitted to vote.

Sec. 3. The election of officers shall be conducted in the following manner:

(a) President shall appoint a judge, two tellers and a clerk, who shall have sole charge of the election.

(b) At the regular election of officers, the Secretary shall furnish the judge and tellers a correct list of all members entitled to vote.

(c) Each firm and corporation holding a membership shall be entitled to one vote which may be voted by any member thereof.

(d) The clerk shall make out a true statement of the vote cast and give the names to the judge, who shall declare aloud the result of the ballot.

ARTICLE VIII.

Meetings of the Association.

Section 1. The regular stated meetings of the Association shall be held on the first Tuesday evening of each month, except August. The time of the regular stated meeting shall be according to the judgment of the officers and Board of Directors.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, and must be called upon the request of three members in good standing. The business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the subject stated in the call.

Sec. 3. No proxies shall be allowed at any election or meetings of the Association.

Sec. 4. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

Committees.

The President shall, as soon as convenient after his election, appoint the standing committees, which shall consist of not more than twenty-five, nor less than three members each, and the duties shall be prescribed in the By-Laws. The members of all standing committees shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed unless otherwise removed.

ARTICLE X.

Expulsion.

If any member is charged by another, in writing addressed to the President, Secretary, or Board of Governors, with conduct injurious to the objects and purposes of the Association, or at variance with its Charter, By-Laws, or Rules, the Board of Directors

4

shall inform him in writing, enclosing a copy of the charges, and set apart a time for examination, at which time the accuser and the accused shall be requested to be present; and if the Board of Directors shall be satisfied of the truth of the charges and that the same demands such action, he shall be suspended or expelled by a majority vote. All rights and interests of said member in the property of the Association shall cease when membership is terminated.

ARTICLE XI.

Resignations.

The resignation of a member may be accepted, when submitted in writing, accompanied by a certificate from Financial Secretary of non-indebtedness to the Association.

ARTICLE XII.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any stated meeting, but no amendment shall be voted upon unless it shall have been submitted in writing, signed by at least three members, one month before being considered, and written notification of same sent to each member.

Sec. 2. The same amendment, either in form or substance, to this Constitution shall not be twice proposed within three months.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

At the regular stated meetings of the Association the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes of last regular meeting and of any special meeting.
2. Report of Treasurer, and Financial Secretary.
3. Bills and communications.
4. Election of new members.
5. Unfinished business.
6. Report of Standing Committees.
7. Report of Special Committees.
8. New business.
10. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association shall be held on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at 8.30 o'clock, except the month of August.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Standing Committees shall be Municipal, Public Entertainment, Membership, Regatta and Sports, Law, Finance, Transportation, Business Building, Publicity, Audit, Advertising, Health, Business Education, and a Board of Stewards.

Municipal.

Sec. 2. The Municipal Committee shall take action on all matters where municipal co-operation is required.

Public Entertainment.

The Public Entertainment Committee will have charge of all social events which are staged by the Association for public or private participation.

Membership.

The Membership Committee shall devise methods and make special efforts to increase the membership of the Association and shall

pass on all applications prior to the same being submitted to the Association.

Regatta and Sports Committee.

This committee shall be composed of a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary and as many members as are deemed necessary. It shall have complete charge of the Annual East Falls Regatta, and all events of an athletic nature which are staged by the Association.

Law Committee.

All legal matters pertaining to the Association will be in the hands of this committee.

Finance Committee.

The action to be taken on arrearages of dues and on all matters of a financial nature which the President, Treasurer and Financial Secretary deem necessary will be conducted by this committee.

Transportation.

Any matter concerning transportation or transportation lines in East Falls shall be considered and acted upon by this committee.

Business Building Committee.

Special efforts will be made by this committee to encourage a spirit of "shop at home" and to bring more and better business to the members of the Association.

Publicity.

The duty of this committee shall be to disseminate such information as seems expedient to the general public, so that the benefits to the community which are brought about by the Association may be publicly known.

Audit Committee.

Once each year it will be the duty of the members of this committee to examine and audit the books of the Treasurer and the Financial Secretary.

Advertising Committee.

This committee shall consist of four members, and whenever possible shall live in different sections of East Falls. Their duty shall consist of issuing letters to worthy individuals or organizations canvassing advertisements of any nature, so that the members of the Association may not be imposed upon by spurious canvassers for publications which are valueless as advertising mediums. Applicants for letters should be questioned regarding the purpose of the publication and at the discretion of the committee shall be judged for the value of the advertisement.

Members of the Association are requested not to advertise in a publication which has not been passed upon by this committee.

Health Committee.

Whenever possible this committee should be composed of physicians who are members of the Association, and will act on all matters relative to the health of the community.

Business Education.

It shall be the duty of this committee to arrange to have a speaker, or speakers, of prominence at each meeting, so that the members of the Association may receive education along other lines of business than that in which they are personally interested.

Board of Stewards.

This board shall provide a luncheon for the members who attend each meeting, the expenses to be borne by the Association.

Sec. 3. No expense shall be incurred by any of the above committees, except in the case of the Board of Stewards, which has special authority, without first having the approval of the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE V.

Special Committees.

All committees appointed for special purposes shall report their proceedings verbally at each meeting, except when a definite time has been named for making a report, and then final report shall be made in writing and given to the Association with all papers. No expenses shall be incurred without first having the approval of the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

Change of Address.

Members shall notify the Recording Secretary of any change of address; otherwise notices sent to the last address shall be deemed sufficient.

ARTICLE VII.

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the Association at any stated meeting, but no amendment shall be voted upon until it shall have been submitted in writing, signed by at least three members, one month before being considered, and notification sent to each member.

Respectfully submitted by,

1928 Law Committee, instructed to prepare a Constitution and set of By-Laws.

- JOSEPH J. DOYLE, Chairman
- CLARENCE E. BLACKBURN
- A. C. CHADWICK, JR.
- DR. BERNARD KLEBANOFF
- WESLEY FOSTER
- DR. WILLIAM B. RUBIN
- P. J. KELLEY

Final reading and adoption, January 8th, 1929. A. C. Chadwick, Jr., Secy.

5

East Falls Business Men's Association

Officers for 1929

WILLIAM B. McFARLAND, President
3670 Queen Lane

P. J. KELLEY, Vice-President
3027 N. 35th Street

ALFRED E. SOWDEN, Treasurer
3423 N. 35th Street

FRED. STRENGER, Financial Secretary
Ridge and Midvale Avenues

A. C. CHADWICK, Jr., Recording Secretary
3624 Fisk Avenue

Board of Directors

A. F. SKROBANEK
JOSEPH J. DOYLE
CHARLES B. BOGLE
WILLIAM M. TURNER
CHARLES J. McCUSKER
DAVID BORLAND
JAMES T. FIEDLER
JESSE RIGGALL
DONALD S. MacKENZIE
THOS. HURLEY

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

ALFRED E. SOWDEN, *Chairman*, 3423 N. 35th Street
Clarence E. Blackburn, 3204 W. Penn Street
William B. McFarland, 3670 Queen Lane
John Hohenadel, 3617 Queen Lane
William J. Benham, 3200 Midvale Avenue
Thomas J. Gavaghan, 3535 Ainslie Street
Harry R. Smith, 3733 Midvale Avenue

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

CHARLES B. BOGLE, *Chairman*, 4172 Ridge Avenue
Bernard Klebanoff, 4201 Ridge Avenue
Walter Costello, 3343 Penn Street
John MacLaren, 35th and Queen Lane
Fred. Strenger, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
Jesse Riggall, 4249 Ridge Avenue
Frederick Eisbrenner, 3749 Midvale Avenue
Charles J. McCusker, Phila. Electric Co., Roxborough
John Wood, 4260 Ridge Avenue
Vincent Bruno, 4032 Ridge Avenue
A. F. Skrobaneck, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
Hugh McGlynn, 3341 N. 35th Street
H. E. Brem, 3340 Bowman Street
Edw. W. Klieed, Jr., Washington Square Building

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

A. F. SKROBANEK, *Chairman*, Ridge and Midvale Aves.
Frederick Strenger, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
A. C. Chadwick, Jr., 3624 Fisk Avenue
Martin O'Rourke, 3618 Calumet Street
Dave Borland, 4223 Ridge Avenue
Theo. L. MacKenzie, 3596 Queen Lane

REGATTA AND SPORTS COMMITTEE

A. F. SKROBANEK, *Chairman*, Ridge and Midvale Aves.
A. C. CHADWICK, Jr., *Secretary*, 3624 Fisk Avenue
FREDERICK STRENGER, *Treasurer*, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
James T. Fiedler, 4243 Ridge Avenue
John B. Kelly, Henry Avenue and Coulter Street
Charles McIlvaine, 3300 Midvale Avenue
A. E. Sowden, 3423 N. 35th Street
Benjamin Walker, 4163 Ridge Avenue
Charles B. Bogle, 4172 Ridge Avenue
Thomas Hurley, 3698 Stanton Street
J. Griffith Boardman, 3425 Cresson Street
James Wood, 3501 W. Clearfield Street
Donald S. MacKenzie, 3319 Ainslie Street
Walter Costello, 3343 Penn Street
Dr. Carl Gage, 3348 Ainslie Street

Martin O'Rourke, 3618 Calumet Street

H. E. Brem
Edw. W. Klieed, Jr., Washington Square Building
Henry Firsching, 473 Harmon Road, Roxborough
Geo. Leach, 35th and Queen Lane
P. J. Kelley, 3027 N. 35th Street
Wesley Foster, 4259 Ridge Avenue
Thomas Dugan, 3505 W. Clearfield Street
Joseph Maloney, 3718 Midvale Avenue
Melvin Perlsh, 4264 Ridge Avenue
David Furman, 4166 Ridge Avenue

LAW COMMITTEE

JOSEPH J. DOYLE, *Chairman*, 3729 Midvale Avenue
A. C. Chadwick, Jr., 3624 Fisk Avenue
Fred. Budenz, 3427 Queen Lane

FINANCE COMMITTEE

FREDERICK STRENGER, *Chairman*, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
James T. Fieller, 4243 Ridge Avenue
A. F. Skrobaneck, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
E. E. Carwardine, Harmon Road, Roxborough
Thomas Hurley, 3698 Stanton Street
John Wyatt, 3610 Haywood Street

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

WM. TURNER, *Chairman*, 4170 Ridge Avenue
George Walker, 3509 New Queen Street
Wesley Foster, 4259 Ridge Avenue
S. Heimlich, 4225 Ridge Avenue
Frederick Eisbrenner, 3749 Midvale Avenue
Ernest Carwardine, Harmon Road, Roxborough
Theo. L. MacKenzie, 3596 Queen Lane

BOARD OF STEWARDS

MARTIN O'ROURKE, *Chairman*, 3618 Calumet Street
Alfred E. Sowden, 3423 N. 35th Street
John W. Welsh, 4213 Ridge Avenue
Robert Anderson, 3501 W. Clearfield Street
Hugh McGlynn, 3341 N. 35th Street
Jesse Riggall
Henry Firsching

BUSINESS BUILDING COMMITTEE

JAMES T. FIEDLER, *Chairman*, 4243 Ridge Avenue
David Borland, 4223 Ridge Avenue
J. MacLaren

Elmer E. Kranlich, 4262 Ridge Avenue
John Rafferty
George Magill, 4174 Ridge Avenue
Max Kersun, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
Dave Furman
A. F. Skrobanek, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
T. O'Connor, 4189 Ridge Avenue
Morris Adelman, 85th and New Queen Streets
J. Grossman, 3375 Vaux Street
J. Brown, 3720 Midvale Avenue

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

DONALD S. MACKENZIE, *Chairman*, 3319 Ainslie Street
A. F. Skrobanek, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
A. C. Chadwick, Jr., 3624 Fisk Avenue
H. B. Lake, 3459 Ridge Avenue
J. Griffith Boardman, 3425 Cresson Street
C. MacIvaine, 4218 Ridge Avenue

AUDITING COMMITTEE

DAVID BORLAND, *Chairman*, 4223 Ridge Avenue
Frederick Strenger, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
Alfred E. Sowden, 3423 N. 35th Street
James T. Fiedler, 4243 Ridge Avenue
A. C. Chadwick, Jr., 3624 Fisk Avenue

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE

WESLEY FOSTER, *Chairman*, 4259 Ridge Avenue
Alfred E. Sowden, 3423 N. 35th Street
Charles B. Bogle, 4172 Ridge Avenue
P. J. Kelley, 3027 N. 35th Street

HEALTH COMMITTEE

C. A. COLL, M. D., *Chairman*, 3656 Midvale Avenue
David J. Boon, M. D., 4265 Ridge Avenue
Chas. J. White, M. D., Vaux and Queen Streets
C. E. Entwistle, M. D., Henry Avenue and Penn Street
Dr. William B. Rubin, 4189 Ridge Avenue
Dr. Carl Gage

BUSINESS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

JAMES T. FIEDLER, *Chairman*, 4243 Ridge Avenue
Wesley Foster, 4259 Ridge Avenue
A. F. Skrobanek, Ridge and Midvale Avenues
Dr. William B. Rubin, 4189 Ridge Avenue
Harry R. Smith, 3733 Midvale Avenue
Charles J. McCusker, Phila. Electric Co., Roxborough

June 30. 34

My dear Friend Chadwick:

Will you kindly look on the back of the photo I sent you of the 6th milestone on the Ridge and see if I did not mark the number of the house on the Ridge when the stone now reclines.

I for please send me the number

Have been working up for you a story of the milestones of the Ridge, but it is slow work this hot weather.

Dr. Duglas Macfarlaner and I have been working up a map of the Massachusetts giving the exact locations of the 54 wells.

Will send you one when complete. I trust you and yours are well and happy.

Most sincerely
J. T. Mudge

HAMILTON COURT
PHILADELPHIA

7
July 19, 1934

My dear friend Chadwick:

I thank you for the present showing
"Dinner-tables", it is a great and welcome addition
to my collection.

Ridge over article received thanks
you, they show up O.K.

Yesterday, I visited Harvinstung on business,
I was shown by way of Reading, visited
the Old Iron Church at Dry Run
on the Ridge where General Roberson's
was burned in 1719.

In the moon light I also saw
five more Ridge mile stones between
Pottstown & Norristown on near Nor-
ristown near the 19th stone.

In Berks by me went through Roberson's
named after the Robersons.

Best of J. F. Magee Jr.

7-18-1934

(7a)

My dear friend Chadwick,

This morning I received from Mrs R Baker
The PA magazine for July 1934, containing his very
interesting article, The Harpersport and Meridian Road
to Phuta.

As this had not to Ridge Ave, I have
enclosed some of his articles and had you
may include it in ours of Thursday week.

Best re

J. T. Murray

The Haverford - and - Merion Road to Philadelphia by Charles R. Baker.
"The Pennsylvania Magazine" July 1934.

" In 1770, a petition was presented to the Court - proposing the opening of a road along the east bank of the Schuylkill, from Levering's Ford to Righter's Ferry. The preamble of this petition reads:

" That on the first settlement of the said Townships (Lower Merion) and other Townships adjoining, many of the Indobellants made use of the ford on Schuylkill near Anthony Levering's Mill.
Opened a road from Haverford to the said Ford and from thence on the east side of the river to the said Ford and from thence on the east side of the River to the Ferry (now Peter Righter's) "

Then Mr. Baker continues: " Ridge road, which it is believed, follows an Indian trail, and was in use very early, and it is plain that no small portion of its travel came from the west side of Schuylkill, as evidence the connection, via Ford and Ferry, with Spring Mill, Young's Ford, Hagg's Ford and Righter's Ferry roads, leading through Lower Merion. So it is readily understood that, when dwellers in

averford sought to open the most convenient route to Lunenburg, they should connect with Ridge road, the already established highway to Phata."

Part of my story.

After General Washington's defeat at Brandywine his army encamped at ^{or Queen Lane?} the Falls of the Schuylkill. Lieut James M^r Michael's journal under date of Sunday 14 Sep 1777, reads "9 AM, we marched from camp near Germantown N.N.W., for a few miles up a good road, from Phata to Reading, (Ridge Road) then turned W.S.W. we crossed the Schuylkill in the center, between Phata and Sweeds Ford (Nowistown), eight miles from each."

(Also Pickens's journal under same date, reads "the army marched up a few miles, and recrossed the Schuylkill at Severing's Ford, the water being up to the waist."

Weekly Forecast
March 21, 1918

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

At a Tell-Tale Tea, on Saturday afternoon last, at the home of Mrs. Harry Clayton, 3511 Ainslie Street, the engagement was announced of Miss Grace Dobson Walker, of the same address, to Mr. Howard R. Duncan, 31st and Abbottsford Avenue.

Those present were Miss Emma Duncan, Miss Margaret Starrett, Miss Mary R. Carton, Mrs. David G. Hunter, Miss Hannah Lockhart, Miss Helen O. Smith, Miss Mildred Graham, Miss Laura Umstead, Mrs. Walter Schultz and Miss Helen Walker.

The Misses Emma D. Duncan, Hannah Walker Lockhart and Helen Grace Walker assisted in serving.

No definite date has been set for the wedding.

Marriage Licenses

Clerk Miller in the Orphans' Court yesterday issued marriage licenses to the following: Michel Eiko, 3500 Sun House lane, and Mary Gural, 47 Emily st.
George Nonemaker, 5553 Addison st., and Loretta G. Daly, 1817 N. 16th st.
Anthony Salerno, 923 Kimball st., and Mary DeSpirito, 1023 Carpenter st.
William A. Daniels, Media, and Eleanor B. Stonebury, Media.
Freddie E. Sumler, 2415 W. Cumberland st., and Novella Brown, 1813 N. Judson st.
John H. Hersker, West Hazleton, and Carmen M. Pfeil, 8713 Wyncote ave.
Francesco Pino, 1715 S. 7th st., and Concetta Luccullo, 757 S. 8th st.
Charles Scalies, 1001 Watkins st., and Theresa Iacono, 1426 S. 16th st.
Daniel J. Cullen, Trooper, and Mary G. Westhoff, 869 N. Fallon st.
William Hoffman, 4243 Ridge ave., and Sallie Rigels, 4249 Ridge ave.
Henry Orden, Jr., Cardington, Pa., and Katharine Armstrong, 1875 Lindenwood st.
Joseph Hutton, 2322 Poplar st., and Fanny McCollum, 204 N. 22d st.
Leon Myers, 3943 Reno st., and Sadie Amett, 837 June st.
Harry T. McAneny, 629 N. 37th st., and Anna M. Welsh, 3843 Springs Garden st.
John T. White, 754 Harkness st., and Genevieve Bolton, 503 Germantown ave.
Herman J. Johnson, Wilmington, Del., and Lucy E. Nelson, 2533 Oxford st.
Arthur Weiss, 1118 Bleikh st., and Eleanor N. Worthington, 2050 N. 6th st.
Robert Carter, 1519 Federal st., and Elizabeth Joiner, 1338 Annin st.
John Mitchell, 4706 Reinhart st., and Catherine C. Berry, 452 N. 52d st.
Joseph Collington, 227 Catharine st., and Stella Smith, 227 Catharine st.
Charles Wilton, 823 Burns st., and Mamie Jackson, 1134 Myrtle st.
Dudley P. LeBrocq, 2555 N. Colorado st., and Laura J. Mullen, 624 W. Montgomery ave.
Edward Duffy, 5645 Boyer st., and Mary McNulty, 419 W. Horlter st.
Melvin L. Stine, 3514 Germantown ave., and Mildred E. Teller, 3514 Germantown ave.
Isaac M. Walker, 6231 Ridge ave., and Hilda M. Lackman, 2116 Medary ave.

Record
7/27/1929

Inquirer, 5/19/35

9

SOMETHING NEW IN HISTORY

London July 24th 1796

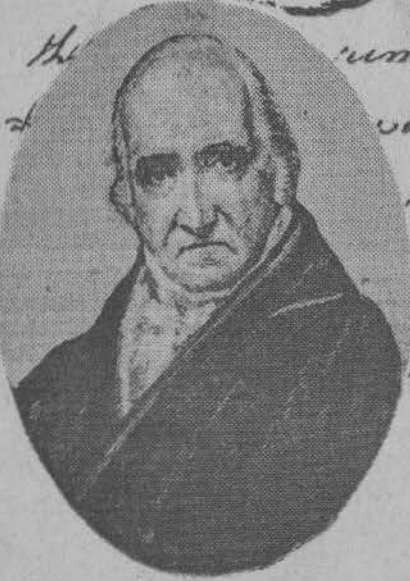
Sir having devoted much time to the
benal navigation. And derived at
explodes the old practice, and will
-ple be... ing advantage I
I remain with a



I remain with a
most obedient and
Invent Robert Fulton

(Decorative flourish)

No 9 Walling Street London



the...
... progress with, and the eyes:
... will likewise, receive a reciprocal
... the Public of both countries...
... realized, is the sincere wish of

Dear Sir

Your Obedient Serv^t

Benjⁿ West

When Governor Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, was interested in communication with the West, at the time the country was young, Robert Fulton, great American pioneer in steamboat invention, had a few interesting inventions for canal construction and he brought them to the attention of the then Governor. Above are the conclusions of two letters sent the Governor and just unearthed in the vaults of the Reading Company. At the top, Fulton and his letter; at the bottom, Benjamin West, famous artist, and the termination of the epistle he dispatched, urging careful consideration of Fulton's ideas.

catching - news of the - 24th

an old newspaper - The U.S. Gazette, of
October 10th 1829 - contained the following
article of local interest:

" THE Columbia and Philadelphia Rai
Road proceeds with all possible ac-
tivity under the direction of the able
engineer, Major Wilson. Twenty miles,
commencing at Columbia, will be
graded and prepared for the reception
of the rails before the 1st of January,
and the same extent from the foot of
the inclined plane, on the estate of
the late Judge Peters, are in a state
of the same forwardness. The re-
maining thirty-eight miles will be put
under contract early next year. Those
who ride up the Schuylkill from the
bridge at Fair Mount may now see
the contractors at work on the inclined
plane, the whole of which has been
laid out and the greater part of which
is nearly completed.

"To the city of Philadelphia, the com-
pletion of this work is of the highest
importance. It will form the great
connecting link between the improve-
ments in the west and our city. It
will bring into the city itself the pro-
ductions of the interior and enable our
merchants and manufacturers to send
from their own store houses those ar-
ticles of merchandise and manufac-
tures which are now sent circuitously
by the New York canal, or by the ex-
pensive transportation upon the turn-
pikes. The distance by the rail road
to Columbia from the corner of Broad
and Vine streets is but eighty miles,
and from thence to Middletown, the
commencement of the Pennsylvania
canal, is eighteen miles, making the
whole distance but ninety-eight miles.
To arrive at the same point by the
Schuylkill navigation and the Union
Canal a distance of 138 miles must
be passed."

#

One Hundred Years Ago

(From the Germantown Telegraph of October
1, 1834)

THE branch of the Philadelphia,
Germantown and Norristown
Rail Road, now being constructed
by way of Manayunk, has progress-
ed to completion as far as the lat-
ter village, and it is expected that
in the course of a week or two cars
will be running as far as Snyder's
hotel. The completion of the im-
mense structure over the Wissa-
hickon at Robeson's mill is not far
distant. This viaduct, owing to its
extraordinary height, is of an inter-
esting character and, when finish-
ed, will attract thousands of visitors
from Philadelphia and other places.
Indeed it is well worth a ride of
miles to view it, for we believe there
is no similar structure in this section
of the country. A passing traveler,
not aware of its character, would
be very likely to imagine it was a
highway in the upper regions in-
tended for balloons to travel on.

Phila.
Jan. 3rd 1936.

Mr. Alexander C. Chadwick,

Dear Sir,

The Annual meeting of the
Tulls of Schuylkill Assn. to elect
three members to serve for three years
will be held on Monday Jan. 6th 1936
at 7.30 P.M. in the Academy building.

Respectfully,
F. F. Hess
Secy.

4 Lafayette Circle,
Norwalk, Conn.
Oct. 4, 1935.

Mr. A.C. Chadwick, Jr.,
3624 Fisk Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter to Mr. Sparks, Postmaster at East Falls, Philadelphia, was forwarded by him, to me. I wish to thank you for permitting me to read that clipping from "The Suburban Press" - shall I return it, or may I give it to my Cousins who own the old Letters which told of our Great Grandfather's connection with the old Academy, please? Last week two of those Cousins were here, and loaned me some further material they had found. I have copied this, and enclose it, to assist you in earlier information than the clipping seems to contain. Do not return it, as I made a carbon copy for myself.

My cousins also had photos taken by a relative, either in 1905 or 1910 of the Academy, showing a large sign on a post, saying it was (at that time,) The Swedish Lutheran Church, but as the building and peculiar cupola seem identical, I think it must be the old Academy: I see in the clipping that at different times various denominations held their Services in it, so these photos must have been snapped during the Lutheran occupancy, I presume.

Perhaps from this bit of information, you may be able to find the "Minute Book", which would be a curiosity, and should be owned by the Building Association, rather than by an individual, I should think.

If you discover any further interesting facts about my ancestor, Mr. James Stott, I would be exceedingly grateful to hear about them.

Sincerely,
(Miss)

Mary Frances Hackley
Mary Frances Hackley.

John Redinger
William H. Sorber
Henry G. Robinson
13

" Sunday June 11, 1905."

" With Fred to Falls of Schuylkill. Inquired at Episcopal Church, St. James the Less), and directed to the old Academy (School) Bldg, on south side of Queen's Lane. We made photos and inquired at house of Jacob N. Hess # 212 opposite. Found him a pleasant man of 75 years, born nearby. He said that the immediate neighborhood was sparsely settled even as late as my visit in 1858; only a few houses between there and Germantown. He and his sons had been directors for years; (he) showed us a poem, book form, " The Schuylkill", Haddock, pub. (no reference to Grandfather). (He) said that Dr. Chas. K. Mills, Chestnut St., had written a history, also that the ----- paper (?) had a series of Articles on history of Falls &c. (He) directed us to Chas. K. Sorber, # 4179 Ridge Ave. a R.E. Agent, formerly a wagonmaker. Found him to be a man of 70 yrs, and very interesting. Had the original book of minutes of the School, showing its incorporators. A minute dated Jan. 3, 1825, mentioned James Stout (?). But no mention of his engagement as teacher. As the minutes scarcely mentioned more than the Annual Election of Officers, Minutes 1/9/26 show Bill of (\$) 16 from J. Stott, approved. Minutes of Jan. 26/1827 record his tender of resignation. Minutes of Jan. 10/26 show application of Christopher Young for position, stating terms of tuition, to wit 2.25 per quarter (per capita?), and in writing 25 ¢ per head extra for fuel. He also bargained that in consideration of keeping premises in repair, he should pay no rental of building. It appears in a st --- (?) attached at near end of book that James Stott rendered an a/c on Nov. 2, 1829 --- (?) the School Association with 3 qrs rent of School @ \$10. - \$30. and takes credit for sundry itmes \$16.09 acc't marked settled, "This a/c has been paid Jan. 25/30." (From Notes by a visiting Grandson.)

Excerpts from this Book of Minutes:- " Jan. 29th, 1829."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Falls of Schuylkill Association - Present - Isaac Johnston - Jacob Monroe - John Redinger - John Glass - William H. Sorber and Henry G. Robinson. On Motion - The Trustees went into a consideration of the Merits and proposals of the two Candidates - On Motion - Mr. James Stott was unanimously elected teacher of the Institution --- and John Redinger - William H. Sorber and William G. Robinson appointed a committee to enter into articles of agreement - whereupon the following articles were drafted - signed - sealed - and Delivered :

Isaac Johnston, President.

Attest

Henry G. Robinson, Secretary. "

" I do hereby undertake to be Teacher at the Falls of Schuylkill Academy, and to instruct to the best of my ability and attention in reading, writing, arithmetic - English - grammar - and all branches of an English education at a rate not exceeding \$ two seventy cents pr. Quarter-- Any other charges to be agreed upon between the parents or guardians of the pupil sent --- I do hereby agree not to charge more than twenty five cents per. Quarter for Fire wood for the winter Months. I also agree to repair the School room in desks, benches, glass and all other things necessary at my own expense, to come out of the first Quarters rent - herein after mentioned, for which I am to pay at the rate of Forty dollars per year ---- The management of the School and hours of tuition to be hereafter agreed upon by the Committee duly appointed by the Trustees--- It is also agreed that six weeks notice is requisite to a removal on the one part and rejection on the other. Holy days not to exceed four weeks in the whole year ----- NB. The six weeks notice to commence prior to and at any Quarter in the year ---- I do further agree to keep during the time of occupation of the School room, as Teacher, as above stated, in good repair - the windows, desks, benches, and all property belonging to the Association - and have the same in as good order as at the first Quarter's expiration.
(signed)

John Redinger

William H. Sorber

James Stott.

Henry G. Robinson

Committee to agree.

Attest-

Henry G. Robinson,

Secretary.

" January 18th., 1830."

"Minutes :k-----"

The Committee agreed to employ the said James Stott for a further term of one year under agreement annexed:

Falls of Schuylkill, January 18th., 1830.

Memorandum of agreement made with James Stott by us, subscribed Committee, second day of February next.

We rent to the said same James Stott, as he now occupies it, for the term of one year, to commence as aforesaid, for the yearly rental of \$30., payable quarterly, subject in all respects to the conditions and provisions as for the year just past, or to be past, on the second day of February next, as witness our hands on day above mentioned.

Witness

Adam Mairson

Hugh Scott

Henry G. Robinson

James Stott - teacher.

Resigned

P.S. In the "Minute Book" it said that in 1816 William Griffith gave \$6.00 towards building the school. - He was father to my step-grandfather, who married James Stott's youngest daughter; she was a young widow, but they had been schoolmates in their childhood.

14
HANGCOCK HOUSE
MASSACRE 1778

*State of New Jersey Commission on Historic Sites
Salem County Historical Society*



1734—1778—1931

You are invited to be present at the exercises attending the transfer of title of the Hancock House, Hancock's Bridge, Salem County, to the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1931, in the Alexander Grant House, 83 Market Street, Salem, at 7.30 o'clock.

HON. GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE KEIM, *Chairman,*
The Commission on Historic Sites.

WALTER HALL, *President,*
Salem County Historical Society.

Phila. Oct 18, 1935

Mr. Alexander C. Chadwick.

Dear Sir:

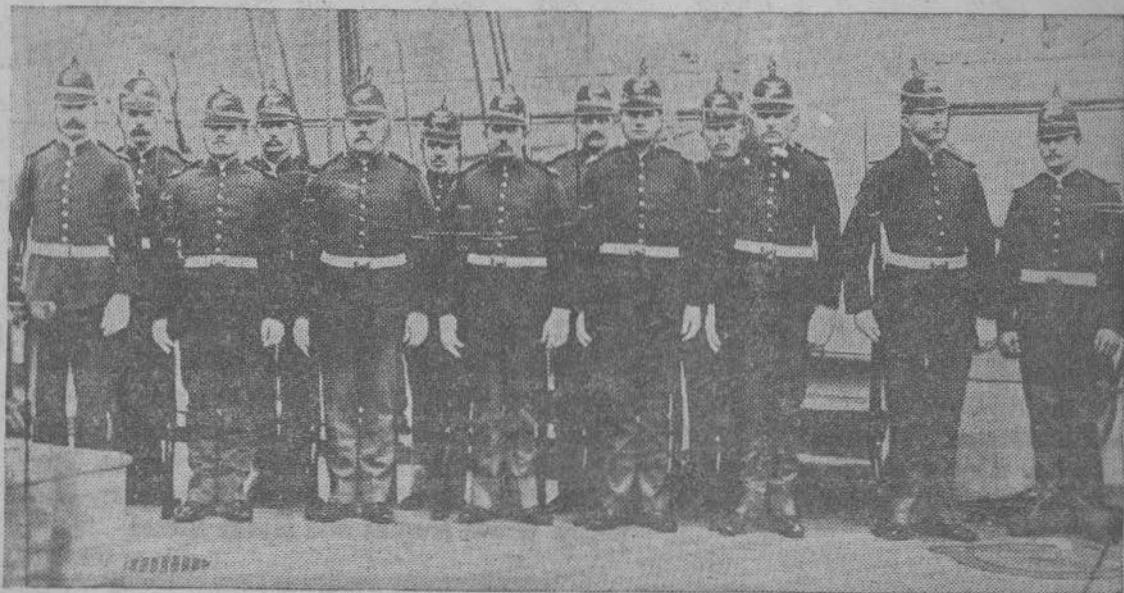
The Quarterly meeting of
the Falls of Schuylkill Assn. will
be held on Monday, Oct 21st 1935
at 7.30 P.M.

Respectfully.

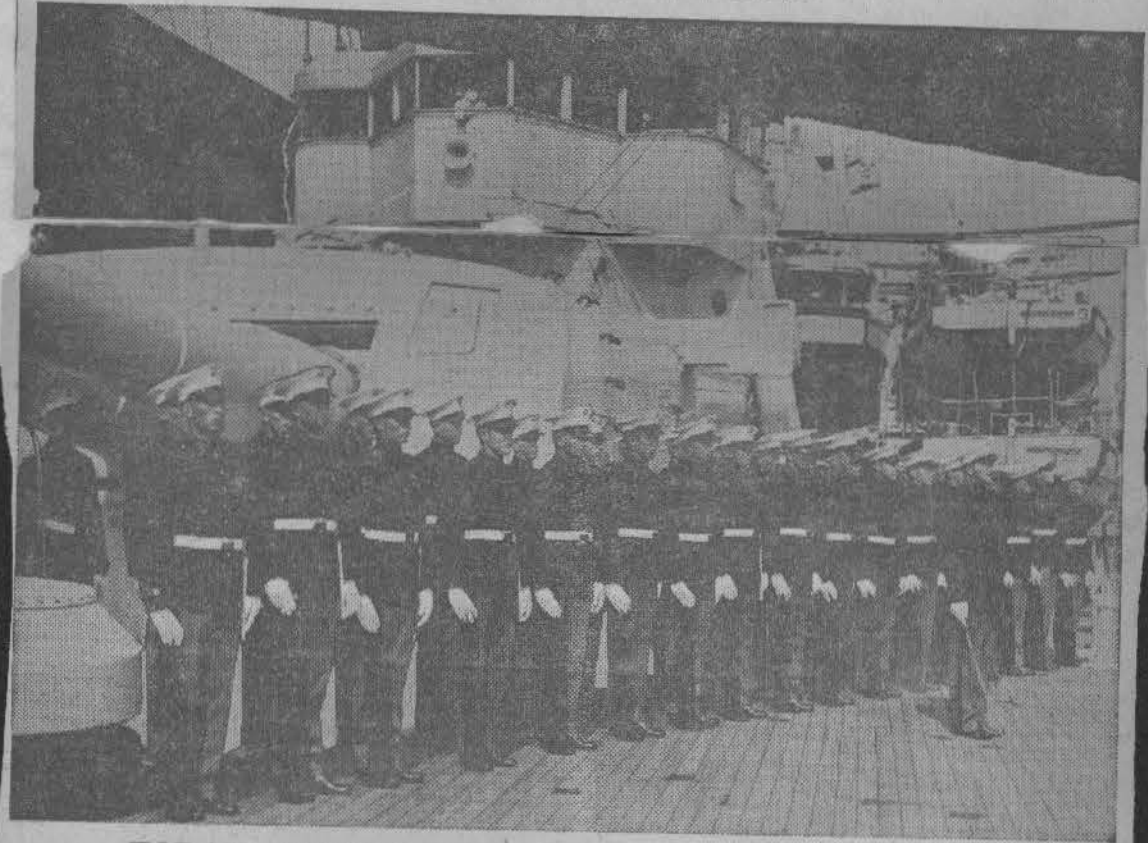
F. F. Hess
Secy



THE MARINES IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS



IN THE GAY NINETIES



TODAY: ABOARD ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S CRUISERS MARINES BORN IN PHILADELPHIA

Just 160 Years Ago in Stirring Times of the Revolution

Tomorrow the United States Marine Corps will celebrate its 160th anniversary. It was founded in Philadelphia during the Colonies' fight for freedom.

During its existence it has marched down the long trail of action and adventure to leave an imperishable record upon the pages of American history.

Born amid the humble surroundings of the Tun Tavern, a small waterfront hotel, which once stood on the corner of Water and Dock Streets, these colorful nephews of Uncle Sam, numbering at that time less than 300 officers and men, grew to be one of the important units of our country's defense. Small in numbers even now, but mobile in movement, the "Leathernecks" are ready at a moment's notice to man a battleship battery or quell a native uprising.

While marines who served under the British flag were known on this continent as early as 1740, the sea soldiers did not become a truly American organization until 1775, when the corps was created by an act of the Continental Congress in session here.

Those were the days when sloop and schooner made their way up the Delaware with cargoes of merchandise from the wide world. They brought silks and rugs from India, pottery and tea from far-off China, tobacco from the Southern colonies and a multitude of stores from England.

Philadelphia, staid and dignified, with its large Quaker population, was invaded by sailors from every nation—rough and ready lads who could give and take in a rumpus and ask no odds.

Men who had rubbed shoulders with longshoremen of Liverpool, Bombay and Jamaica, lounged, swore and drank with the same indifference and abandon as when they crawled aloft to lower tops'ls in

a howling gale. Among them was a large number of patriots whose spirits were fired to fever heat by the stirring events of the times. Of such were the early marines

Do You Know

Who Were the Minnesingers



For Your Scrapbook on Music:

Strict trade unionism dominated in the development of secular music in France in the Middle Ages. The jugglers, or "jongleurs," as the popular musicians in France were called, formed a guild or trade union in Paris. The guild refused to allow any one not a member to play in the city. These jugglers were the musicians and singers who entertained the common people, as distinguished from the troubadours, who were knights and who performed only for the members of the court.

The minstrel-musician of medieval Europe was frequently a performer of tricks and an actor as well. In addition to performing on musical instruments and singing, a part of his stock in trade consisted of tricks and, at times, acting in the miracle and mystery plays.

In Germany these musicians were known as minnesingers. Literally translated this means "love singers." They were the musicians and poets of Germany. Wagner in the opera "Tannhauser" has immortalized the annual contest of song of these medieval singers.

Between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries guilds of meistersingers, that is, master singers, were organized. These were made up of the burghers and artisans of the rapidly growing towns and cities. Their guilds became as powerful as those of the industrial groups. Wagner in his opera "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" tells the story of the most famous of these guilds and of its leader, Hans Sachs, the shoemaker-poet,

who listened to the appeal of the recruiting sergeant at Tun Tavern, whose proximity to the waterfront made it a rendezvous for seafaring men of all lands.

The marines of Colonial days went into battle dressed for a fight or a frolic. Garbed in the conventional fighting attire of that era, colored long coats, tight-fitting pants, high black leggings, buckled shoes and topped off with a powdered wig and a fancy hat, they earned the respect of General Washington when they fought with his troops at Trenton and Princeton.

It was during the period of fancy dressing that they won the well-known cognomen, "Leathernecks" due to the high leather stock caps worn to protect their coats from the overly powdered or more often overfloured wig.

Under the fearless leadership of John Paul Jones, the marines assisted in defeating the Serapis in 1779. They crushed the Barbary pirates in 1805, fought in the War of 1812, campaigned against the Freebooters in the Caribbean in 1821, spilled their blood in the Florida swamps against the Seminoles in 1836 and stormed the heights at Chapultepec in our war with Mexico.

When Commodore Perry opened up Japan to world commerce in 1854, the marines formed the honor guard. They captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry in 1859, took part in many battles of the Civil War and saw service against the savages in Formosa in 1867. Fight followed fight and in 1871 the Leathernecks stormed the barrier forts at Korea, preserved order in Panama in 1885, were first to land at Cuba in 1898, won fame in the Boxer Rebellion, assisted in the capture of Vera Cruz in 1914 and inscribed their motto, "Semper Fidelis," on the soil of France during the World War.

A knowing nation will join when they sing, "Here's to you and to our corps, which we are proud to serve," as they celebrate the end of their 160th year.

Today's Anniversaries

1841—Edward VII of Great Britain born. Died May 6, 1910.

1865—Frederick Funston, soldier, born at New Carlisle, O.

1873—Marie Dressler, born at Cobourg, Canada. Died near Hollywood July 28, 1934.

1824—In Presidential election, Andrew Jackson received plurality but not majority of electoral votes and House of Representatives chose John Q. Adams as winner.

1908—President Theodore Roosevelt left for Panama—first President to leave country while in office.

JUST FOR TODAY

By ANNE MARY LAWLER

Just for today—tomorrow lies
Beyond the boundaries of my
eyes,

Vast and cold and infinite;
I will not lose my soul in it,

Just for today—the years gone by
Are dead; and quietly they lie,
Beyond recall, beyond regret,
And they are wise who will for-
get.

Just for today—I may not see
Tomorrow's dawn; love, let us be
Student of the leaves and flowers,
Content to live these few short
hours!

...William McKinley's Ac...
 between that of a... 'nineties and Bismarck,
 picture of the M... resident McKinley's yacht, the M...
 States Marine as... way, showing a section of the Marine deta...
 In the centre is the Marine emblem, known the world over—the
 American Eagle.

MARINES MARK 160TH BIRTHDAY; BEGAN IN PHILA.

*Samuel Nicholas, Native of City, Commanded
 First Group of Leathernecks in Expedition
 During Revolutionary War*

Marching down the highroad of history, the United States Marines will stride by their 160th birthday today.

Born in this city on November 10, 1775, those colorful nephews of Uncle Sam will pause momentarily in their regular duties to celebrate their natal day.

Tomorrow morning some 16,000 leathernecks, ashore and afloat, in the far corners of the world, will stand at attention while commanding officers review the achievements of their predecessors as recorded on the pages of history.

Since that long ago Colonial day when the Continental Congress authorized their organization, the Marines have kept step with the swift pace of progress.

While the Nation can thumb through their service record book with pride, Philadelphia should take an especial interest in the history of the Marine Corps, for the first commanding officer of the marines was Samuel Nicholas, a native of this city.

Beneath the yellow clay of one of Philadelphia's century-old cemeteries lies his mortal remains. Unsung and unheralded, he etched his name deeply on the bright and shining pages of Colonial history.

He was a personage of considerable consequence in the latter part of the 18th century, but today only musty tomes of long ago bear evidence of his existence.

A gentleman of rank, soldier in the War of Independence, one of the first commissioned officers of the newly formed Colonial forces, first commandant of the United States Marines, and hero of the colonies' first war-time expedition, was Samuel Nicholas.

Representatives of the Marine Corps have spent many hours scanning crumbling headstones in an effort to establish definitely the

place of his burial, but thus far no authentic record has been found in the various burial places of this city.

There is however, in the

of the Genealogical Society
 Philadelphia, Gilbert Cope col-
 on, "Permits for Interments
 Burial Grounds, Philadel-
 from the original papers of
 Arch Street Meeting, a record of
 permit being issued for the in-
 ment of one Samuel Nicholas on
 August 27, 1790.

Born in 1744

This illustrious gentleman of Col-
 Philadelphia was born here in
 the only son of Anthony Nich-
 and Mary Shute Nicholas.

One of the first records refer-
 to this famous soldier of the
 Revolution is to be found in the
 Revory of the Schuylkill Fishing
 his company, founded in 1732. The
 Counting of the club was held in
 Memorial Hall on the estate of
 Collesfield, which is now a part of
 Eastmount Park. The present site
 of the Company is at Essington on
 of west bank of the Delaware
 the r.

1766
 In his youth Samuel Nicholas
 fox hunting an ideal recrea-
 four and he is credited with assist-
 in the founding of the Gloucester
 Fox Hunting Club in October,

1766
 one time a kennel of hounds
 kept for the young bloods of
 day on Callowhill st., near
 the present site of The Inquirer-
 the rson Building. The northern
 Elve of the city in those days was
 limited. As the boundary of the city
 Vin ed, the game decreased so

100 like cross
 the upper right. A
 upper left, the United
 Philadelphia Navy Yard,
 globe, surmounted by the

101 Seize Ammunition
 Under the leadership of Captain
 Nicholas the sailors and Marines
 were landed on the island, where
 they captured a huge supply of
 arms and ammunition without fir-
 ing a shot. That was the first ex-
 pedition in which the sailors and
 Marines participated.

With the closing of the war, Nich-
 olas became identified with the Ste-
 phen Girard organization, serving
 as supercargo on the fast clipper
 ships plying between Philadelphia
 and the Far East.

This first officer of the Marines
 was one of the original members of
 the State Society of the Cincinnati
 of Pennsylvania.

Following the close of the Revolu-
 tionary War, the Marines were
 unusually inactive until the Bar-
 bary pirates began preying on the
 merchant ships of our country.
 They were again placed aboard our
 fleet and sent to the waters of the
 Mediterranean, where they fought
 a relentless fight against those
 gangsters of the sea.

Win Nelson's Praise

It was during this long-drawn-out
 series of events that the men of our
 Navy performed what Lord Nelson
 proclaimed the "most daring act of
 the age," when they crept beneath
 the guns of the Tripolitan fortress
 and burned the captured American
 vessel Philadelphia.

Since that historical foray on the

UNIFORMS COME AND GO---BUT THE MA



No. long after the first brigade of the United States Marines was or in the old Tun Tavern (lower right), on Water st., in Philadelphia, that

MARINES MARCH ON



Bahamas in 1776 came some of the outstanding episodes in the history of our country which are epitomized in the Marine's Hymn by that stirring line, "We've fought in every clime and place where we could take a gun."

Under the fierce John Paul Jones, assisted in defeating the slave ship Serapis in 1779, fought in the War of 1812, campaigned against the Freebooters in 1821 and stormed the heights at Chapultepec in our war with Mexico, to earn that line which opens their famous battle song....remember...."From the Halls of Montezuma...."

The various battles in which the Marines have been identified reads like a history of the United States.

There's a long, long trail of years a-winding back to those Colonial days when Samuel Nicholas led the Marines on their first march from this city to the Bay.

Surely, a knowing Nation give them when they sing. Here's to you and to our corps which we are proud to serve," as they go marching down the closing days of this, their 160th birthday year.



November 10, 1775.

much that the establishment had to move across the river to Gloucester.

Takes Place in Affairs

It is not until 1775 that Nicholas again takes his rightful place in the whirl of local and national events.

For on November 28, 1775, 18 days after Congress had authorized the two battalions of Marines, Samuel Nicholas was chosen to head the newly created corps.

Captain Nicholas entered his new job with a fervor that soon found his corps recruited to full strength. A water-front inn, known as Tun Tavern, was chosen as recruiting rendezvous. Today a tablet marks the spot of the first headquarters of the corps, which was on Water st., near the Delaware River.

Early in January, 1776, Captain Nicholas led his men aboard the newly created Colonial fleet, and a few days later they headed out to Red Bank. On the 15th they landed on New Castle Island.

Base Ball Was Played With Dead Ball 'Way Back in 1876

BY RAY HILL

WE had been watching one of those 11-10 ball games that get you dizzy as the advantage changes from one side to the other. Suddenly my friend, L. M. Perucchi, emitted a few loud guffaws.

"You know," said he, "I'd like to see just one ball game played as they played it back in the old days. 'Way back before they started injecting the ball with jackrabbit juice. I mean as they played it in 1876."

The mere mention of the nation's centennial year startled me. Perhaps Perucchi wasn't as young as he pretended to be. Mayhap he had discovered that which Ponce de Leon sought in vain—the fountain of youth. Certainly he didn't look old enough to know anything about 1876, but then one never can tell in this day and age.

"Oh, no," he laughed, as if in answer to my unasked question, "I wasn't even born in 1876. But come on around to the shop and I'll show you something interesting."

So I followed him to the little old book shop he keeps out in Stonehurst. And there, tenderly, he withdrew from a strong box a tiny little book called "DeWitt's Base Ball Umpire's Guide, edited by Henry Chadwick."

We spent the next hour or so thoroughly enguiled in the little volume Perucchi had come across quite accidentally. And in the perusal I discovered many, many things I had never known about base ball.

Chadwick Father of Game

Naturally you know it was General Abner Doubleday invented what is now called the national pastime one sunny afternoon at Cooperstown, N. Y. But it was Henry Chadwick, who edited this same umpire's manual, who really was known as the father of base ball.

Chadwick, brought to this country when a mere lad of 13, was America's first professional base ball writer. He it was, as a member of the old New York Clipper, who invented the scoring rules and devised the first box score. For over 50 years he was the outstanding base ball writer in the nation. Right up until his death in 1908 he was doing a regular column for the Brooklyn Eagle.

Almost the first thing of interest that struck the eye with the opening of Chadwick's tome was a diagram of the pitcher's position. No wonder the boys complain at the modern balk rules that force them to toe a tiny slab of rubber! Why, in the olden golden days the pitcher worked from a lot big enough to build a one-room house on, provided, of course, he knew how to build a house.

Under the rules expounded by the ancient book, the pitcher's box was exactly six feet square. According to the instructions for groundkeepers, "stone blocks or iron plates must be laid at each corner of the position to mark its boundary, be-

professional rules that substituted the words "every second ball" for "every third ball."

Stranger still was the sporting goods advertisement by the firm of Peck and Snyder, and which appeared on the opposite page.

"This is what I really brought you in to see," said Perucchi.

There, big as life, was a cut of an old ball, then manufactured by the Messrs. Peck & Snyder. Composed of the required woolen and India rubber, covered with leather, with a circumference of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and a weight of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, it did not appear much different than the balls used today. But in no uncertain terms it announced that this was Peck & Snyder's official professional "dead" ball, the best obtainable, and priced just right at \$15 per dozen or \$1.50 apiece.

"They boasted about dead balls then," laughed Perucchi. "Now we're living in the era of the lively ball. That's why I'd like to see an old time game and watch what Ruth and Foxx and a few others might be able to do to that old apple. Maybe they'd bust it in half. Then again maybe they wouldn't."

To Re-enact Old Game

Well, strangely enough, Perucchi may get his wish. While he won't see Foxx or Ruth in action, he can see some of the other big leaguers for on June 24, at Chicago, the Cubs and the Boston Bees are going to re-enact base ball as it was played in 1876 as part of the National League's 60th birthday party.

None of the players will wear gloves and the catcher will work from behind the grand stand. The teams will wear uniforms popular in the Centennial year. His majesty the umpire, of all things, will officiate from a high chair located half-way between the plate and first base.

In those days the catcher came up behind the plate only for the third strike. That was enough, since gloves had not yet been introduced. Three strikes and nine balls were the rule, which gave the pitcher a considerable advantage.

The old fashioned uniforms will offer a strange contrast to the stream lined regimentals of today. The pants were quilted and held up by broad belts in colors. The shirts had lay down collars and were embellished by neck ties.

Prior to 1882, clubs could use any style of uniforms and players transferred from one club to another often brought along the suits worn with the first team. Players were assessed \$30 for their uniforms and were compelled to pay 50 cents per day toward their board when on the road.

It is not probable that Chicago and Boston players will go the full limit in presenting the "days of '76." This would entail the growing of heavy moustaches. Some of the moderns might object.

"It should be an interesting game to watch," admitted Perucchi. "But I'll give you a bet they use the rabbit and not one of those dead babies Peck & Snyder once manufactured."

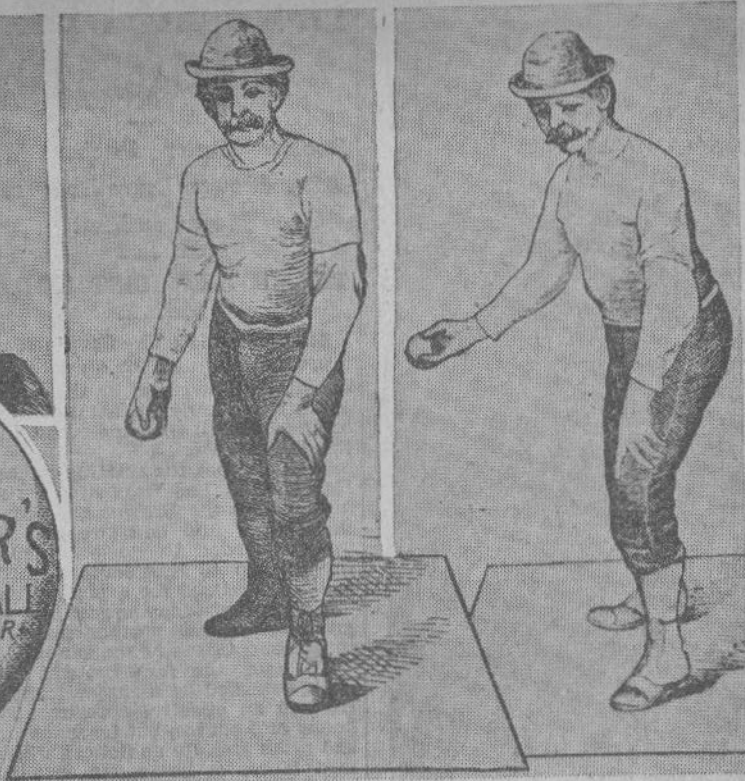
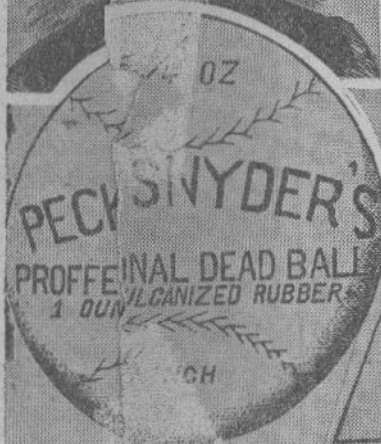
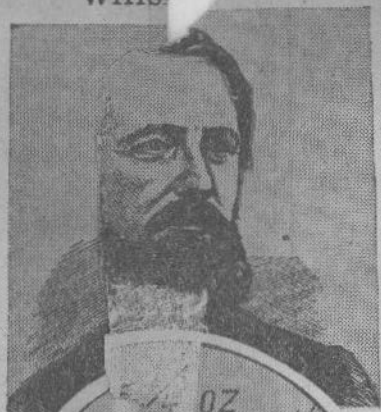
After due thought, I don't think I'd care to take that bet.



Henry Chadwick stood in a b... himself and bowling del... Mr. Chadwick

WHIS

TRICK PITCHING FEATURED BASE BALL IN 1876



Henry Chadwick (upper left) was called the "Father of Base Ball" back in 1876 when the big leaguers were playing Peck & Snyder's official "dead" ball, which cost \$1.50 apiece. In those days the pitcher stood in a box not square and his delivery (center) had to be underhand to be legal. Should he forget himself and step out of the box or throw in any manner other than what we know today as an orthodox bowling delivery (right), the pitch was illegal and so appeared in the box scores, devised and perfected by Mr. Chadwick

just be laid level with the surface of the field." Which meant that the pitcher could roam all over that square. Just so he didn't get fresh and try to creep up once in a while, it was practically impossible to make a balk.

Soft-ball Stuff

"But look at this," chuckled Perucchi. "The way those boys pitched will slay you."

There, on pages 50 and 51, were two cuts illustrating the right and the wrong way to pitch. One showed the old-time hurler, in knee breeches, high shoes, a fisherman's hat and a sweat shirt, ready to deliver an underhand ball. With the left hand resting on his left thigh, he grasped the ball much like Billy Knox holds a bowling ball. Or like some of these soft ball pitchers operate today.

"That kind of a pitch was legal," said Perucchi. "If you'll look on the other page you'll see an illustration of an illegal pitch."

Sure enough there was Mr. Old Timer, in a different pose, but one that more clearly showed the mustache so popular among athletes of yesteryear. He had the ball poised for what appeared the start of a half underhand, half side arm pitch. Strictly illegal, my dears, strictly illegal.

"There are two complete sets of rules in this book," observed Perucchi, "as you might have observed when you read the frontispiece."

Not having read the frontispiece, I turned back. There, sure enough, was the following information:

"A complete book of instructions to the umpires of the professional and amateur arenas."

So you see, lads, they played base ball in arenas in the old days and not in stadiums.

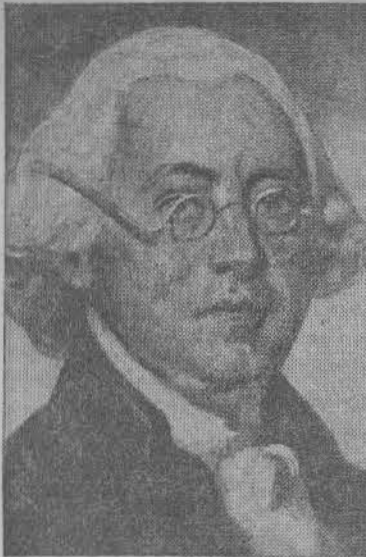
Strange Rules

The book contained many rules that seem strange today. For instance there was the one that automatically called a foul strike against a batter for stepping outside his box. Two such foul strikes constituted an out.

Also there was the one about fair balls. This was in Section 9 of Rule IV of the National Association code. It read: "Should the batsman fail to strike at every third delivery sent in by the pitcher, and over the home base, within reach of the striker, one strike shall be called."

Vastly different, what, from the

Pennsylvania Delegates to Constitution Convention



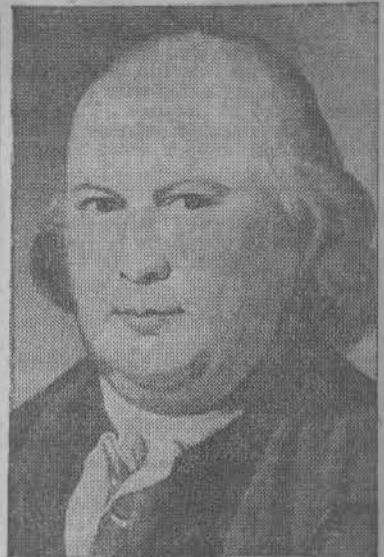
James Wilson

Born in Scotland, 1742. Educated abroad and in what is now University of Pennsylvania. Member of the bar. Signer of Declaration of Independence. Forty-five years of age at time of Federal Convention. Took active part in debates. He proposed the single Executive and the election by the people of Congress and the President. In 1789 appointed associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; professor of law at University of Pennsylvania in 1790; author of important works on government and law. Died August 28, 1798, in N. Carolina.



Benjamin Franklin

Born in Boston, Mass., January 17, 1706. Printer, journalist, scientist, diplomatist, statesman, philosopher. At 51 sent to London to protest against taxes in the colonies. Spent next 33 years in diplomatic service. Member of Continental Congress. Sent to Paris to ask French aid for Revolution. Got it. President of Pennsylvania Supreme Executive Council. Eighty-one years old when appointed delegate to Federal Convention. Contributed much to framing of Constitution. Organized first anti-slavery party. Died, Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.



Robert Morris

Born in England January 31, 1734. Settled in Philadelphia. Entered counting room of merchant Charles Willing. Amassed fortune. Member of Continental Congress. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Known as "Financier of the Revolution." Borrowed money on own credit to finance Washington's army. Sat in Pennsylvania Assembly. Fifty-three when delegate to Federal Convention. Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-95. Lost large sums in land speculation. Imprisoned for debt in Philadelphia, 1798-1801. Died in Philadelphia May 8, 1806.



George Clymer

Born in Philadelphia, 1739. Became well-to-do merchant. In 1776 chosen to succeed member of Continental Congress who had refused to sign Declaration of Independence. Fought at Battle of Princeton. Served in Federal Convention at age of 48. Member of first Congress under Constitution. President of the Philadelphia Bank and the Academy of the Fine Arts. Died Morrisville, Pa., January 23, 1813.



Gouverneur Morris

Born Morrisania, New York, January 31, 1752. Attorney. Served in Continental Congress. Assistant financier to Robert Morris in 1781. Helped establish national currency. Devised the word "cent." Thirty-five at time of Federal Convention. Confidential agent to Great Britain regarding unfulfilled clauses in peace treaty. Minister to France 1792-94. United States Senator 1800-03. Died at Morrisania, N. Y., November 6, 1816.



Jared Ingersoll

Born Milford, Conn., in 1750. Was graduated from Yale. Studying law in London when war broke out in America. Father a Loyalist, son espoused Colonial cause. In Paris, he came to know Benjamin Franklin. Took up residence in Philadelphia. Appointed to Federal Convention when 37. President judge of Philadelphia County District Court. Candidate for Vice President of the United States in 1812. Died in Philadelphia October 21, 1822.



Thomas Mifflin

Born in Philadelphia in 1744. Member of Pennsylvania Assembly in 1772. Delegate to Continental Congress. Major in Continental Army, later colonel and first aide-de-camp to Washington. Raised reinforcements in Pennsylvania. Speaker of Pennsylvania Legislature in 1785. Succeeded Franklin as president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Governor of Pennsylvania 1790-9. Died at Lancaster, Pa., January 20, 1800.

Day by Day in the Making of the Constitution

Federal Convention Adopts House Rules; Pennsylvania Delegates Take Their Seats

BY JAMES MADISON
[Fourth President of the United States.]

STATE HOUSE, 5th and Chestnut sts., May 28, 1787.—Mr. Wythe, of Virginia from the committee for preparing rules made a report which employed the deliberations of this day. Mr. King (1), of Massachusetts, objected to one of the rules in the report authorizing any member to call for the yeas and nays and have them entered on the report. He urged that it was unnecessary to exhibit this evidence of the votes and improper, as changes of opinion would be frequent in the course of the business and would fill the minutes with contradictions.

Mr. Mason (2), of Virginia, second-

ed the objection, adding that such a record of the opinions of members would be an obstacle to a change of conviction and in case of its being hereafter promulgated must furnish handles to the adversaries of the results of the meeting. The proposed rule was rejected, nem. contradicente. The standing rules were agreed to:

A house to do business shall consist of the deputies of not less than seven States. Every member rising to speak shall address the President (General Washington), and whilst he be speaking none other shall pass between them or hold discourse with another, or read a book, pamphlet or paper, printed or manuscript. The determination of a question, although fully debated shall be postponed if the deputies of any State desire it until the next day.

Mr. Butler (3), of South Carolina, moved that the house provide against the interruption of business by the absence of members and against licentious publications of their proceedings. Adjourned till tomorrow, 10 o'clock.

(Nathaniel Gorham and Caleb Strong, from Massachusetts; Oliver Elsworth, from Connecticut; Gunning Bedford, from Delaware; James McHenry, from Maryland, and Benjamin Franklin, George

Thomas Fitz Simons

Thomas Fitz Simons was the eighth delegate from Pennsylvania to the Federal Convention. There are no known portraits of him.

He was born in 1741, whether in Ireland or Philadelphia is not recorded. Engaged in the mercantile business, he married the daughter of Robert Meade, great-great-grandfather of General George G. Meade, of Civil War fame. He was a soldier in the Continental army and personally contributed five thousand pounds (\$25,000) for the support of the army. He served in the Continental Congress, and was a member of Pennsylvania Assembly. He was 46 years old at the time of the Federal Convention. After the Constitution was ratified he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He died in 1811.

Clymer, Thomas Mifflin and Jared Ingersoll from Pennsylvania, took their seats.)

- 1—Rufus King.
- 2—George Mason. He refused to sign the Constitution.
- 3—Pierce Butler.

Sept. 30th 1934.

Wissahickon-Conshohocken-Norristown

Effective September 30, 1934

(2.01 A. M. Eastern Standard Time)

Subject to Change



Time Tables

Between

Philadelphia

Norristown

and intermediate stations

T. T. 15 (43-A) 9-24-34 ⊕ Mr.

3
S
8
Sh
8
11
E
A
9
9
9
9
19
19
9
9
9
9
9
10
10
10
A
10
12
12
P

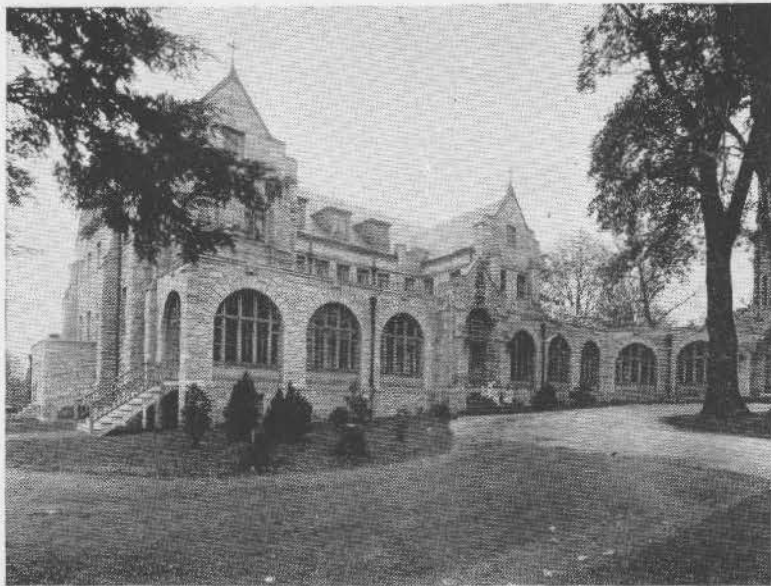
August 14, 1936

21



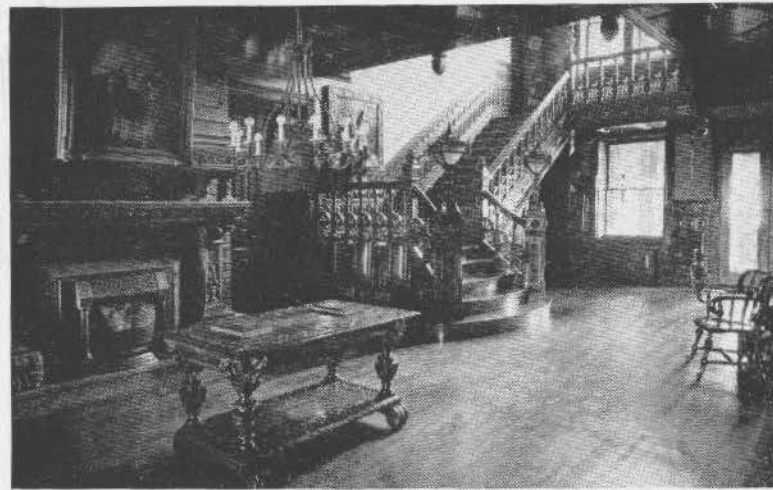
Ravenhill Academy
Convent of the Assumption
Germantown, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania

The Congregation of the Assumption* was founded in 1839 by Mother Mary Eugénie de Brou, and is at the head of important educational establishments in England, France, Italy, Spain, Denmark; Central and South America and the Philippine Islands. The first foundation in the United States was made in 1919 at Ravenhill, Germantown. The beautiful and spacious



buildings devoted to the School are situated in a wooded park of fifteen acres on a height overlooking the city of Philadelphia and of easy access by train or trolley.

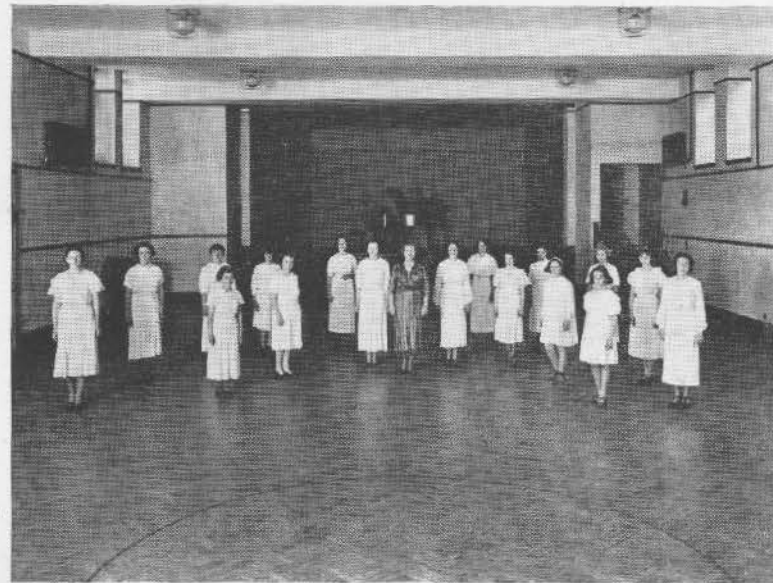
The course of studies in the Lower School comprises the work of the eight Grades according to State requirements: the Pre-

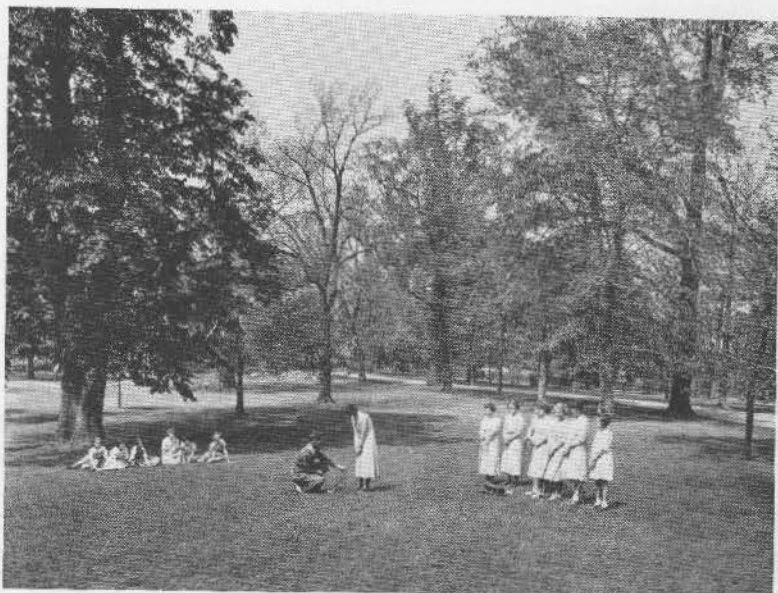


School and first four grades are run on Montessori and individual lines, but the work is kept up to standard by the usual approved tests.

For the Upper School two courses are offered: the College Preparatory and the General. In the former course pupils may be prepared to take the examinations set by the College Entrance Examination Board.

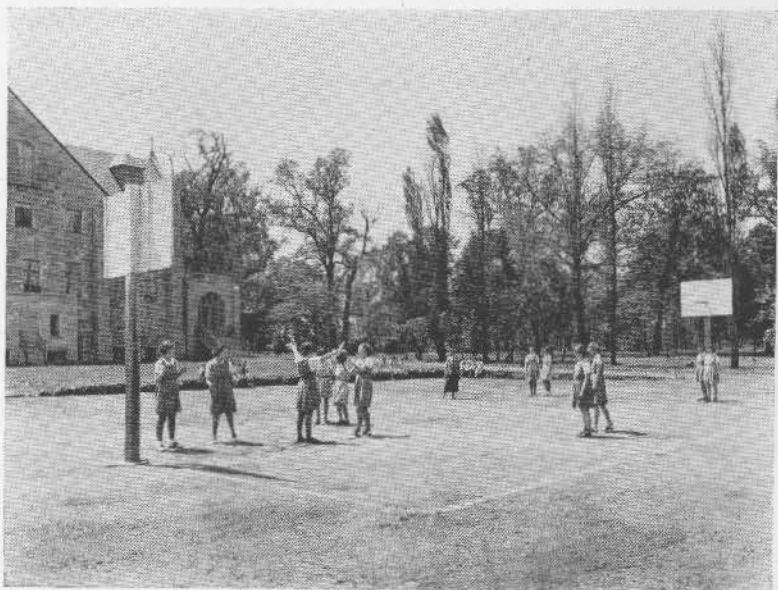
The School is accredited by the State Department.





Students can profit of the many cultural advantages offered by the city of Philadelphia. Arrangements are made for them to visit the Museums and Art Galleries and to attend the weekly Concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

A Piano Teacher from the Curtis Institute and a Professor from the Academy of Fine Arts give classes at the Convent.



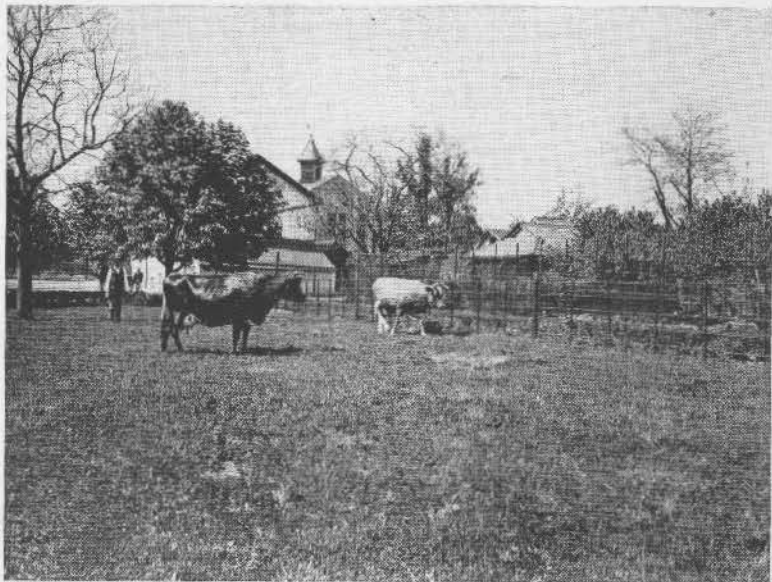
Fully qualified instructors are in charge of all the physical exercises of the pupils.

The extensive grounds lend themselves to all outdoor sports: golf, tennis, hockey, basketball, etc.

A physician's certificate is required for all pupils.

A registered graduate nurse is in residence.





There are exceptional facilities for the study of languages which can be perfected at the Convents of the Assumption in Paris, Madrid, London and Rome.



HOURS FOR DAY PUPILS

8.45 A. M. to 3.15 P. M.

Those children whose parents wish it, may remain at the Convent until 5 P. M. for sports and supervised study.

There is a morning class from 9 to 12 A. M. for little children under six years of age.

TERMS PER ANNUM

Payable half yearly in advance: September and February

Registration Fee (payable once)	\$10.00
Board and Tuition for {Resident Pupils	800.00
{Weekly Boarders	600.00
Day Pupils {Elementary Classes	150.00
{Junior Classes	250.00
{Senior Classes	350.00

These terms include Diction, French and Choral Classes for all. Drawing for Elementary and Junior Classes.

Private rooms	\$100.00 to \$200.00
Hot lunch for day pupils	100.00
Athletics (obligatory)	15.00
Bus transportation	80.00
Piano	100.00
Violin, Drawing and Painting according to Professor.	
Spanish, German or Italian	50.00
Dancing Class	20.00
Laboratory Fee	5.00
Library and Lecture Fee.....	10.00

It is understood that all pupils are entered for the entire School year. No deduction is made for absence or withdrawal unless in case of protracted illness, when the loss will be equally shared by the parents and the School.



CARDINAL'S OFFICE
225 N. 18TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

October 15th, 1932.

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.,
3624 Fisk Avenue,
East Falls, Phila., Pa.

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

His Eminence, the Most Reverend Archbishop, has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of October 4th last, in which you ask for information about the school at "Raven Hill", and also about the "petit school, which was conducted by Augustinian Fathers", in the Laurel Hill grounds, prior to the founding of St. Bridget's Church.

With regard to the former school, the following information is copied from the Official Catholic Directory of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia (1932):

Academy of the Assumption, "Raven Hill", West School House Lane, Germantown. Assumption Nuns. Number of pupils, 74. Mother Elizabeth Dease, Superior.

Should you desire any further information, I feel sure it could be obtained from the Sisters in charge.

With regard to the "petit school" of the Augustinian Fathers, perhaps you might obtain some information from the present pastor of St. Bridget's, Rev. D. C. Mulyon, 3667 Midvale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; or from the Augustinian Fathers themselves, at Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.

I suppose you know^d that St. Bridget's parish was founded in 1853.

With every best wish, I remain, my dear Mr. Chadwick,

Very sincerely yours,
Francis J. Furey,
Secretary.

August 14, 1936

23

St. Thomas More School
for Little Boys

RAVENHILL

WEST SCHOOL LANE

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA

Ravenhill

WEST SCHOOL LANE
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA

A morning class for Little Boys will be opened in September, 1935, at the Academy of the Assumption, Ravenhill.

Boys will be received from four years of age for Pre-school, First and Second Grades.

HOURS: 8.45 a. m. to 12.30.

TERMS, per annum, payable half yearly in advance:

Entrance fee, payable once . .	\$10.00
Tuition	100.00
Books, stationery and use of Montessori material	10.00

These terms include the elements of French, music, drawing, besides the usual grade subjects. Special attention is given to diction and drill.

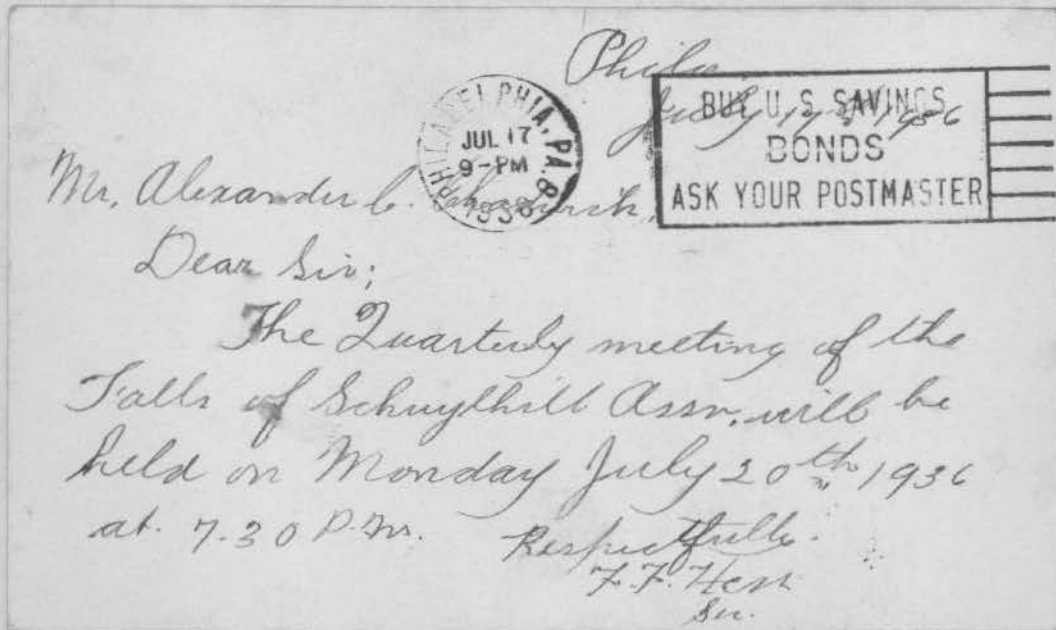
The class is in charge of fully-qualified Teachers.

The teaching is on Montessori and individual lines.

The Children are individually prepared for reception of the Sacraments.

Trustees' Notice = Old Academy, 1936 24

Frank F. Hess, Secretary.



Pages of Volume 34

25 - 36 pages

missing

THE FRIENDS OF THE WISSAHICKON

CHARLES F. JENKINS, *President*
 Kitchens Lane, Germantown

S. F. HOUSTON, *Vice-President*
 St. Martins, Chestnut Hill

HARVEY M. WATTS, *Vice-President*
 University Club

LIVINGSTON E. JONES, *Treasurer*
 315 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

MRS. FRANK MILES DAY, *Secretary*
 Allen's Lane, Mount Airy

MISS ANNE WEST STRAWBRIDGE
In charge of Publicity
 6711 Wissahickon Ave., Germantown

September, 1928

DEAR FRIEND:

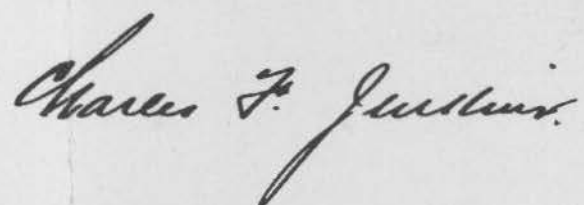
You will be interested to know that owing to the generosity of the 300 "Friends of the Wissahickon" \$3100.00 was given to the Park Commission last year for the reforesting of the wooded areas along the creek valley. In all 6755 trees were planted, all from the Park nurseries with the exception of 390 hemlocks which had to be purchased elsewhere. This planting was done under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Baxter, the Landscape Gardener of the Park Commission. There are in the Park's Nurseries 57,000 trees, some of them so large that they should be moved at once. If funds were available many of these, both deciduous and evergreen, could be planted with great advantage along the borders of the Wissahickon Park as well as in the wooded area. In both places they are much needed, as many of the fine old hemlocks, pines, tulips, beech and oak have fallen and there are great bare places.

The upper Wissahickon Valley through part of Montgomery County and including the historic Fort Hill and Militia Hill, the scene of Washington's encampment, will soon be added to Fairmount Park and should be properly cared for and its natural beauty protected by the planting of native plants and trees.

One of the natural questions in connection with the "Friends of the Wissahickon" is "why has not the city or the Park Commission done this work?" The answer, of course, is that they should have done it but have not. Not that they are forgetful of the beauties of the Wissahickon Valley but the appropriations have been sufficient only for the things which must be done—wages, roads, repairs to buildings, etc. The planting of new trees and clearing up dead ones are matters which can be temporarily pushed aside. In the meantime the amenities of the Wissahickon are suffering. It is easy to see that the interest of the membership in our organization will be most useful in the future in stirring up public opinion in the better care and preservation of the beauties as they now exist.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to enroll as a "Friend of the Wissahickon" by becoming a contributor to the fund for its reforestation and preservation. Our contributions have ranged from \$1.00 to \$100.00. While the money is needed, your enrollment and co-operation will be equally valued.

Very truly yours,



President.

Crusading Novelist of '40s Who Exposed Phila. Sins Will Be Honored Tonight



GEORGE LIPPARD
From an old woodcut, reproduced here for the first time

*Secret Society Marks
113th Anniversary
of George Lippard
at Annual Dinner*

By ROGER BUTTERFIELD

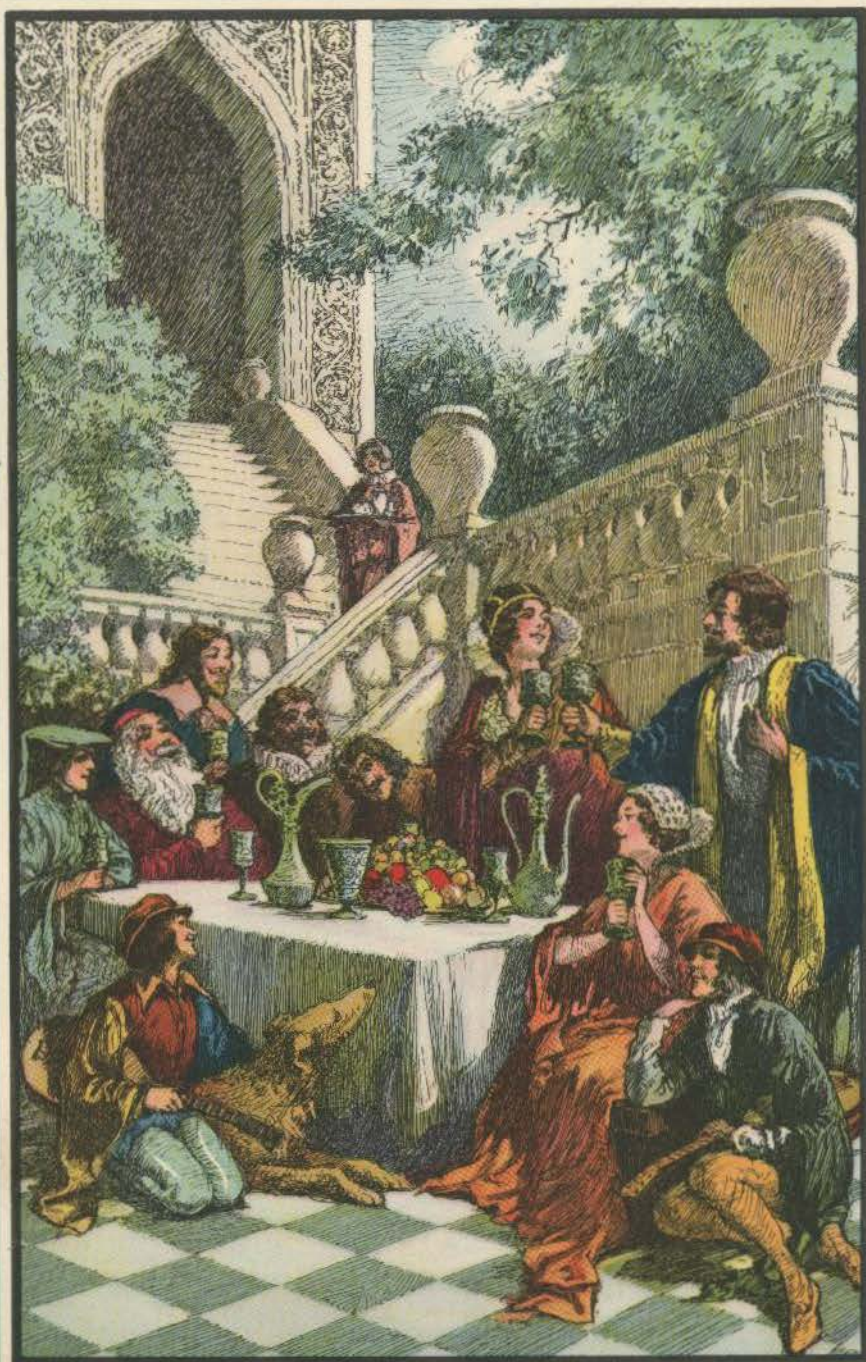
GEORGE LIPPARD'S GREAT WORK.
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

THE EMPIRE CITY;
OR,
NEW YORK BY NIGHT AND DAY.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

LIST OF "THE WITNESS OF FLEMING" HAS SACRIFICED THE NAME OF WITNESS.
"SERVICES OF A PHARMACEUTIC" - "WARRINGTON AND HIS MEN" - "LEGENDS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION" - "THE MARRIAGE CITY" - "THE HISTORY OF NEW YORK" - "MARRIAGE
OF WARRINGTON" - "THE PALACE" - "THE LEGENDS OF NEW YORK"
"THE ENTRANCE" - "THE WARRINGTON" ETC.

THE COVER PAGE OF ONE OF GEORGE LIPPARD'S ONCE-CELEBRATED
NOVELS, WHICH STARTLED AMERICA BY THEIR EXPOSES OF CITY LIFE IN
THE 1840'S





© 1910 by Harper & Brothers "Does a boy get a chance to whitewash a fence every day?"
From a painting by Worth Brebm



Dispatch Card

WAGSON PAPER

BEST QUALITY



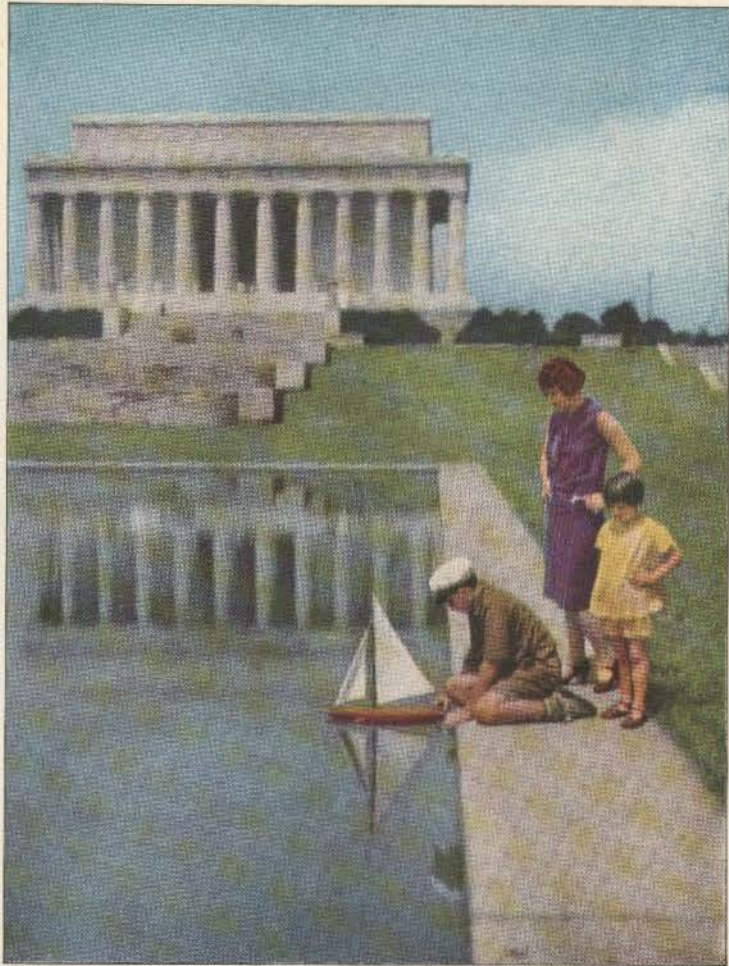
©National Geographic Society

Natural Color Photograph by Charles Martin

A FOUNTAIN AND SHRINE AT THE OLD MISSION OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIFORNIA

Whether planning a trip, recalling a personal visit to historically and scenically interesting places, or stimulating in the young a taste for worthwhile reading and a deep desire for sound knowledge of the world, nothing surpasses THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE's superb illustrations and authoritative text as visualizing aids to traveler, teacher or student.

42



©National Geographic Society Natural Color Photograph by Orren B. Louden

A NATION'S TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WASHINGTON

Full-color wall maps, prepared by The Society's cartographers, are issued from time to time as supplements to *THE GEOGRAPHIC*. Through its maps, photographs, and articles, The Society seeks to make the world less remote to its members in their homes.



©National Geographic Society Painting by Hashime Murayama

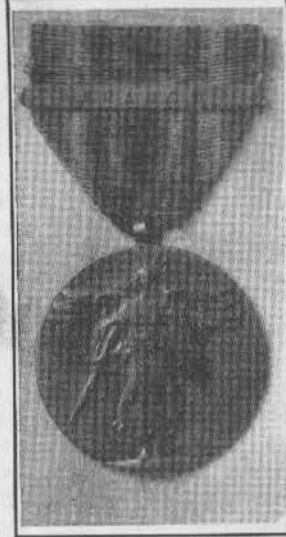
THE PEACOCKS OF THE GOLDFISH WORLD

Everything interesting and informative on the earth, in the air, or in the waters is germane to geography, the most basic of sciences. *THE GEOGRAPHIC* constantly is adding to its notable publication of color plates and popular descriptions of the world's fauna and flora.

Military Badges (United States) 44



*Mexican Service
(Army and Navy)*



*World War
(With Clasp, Army, and Navy)*

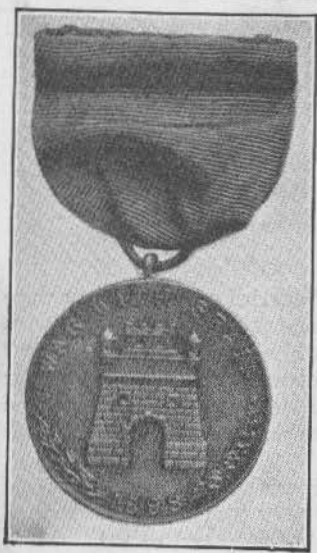


*China Relief Expedition
(Army)*



*Cuban Occupation
(Army)*

Military Badges (United States)



*Spanish Campaign
(Army and Navy)*



*Philippine Campaign
(Army and Navy)*



*Porto Rican Occupation
(Army)*



*Cuban Pacification
(Army and Navy)*

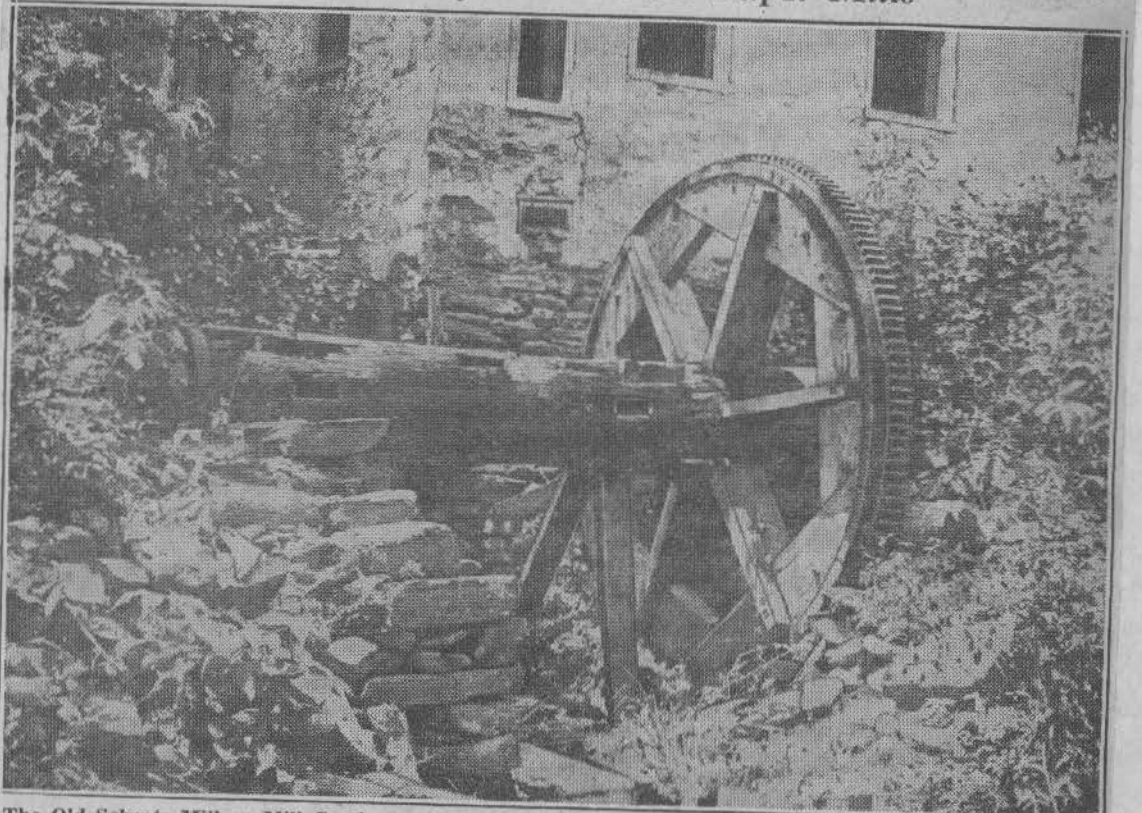
Volume 34

pages 46 - 47

missing

Evening Bulletin, July 27, 1934

One of Pennsylvania's First Paper Mills



The Old Scheetz Mill on Mill Creek near Bryn Mawr as it appeared about 1885. About 1798 it was built and operated as a paper mill by Peter Walever, but was later seized by Sheriff Scheetz, of Montgomery county, from which it derived its name, and became a cotton mill. Then it became a grist mill and as such passed along, in the latter part of the past century.

49

may

THE PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia's **M**

The Me
Peggy
S



Small decorative label or stamp at the bottom of the portrait.

The fascinating Peggy Shippen, Colonial America's most glamorous woman and the belle of the Meschianza, redrawn from a sketch by Major Andre

PHILADELPHIA has been the scene of thousands of brilliant and costly social functions, but none of them ever approached that extravagant fete of chivalric and oriental magnificence—the Meschianza—which took place one hundred and fifty-seven years ago yesterday.

That fete champetre, inspired by Peggy Shippen, Colonial America's most glamorous woman, and arranged by Major Andre and fellow officers, was in compliment to General Sir William Howe, who was quitting command of the British Army in America. It took place May 18, 1778, at "Walnut Grove," the estate of Joseph Wharton on the west side of Fifth street, south of Washington avenue, in old Southwark.

It was at this great social function that Peggy Shippen, "the exquisite little siren," discovered the power of her personal magnetism as the belle of Philadelphia and decided to use it. She was madly in love with the dashing Andre, yet she flirted with and cajoled the other British officers at every opportunity during the dances and at the sumptuous supper table.

Peggy was possessed of great beauty. She was slim, graceful and shapely, with large blue eyes and small, clear-cut features surrounded by a wealth of golden hair. She was clever and lively, too. It was no wonder, then, that the guests at this mammoth party smiled approval when she danced with the handsome Andre and continually whispered to him. A finely matched pair of lovers was the verdict! But it was an affair of Romeo and Juliet in a more sinister setting. This beautiful love was doomed to be used and twisted to play a part in a great conspiracy and make tragic figures of them both a year later.

The Meschianza was a pageant surpassing the Field of The Cloth of Gold. Andre, filled with a love for pomp, ceremony and pleasure, devised an entertainment whose grandeur eclipsed any social event previously held in the Colonies; one whose diversity, uniqueness, and the unusual circumstances attending its inception attracted curiosity and interest, derision, envy, and scorn. A pageant of floats started from Knight's

Wharf above Vine street, between three and four o'clock, and the knights, ladies, and their guests proceeded in three grand divisions down the river, which was thronged with innumerable small boats, while the housetops were vantage points for a multitude of amazed spectators. Reaching the Association Battery, below the Old Swedes Church, they were greeted by salutes, and, disembarking, were escorted to "Walnut Grove" between a double line of His Majesty's forces, flanked by Light Horse, to the tilting ground, which was one hundred and fifty yards square.

Here a tournament was engaged in. The ladies of the knights were habited in Turkish garments, and in their turbans, entwined with jewels, were the favors which they later presented to their knights. They wore veils trimmed with a silver lace, spangled stockings and shoes; a dress of silk polonaise, open in front to the waist, and forming a flowing robe. The costume was completed by a girdle six inches in width and spangled. The dress of the ladies of the Burning Mountain was similar to those of the ladies of the Blended Rose, other than that their gowns and sashes were edged with black.

The entire company was escorted by the musical corps of the army, the ladies occupying two pavilions elaborately decked, around which troopers were stationed, and from these was witnessed, according to the laws of ancient chivalry, the feats of the knights, who contended for the favor of the mistress of their supreme affection. When the guests were seated a trumpet was heard in the distance and there appeared a band of knights dressed in habits of white and red silk, mounted on chargers caparisoned in trappings of the same material, attended by their squires. Four trumpeters appeared, their trumpets decorated with pendant banners, followed by a herald in his ceremonial garb with the device of his band—two roses intertwined, with the motto, "We Drop When Separated."

The leader of this band, Lord Cathcart, mounted on a superb steed, was attended by two black slaves, habited in blue and white silk, wearing silver clasps around their necks and arms, and carrying his lordship's stirrups. Captain Hazard, one of his squires, attend-

Major John Andre

ed on his right, while Captain Bronlow was on his left, they rying his shield and lance. The device was Cupid riding on a with the motto, "Surrounded Love," and he was followed the knights of his band and squires. Making a circuit of the tilting ground, saluting the ladies they arranged themselves in a line and their herald, after a flourish of music, proclaimed the challenge, saying, "The Knights of the Blended Rose, by me, assert that the ladies excel in wit, beauty and accomplishments those of the world; and should any knight so hardy as to dispute or deny they are ready to enter the lists with them, and maintain their assertion by deeds of arms, according to the laws of ancient chivalry."

When this challenge had been repeated for a third time, a herald in black and orange entered with four trumpeters, advanced to the herald of the Blended Rose and after a parley and a flourish of trumpets, he announced his fiancee in the name of the knights of the Burning Mountain. The knights appeared their herald proclaimed "that the Knights of the Burning Mountain profess themselves here, not to contend in words but to disprove by deeds the vainglorious assertions of the Knights of the Blended Rose, who enter the lists to maintain that the ladies of the Burning Mountain do not excel in wit, beauty and accomplishments by any in the world."

They drew up facing their opponents and their leaders dis-



17th 1935

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER MAGAZINE SECTION

Most Extravagant Fete

Meschianza, Inspired By the Glamorous of Shippen, "Little Siren of the Revolution," Surpassed in Splendor of Pageantry the Field of the Cloth of Gold

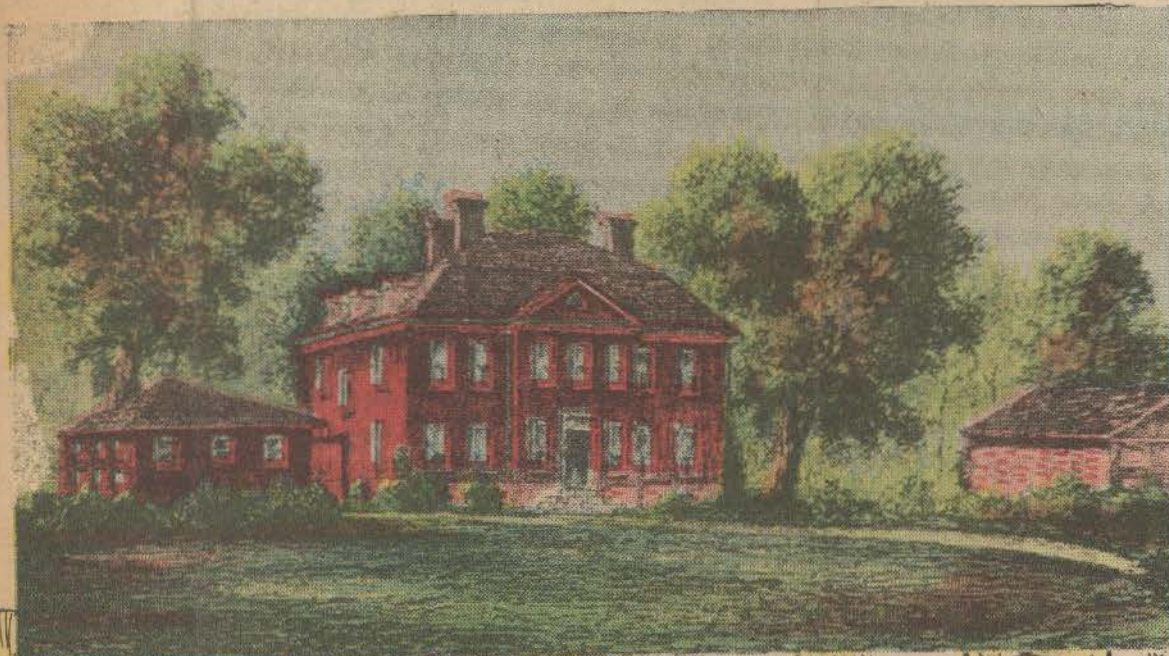
McLane's purpose to annoy, irritate, confuse and surprise the British had been accomplished and he retired.

Following the entertainment the British were informed that General Lafayette with twenty-five hundred men had succeeded in reaching Barren Hill; they dispatched forces to this vicinity with the hope of securing a victory which would mark the retirement of Howe with a signal success, and vindicate his actions which had been so severely criticized. His failure in this move only added censure and drew condemnation on his military tactics, and made more pronounced his defeats. He relinquished his command to Sir Henry Clinton, and this brought to a close his military efforts in the Colonies.

This fete drew from the British statesman, Walpole, the remark that "Howe returned richer in money than in laurels, and the bays he possessed were those that drew his carriage," while Franklin said that "Howe did not take

The Wharton mansion and Walnut Grove, where the Meschianza took place

—Photos Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.





The ticket of admission to the festivities

a second arch, also in the Tuscan style. It was topped by the figure of Fame, and its pillars were decorated with bomb shells and a burning heart.

From here they made their way to the Wharton Mansion, where, ascending a flight of steps, they entered a spacious hall paneled in imitation of Sienna marble, bounded by a white marble embellishment, while the lower portion was black. Here refreshments were served, and the knights awarded the favors of the ladies. From here they entered a ballroom whose walls were pale blue, paneled with a beading and festooned with flowers; the lower portion, of rose pink, added to its effectiveness; eighty-five mirrors reflected the beauty of the scene, and the whole was illumined by thirty-four holders carrying tapers, which reflected a mellow glow over the happy assemblage. Adjoining this were several small drawing rooms, where a light collation was served; in one of them a pharaoh table was placed.

The knights and ladies opened the dance, which continued until ten o'clock, when an elaborate display of fireworks was given. At midnight folding doors previously concealed were thrown open and a spacious hall, two hundred ten by forty feet and twenty-two feet high, was disclosed. It was illumined by eighteen clusters of twenty-four lights each, while three hundred tapers adorned the tables. The effect was enhanced by fifty-six pier glasses ornamented with green silk and flowers, and bearing three lights each, which reflected and remirrored the gay, carefree, happy throng. Here supper was served and no less than four hundred and thirty-six covers and twelve hundred dishes were carried by twenty-four black slaves in oriental dress, with silver collars and bracelets. Toward the end of the feast a herald proclaimed the health of the king and royal family, and when these festivities were over the company repaired to the ballroom and danced till four o'clock in the morning.

While the ball was at its height

The knights and their ladies opened the dancing with the stately minuet

the watchful Continentals to the north of the city, under the command of Captain McLane, with one hundred infantrymen and a company of dragoons, filled camp kettles with combustibles and placed them at intervals along the line of defence; and at a given signal they were ignited and a blaze of light brought to the gay Britons surprise, confusion and consternation. They retaliated with the firing of guns from the entrenchments, the ships-of-war in the river, and the artillery in Southwark, and the company gathered at the Wharton Mansion were assured that the demonstration was a part of the festivities.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia took Howe."

With the gray mists of morn passed the gorgeous splendor of this fete, which had risen magic-like before an amazed populace, and though unwarranted was an affair to be woven into the city's history and recorded as a beautiful pageant, a great social event, an unprecedented compliment, and one which stood in pathetic contrast to the starving Continentals at Valley Forge suffering intensities of hunger and want, while the gay Britons were feasting and making merry over a succession of defeats.

tain His squire to raise the gauntlet that had been thrown on the ground. The attendants, presenting the knights with their shield and lance, made a curtsy and retired; the knights then engaged in an encounter and shivered their lances, while in the second fray they discharged their pistols, and finally closed with drawn swords. After this display of fearless bravery the chivalrous knights who had so valorously contended for the favor of their ladies withdrew. Then ensued a combat between the chiefs of the opposing bands, and continued until the Marshal of the Field rushed between them and declared that the damsels were satisfied with their display of bravery, and if they valued their favor they should withdraw. After making gracious bows they withdrew, and then arranged themselves before their respective ladies, after which the entire company formed in procession.

They made their way through an arch, which was in the Tuscan design, decorated with two fronts, and whose pediment was adorned with naval trophies, and which was crested by the figure of Neptune holding in his hand a trident. A niche on each side held the figure of a sailor and each wing was decorated by three plumes of feathers. Along this avenue, which was thirty-four by three hundred feet, they marched; passed troops, knights, esquires, colors and a brilliant assemblage. The ladies were acclaimed and accepted by the knights, who, dismounting, joined them, and made their way through

Copyright, 1935



Hurt at first—then Mrs. Richards learned DISHPAN HANDS were her own fault. Now



DISHWASHING needn't leave your hands red and rough! It won't—if you use Lux in the dishpan!

Washing dishes with soaps containing harmful alkali

roughens, dries the skin. Lux has no harmful alkali, so it protects youth-giving oils. Leaves hands smooth and white. Inexpensive, too. Lux for all your dishes costs less than 1¢ a day!



FOR DISHES—lovely hands for 1¢ a day

May 11, 1935

50

Example of Chain Letter

PROSPERITY CLUB

IN GOD WE TRUST

George M. Gunderson	4569 West 52 Ave.,	Denver, Colo.
Walter DuBree	Roslyn Hotel, 607-14 St.	" "
E.H. Moody	616-16 St.,	" "
A.L. Wright	Rural Box 15	Morrison, Colo.
C.S. Richardson	4826 Fennytson St.,	Denver, Colo.
A.E. Vogt	4893 Raleigh St.,	" "

FAITH HOPE CHARITY

This chain was started in the hope of bringing prosperity to you.

Within three days (or sooner) make five copies of this letter leaving off the top name and address and adding your name and address to the bottom of the list, and mail to five of your friends to whom you wish prosperity to come.

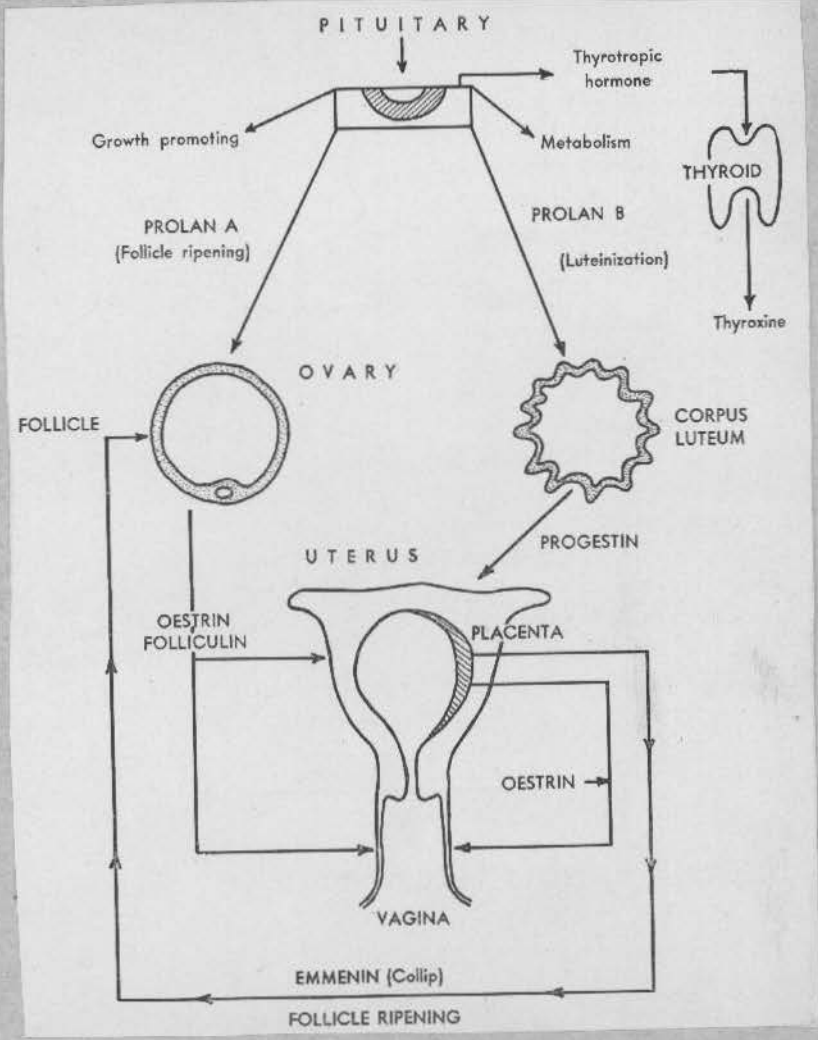
In omitting the top name, send that person a dime (10¢) wrapped in paper as a charity donation.

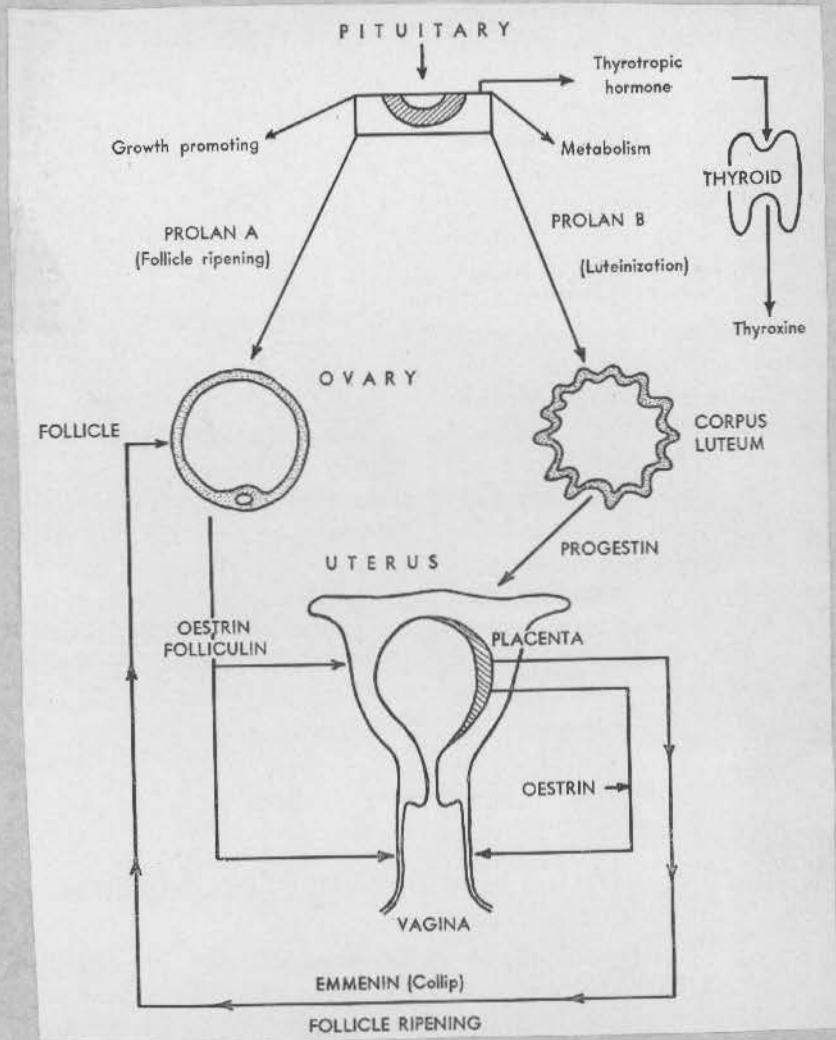
In turn, as your name leaves the top of the list you will receive 15,625 letters with donations amounting to \$1,562.50

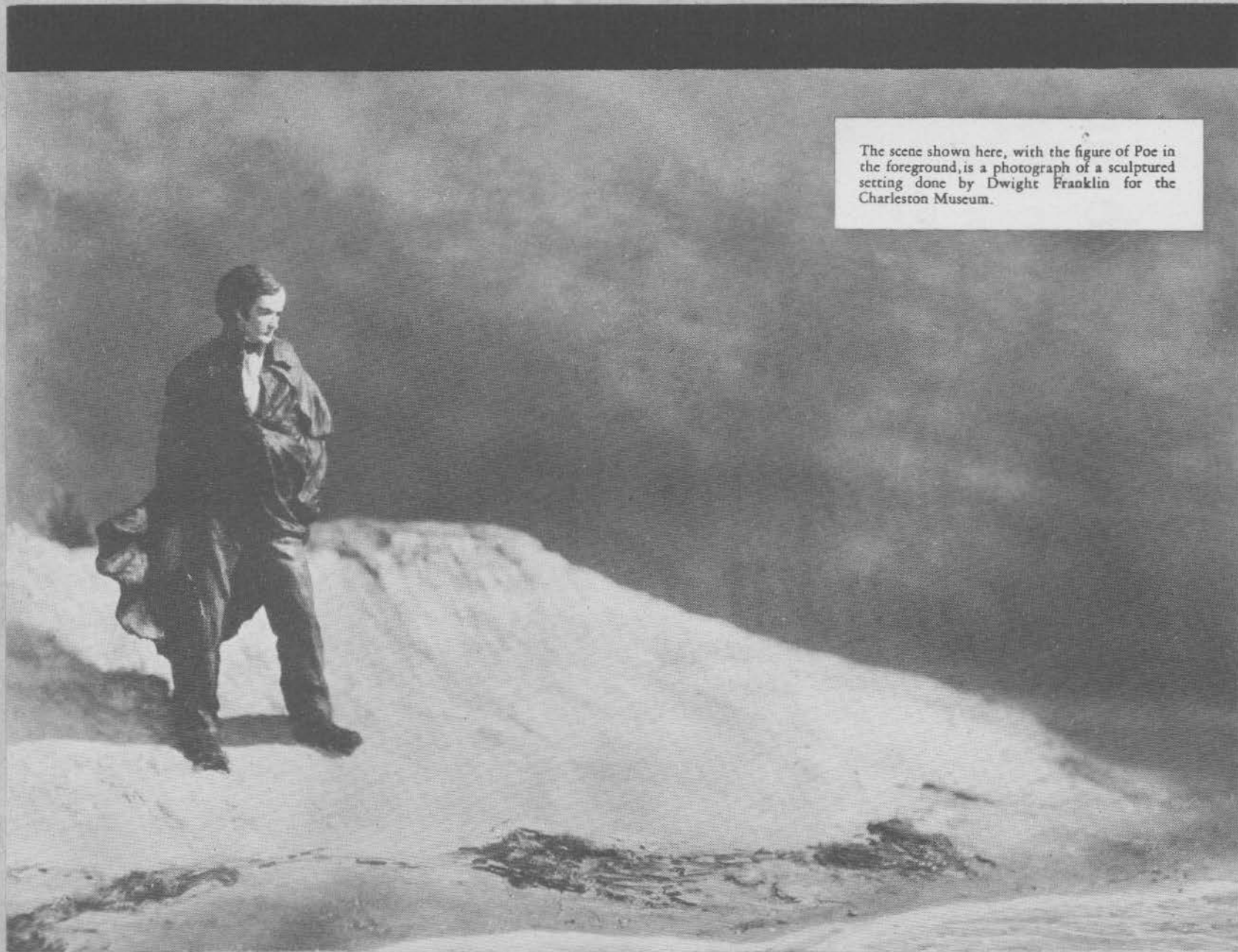
Now is this worth a dime to you.

Have the faith that your friend has and this chain will not be broken.

Be sure to send these to people who will not break the chain.







The scene shown here, with the figure of Poe in the foreground, is a photograph of a sculptured setting done by Dwight Franklin for the Charleston Museum.

PHILADELPHIA'S GAS WORKS

54

One Hundred Years of Public Service

"The one hundredth birthday of the Philadelphia Gas Works seems an appropriate occasion upon which to outline the story lying behind the modern gas service which Philadelphians accept today as natural, without realizing the long and difficult building which brought it to its present state."



THE year 1936 marks just one hundred years since gas was first distributed through the streets of Philadelphia from a central plant. Unevenly but irresistibly, like the gathering flow of a great river from its far-away source, the huge and complex modern gas service of today that meets the demands of a city of two millions of people has evolved slowly but steadily from the small beginning long ago.

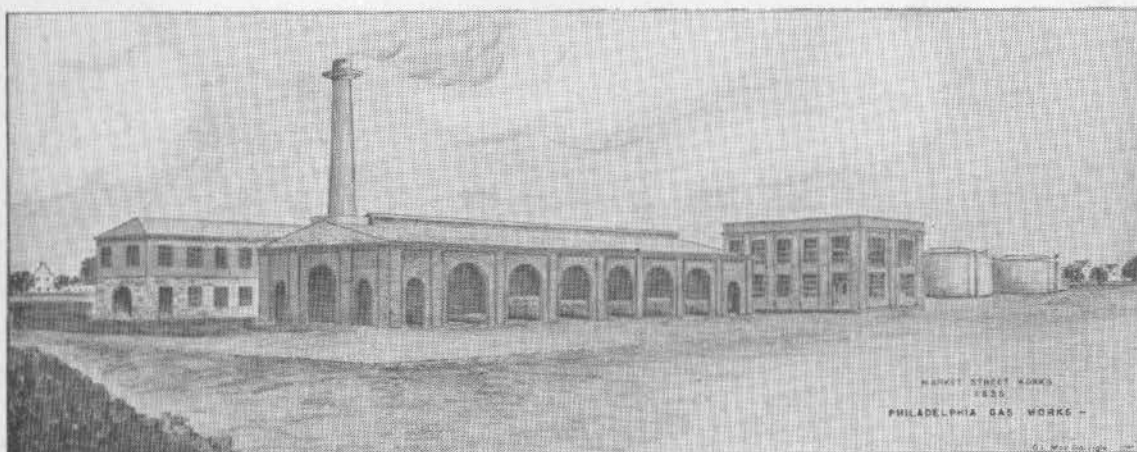
One hundred years that cover a period of the most astounding changes in history; a period that has witnessed scientific and industrial discoveries which have altered the whole course of civilization; a period that has produced gigantic wars, tremendous

financial depressions and peaks of golden opportunity—against this background we trace the development of an industry that has been made into an essential part of our daily life.

It well has been said that man is a creature of habit. We are accustomed to stepping into a train and traveling in comfort to distant places; we pick up a telephone receiver and talk to someone in another city; we turn a switch and have light; a twist of a knob and we have fire in the range, and so it goes. Being accustomed to these services, it is only when something goes wrong that we think beyond the railroad ticket, the receiver, the switch and the knob and realize, however dimly, that these conveniences do not just happen, but are made possible by human brains and hands, by intricate organizations developed through trial and error and experience and hardship, by investments which are derived from all classes of people.

The one hundredth birthday of the Philadelphia Gas Works seems an appropriate occasion upon

(Continued on page 21)



PERSPECTIVE OF NINTH WARD WORKS IN 1835, "ON PROPERTY EXTENDING FROM TWENTY-SECOND STREET TO THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER, BETWEEN HIGH STREET, NOW MARKET, AND FILBERT"

SURVEY PLANNED TO DETERMINE LAND USE AND IMPROVE ZONING

Board to Co-operate with City Planning Commission in Maintaining Realty Values

AS a result of action taken by our Board of Governors at their meeting in September, full co-operation will be extended by this Board and its members to the City Planning Commission in the furtherance of a survey, the completion of which should afford further protection to the real estate interests of Philadelphia and contribute materially to the maintenance of real estate values. The matter was presented to our Board of Governors by Jos. J. Greenberg, President of the Board, and received unanimous endorsement.

According to the plans of the City Planning Commission, the survey will be made in co-operation with WPA and its specific duties will be to determine the trends of land use of the several zoned classifications and to co-operate to bring about a more comprehensive administration of the present zoning ordinance with the possible development of a well balanced Master City Plan.

In order to make the survey a corps of investigators will be employed and it is in connection with their work that this Board, through its members, can co-operate very definitely and very beneficially. This co-operation will mean that when these investigators call upon our members that the latter will assist to the fullest degree with information the investigators desire and can be given by the Realtor. It must be kept in mind that the survey is very definitely in the interest of the improvement of real estate in this city as well as the real estate business and, therefore, the assistance extended by a Realtor will be actually an advancement of his own interest. Our Board of Governors consequently request that the members of our Board who will be visited by the investigators, extend their assistance to these investigators. The value and importance of the survey was discussed by Oscar I. Stern, a Vice-President, who said:

"The idea of the survey which originated with the

City's Planning Commission is most timely because the information secured through such a survey is imperative, particularly in connection with the administration of the Zoning Ordinance and the proper protection of real estate and real estate values. In fact, such information would definitely show the trend of land use and would be most valuable in connection with the adjustments made under the Zoning Ordinance and in all probability define necessary amendments to that ordinance.



OSCAR I. STERN

"Preliminary investigations already made indicate that there can be set up to further the survey a WPA project to collect and tabulate the desired information and to prepare graphs, charts and drawings that would visualize unhealthy conditions which now exist in connection with zoning. The plan is to subdivide the city into five major areas as follows: Central, South, West, North and North Philadelphia, the latter to be divided into two parts, one covering East of Broad Street and the other West of Broad Street. A further subdivision of these areas on maps into smaller areas would include

from two to four city blocks. There also would be tabulations, and drawings that would show the trend of use by minor subdivisions of residential, industrial, commercial, tax-exempt or open area usage from 1926 to the present.

"Because of the great value the survey will prove to be in the protection of real estate values and possibly in a constructive revision of the Zoning Ordinance, the members of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board will co-operate to the fullest extent with those making the survey, in accordance with a resolution adopted by our Board of Governors."

A great part of the basic data upon which the proposed survey will be predicated, has already been compiled by the real property survey of Philadelphia, begun in 1934 by the WPA.



which to review the history of this great utility, to outline the story lying behind the modern gas service which Philadelphians accept today as natural, without realizing the long and difficult building which brought it to its present state.

Almost from the very beginning the Philadelphia Gas Works has been owned by the City, but the advances which have placed it in the forefront of the gas utility systems of the country have been made under the management and operation of a privately owned corporation, The United Gas Improvement Company, which has leased the plant from the City since 1897. Indeed, the words "gas" and "U. G. I." have become synonymous to the average Philadelphian.

The first city in the world to use gas for lighting was London, in 1807, and in 1816 Baltimore became the first city to introduce gas illumination in the United States. Boston and New York preceded Philadelphia by more than a decade in following suit. Thus it is a commentary upon the staunch conservatism of good old Philadelphia to note the fear and doubt which greeted the proposal to erect a gas plant in this City, despite the evidence that gas lighting was being used successfully in other communities.

A number of prominent Philadelphians petitioned Councils in 1833 not to proceed with the construction of a gas works. Parts of the text of that petition, which now seems so incongruous, are so interesting and amusing that they are quoted as follows:

REMONSTRANCE Against Lighting With Gas

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1833.

"To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia

"GENTLEMEN:

"The subscribing beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the plan now in agitation for lighting the city with gas, as they consider it a most inexpedient, offensive, . . . mode of lighting.

". . . And when we consider that this powerful . . . agent must necessarily be often left to the care of youth, domestics and careless people, we only wonder that the consequences have not been more appalling. It is also an uncertain light, sometimes suddenly disappearing and leaving streets and houses in total darkness.

"The Waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill, now considered the most pure and salubrious in the world, as many long voyages have fully tested, must soon, we fear, experience the deterioration which has reduced the water

of the Thames to the present impure and unhealthy state, for no reservoir will be able to contain the immense fetid drains from such an establishment, and very soon the rivers must be their receptacle . . . the constant digging up of the streets, the circumstance of the gas pipes which at the intersection of each square must come in contact with the water pipes, are difficulties and evils which we would anxiously avoid.

"In conclusion, we earnestly solicit that the lighting of our city with oil may be continued . . ."

Imagine the amazement of these petitioners if they had been told that 100 years later there would be in this country 25 million automobiles propelled by explosive gasoline; large amounts of high tension electricity transmitted across extensive areas and into customers' houses; and that under the streets of Philadelphia would lie over 2,000 miles of mains supplying gas to some eight hundred thousand domestic, commercial and industrial appliances.

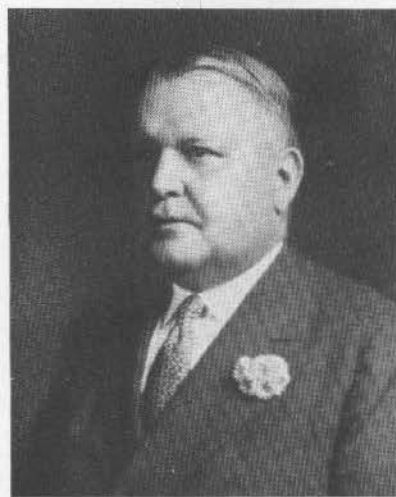
One can hardly blame the citizens for turning down several earlier wild schemes, such as that of an individual, with more enthusiasm than common sense, who proposed to light the streets from towers, in each of which gas would be made. This gentleman expressed the opinion that the whole city could be lighted from one tower three hundred feet high. More as a spectacle and as an advertisement than as a practicable service, the Chestnut Street Theatre and Peale's Museum, as well as the residence of a venturesome citizen at Seventh and Lombard Streets, were lighted

with "the gas," as it was called. The lights in the Museum were finally abandoned because of the quite justifiable fear of fire, since the generating plant was in a closet under a stairway. There was also a tavern lighted by gas at Second and Dock Streets, whose proprietor advertised his faith in the future of the industry by calling his establishment the "Gas Light Tavern."

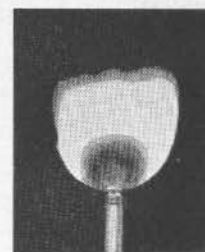
FEAR OF COMPETITION

There were other practical objections to the innovation. There was fear of powerful and destructive competition introduced by gas. Experience in other cities had shown that gas street lighting seriously injured the oil business. Gas had to compete in those days with whale oil and candles. In their efforts to discourage the introduction of gas street lights, the oil dealers cut the price on oil for public lamps until it sold at 80 cents per gallon—22 cents below the market for other purposes.

Neither the cupidity of the oil dealers nor the fears of the conservative citizens could stop the development of the



CONRAD N. LAUER
President and General Manager
PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS CO.



55



OLD RETORT "ROOM"

infant industry, however. The good old method of agitating a public question by writing to the editor was invoked by one reader of Poulson's *Daily Advertiser*: "Allow me, Mr. Editor, one corner of your paper—Are we ever to have our City better lighted than it is at present? Could a portion of the Girard Fund be better employed than by procuring lamps of an entirely different construction than those at present in use, having reflectors at the top instead of a dark colored tin which seems to absorb the light? Would not gas give double the quantum of light at the same or probably less expense?" The indignant gentleman then goes on to complain that the oil lamps were not lighted if the Almanac showed that there was—or should be—moonlight, even if the night was one of darkness or dismal rain. In this connection, it is interesting to know that even after the city was illuminated by gas, the street lamps were not lighted on moonlight nights until 1845.

The question of lighting was of such obvious public interest that there were repeated offers from individuals to install gas plants and it was in commenting on these offers that the City gave the first indication of its intention to own its gas works.

ACTION BY CITY COUNCILS

The first definite steps towards the establishment of a gas plant came in 1834. City Councils engaged Mr. S. V. Merrick, a gentleman of outstanding character and ability, to go to Europe and report back to them on city lighting by gas. It is interesting to note that just 100 years later gas men have come from England and Australia to Philadelphia to see the telephone system installed for customer service by The Philadelphia Gas Works Company.

As the result of Mr. Merrick's report in 1834, the City proceeded with the construction of a works on property extending from Twenty-second Street to the Schuylkill between High Street, now Market, and Filbert Street. It may be remembered that this was then quite an outlying area. From its location, the plant was known for the next 65 years as the Ninth Ward Works. Mr. Merrick's estimate of the business of the proposed gas works shortly after its inception is as follows:

End of 1836

Public Lights	165
Private Lights	2,932
Total	3,097

The growth of the industry and its complete change in character from lighting to utilization of heat is strikingly indicated by the following figures:

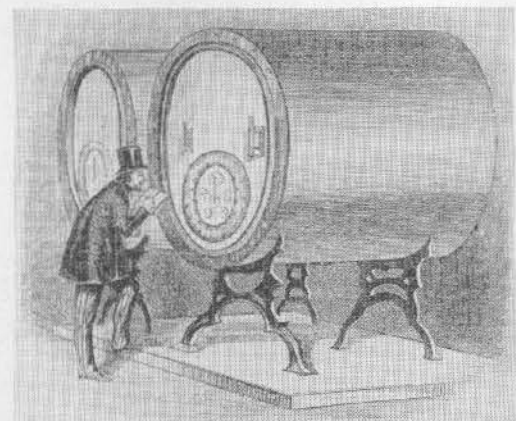
End of 1935

Ranges	400,000
Water Heaters	250,000
Small Space Heaters	20,000
Central House Heaters	4,000
Refrigerators	16,000
Commercial Appliances	50,000
Industrial Appliances	20,000
Hotel and Restaurant Appliances	40,000
Total	800,000

Nothing now remains of the Ninth Ward Works except two buildings used by the operators of a parking lot that occupies most of the space. Obsolescence and inadequacy have done their part. However, there are still in original use several miles of underground mains laid in 1835 or shortly afterwards, including 900 feet of the original pipe laid in Filbert Street between Ninth and Eleventh Streets to connect the works with the built-up part of the City near the Delaware. Occupation of Filbert Street by the railroad and the construction of the Market Street Subway caused the removal of the rest of this original pipe, which was still in first-class condition. Few industries can show an equally long use of their facilities.

CITY IS PROTECTED

In order to protect the City from increases in taxation and other losses, the ordinance passed by Councils required that the Works should be privately owned—with all the



OLD METER "ROOM"



risks that ownership entailed—and managed by City-appointed Trustees. The stock certificates of the owners of the gas works contained a recapture clause whereby the City could, at its option, take over the stock and give the holder thereof a 20-year 6 per cent loan. It was a certainty, therefore, that if the venture were a success the investors would lose their stock and at the same time any long-continued material gain

from the risk they undertook, and if it were not a success, they would lose their capital. It would be difficult to finance a modern business venture upon such a basis.

MANUFACTURE BEGUN

On February 8, 1836, the manufacture of gas was actually begun and two days later forty-six gas lamps were lighted on Second Street from Vine to South. There were only two premises with a total of nineteen private lights equipped to use gas on the first day of its availability. Thus, conservatively and carefully, Philadelphia started its gas works one hundred years ago, under private ownership and public management—the situation later reversing itself and becoming as it is today, public ownership and private management.

The contemporary newspapers did not give much space to the starting of the Works. They were more interested in reporting the anti-railroad agitation of the day and the war with the Seminoles in Florida. They also gave considerable space to a citizen who was complaining that saloons along the Erie Canal averaged one every quarter mile throughout its length. Perhaps drunken canal boat driving was a real problem in those days. However, the *United States Gazette* of February 12, 1836, found room for the announcement that “the experiments which the gas company have made in the street and in Mr. Neil’s house in Dock Street are highly gratifying to the public.” A few days later we find a little propaganda: “Our citizens appear to be delighted with the gas. Its light is so strong and beautiful that the common lamps in the street look dim in its effulgent blaze.”

Philadelphia started with gas rates that compared favorably with other cities where gas was available. Prices in New York, Boston and Baltimore were \$4 a thousand cubic feet, while in Philadelphia the rate was set at \$3.50. One writer states that the price in New York was \$7 in 1832.

Under the guidance of Mr. Merrick, the original Ninth Ward Works and the distribution system were well planned and honestly constructed. Philadelphia has always had the advantage from a distribution standpoint—there has never been a duplication of mains by competing companies. Such

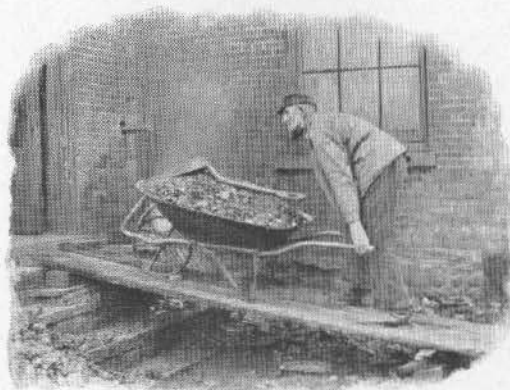
56
a wasteful condition at one time existed in the three cities which initiated gas service before Philadelphia—Baltimore, Boston, and New York. While with the development of years, there were many companies in what is now the Philadelphia area, each confined its activities strictly to its own separate territory.

BUSINESS EXPANDED

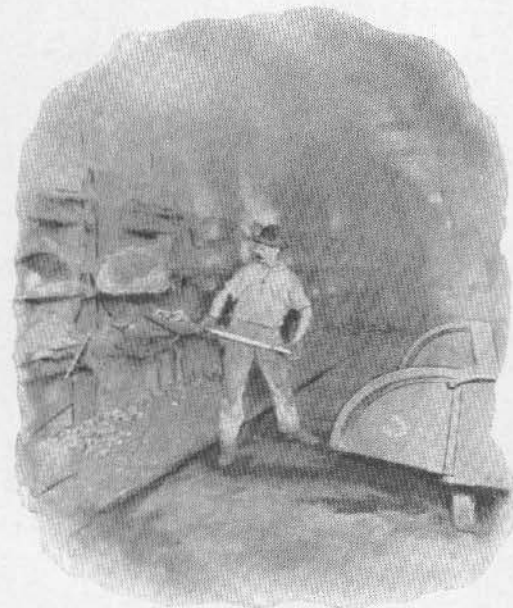
Business for the Philadelphia Gas Works expanded rapidly. At the end of 1837, it was stated with pride—“besides the City Hall, State House, the public offices, the market house, theatres, circus, all the public hotels and most of the stores on the lines of the pipes, it is used with great advantage and satisfaction in several churches and in private dwelling houses.” City Councils, however, had not yet been completely convinced of the ultimate success of the venture and continued to advise against buying out the stockholders because of the uncertainty of profit, the benefits provided the City by reason of free public lamps, the small return received by the stockholders and the obvious need of more capital. Three years later the situation was promising enough for the City to exercise its option and thus after six years of pioneering, private ownership stepped out in 1841.

Though now owned by the City, the Works were administered by Trustees until 1887. At the beginning, there was honest, capable operation and this continued until about

1865. In 1887, the Trustees were ousted and the Works were managed as a City department. The condition of the Works in 1894 is graphically described by a committee of Select Council: “Your committee can state, without hesitation, after two very careful examinations, that the physical



AN ADVANCE IN COAL



CHARGING—RETORT HOUSE

condition of all our Works is bad in the extreme." In 1897, the City turned for relief to private management, as told later.

In 1854, gas was first made at the Point Breeze Works. It was also in this year that the City of Philadelphia was enlarged greatly by the Act of Consolidation. In so far as the gas works were concerned, this Act had the effect of merging with the City Works, nine smaller gas companies serving the outlying territories and boroughs. Some of these companies owned distribution systems only; others were complete in themselves. Only one independent company survives at the present time—the Northern Liberties Gas Company. In 1877, to care for the growth in the north-eastern section of the City, the Port Richmond Works began operations.

In 1850, before the Point Breeze Works were in operation, there was a serious flood in the Schuylkill which halted manufacture and cut off the supply to the City. Other lesser floods had stopped manufacture at the Ninth Ward Works for short times, but had never interfered with the general supply to the City. The only other complete stoppage of supply in the century occurred in 1868, and was caused by a strike of retort house workers. After the City was in darkness one night, the demands of the strikers were granted.

Gas was still used almost exclusively for light. The engineer of the works, in a report in 1851, mentioned several different ways of making gas and commented upon the fact that "these schemes do not bear upon their face the evidence of absurdity or impracticability, such as

attaches to the famous project of electric light, so much agitated a year or two back." It is to be hoped he was a better engineer than prophet.

EARLY COOKING BY GAS

Cooking by gas is mentioned in Gleason's *Pictorial Drawing Room Companion* in 1854, in which an editorial describes gas cooking in the following terms: "Cooking freed from the disagreeable accompaniments of smoke, and dust, and grease, is somewhat of a novelty in the history of the cuisine. There is so wide

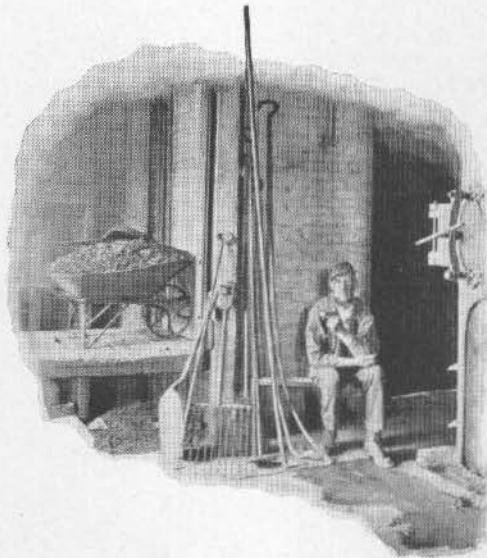
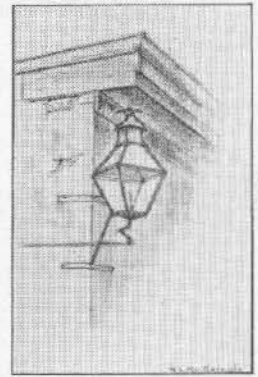
a distance between the drawing room and the kitchen, that we are generally willing to ignore the latter altogether, or at least, acknowledge its existence only in the results. But here the whole legion of pots and pans, and cooks and scullions, is incontinently banished; and in their place, we have a neat and serviceable apparatus, which discharges as well, if not better, all the duties of the above agents, while greatly avoiding their annoyances. For instance, nothing is seen but an astral lamp, with eighty jets of its circular burner, upon a center-table; over it a tin cone, and within that a substantial piece of beef, weighing

perhaps ten pounds. The roasting is completed in less than two hours, and with consumption of the most trifling quantity of gas. A dripping-pan catches the juices of the meat, and the whole is thoroughly done. There are tin boilers for boiling, and conveniences for baking, etc. The flavor of the viands is more perfect than when cooked in the ordinary way, and the expense of the process amounts to mere nothing."

PLANT FOR SALE

Dissatisfaction with the service and the obvious opportunity for profit in putting the manufacture and distribution of gas on a business-like basis probably was responsible for offers which commenced to be received for the sale of the gas works in 1883. In 1884, an ordinance was introduced for the sale of the gas works for \$15,000,000, with the provision that gas would be supplied to customers for \$1.50 and that the City would receive free gas for its lamps. The price later dropped to \$10,000,000, gas to be supplied at \$1.60 and no free gas for street lamps, but there were no takers.

When the management was transferred from the Trustees to the City itself in 1887, under the Department of Public Works, the first report of the Director called attention to



BETWEEN THE ACTS



CLEANING STANDPIPE RETORT HOUSE



THE "GAS HOUSE TERRIER"

*"He was a grimy Terrier from the gas house down beyant,
Of chemistry and algebra his knowledge true was scant;
But he'd a horny fist and an honest face and the grit
of a brindled pup,
He didn't go much on photometry, but he kept his
holder up."*

GAS PLANT WAS INADEQUATE

51

It must have been plain that the City Gas Works were inadequate and probably on the verge of a complete breakdown for any group of business men to venture into such an agreement. They made the venture, however, and from that time on, there was no danger of the City running short of gas. The flexibility of the new water gas process and the business-like way the supplying company was operating, free as it was of outside domination, made the City Gas Works able to answer any demands upon its supply. The Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company in 1893 offered to supply the City with all its gas requirements at 37 cents per thousand cubic feet. This was, of course, the price delivered to the City in the gas holder and before distribution. Negotiations fell through, as did other offers received by the City, one of which was \$20,000,000 for the Works, coupled with attractive prices for gas.

The United Gas Improvement Company had been formed in 1882. The company owned valuable basic patents and, in promoting these, had become the owner and manager of gas plants in other cities. During its period of expansion it acquired, in 1890, the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company. When conditions in the City plants, and service continued to be so unsatisfactory, in spite of an assured supply of gas, that action of some sort was imperative, U. G. I. was the logical answer. A locally managed and financed organization, it had the ability and experience necessary to operate the City's plant in a proper manner.

the inadequacy of the Works. On Christmas Eve, 1888, the City nearly ran out of gas.

There is no record of the City management having attempted to increase the consumption of gas. The quality of the gas and the pressure could not well be compared with those of today. Bills had to be paid at the office from which they were rendered. The West Philadelphia office was open only five days a month and the Bridesburg office was open only five days every three months. Long lines of citizens necessarily formed at the pay windows of these offices and much time was consumed in payment of bills. This is quite different from the present time when bills may be paid at several convenient district gas offices and also, on payment of a five-cent fee—less than carfare—at 325 express company agencies scattered throughout the City.

Obviously, something had to be done. It was—with the formation in 1888 by business men not connected with the City Government, of the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company. This group entered upon an extraordinary contract with the City which showed confidence in their ability to better conditions and also what those conditions must have been. They took upon themselves to supply water gas to the City on a yearly contract, with no obligation on the part of the City to take more gas in any one day than it wanted. In the event of the termination of the contract, the City could require the removal in ninety days of all the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company's buildings from the space that they occupied at the Richmond Works.

U. G. I. ACQUIRES LEASE

Negotiations for a lease were completed and on December 1, 1897, the Philadelphia Gas Works was taken over by U. G. I. The public was skeptical but willing to be shown that the service could and would be improved. The new management made a prompt and conscientious effort to provide improved service, and it has ever since continuously striven to give its many customers the best service possible.

The provisions of the first lease of the City-owned gas works to U. G. I. were inflexible. They called for a sale price of gas to the consumer of \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet, no more, no less, regardless of condition or quantity. This provision for dollar gas became as popular a slogan in the public mind as the "5-cent fare." U. G. I. received for its operating and management costs a decreasing portion of the customers' dollar, which portion, after 1917, remained fixed at 75 cents, the City receiving the difference of 25 cents as a rental. U. G. I. also agreed to spend at least \$4,000,000 within three years and not less than \$15,000,000 for betterments in the period of the lease, thirty years, in addition to spending such other sums as might be necessary to keep the works in first-class condition. Free gas was provided for street lights and public buildings and U. G. I. was to install 300 additional street lamps annually as well as to maintain and operate all street lamps. The lease could be terminated, by the City only, in 1908, and if not so terminated was to continue the full thirty-year period until 1927.

The inflexible nature of this first lease worked very much to the detriment of U. G. I. during the war years, and the second or present lease did away with this inequity and provided for a fluctuating scale of prices, a desirable feature in all utility service.

INDUSTRY CHANGES

During the thirty years that U. G. I. operated the works under this first lease, many changes occurred in the industry. One of the most important was the introduction of the Welsbach burner which prolonged for thirty years the lighting service rendered by gas. Its mantle gave four times as much light from only 60 per cent of the gas used in the old open flame burners. It, together with many other improvements in the technical part of the business, was developed by U. G. I.

It is conceivable that the gas industry, here and elsewhere, might well have collapsed had it not been for the Welsbach mantle. At the time the electric light began to invade the field, illumination was virtually the only object of gas manufacture. In all industrial history there are few instances such as this—that an industry, faced with the entire loss of its business to a competing agent, has been able to shift completely its field of activity and go on to even more prosperous production. This change of purpose in the gas industry could not have been accomplished overnight, however, and the years in which the Welsbach mantle enabled the industry to compete with electric illumination provided just the respite that the gas utilities needed to develop new fields of activity.

Thus we find in this period the gradual introduction of gas cooking, which was given tremendous impetus by the serious anthracite strike in 1902. At the time U. G. I. took over operation of the gas works, its management was beginning to realize the possibility of such cooking and was actually demonstrating it in other cities. The difficulty of getting coal, due to the strike, made a golden opportunity for gas ranges in Philadelphia. Sales of ranges mounted to a maximum of 500 a day during two weeks and during one month an average of 300 ranges were connected daily. While this manufacturers' and salesmen's windfall could not last, from that time on the coal range was doomed.

There were developments and changes in the physical property of the gas works. The lease provided that the U. G. I. was to return to the City all that portion of the Ninth Ward Works lying west of Twenty-third Street. Since the portion thus given back included the manufacturing section, conditions for the nearby residents were much improved. Point Breeze and Richmond were the logical manufacturing points. Most of the new equipment provided for the manufacture of water gas due to the economy and flexibility of this process. The installation of technical improvements was continually going on. The physical growth of the City Works has progressed until now the capacity of Point Breeze is 48,600,000 cubic feet per day and Richmond 51,300,000 cubic feet. The maximum amount of gas that can be made during three consecutive

days is estimated at 95,000,000 cubic feet per day, which is a long way from Mr. Merrick's forty-six street lamps, with their daily consumption of only a few cubic feet.

GAINS AND LOSSES

The close and continuing connection between Philadelphia and the U. G. I. in the service of gas supply makes mutual advantage necessary, as it must be in all successful transactions. As nearly forty years of this connection draws to a close, the citizen-owner may well take stock of his gains and losses.

Under the terms of the first Lease, the City received the following:

Cash payments, being the difference between the money received from the sale of gas and the amount thereof retained by U. G. I. under Lease	\$ 61,953,502
Benefit in Free Gas Paid Out of Price of Gas Retained by U. G. I.	13,608,229
Maintenance of Street Lamps	6,436,309
Betterments, consisting of additional manufacturing plant, mains services and meters, all added to the City's property	33,790,238
	\$115,788,278

This actual profit to the City is outstanding as compared with the profit of \$62,225,000 estimated in 1897. In addition to the amount which the City thus received, U. G. I. spent over \$8,000,000 in connecting and maintaining customers' ranges, piping and lights. Thus there were, during the thirty years of the first lease, approximately \$124,000,000 of benefits to the City and its citizens, of which that portion represented by physical property became their permanent possession.

The U. G. I. profit was much less than anticipated. Any hard and fast contract for thirty years is a gamble on the future, and the future included the World War, with its tremendous lifting of the cost of labor and materials. At one time in 1918, some of the oil used in gas-making cost 18 cents per gallon, and four gallons, worth 72 cents, were required to make a thousand cubic feet of gas, for which the net receipts were only 75 cents. Labor and materials were generally at double their pre-war prices; it is not surprising, therefore, that there was a loss in each year from 1918 to 1925, inclusive, reaching a total of over \$9,000,000, of which more than \$6,000,000 was lost in 1920 and 1921. This loss was shouldered by U. G. I. stockholders and reduced the net profits for the thirty years to about \$20,000,000 or a little over \$660,000 a year.

NEW LEASE

The first Lease expired in 1927. In making a new lease, advantage was taken of recommendations made in 1921 by the Maltbie Gas Commission and of the experience gained from the first lease. The result—as might have been expected from the record—was another appointment of U. G. I. as operator on behalf of the citizens. The second

lease avoided the inflexibility of the first. It is terminable at the end of ten-year periods, by both parties, a provision lacking in the first lease, and which would have avoided losses suffered by the Company in the post-war years. It was agreed that an annual rental would be paid by the Company to the City, in the amount of \$4,200,000, or \$42,000,000 assured during the first ten years. It was also agreed that the Company would be paid a management fee of not less than \$800,000 a year. The retail price of gas is determined by a Gas Commission of three members, one each from the City and Company, and one chosen by these two.

A most interesting feature of the new lease is the reduction it has provided in the price of gas. The consumer pays a reasonable price for his gas and no more. Even a moderate use of gas brings the price down to an 85-cent rate. Dollar gas ceased to be a slogan, as had the 5-cent carfare, with the important difference that the former was abandoned as too high, and the latter as too low.

Another difference between the new and old leases was the substitution of a heating instead of a lighting requirement for a standard of gas quality. The heating standard chosen was 530 British thermal units per cubic foot, this being approximately the general standard for manufactured gas throughout the United States, 10 units higher than the standard adopted for Pennsylvania by the Public Service Commission, and so chosen, as it was, for Philadelphia because it enabled the user to get the most heating value for his money.

THE P. G. W. COMPANY

In order to simplify the task of managing and operating the gas works, U. G. I. formed The Philadelphia Gas Works Company, which exists solely for that purpose, authority for such a move being given in the agreement with the City. Thus, while the present lease is held by U. G. I., the P. G. W. Company performs the actual task of operating the plant and submits its annual statements to the Gas Commission and the City authorities.

Under the second lease, the gas consumers of the City will have profited by rate reductions to the amount of \$17,000,000. The City, as owner of the works, will have profited by over \$10,000,000 spent in additions and improvements to the works and distribution system. If we add to these amounts the \$42,000,000 rental, the City and its people will probably receive during the first ten-year period of the agreement, a total of about \$70,000,000. The U. G. I. will receive the designated \$8,000,000.

Such figures, however, do not tell the whole story of the benefits of private operation of the gas works. At the present time, Philadelphia owns two of the most modern gas manufacturing plants in the United States, located so as to serve the demands of its customers now and to permit any expansion that may be needed for future development.

Of the 2,000 miles of mains, 1,400 have been laid by U. G. I. since 1897, as also 500,000 of 520,000 services. This large amount of construction has resulted from the enlightened policy of U. G. I. to place all underground structures in first-class condition in advance of paving.

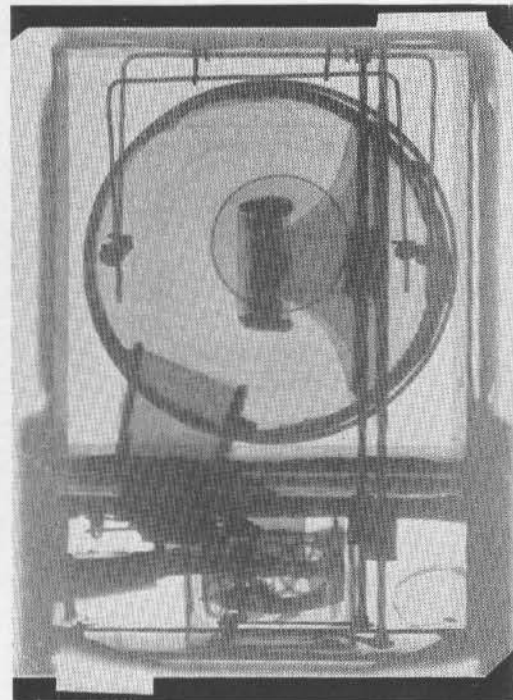
Philadelphia began to transform its cobblestone streets into asphalt and dressed granite soon after U. G. I. took over, and today under every foot of these many miles of modern paving, the gas structures are in good shape. As the cast-iron mains last indefinitely and wrought iron and steel have an expected life in Philadelphia soil of over fifty years, future maintenance costs will be low. The economy of U. G. I. policy will be enjoyed by the consumers in the years to come, when the money saved by lowered maintenance costs as a reward for thorough underground work will be reflected in the gas rate of the future.

PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Under U. G. I. management, the gas works, and hence the consumers, have received the benefits of technical developments in the industry, all of which have improved service and lowered costs. The operating company, aware of the desirability of increasing the use of gas by each customer in order to reduce the price, has actively engaged in promoting the sale of gas refrigerators, water heaters, house heaters and other appliances which help to extend the use of gas. An important industrial load has been developed and there is constant research to find new uses for gas and to improve existing appliances, both as to economy and performance.

Cooking schools have been established. Various appliance and kitchen-planning displays are constantly being arranged in all parts of the City. Satisfactory service from all gas appliances is ensured to each user by the existence of a customers' service division, which is organized to answer calls promptly at any hour of the day or night.

In the gas bill today are hidden advantages never dreamed of by the citizen of a hundred years ago. The



GAS METER MECHANISM AS SEEN BY THE X-RAY IN 1936

modern gas range with insulated oven means a cool kitchen, efficient cooking at any degree of heat, and added leisure because of automatic controls. The noiseless gas refrigerator, at a cost less than ice, promotes health by preventing food spoilage. To the automatic gas water heater is due the comfort from ample clean, hot water whenever needed, with no fire to watch and no ashes to remove.

And so it goes. These and other services, backed by the Company, are within the reach of every Philadelphia family today at a cost which, a few generations ago, would have seemed unbelievably low. At the end of the century, the

cost of gas is one-quarter of what it was at the beginning, while the cost of living has increased at least three-fold.

The early intention that Philadelphia should own its gas works for the benefit of its citizens has been fulfilled. Moreover, throughout its entire history, the gas works has not cost the taxpayer a penny. All expenses have been met by the gas consumer, either directly or indirectly. For the past thirty-eight years, the citizens have enjoyed good gas service, and they possess in the Philadelphia Gas Works, as it enters its second century, a great asset and an instrument for comfort, convenience and economy in their daily lives.

2% A discount of Five per cent. on bills for Gas paid at the Office (between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.) within five days after presentation.

M. J. H. Smith
 REGISTER No. 3286 Premises, 142 Chestnut St.
 To the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, Du.

For Gas consumed from Acct. Jan. 1 to March 1 1847.
 State of Meter at this date, 11400
 Less do. at last settlement, 2800
 Consumption, 1600 at \$ 3 50 per thousand feet, \$ 5.60
 Less 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment, 28
 \$ 5.32

Bill presented March 15 Received payment. J. D. Minter \$ 5.32

TERMS.—Extract from Ordinances passed by Common and Select Councils.—Revised 12th July, 1850.
 Sec. 2. Gas will be supplied by the meter, or by special contract, in writing, and should the meter be found defective, they will be immediately changed. And in case of their ceasing to register the quantity of Gas consumed, the account will be made by the average of another meter, or by the amount charged during a previous corresponding period, at the discretion of the Trustees.—Sec. 3. The meter and service pipe, from the main to the inside of the building to be fitted, (not extending the length of sixteen feet,) will be furnished and laid by the Trustees, without cost to the consumer, except where Gas is transported to be used for short periods, or during any gas stop of the year. In such instances, the service pipe and meter must be paid for by the consumer, or leased from the Trustees, as they shall determine. The expense of the stopcock, or other apparatus, and all extra service pipe, bends, &c., which may be required, shall be reimbursed to the Trustees by the consumer of Gas upon the premises.—Sec. 4. The Trustees, their Inspector, and other authorized agents, shall, at all times, have the right of free access into the premises lighted with Gas, for the purpose of examining the whole Gas apparatus, or for the removal of the meter and service pipe.—Sec. 5. The amount of any previous account due shall give at least three days' notice before he is about to remove, that the Gas may be stopped, or he will remain liable for any Gas then any part through the meter until such notice is given.—Sec. 6. IN DEFAULT OF PAYMENT FOR GAS CONSUMED, WITHIN TEN DAYS after a bill is rendered, or in case of a Leak, or injury done to the Meter or Pipes, within the premises of any consumer, THE FLOW OF GAS MAY BE STOPPED UNTIL THE BILL IS PAID, or the necessary repairs are made.
 Sec. 10. The price of Gas shall be THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per thousand cubic feet, and a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on the amount of all bills for Gas paid at the Office of the Trustees, within FIVE DAYS after presentation. Provided, that the money be tendered before three o'clock, P. M. on any one of these days.—Sec. 12. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right, to refuse to introduce Gas into any premises until all arrears due in the said premises shall have been paid.

FROM AN ORIGINAL BILL, WHEN GAS WAS \$3.50 PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET—1847



North America's Surplus to Policyholders lends significance to the claim that North America Policies are dependable insurance.

Capital \$12,000,000
 Surplus to Policyholders
 over \$70,000,000

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
 PHILADELPHIA

and the

INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

write practically every form of insurance except life

CLAYTON PLATT, JR.
 THOMAS J. HARE
 GEORGE C. TYLER
 H. B. JACOBS

WM. EMBERY
 JOSEPH ROBERTS
 GEORGE S. LAMSBACK

S. H. SCHOCH
 WALTER S. PELHAM
 HENRY L. HEITE

PERCY K. TOMPKINS
 J. HOWARD FREEMAN
 F. C. CLEMENT, JR.
 ROBERT SHARP

Mr. Rush Harrison Kress

requests the pleasure of

Mr. A. C. Chadwick's

company at dinner at the Park Lane, New York City

FORTY EIGHTH STREET AT PARK AVENUE

in honor of the ninetieth birthday of

Dr. James Simmons Swartz

on Friday, the twenty-fifth of April

at seven-thirty o'clock

Kindly respond

Dancing

2

JAS. S. SWARTZ
12 W. 44th ST.
NEW YORK

October 20, 1930

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

Your esteemed favor of Sept. 28
was duly received. I thank you
for it. My delay in acknow-
ledging it is due to two causes.
First, I was confined to bed for
a week on account of a severe
cold. The doctor attended me
twice every day. He was probably
suspicious of pneumonia of
which I previously had two
attacks.

Secondly, the painters drove me
out of my apartment which is
still in a clutter. It deprived

Use of writing facilities for
more than another week.
Under the most favorable
conditions writing is diffi-
cult because of a very un-
steady hand and physical
weakness.

Kindly accept my sincere sym-
pathy with you in your sore
bereavements although the
latter were mitigated by the
relief of the departed from
their afflictions still we regret
to lose them.

My father was suddenly cut
off by a railroad accident in
1859 leaving my mother
with five minor children of
whom I was the eldest and the
sole bread winner. For over

2

ten years we had a struggle
and then things began to brighten.
He was just ten days over forty-
five years of age. He left home
one morning as well as usual.
The next day he was brought
home in a casket.

Now, I am the only one left
of the family. So we go.

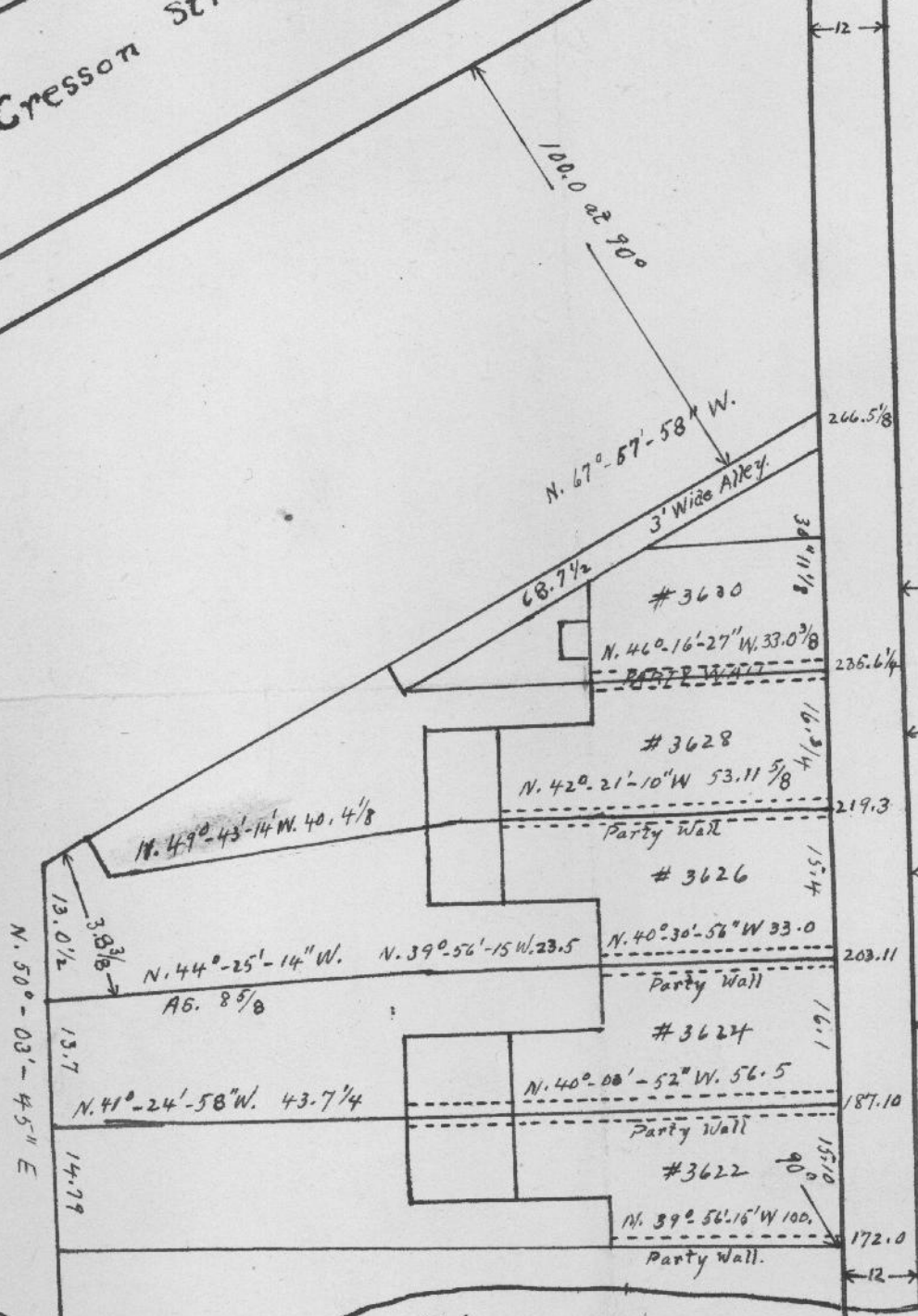
With best wishes

Cordially yours,
Jas. L. Swartz

Phila. & Reading R.R.
Cresson Street.

Fish Avenue

(379. 8 3/4. .731)



← Morelli (MURPHY)

← Goe (Auty) (Watling)

← Treslan

← Chadwick

← Rooney.

Drawn by
A.C. Chadwick Jr.
5-16-21.

Michael Kirill
Properties.
17th Division
38 Ward.
Phila., Pa.

4

The Corporation and Faculty
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
request the honour of your presence
at the
Seventy-ninth Annual Commencement
West Side Presbyterian Church
Pulaski Avenue near School House Lane
Germantown, Philadelphia
Wednesday morning June the tenth
nineteen hundred and thirty one
at eleven o'clock
Daylight saving time

Addresses by
Louis B. Wilson, M.D.
Director, Mayo Foundation
Clyde S. King, Ph.D.
Secretary of Revenue
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

THE CORPORATORS AND FACULTY
 OF THE
 WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA
 INVITE YOU TO BE PRESENT AT THE
 OPENING EXERCISES
 OF THE
 EIGHTY-SECOND COLLEGE SESSION
 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1931
 AT FOUR O'CLOCK

ADDRESSES BY
 SARAH LOGAN WISTER STARR, L.L.D.
 ROBERT G. TORREY, M.D.

HENRY AVENUE AND
 ABBOTTSFORD ROAD
 EAST FALLS, PA.

6
1930

*Laying of the Cornerstone
of the
New Building
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
by the President of the Corporation
Mrs. James Starr
Wednesday June the eleventh
at twelve-thirty o'clock
Address by
Hobart Amory Hare, M.D.
Professor of Therapeutics
Jefferson Medical College*

7

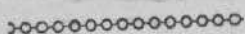
*The Corporation and Faculty
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
request the honour of your presence
at the*

*Eightieth Annual Commencement
Auditorium of the New College Building
Henry Avenue and Abbottsford Road
East Falls, Philadelphia
Wednesday morning June the eleventh
nineteen hundred and thirty
at eleven o'clock
Daylight saving time*

*Addresses by
Kate C. Mead, M.D.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania '88
J. H. Mason Knox Jr., M.D.
Chief of Bureau of Child Hygiene
State Department of Health, Maryland*

8

THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL MALE CHORUS



Dear Member:—

We are sending this card to let you know
Of a wonderful time and a place to go
Next Saturday night (Nov. 14) at a quarter to eight (1931)
We expect you there, now don't be late.
The place, oh yes, is Haddon Heights
The Old Town Hall with its many lights.
The Haddon Heights Chorus will greet you there
With shouts of welcome that will fill the air.

Haddon Heights Male Chorus.
John H. Griffith, Secretary.

October 2 - 1930

<p>1930 WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES AT GREATER SHIBE PARK</p> <p>GAME 2 Important Read notice and warning on reverse side of this ticket.</p> <p>DO NOT DETACH THIS COUPON FROM RAIN CHECK SEE NOTICE ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS COUPON</p> <p><i>C. McElwaddy</i> MANAGER</p>		<p>GREATER SHIBE PARK - GREATER SHIBE PARK - GREATER SHIBE PARK</p> <p>GREATER SHIBE PARK 1930 PHILADELPHIA</p> <p>WEST STAND LOWER PAVILION</p> <p>ESTAB. PRICE \$5.00 TAX PAID .50 TOTAL \$5.50</p> <p>RAIN CHECK</p> <p>RETAIN THIS CHECK READ THE NOTICE PRINTED ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF ATTACHED COUPON</p> <p><i>C. McElwaddy</i> MANAGER</p> <p>Entrance 21st & Somerset Sts.</p> <p>GREATER SHIBE PARK - GREATER SHIBE PARK - GREATER SHIBE PARK</p> <p><small>GLOBE TICKET COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA</small></p>		<p>B SEC.</p> <p>5 ROW</p> <p>15 SEAT</p>
--	--	--	--	--



ADMIT BEARER TO GRANDSTAND
 PHILADELPHIA AIRPORT
 ISLAND ROAD AND TINICUM AVENUE
 FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1931
 AT 12 O'CLOCK
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
 AIR DEFENSE DAY EXHIBITION

PRESENT THIS CARD

Harry A. Mawry
 MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA



Harry A. Mackey
Mayor of the City of Philadelphia
requests the honor of your presence
to meet

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd
First to navigate an aeroplane
over the North and the South Poles
at a

Public Reception
Tuesday afternoon, July first
nineteen hundred thirty
at two o'clock
daylight saving time
Independence Square



ADMIT BEARER TO GRANDSTAND

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930

AT TWO O'CLOCK
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

PUBLIC RECEPTION

TO

REAR ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD

PRESENT THIS CARD

Harry A. Mawry
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA



HARRY A. MACKEY
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

AND

LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD
DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO REVIEW
THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1931, 2 P. M.
DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

REVIEWING STAND, 21st STREET AND THE PARKWAY

R. S. V. P.
PAUL M. GOTTLIEB
SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR
CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA



THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA
AND
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, BUREAU OF CONVENTION HALL
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
REQUEST THE HONOR OF YOUR COMPANY AT THE
DEDICATION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER SEVENTEENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE
AT EIGHT-THIRTY O'CLOCK
(DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)
MUSICAL PROGRAM BY DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
CHORUS OF ONE THOUSAND VOICES
INFORMAL DANCING WILL FOLLOW
PRESENTATION OF THIS CARD PRIOR TO EIGHT P. M. WILL
ADMIT TO THE
RESERVED SECTION

Written by, and presented to A.C. Chadwick, Jr.
by _____ Cabine, all old-time writers.

A CONNUNDRUM OVER 200 HUNDRED YEARS OLD BY SIR SIDNEY SMITH

"Why is an under done egg like an over done egg? Answer, because both are
HARDLY DONE

6161

6162

Cabine

14
Sept. 23, 1930

Dear Chadwick:

I was deeply
grieved to learn of the
death of your wife.

It is very hard
for a man to lose one
so near and dear to him
and I know that you
and your wife were
very devoted and that
you did every thing possi-
ble to aid her during her

illness.

You will pardon me for not conveying my sympathy at an earlier date but I was very busy and tied up with matters to keep me from writing.

Trusting that you and the children will enjoy good health, I remain,

Sincerely
C. U. Homan

Greek Alphabet.

Α. Β. Γ. Δ. Ε. Ζ. Η. Θ. Ι. Κ. Λ. Μ. Ν. Ξ. Ο.
 ἄ β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο

Π. Ρ. Σ. Τ. Υ. Φ. Χ. Ψ. Ω
 π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

ANABASIS.

Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίνουσι παῖδες δύο
 πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κύρος.
 Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἤσθενει Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτευσεν τελευτῆν τοῦ
 βίου, ἐβούλετο τῶν παιδῶν ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι.

ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρῶν ἐτύχασεν· Κύρου δὲ
 μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην

21st WARD AMATEUR BASKET BALL LEAGUE
 SEASON 1927-1931
 Games played at
 Manayunk Athletic Club
 1st Street and Leverington Avenue

COMPLIMENTARY

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Wissahickon Valley
 Historical Society

M. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.
 1927

June 1931

M. *A. C. Chadwick*
3624 Fiske Ave. Falls of Schuylkill

To Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, Dr.

Dues _____ \$2.00

Received Payment, *Edith Regina Schofield*
Treas.

May 1-29

M A. C. Chadwick Jr.
3624 Hike Ave. Falls

To Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, Dr.

Dues _____ \$2.00

Received Payment, Edith R. Schofield

SEASON TICKET

Roxboro. A. A. 1929

This Ticket Entitles Bearer to all Home Games Played at Roxborough and Henry Avenues.

Price \$5.00 A. C. Chadwick Jr.
Suburban Press.

* 1928 *

MEMBERSHIP CARD OF

East Falls Business Men's Ass'n

MR. *A. C. Chadwick, Jr*

JAMES T. FIEDLER
FIN. SECY.

||| 1929 |||

MEMBERSHIP CARD OF

East Falls Business Men's Ass'n

MR. *A. C. Chadwick Jr*

FRED R. STRENGER
FIN. SECY.

x 1930 x

MEMBERSHIP CARD OF

East Falls Business Men's Ass'n

MR. *A. C. Chadwick*

FRED R. STRENGER
FIN. SECY.

- 1931 -

MEMBERSHIP CARD OF

East Falls Business Men's Ass'n

MR. *A. C. Chadwick*

FRED R. STRENGER
FIN. SECY.

BALLOT

Election of Officers

EAST FALLS BUSINESS MEN'S ASS'N.

1927

For President (vote for one)

- Bernard Klebanoff
- William B. McFarland
- A. F. Skrobanek

For Vice President (vote for one)

- William B. McFarland
- Wesley Foster

Financial Secretary

- James T. Fiedler

Treasurer

- Alfred E. Sowden

Recording Secretary

- A. C. Chadwick, Jr.

2nd Term.

Board of Directors (vote for ten)

- Charles Bogle
- Dr. A. M. Averbach
- Martin O'Rourke
- Garfield Edmunds
- George Magill
- William Clayton
- David Borland
- P. J. Kelley
- Wesley Foster
- I. A. Perry
- William B. McFarland
- Willard Hess
- William J. Benham
- A. F. Skrobanek
- Bernard Klebanoff
- E. E. Carwardine**
- J. Griffith Boardman
- George Walker
- Frederick Eisbrenner
- George Stubblebine

Philadelphia Riders and Drivers Association

INCORPORATED

Organized
December 16, 1921
Incorporated
March 25, 1922



EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Franklin Trust Building
Chestnut at 15th Street
Philadelphia

WISSAHICKON DAY

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1930

Three o'clock

ACORDIAL invitation is extended to all the public to join in the annual demonstration on Saturday afternoon, May 24th, with those organizations who have as their chief object the preservation of the Upper Wissahickon.

Ride, drive, hike or motor there. Automobiles may enter the Drive via Roxborough or Chestnut Hill, and "park" at Valley Green.

Those who ride or drive will join the lines at Allen's Lane on the Upper Wissahickon Drive at 2.30 o'clock.

Those who wish to "hike" may approach the Wissahickon via trolley route 23 to Chestnut Hill; to Springfield Avenue; to Valley Green; or route 53 to the Lower Wissahickon or the Cresheim Creek Section.

The procession will move promptly at 3 o'clock, rain or sunshine.

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN,
Chairman Wissahickon Day Committee

See Points of Interest on Last Page

1921

Wissahickon
Day

1930

"More Hoof Beats"

Philadelphia Riders and Drivers Association

Officers

<i>Honorary President</i> HON. J. WILLIS MARTIN	<i>Honorary Vice-President</i> FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
WILLIAM F. METZGER, <i>President</i>	J. G. LEIPER, JR., <i>3rd Vice-Pres.</i>
E. T. STOTSBURY, <i>1st Vice-Pres.</i>	ANNA K. JOHNSON, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>
FRANCIS B. BRACKEN, <i>2nd Vice-Pres.</i>	

Board of Governors

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN	SAMUEL F. HOUSTON	WILLIAM F. METZGER
FRANCIS M. BROOKE	ANNA K. JOHNSON	HARRY W. MILLER
WALTER BRIGGS	J. G. LEIPER, JR.	WALTER G. SIBLEY
C. C. COOLBAUGH	E. E. MARSHALL	E. T. STOTSBURY
HARRY K. COURTHIGHT	THOMAS S. MARTIN	FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
MRS. WALTER C. HANCOCK	SAMUEL McDOWELL	C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE
THOMAS F. HARVEY	B. F. MECHLING	WILLIAM WALLACE

The Friends of the Wissahickon
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
Geographical Society of Philadelphia
Germantown Historical Society
Wagner Free Institute of Science
Botanical Society of Pennsylvania
Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts
Garden Club of Philadelphia
Wissahickon Bird Club
The Wanderlust Club
Back-to-Nature Club

These organizations are co-operating with the PHILADELPHIA RIDERS AND DRIVERS ASSOCIATION in the preservation of the Wissahickon. Their members will hike on the Wissahickon on *Wissabickon Day*. For starting point and route of hike, please communicate with the Chairman or Secretary of the organization to which you belong.

Automobiles may "park" at Valley Green

"Preserve the Wissabickon"

Committee on Wissabickon Day

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN, *Chairman*

FREDERIC L. BALLARD	MISS NELLIE E. QUIRK
A. C. CHADWICK, JR.	MISS ANNE STRAWBRIDGE
MILTON C. COOPER	FRANCIS R. STRAWBRIDGE
WILLIAM A. M. FULLER	FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON	WILLIAM WALLACE
WILLIAM F. METZGER	MRS. FRANCES A. WISTER
THOMAS J. PARRIS	MISS HELEN K. YERKES



Marshals and Their Horses

Chief Marshal

B. F. MECHLING and "WHITEMARSH"

WESTON D. BAYLEY and "JAY BOY"	C. C. COOLBAUGH and "MAJOR LOCKWOOD"
	SAMUEL EARLEY and "PAT PENDING"
	P. JOHN GALBRAITH and "STARLIGHT"
	MARTIN R. HENNE and "SPUR"
JOHN D. HOWLEY and "SILVER DAWN"	WILLIAM H. IVENS and "TEDDY"
	CHESTER W. LARNER and "CEDAR RED"
	J. W. LANG and "PONJOLA"
	FRANK R. MACLEIN and "BLAZEWAY"
P. R. MARKLY and "BLACK PRINCE"	W. G. MOLAND and "BEAU BRUMMEL"
	WALTER G. SIBLEY and "REX McDONALD, 2ND"
	C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE and "CLUCKERS"
	WILLIAM WALLACE and "BITUMINOUS"
	CLARENCE R. WHITMAN and "JIM"

Parade will be reviewed at Valley Green at 3.15

ALONG THE WISSAHICKON

You can see—And, you can bear



- Woodland Paths**—where voices of gay riders suffice to prove that here is everything to please.
- Wissahickon Hall**—the joyous rendezvous of pleasure searchers in days gone by, now a park guard barracks.
- Hermit Lane**—first opened in 1794. This leads to the sight of the "Tabernacle of the Mystic Brotherhood."
- Kelpius Cave and Spring**—at this spot dwelt the mystic John Kelpius who established a strange Society of "Woman of the Wilderness."
- Lover's Leap**—here according to legend a beautiful Indian maiden and her lover plunged to their deaths below.
- Rittenhouse Homestead and Mill**—built in 1707, the first paper mill in America.
- Blue Stone Bridge**—carries the road across the Creek. This takes the place of the famous "Old Red Bridge."
- Site of the Lotus Inn**—here old-time lovers of the Wissahickon delighted to linger. The lost inns of the Wissahickon have been topics for conversation for many years.
- Kitchen's Lane**—here the foliage is dense and one can feel the very stillness of seclusion of the Wissahickon.
- Mom Rinker's Rock**—shining out from its forest frame crowned with a statue of William Penn.
- Old Livezey Mill and House**—picturesque ruins remain of the "Great Mill" once far-famed as the largest mill in the Colonies. The historic Livezey Mansion built in 1696 is now the home of the Canoe Club.
- The Monastery**—a fine specimen of colonial architecture, built about 1745 by Joseph Gorgas who gathered around him followers of a special creed. They had peculiar habits and slept with wooden blocks for pillows which were hollowed out to fit the head.
- Devil's Pool**—legendary lore gives this glen a place in Indian Mythology. Here the Indians met and sought solitude to commune alone with the spirits.
- Cresheim Valley**—here is one of the most beautiful sections of the Wissahickon.
- Valley Green**—the beauty of Valley Green knows no season.
- The Way-side Shrine**—on Springfield Avenue close to Valley Green is the unique memorial to boys who gave their lives in the recent war.
- Indian Rock Bridge at Rex Avenue**—marks the wildest spot of the Wissahickon Valley.
- Statue of the heroic Tedyuscung**—Lenni Lenapes' last great chief, marks the Indian Council Seat.
- Pro Bono Publico**—built in 1854, celebrated as the first drinking fountain in Philadelphia.
- Ruins of Wissahickon Paper Mills** near Wise Mill Road—built in the early Colonial Days and stood until 1884. Office of the old mill is now a park guard house.
- Wise Mill Road**—dated 1738.
- Thomas Mill Road**—the last of the covered bridges.
- Bell's Mill Road or Thorpe's Lane**—here is the last of the ten bridges over the Wissahickon Creek.
- Andorra**—this section has been likened to an American Switzerland and is a place for the imagination to run wild.



"Preserve the Wissahickon"

21

Philadelphia Riders and Drivers Association

INCORPORATED

Organized
December 16, 1921
Incorporated
March 25, 1922



EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Franklin Trust Building
Chestnut at 15th Street
Philadelphia

WISSAHICKON DAY

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1929

Three o'clock

ACORDIAL invitation is extended to all the public to join in the annual demonstration on Saturday afternoon, May 25th, with those organizations who have as their chief object the preservation of the Upper Wissahickon.

Ride, drive, bike or motor there. Automobiles may enter the Drive via Roxborough or Chestnut Hill, and "park" at Valley Green.

Those who ride or drive will join the lines at Allen's Lane on the Upper Wissahickon Drive at 2.30 o'clock.

Those who wish to "hike" may approach the Wissahickon via trolley route 23 to Chestnut Hill; to Springfield Avenue; to Valley Green; or route 53 to the Lower Wissahickon or the Cresheim Creek Section.

The procession will move promptly at 3 o'clock, rain or sunshine.

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN,
Chairman Wissahickon Day Committee

1921

Wissahickon
Day

1929

"More Hoof Beats"

"Preserve the Wissabickon"

Philadelphia Riders and Drivers Association

Officers

<i>Honorary President</i> HON. J. WILLIS MARTIN	<i>Honorary Vice-President</i> FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
WILLIAM F. METZGER, <i>President</i>	
E. T. STOTESBURY, <i>1st Vice-Pres.</i>	WALTER G. SIBLEY, <i>3rd Vice-Pres.</i>
WILLIAM WALLACE, <i>2nd Vice-Pres.</i>	ANNA K. JOHNSON, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

Board of Governors

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN	SAMUEL F. HOUSTON	WILLIAM F. METZGER
FRANCIS M. BROOKE	ANNA K. JOHNSON	HARRY W. MILLER
WALTER BRIGGS	J. G. LEIPER, JR.	WALTER G. SIBLEY
C. C. COOLBAUGH	E. E. MARSHALL	E. T. STOTESBURY
HARRY K. CORTRIGHT	THOMAS S. MARTIN	FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
MRS. WALTER C. HANCOCK	SAMUEL McDOWELL	C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE
THOMAS F. HARVEY	B. F. MECHLING	WILLIAM WALLACE

The Friends of the Wissahickon
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
Geographical Society of Philadelphia
Germantown Site & Relic Society
Wagner Free Institute of Science
Botanical Society of Pennsylvania
Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts
Wissahickon Bird Club
The Wanderlust Club
Back-to-Nature Club

These organizations are co-operating with the PHILADELPHIA RIDERS AND DRIVERS ASSOCIATION in the preservation of the Wissahickon. Their members will hike on the Wissahickon on *Wissabickon Day*. For starting point and route of hike, please communicate with the Chairman or Secretary of the organization to which you belong.

Committee on Wissabickon Day

FRANCIS B. BRACKEN, *Chairman*

FREDERIC L. BALLARD	MISS ANNE STRAWBRIDGE
SAMUEL HOUSTON BROWN	FRANCIS R. STRAWBRIDGE
MILTON C. COOPER	FREDERIC H. STRAWBRIDGE
WILLIAM A. M. FULLER	WILLIAM WALLACE
SAMUEL F. HOUSTON	MISS FRANCES A. WISTER
WILLIAM F. METZGER	MISS HELEN K. YERKES



Marshals and Their Horses

Chief Marshal

B. F. MECHLING and "HIGH WIND"

WESTON D. BAYLEY and "JAY BOY"
C. C. COOLBAUGH and "MEADOW LARK"
SAMUEL EARLEY and "SKY TOP"
P. JOHN GALBRAITH and "STARLIGHT"
MARTYN R. HENNE and "SPUR"

JOHN D. HOWLEY and "SIR ROBERT"
WILLIAM H. IVENS and "TEDDY"
JOHN M. KENNEDY and "PRINCESS PAT"
CHESTER W. LARNER and "CEDAR RED"
AMOS Y. LESHER and "SUNNY BOY"

FRANK R. MACKLIN and "BLAZEAWAY"
P. R. MARKLEY and "MUSKATEER"
WALTER G. SIBLEY and "NYANZA"
C. HENDERSON SUPPLEE and "CHECKERS"
WILLIAM WALLACE and "BITUMINOUS"
CLARENCE R. WHITMAN and "BETTY"

Automobiles may "park" at Valley Green

Parade will be reviewed at Valley Green at 3.15

THE WISSAHICKON
Radio Talks
"Preserve the Wissahickon"



WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Monday, May 13, 3.30 P. M.

MR. A. C. CHADWICK, JR.
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
"The Lower Wissahickon"

WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Friday, May 17, 3.30 P. M.

MR. A. C. CHADWICK, JR.
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
*"The Wissahickon—From Lincoln Drive
to Livezey's Lane"*

WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Monday, May 20, 3.30 P. M.

MR. A. C. CHADWICK, JR.
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
"Philadelphia's Valley Green"

WLIT, Lit Brothers, Wednesday, May 22, 5.30 P. M.

MR. THOMAS G. PARRIS
Germantown Site & Relic Society
"Romantic Wonderland—The Wissahickon"

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Thursday, May 23, 4.00 P. M.

MR. WM. HENRY TROTTER
Wissahickon Bird Club
"The Birds of the Wissahickon"

WFI, Strawbridge & Clothier, Friday, May 24, 3.30 P. M.

MR. A. C. CHADWICK, JR.
Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
"The Upper Wissahickon"



*The Wissahickon is Philadelphia's beautiful playground, abounding
in beauty at all seasons of the year, whether it be blossom
time or when the snow adorns the woodland*

22

Wissahickon Valley Historical Society
Philadelphia

THOMAS S. MARTIN, PRES.
EAST HERMIT LANE

JAS. K. HELMS, VICE PRES.
169 KALOS STREET

MRS. EDITH R. SCHOFIELD, TREAS.
6604 RIDGE AVENUE

JOSEPH S. MILES, SEC'Y
5453 RIDGE AVENUE

A. C. CHADWICK, JR., HISTORIAN
3625 FISKE AVENUE,
EAST FALLS

May 16, 1929

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
and
ELECTION OF OFFICERS
will be held at the home of
MAJOR THOMAS S. MARTIN
East Hermit Lane, Wissahickon, Phila.
on Friday evening, May 31, 1929
at 8:15 P. M.

A HIKE

will be taken to Lovers Leap on Friday
evening, May 24th.

Meet at corner of Hermit Lane and Ridge
Avenue, Wissahickon, at 8 P.M.

Joseph S. Miles

Secretary.

1351 De Kalb Street,
Norristown, Pa.,
June 12th, 1929.

My dear Mr. Chadwick,

Thank you very much for the reprint of your article on the Wissahickon, which reached me some days ago.

Over the radio I understood that you had prepared earlier papers mentioning the Brower and Farmer families, and the Charles Megargee paper mills. As these would be of great interest to me, I should very much appreciate your sending me copies, if this is not trespassing too much upon your courtesy.

I am a member of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, and have been for more than thirty years historian or honorary historian of Quaker City Chapter, D.A.R. of Philadelphia.

Thanking you in advance,
Yours very sincerely,

Clara S. Fisher

Mrs. H. H. Fisher.

130 WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK

May 4 -

Will you please send me
three or four copies of the
Brooklyn News that contains
the article headed

The Homeless of the Peltz Family
or you can simply get the articles
off. Am enclosing twenty five cents
and any thing more I should owe
you. I will remit at once - My
sister is the widow of the late

George W. Dallas Pitz - my
grandfather was Howard Walcott
H. H. L. L. H. who lived in
Rt ofborough, 9 years before I was
born. and there he wrote

many of his books - I thank
you in advance and will
you send the articles to me

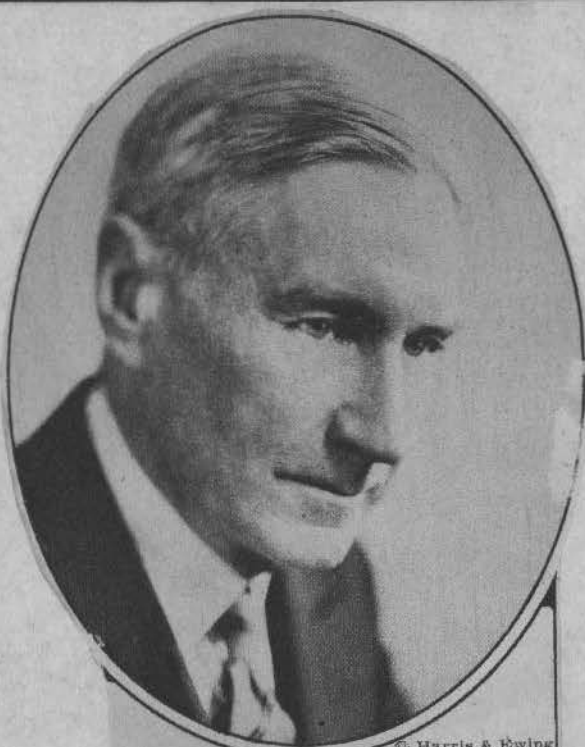
Very sincerely

Anna Van Dyke Malcolm

130 West 57 - New York

THERE IS NO

P. 25



© Harris & Ewing

THIS HOOVER IN THE WHITE HOUSE FORTY YEARS: IRWIN H. HOOVER

who on May 6 completed his fourth decade of service at the Executive Mansion, where his first task was to fix the new electric lights for President Harrison. He has served nine Presidents and accompanied President Wilson to the Peace Conference in Paris. He is now 61 years old and bears the title of chief usher

© Harris & Ewing

Public Ledger
5/17/1931

REPAIR ORDER

No.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

October 25th 1915 191...

Margaret Wilson, Ask for Mr. Hoover

White House, Washington, D.C.

P. M. Received by MOG

ENOUGH SPACE USE OTHER SIDE FOR PARTS USED

NAME OF PART	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT
rust carriage feed rack,			\$
line lock.			

Total from other side Parts Used

Add Labor 1/2 Hours @ per Hour

Total Amount of Charge \$.50

Repairs are satisfactory:

Signed

J. M. Thomas
City Customer

MECHANICS RECORD

Machine Make LCS

Model No. 2 Factory No. 18551

Date Repaired 10-25-15 P.M.

Signed CHADWICK
Mechanic

Date Returned

Via

Shipping Clerk

OFFICE RECORD

Wrote Customer

Accepted

O. K. Reason No Charge Manager

Date Charged

Sales Book Folio

Cash Book Folio

Charged by

FORM NO. 26
ORIGINAL

REPAIR ORDER

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

No.

October 25th 1915 191

Name Miss Margaret Wilson, Ask for Mr. Hoover

Address White House, Washington, D.C.

Call Received P. M. Received by MOG

IF NOT ENOUGH SPACE USE OTHER SIDE FOR PARTS USED

PART NO.	NAME OF PART	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT
	Adjust carriage feed rack,			\$
	" line lock.			

Total from other side Parts Used

Add Labor $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours @ per Hour

Total Amount of Charge \$.50

Repairs are satisfactory:

Signed *Q. M. Thomas*
City Customer

MECHANICS RECORD

Machine Make LCS

Model No. 2 Factory No. 18551

Date Repaired 10-25-15 P.M.

Signed CHADWICK
Mechanic

Date Returned

Via

Shipping Clerk

OFFICE RECORD

Wrote Customer

Accepted

O. K. Reason No Charge Manager

Date Charged

Sales Book Folio

Cash Book Folio

Charged by

Personal & Social

Eight hundred and fifty men attended the closing Exercises of St. Bridget's Mission on Sunday evening. On Monday morning a Requiem service was held for the deceased parishioners. The Mission was well attended throughout the two weeks period of religious services. The three missionaries left the city for their respective appointments of this week, in Boston, Mass and Reading and Ephrata, Pa.

The outlines of the new Gothic church of St. Bridget, on Middlevale Ave., may now be seen to advantage.

A roof has been placed over the west transept and it is expected to have the nave of the edifice roofed about the beginning of the new year. This will permit the builder to continue on with the interior work during the winter months.

The parish buildings are shown to be Commodious, their position on an elevation beyond the pavement adds to their stateliness. The group is quite an ornament to the Falls and a testimonial to the faith and generosity of the parishioners.

A Subscription Campaign is now in progress among the members of the congregation and the Quarterly Report shows the pledges and payments that have been made since the laying of the Corner-stone in September.

ESCORTED ALL-EXPENSE TOUR

BERMUDA
TO
"The Island of Sunshine"

February 25 to March 6

All Expense Fares From
PHILADELPHIA - - - \$167.98
READING - \$173.72 HARRISBURG - \$176.98

Proportionate fares from other points
Full information and descriptive folder may be
procured from ticket Agents

PICKERING VALLEY BRANCH

STATIONS	WESTBOUND				EASTBOUND			
	651	653	655	657	659	651	653	655
Reading (Rdg. Ter.) Lv.	4.20	7.00	8.36	1.27	4.38	7.00	8.36	1.27
Perkiomen Junction Lv.	5.31	7.50	9.43	2.23	5.36	7.50	9.43	2.23
Green Lane Lv.	5.51	7.58	9.43	2.23	5.59	7.58	9.43	2.23
McLeans Lv.	5.54	7.57	9.50	2.26	5.57	7.57	9.50	2.26
Red Hill Lv.	5.59	7.53	9.56	2.30	5.59	7.53	9.56	2.30
Hosensack Lv.	6.03	7.48	9.51	2.34	6.07	7.48	9.51	2.34
Zionsville Lv.	6.07	7.42	9.45	2.38	6.11	7.42	9.45	2.38
Corning Lv.	6.09	7.37	9.40	2.42	6.13	7.37	9.40	2.42
Yerkes Lv.	6.13	7.32	9.35	2.46	6.17	7.32	9.35	2.46
Ar. (Rdg. Ter.) Ar.	6.15	7.27	9.30	2.50	6.19	7.27	9.30	2.50

STATIONS	EASTBOUND				WESTBOUND			
	650	652	654	656	658	650	652	654
Reading (Rdg. Ter.) Lv.	7.00	9.15	10.08	1.05	7.09	9.15	10.08	1.05
Perkiomen Junction Lv.	8.00	10.15	11.08	2.05	8.09	10.15	11.08	2.05
Green Lane Lv.	8.05	10.20	11.13	2.10	8.14	10.20	11.13	2.10
McLeans Lv.	8.10	10.25	11.18	2.15	8.19	10.25	11.18	2.15
Red Hill Lv.	8.15	10.30	11.23	2.20	8.24	10.30	11.23	2.20
Hosensack Lv.	8.20	10.35	11.28	2.25	8.29	10.35	11.28	2.25
Zionsville Lv.	8.25	10.40	11.33	2.30	8.34	10.40	11.33	2.30
Corning Lv.	8.30	10.45	11.38	2.35	8.39	10.45	11.38	2.35
Yerkes Lv.	8.35	10.50	11.43	2.40	8.44	10.50	11.43	2.40
Ar. (Rdg. Ter.) Ar.	8.40	10.55	11.48	2.45	8.49	10.55	11.48	2.45

PERKIOMEN BRANCH

Miles	STATIONS	NORTHBOUND				SOUTHBOUND							
		Weekdays		Sundays		Weekdays		Sundays		Weekdays		Sundays	
		41	47	49	41	49	40	42	46	42	46	2046	
0	Allentown.....Lv.	8.38	1.38	5.10	8.38	5.10	5.9	9.20	4.33	9.20	4.55		
0.5	Emaus.....Lv.	9.26	2.26	5.58	9.26	5.58	5.48	9.32	4.44	9.32	5.06		
1.0	Vera Cruz.....Lv.	9.44	2.42	6.09	9.44	6.09	5.54	9.37	4.51	9.37	5.11		
1.5	Dillinger.....Lv.	9.46	2.43	6.11	9.46	6.11	5.56	9.39	4.53	9.39	5.13		
2.0	Zionsville.....Lv.	9.46	2.43	6.11	9.46	6.11	5.56	9.39	4.53	9.39	5.13		
2.5	Hosensack.....Lv.	9.50	2.46	6.18	9.50	6.18	5.58	9.41	4.55	9.41	5.15		
3.0	Corning.....Lv.	9.54	2.50	6.21	9.54	6.21	5.62	9.45	4.59	9.45	5.19		
3.5	Palm.....Lv.	9.58	2.54	6.25	9.58	6.25	5.66	9.49	4.63	9.49	5.23		
4.0	East Greenville.....Lv.	10.02	2.57	6.29	10.02	6.29	5.70	9.53	4.67	9.53	5.27		
4.5	Pennsburg.....Lv.	10.06	3.01	6.33	10.06	6.33	5.74	9.57	4.71	9.57	5.31		
5.0	Red Hill.....Lv.	10.10	3.05	6.37	10.10	6.37	5.78	10.01	4.75	10.01	5.35		
5.5	McLeans.....Lv.	10.14	3.09	6.41	10.14	6.41	5.82	10.05	4.79	10.05	5.39		
6.0	Green Lane.....Lv.	10.18	3.13	6.45	10.18	6.45	5.86	10.09	4.83	10.09	5.43		
6.5	Perkiomen Junction.....Lv.	10.22	3.17	6.49	10.22	6.49	5.90	10.13	4.87	10.13	5.47		
7.0	Spring Mount.....Lv.	10.26	3.21	6.53	10.26	6.53	5.94	10.17	4.91	10.17	5.51		
7.5	Salford.....Lv.	10.30	3.25	6.57	10.30	6.57	5.98	10.21	4.95	10.21	5.55		
8.0	Hendricks.....Lv.	10.34	3.29	7.01	10.34	7.01	6.02	10.25	4.99	10.25	5.59		
8.5	Kratz.....Lv.	10.38	3.33	7.05	10.38	7.05	6.06	10.29	5.03	10.29	5.63		
9.0	Perkiomen Junction.....Lv.	10.42	3.37	7.09	10.42	7.09	6.10	10.33	5.07	10.33	5.67		
9.5	Green Lane.....Lv.	10.46	3.41	7.13	10.46	7.13	6.14	10.37	5.11	10.37	5.71		
10.0	McLeans.....Lv.	10.50	3.45	7.17	10.50	7.17	6.18	10.41	5.15	10.41	5.75		
10.5	Red Hill.....Lv.	10.54	3.49	7.21	10.54	7.21	6.22	10.45	5.19	10.45	5.79		
11.0	Pennsburg.....Lv.	10.58	3.53	7.25	10.58	7.25	6.26	10.49	5.23	10.49	5.83		
11.5	East Greenville.....Lv.	11.02	3.57	7.29	11.02	7.29	6.30	10.53	5.27	10.53	5.87		
12.0	Palm.....Lv.	11.06	4.01	7.33	11.06	7.33	6.34	10.57	5.31	10.57	5.91		
12.5	Corning.....Lv.	11.10	4.05	7.37	11.10	7.37	6.38	11.01	5.35	11.01	5.95		
13.0	Hosensack.....Lv.	11.14	4.09	7.41	11.14	7.41	6.42	11.05	5.39	11.05	5.99		
13.5	Zionsville.....Lv.	11.18	4.13	7.45	11.18	7.45	6.46	11.09	5.43	11.09	6.03		
14.0	Dillinger.....Lv.	11.22	4.17	7.49	11.22	7.49	6.50	11.13	5.47	11.13	6.07		
14.5	Vera Cruz.....Lv.	11.26	4.21	7.53	11.26	7.53	6.54	11.17	5.51	11.17	6.11		
15.0	Emaus.....Lv.	11.30	4.25	7.57	11.30	7.57	6.58	11.21	5.55	11.21	6.15		
15.5	Allentown.....Ar.	11.34	4.29	8.01	11.34	8.01	6.62	11.25	5.59	11.25	6.19		
16.0	Perkiomen Junction.....Ar.	11.38	4.33	8.05	11.38	8.05	6.66	11.29	5.63	11.29	6.23		
16.5	Green Lane.....Ar.	11.42	4.37	8.09	11.42	8.09	6.70	11.33	5.67	11.33	6.27		
17.0	McLeans.....Ar.	11.46	4.41	8.13	11.46	8.13	6.74	11.37	5.71	11.37	6.31		
17.5	Red Hill.....Ar.	11.50	4.45	8.17	11.50	8.17	6.78	11.41	5.75	11.41	6.35		
18.0	Pennsburg.....Ar.	11.54	4.49	8.21	11.54	8.21	6.82	11.45	5.79	11.45	6.39		
18.5	East Greenville.....Ar.	11.58	4.53	8.25	11.58	8.25	6.86	11.49	5.83	11.49	6.43		
19.0	Palm.....Ar.	12.02	4.57	8.29	12.02	8.29	6.90	11.53	5.87	11.53	6.47		
19.5	Corning.....Ar.	12.06	4.61	8.33	12.06	8.33	6.94	11.57	5.91	11.57	6.51		
20.0	Hosensack.....Ar.	12.10	4.65	8.37	12.10	8.37	6.98	12.01	5.95	12.01	6.55		
20.5	Zionsville.....Ar.	12.14	4.69	8.41	12.14	8.41	7.02	12.05	5.99	12.05	6.59		
21.0	Dillinger.....Ar.	12.18	4.73	8.45	12.18	8.45	7.06	12.09	6.03	12.09	6.63		
21.5	Vera Cruz.....Ar.	12.22	4.77	8.49	12.22	8.49	7.10	12.13	6.07	12.13	6.67		
22.0	Emaus.....Ar.	12.26	4.81	8.53	12.26	8.53	7.14	12.17	6.11	12.17	6.71		
22.5	Allentown.....Ar.	12.30	4.85	8.57	12.30	8.57	7.18	12.21	6.15	12.21	6.75		
23.0	Perkiomen Junction.....Ar.	12.34	4.89	9.01	12.34	9.01	7.22	12.25	6.19	12.25	6.79		
23.5	Green Lane.....Ar.	12.38	4.93	9.05	12.38	9.05	7.26	12.29	6.23	12.29	6.83		
24.0	McLeans.....Ar.	12.42	4.97	9.09	12.42	9.09	7.30	12.33	6.27	12.33	6.87		
24.5	Red Hill.....Ar.	12.46	5.01	9.13	12.46	9.13	7.34	12.37	6.31	12.37	6.91		
25.0	Pennsburg.....Ar.	12.50	5.05	9.17	12.50	9.17	7.38	12.41	6.35	12.41	6.95		
25.5	East Greenville.....Ar.	12.54	5.09	9.21	12.54	9.21	7.42	12.45	6.39	12.45	6.99		
26.0	Palm.....Ar.	12.58	5.13	9.25	12.58	9.25	7.46	12.49	6.43	12.49	7.03		
26.5	Corning.....Ar.	13.02	5.17	9.29	13.02	9.29	7.50	12.53	6.47	12.53	7.07		
27.0	Hosensack.....Ar.	13.06	5.21	9.33	13.06	9.33	7.54	12.57	6.51	12.57	7.11		
27.5	Zionsville.....Ar.	13.10	5.25	9.37	13.10	9.37	7.58	13.01	6.55	13.01	7.15		
28.0	Dillinger.....Ar.	13.14	5.29	9.41	13.14	9.41	7.62	13.05	6.59	13.05	7.19		
28.5	Vera Cruz.....Ar.	13.18	5.33	9.45	13.18	9.45	7.66	13.09	6.63	13.09	7.23		
29.0	Emaus.....Ar.	13.22	5.37	9.49	13.22	9.49	7.70	13.13	6.67	13.13	7.27		
29.5	Allentown.....Ar.	13.26	5.41	9.53	13.26	9.53	7.74	13.17	6.71	13.17	7.31		

f—Stops only on signal or notice to Conductor.

Philadelphia—Reading—Pottsville

Corrected to January 27, 1930

Subject to change

Reading
Railway
System

"Every Hour"
the Hour"
Philadelphia and
New York



Time Tables
Reading Division

Perkiomen Branch
Pickering Valley Branch
Philadelphia & Chester Valley Branch
Colebrookdale Branch

Co-ordinated Train and Motorcoach Service in connection with the Reading Transportation Company

T. T. 1 (24-B) 1-25-30 10,000 Printed in U. S. A.

*First train over
managers elevated
March 2 - 1930*

First train to run on "Elevated" through Manayunk

1st train over new elevated ← First Train Over ELEVATED

Norristown } through Manayunk
Division }
March 2 - 1930

Miles	STATIONS	SOUTHBOUND—WEEKDAYS																	SOUTHBOUND—SUNDAYS															
		14	24	40	26	90	2	92	4	42	1096	6	30	8	32	46	20	10	12	98	14	2002	92	4	42	6	8	2032	2046	2010	2034	2012	2096	98
0	Pottsville.....Lv.	AM 8.20				AM 5.35	AM 6.55	AM 8.35	AM 8.50		AM 11.15	AM 11.18		PM 2.00		PM 4.15	PM 4.55	PM 7.30	PM 10.15	PM 10.15	AM 3.20	AM 8.35	AM 8.30		AM 11.18	PM 2.00			PM 4.40		PM 7.25	PM 7.30	PM 10.15	
3.6	Connor.....					5.41	6.56	8.35	8.50		11.22	11.27		2.08		4.22	5.03	7.40	10.20	10.20	3.30	8.42	8.59		11.27	2.08			4.48		7.32	7.38	10.23	
4.8	Schuylkill Haven.....	3.30				5.45	7.04	8.42	8.50		11.22	11.27		2.08		4.30	5.03	7.40	10.23	10.23	3.30	8.42	8.59		11.27	2.08			4.51		7.32	7.38	10.23	
7.2	Landingville (Orwigsburg).....					5.51	7.13	8.50	9.04		11.27	11.36		2.13		4.35	5.12	7.48	10.27	10.27	3.40	8.48	9.09		11.36	2.13			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
10.2	Auburn.....	3.40				5.57	7.13	8.50	9.09		11.36	11.47		2.19		4.42	5.12	7.48	10.32	10.32	3.40	8.48	9.09		11.36	2.19			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
12.7	Stony Creek.....					6.01	7.24	9.00	9.19		11.40	11.47		2.27		4.46	5.20	7.56	10.40	10.40	3.40	8.48	9.09		11.36	2.19			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
15.8	Port Clinton.....Ar.					6.06	7.24	9.00	9.19		11.40	11.47		2.27		4.51	5.20	7.56	10.40	10.40	3.40	8.48	9.09		11.36	2.19			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
18.2	Hamburg.....Lv.	3.54				6.06	7.24	9.00	9.19		11.45	11.47		2.32		4.51	5.26	8.02	10.40	10.40	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.47	2.32			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
20.7	Berne.....					6.12	7.30	9.00	9.27		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.00	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
23.3	Shoemakersville.....					6.21	7.30	9.00	9.31		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.06	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
24.9	Mohrsville.....					6.25	7.30	9.00	9.40		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.15	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
26.1	Dauberville.....					6.28	7.30	9.00	9.43		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.22	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
27.2	Leesport.....	4.12				6.32	7.44	9.00	9.48		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.28	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
28.6	Rickenbach.....					6.35	7.44	9.00	9.48		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.32	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
30.3	Tuckerton.....					6.41	7.44	9.00	9.48		11.53	11.53		2.38		5.36	5.30	8.09	10.46	10.46	3.54	8.48	9.09		11.53	2.38			4.56		7.46	7.46	10.32	
34.7	Reading (Main Station).....Ar.	4.25	AM		AM	6.50	7.55	9.23	10.00		12.10	12.15	PM	3.03	PM	5.45	5.55	8.32	11.10	11.10	4.25	AM	0.23	10.00	12.15	3.03	PM			5.55	PM	8.17	8.30	11.10
35.3	Franklin Street.....Lv.	4.45	6.07		6.55	7.02	8.06	9.28	10.12		12.15	12.20	1.15	3.10	4.25	6.10	6.03	8.42	11.15	11.15	4.45	8.00	9.28	10.10	12.20	3.10	4.20		6.03	6.05	8.22	8.41	11.15	
39.1	Neverink.....		6.10		6.58	7.05	8.03	9.31	10.15		12.18	12.23	1.18	3.13	4.28	6.13	6.06	8.45	11.18	11.18	4.48	8.03	9.31	10.13	12.23	3.13	4.23		6.06	6.08	8.25	8.44	11.18	
41.3	Lorane.....		6.21		6.58	7.17	8.13	9.41	10.25		12.23	12.28	1.23	3.18	4.33	6.18	6.11	8.50	11.21	11.21	4.51	8.06	9.34	10.18	12.28	3.18	4.28		6.09	6.11	8.26	8.45	11.19	
44.0	Birdsboro.....		6.26		6.58	7.27	8.23	9.51	10.35		12.28	12.33	1.28	3.23	4.38	6.23	6.16	8.55	11.26	11.26	4.54	8.09	9.37	10.21	12.33	3.23	4.33		6.11	6.13	8.27	8.46	11.20	
46.4	Monocacy.....		6.31		6.58	7.32	8.28	9.96	10.40		12.33	12.38	1.33	3.28	4.43	6.28	6.21	8.59	11.31	11.31	4.57	8.12	9.40	10.24	12.38	3.28	4.38		6.13	6.15	8.28	8.47	11.21	
48.8	Douglasville.....		6.36		6.58	7.37	8.33	10.01	10.45		12.38	12.43	1.38	3.33	4.48	6.33	6.26	9.00	11.36	11.36	4.57	8.12	9.40	10.24	12.38	3.28	4.38		6.13	6.15	8.28	8.47	11.21	
51.3	Stowe.....		6.41		6.58	7.37	8.33	10.01	10.45		12.38	12.43	1.38	3.33	4.48	6.33	6.26	9.00	11.36	11.36	4.57	8.12	9.40	10.24	12.38	3.28	4.38		6.13	6.15	8.28	8.47	11.21	
53.0	Pottstown.....	5.14	6.45		7.19	7.42	8.25	9.52	10.41		12.45	1.55	3.35	5.06	6.50	6.29	9.08	11.42	11.42	5.14	8.25	9.52	10.45	12.45	3.35	4.54		6.29	6.39	8.56	9.09	11.42		
56.2	Sanatoga.....		6.51		7.19	7.48	8.31	10.00	10.49		12.45	1.55	3.35	5.06	6.50	6.29	9.08	11.42	11.42	5.14	8.25	9.52	10.45	12.45	3.35	4.54		6.29	6.39	8.56	9.09	11.42		
59.2	Linfield.....		6.56		7.19	7.48	8.31	10.00	10.49		12.45	1.55	3.35	5.06	6.50	6.29	9.08	11.42	11.42	5.14	8.25	9.52	10.45	12.45	3.35	4.54		6.29	6.39	8.56	9.09	11.42		
61.6	Royersford (Spring City).....		7.01		7.31	7.59	8.36	10.05	10.54		12.56	2.11	3.46	5.24	7.08	6.41	9.21	11.57	11.57	5.22	8.30	9.57	10.50	12.56	3.46	5.10		6.41	6.54	8.56	9.22	11.57		
62.8	Mingo.....		7.01		7.31	7.59	8.36	10.05	10.54		12.56	2.11	3.46	5.24	7.08	6.41	9.21	11.57	11.57	5.22	8.30	9.57	10.50	12.56	3.46	5.10		6.41	6.54	8.56	9.22	11.57		
65.8	Phoenixville (Mont Clare).....	5.34	7.09	AM	7.39	8.07	8.44	10.08	11.03		1.05	2.21	3.54	5.34	7.17	6.49	9.29	12.05	12.05	5.34	8.44	0.08	11.50	12.05	3.54	5.18		6.49	7.03	8.56	9.32	12.05		
68.7	Perkiomen Junction.....		7.13	AM	7.39	8.07	8.44	10.08	11.03		1.05	2.21	3.54	5.34	7.17	6.49	9.29	12.05	12.05	5.34	8.44	0.08	11.50	12.05	3.54	5.18		6.49	7.03	8.56	9.32	12.05		
69.9	Valley Forge.....		7.24	AM	7.39	8.07	8.44	10.08	11.03		1.05	2.21	3.54	5.34	7.17	6.49	9.29	12.05	12.05	5.34	8.44	0.08	11.50	12.05	3.54	5.18		6.49	7.03	8.56	9.32	12.05		
72.0	Port Kennedy.....		7.19	AM	7.39	8.07	8.44	10.08	11.03		1.05	2.21	3.54	5.34	7.17	6.49	9.29	12.05	12.05	5.34	8.44	0.08	11.50	12.05	3.54	5.18		6.49	7.03	8.56	9.32	12.05		
74.4	Abrams.....		7.19	AM	7.39	8.07	8.44	10.08	11.03		1.05	2.21	3.54	5.34	7.17	6.49	9.29	12.05	12.05	5.34	8.44	0.08	11.50	12.05	3.54	5.18		6.49	7.03	8.56	9.32	12.05		
76.8	Norristown (DeKalb St.).....Lv.	5.55	7.29	AM	7.34	7.55	8.30	9.00	11.20		1.19	2.47	4.10	5.54	7.40	7.05	9.46	12.20	12.20	5.55	9.00	11.20	12.24	1.19	4.10	5.40		7.00	7.05	8.56	9.50	12.20		
75.5	" (Mill St.).....		7.29	AM	7.34	7.55	8.30	9.00	11.20		1.19	2.47	4.10	5.54	7.40	7.05	9.46	12.20	12.20	5.55	9.00	11.20	12.24	1.19	4.10	5.40		7.00	7.05	8.56	9.50	12.20		
77.7	Mogees.....		7.19	AM	7.34	7.55	8.30	9.00	11.20		1.19	2.47	4.10	5.54	7.40	7.05	9.46	12.20	12.20	5.55	9.00	11.20	12.24	1.19	4.10	5.40		7.00	7.05	8.56	9.50	12.20		
78.6	Ivy Rock.....		7.19	AM	7.34	7.55	8.30	9.00	11.20		1.19	2.47	4.10	5.54	7.40	7.05	9.46	12.20	12.20	5.55	9.00	11.20	12.24	1.19	4.10	5.40		7.00	7.05	8.56	9.50	12.20		
80.0	Conshohocken.....	6.02	7.																															

First train to
run on "Elevated"
through Manayunk

NORTHBOUND—WEEKDAYS

Miles	STATIONS	1	91	93	3	41	5	27	1099	7	47	95	97	31	33	49	35	9	37	11
	New York (W. 23d St.)...Lv. (Liberty St.)...*	AM 12.30	AM 12.30				AM 7.45	AM 9.47	AM 10.47	AM 10.47	AM 10.47	AM 1.45	AM 1.45	AM 1.45	AM 2.45	AM 2.45	AM 2.45	AM 4.45	AM 5.47	AM 7.47
0.0	Phila. (Reading Terminal) Lv.	AM 4.20	AM 7.00	AM 7.32	AM 8.36	AM 8.38	AM 10.30	AM 12.11	AM 1.00	AM 1.27	AM 1.38	AM 4.05	AM 4.35	AM 4.38	AM 5.09	AM 5.10	AM 5.40	AM 6.55	AM 9.10	AM 11.30
0.8	Spring Garden St.					AM 8.41					AM 1.41									
1.4	Girard Ave.																			
1.8	Columbia Ave.	AM 4.26		AM 7.38		AM 8.45					AM 1.45									
2.0	North Broad St.	AM 4.30	AM 7.08	AM 7.42	AM 8.43	AM 8.49	AM 10.38	AM 12.19	AM 1.08	AM 1.35	AM 1.49	AM 4.13	AM 4.42	AM 4.47	AM 5.17	AM 5.16	AM 5.48	AM 7.03	AM 9.18	AM 11.38
4.0	Twenty-second St.			AM 7.45		AM 8.52		AM 12.21			AM 1.51					AM 5.23				
5.5	East Falls	AM 4.35		AM 7.49		AM 8.55		AM 12.25			AM 1.55					AM 5.27				
6.4	Wissahickon	AM 4.38		AM 7.52		AM 8.58		AM 12.28			AM 1.58					AM 5.30				
7.5	Manayunk	AM 4.42		AM 7.56		AM 9.02		AM 12.31			AM 2.02					AM 5.34				
8.4	Glen Willow																			
9.4	Shawmont			AM 8.02		AM 9.07		AM 12.37												
10.7	Miquon (Lafayette)			AM 8.05		AM 9.10		AM 12.40												
12.3	Spring Mill			AM 8.08		AM 9.13		AM 12.44												
13.5	Conshohocken	AM 4.54		AM 8.11		AM 9.16		AM 12.47						AM 5.03						
14.9	Ivy Rock			AM 8.15		AM 9.19		AM 12.50												
15.8	Mogees			AM 8.17		AM 9.21		AM 12.52												
17.0	Norristown (Mill St.)																			
17.2	Norristown (DeKalb St.)	AM 5.09	AM 7.30	AM 8.24	AM 9.06	AM 9.26	AM 11.01	AM 12.57	AM 1.30	AM 1.58	AM 2.26	AM 4.37		AM 5.10	AM 5.38	AM 5.58	AM 6.17	AM 7.27	AM 9.40	AM 12.02
19.1	Abrams																			
21.5	Port Kennedy	AM 5.17		AM 8.32		AM 9.31		AM 11.01			AM 2.30			AM 5.14		AM 6.21				
23.6	Valley Forge	AM 5.22		AM 8.36		AM 9.41		AM 11.05			AM 2.34			AM 5.18		AM 6.25			AM 9.47	
24.8	Perkiomen Junction	AM 5.25		AM 8.40		AM 9.44		AM 11.09			AM 2.39			AM 5.22		AM 6.29			AM 9.50	
27.7	Phoenixville (Mont Clare)	AM 5.33	AM 7.46	AM 8.46	AM 9.21	AM 9.44	AM 11.18	AM 1.19	AM 1.46	AM 2.14	AM 2.42	AM 4.52		AM 5.31	AM 5.54	AM 6.09	AM 6.33	AM 7.43	AM 9.57	AM 12.18
30.7	Mingo																			
31.9	Royersford (Spring City)	AM 5.42	AM 7.53	AM 8.56		AM 9.31		AM 11.26		AM 1.53	AM 2.20			AM 5.00		AM 6.01			AM 10.04	AM 12.26
34.3	Linfield	AM 5.47		AM 9.01		AM 9.36		AM 11.30			AM 2.34			AM 5.04		AM 6.05			AM 10.09	
37.3	Sanntoga	AM 5.53		AM 9.06		AM 9.41		AM 11.34			AM 2.39			AM 5.08		AM 6.09			AM 10.14	
40.5	Pottstown	AM 6.00	AM 8.05	AM 9.13	AM 9.38	AM 9.44	AM 11.40	AM 1.45	AM 2.06	AM 2.35	AM 2.42	AM 4.52		AM 5.13	AM 5.57	AM 6.15			AM 10.19	AM 12.39
42.2	Stowe	AM 6.03		AM 9.17		AM 9.52		AM 11.48			AM 2.06			AM 5.13		AM 6.01			AM 10.19	AM 12.39
44.7	Douglasville	AM 6.08		AM 9.22		AM 9.57		AM 11.53			AM 2.11			AM 5.18		AM 6.06			AM 10.24	AM 12.44
47.1	Monocacy	AM 6.12		AM 9.27		AM 10.02		AM 11.58			AM 2.16			AM 5.23		AM 6.11			AM 10.29	AM 12.49
49.5	Birdsboro	AM 6.17	AM 8.17	AM 9.32		AM 10.07		AM 12.03			AM 2.21			AM 5.28		AM 6.16			AM 10.34	AM 12.54
52.2	Lorane	AM 6.23		AM 9.38		AM 10.13		AM 12.08			AM 2.26			AM 5.33		AM 6.21			AM 10.39	AM 12.59
54.4	Neversink	AM 6.27		AM 9.42		AM 10.17		AM 12.13			AM 2.31			AM 5.38		AM 6.26			AM 10.44	AM 13.04
58.2	Franklin St.	AM 6.37	AM 8.30	AM 9.52	AM 10.01	AM 10.04	AM 12.07	AM 2.20	AM 2.32	AM 2.57	AM 3.07	AM 5.37	AM 5.52	AM 6.31	AM 6.38	AM 6.43	AM 7.35	AM 8.28	AM 10.47	AM 1.05
58.8	Reading (Main Station)	AM 6.40	AM 8.33	AM 9.55	AM 10.04	AM 10.04	AM 12.10	AM 2.23	AM 2.35	AM 3.00	AM 3.10	AM 5.40	AM 5.55	AM 6.34	AM 6.40	AM 6.45	AM 7.38	AM 8.31	AM 10.50	AM 1.08
63.2	Tuckerton	AM 7.08		AM 10.08		AM 11.53		AM 12.21	AM 1.55	AM 2.40	AM 3.08			AM 6.04	AM 6.00	AM 6.39	AM 7.32	AM 8.40	AM 1.18	
64.9	Rickenbach	AM 7.12		AM 10.12		AM 12.03		AM 12.06			AM 3.08			AM 6.09	AM 6.00	AM 6.44	AM 7.37	AM 8.40	AM 1.18	
66.3	Leesport	AM 7.16	AM 8.48			AM 12.10	AM 12.31	AM 12.52	AM 3.19		AM 3.08			AM 6.12		AM 6.47	AM 7.40	AM 8.43	AM 1.18	
67.4	Dauberville	AM 7.19				AM 12.13		AM 12.13			AM 3.19			AM 6.16		AM 6.51	AM 7.44	AM 8.47	AM 1.18	
68.6	Mohrsville	AM 7.22				AM 12.16		AM 12.16		AM 2.57				AM 6.25		AM 6.50	AM 7.43	AM 8.46	AM 1.18	
70.2	Shoemakersville	AM 7.27				AM 12.20		AM 12.20		AM 3.02				AM 6.29		AM 6.54	AM 7.47	AM 8.50	AM 1.18	
72.8	Berne	AM 7.31				AM 12.25		AM 12.25		AM 3.07				AM 6.34		AM 6.59	AM 7.52	AM 8.55	AM 1.18	
75.3	Hamburg	AM 7.38	AM 9.00		AM 10.30	AM 12.30	AM 12.44	AM 1.13	AM 3.13	AM 3.32	AM 3.32	AM 6.39	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 7.38	AM 8.41	AM 1.18	
78.2	Port Clinton	AM 7.45			AM 10.36	AM 12.36	AM 12.50	AM 1.17	AM 3.18	AM 3.38	AM 3.38	AM 6.45	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 7.38	AM 8.41	AM 1.18	
80.8	Stony Creek	AM 7.50			AM 10.36	AM 12.36	AM 12.54	AM 1.19	AM 3.18	AM 3.38	AM 3.38	AM 6.45	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 6.26	AM 6.45	AM 7.38	AM 8.41	AM 1.18	
83.3	Auburn	AM 8.00	AM 9.13			AM 12.46	AM 1.02		AM 3.26	AM 3.46	AM 3.46	AM 6.53		AM 6.58		AM 7.31	AM 8.24	AM 9.27	AM 1.18	
84.3	Landingville (Orwigsburg)	AM 8.05				AM 12.51			AM 3.31	AM 3.51	AM 3.51	AM 6.58		AM 7.04	AM 6.42	AM 7.14	AM 8.07	AM 9.10	AM 1.18	
89.0	Schuylkill Haven	AM 8.13	AM 9.22		AM 10.54	AM 1.00	AM 1.12		AM 3.36	AM 3.58	AM 3.58	AM 7.04	AM 6.42	AM 7.14	AM 6.50	AM 7.14	AM 8.07	AM 9.10	AM 1.18	
89.9	Connor	AM 8.16				AM 1.03			AM 3.45	AM 4.08	AM 4.08	AM 7.14	AM 6.50	AM 7.14	AM 6.50	AM 7.14	AM 8.07	AM 9.10	AM 1.18	
93.5	Pottsville	AM 8.24	AM 9.30		AM 11.02	AM 1.10	AM 1.21		AM 3.45	AM 4.08	AM 4.08	AM 7.14	AM 6.50	AM 7.14	AM 6.50	AM 7.14	AM 8.07	AM 9.10	AM 1.18	

NORTHBOUND—SUNDAYS

Miles	STATIONS	2001	91	93	3	41	7	95	97	49	2035	9	37	11
	New York (W. 23d St.)...Lv. (Liberty St.)...*	AM 12.30												
0.0	Phila. (Reading Terminal) Lv.	AM 3.45	AM 7.00	AM 7.32	AM 8.36	AM 8.38	AM 1.27	AM 4.05	AM 4.35	AM 4.38	AM 5.09	AM 5.10	AM 5.40	AM 6.55
0.8	Spring Garden St.					AM 8.41								
1.4	Girard Ave.													
1.8	Columbia Ave.	AM 3.51		AM 7.38		AM 8.45								
2.0	North Broad St.	AM 3.55	AM 7.08	AM 7.42	AM 8.43	AM 8.49	AM 10.38	AM 12.19	AM 1.08	AM 1.35	AM 1.49	AM 4.13	AM 4.42	AM 4.47
4.0	Twenty-second St.			AM 7.45		AM 8.52		AM 12.21						
5.5	East Falls	AM 4.07		AM 7.49		AM 8.55		AM 12.25						
6.4	Wissahickon			AM 7.52		AM 8.58		AM 12.28						
7.5	Manayunk			AM 7.56		AM 9.02		AM 12.31						
8.4	Glen Willow													
9.4	Shawmont			AM 8.02		AM 9.07		AM 12.37						
10.7	Miquon (Lafayette)			AM 8.05		AM 9.10		AM 12.40						
12.3	Spring Mill			AM 8.08		AM 9.13		AM 12.44						
13.5	Conshohocken	AM 4.18		AM 8.11		AM 9.16		AM 12.47						
14.9	Ivy Rock			AM 8.15		AM 9.19		AM 12.50						
15.8	Mogees			AM 8.17		AM 9.21		AM 12.52						
17.0	Norristown (Mill St.)													

First train to
run on "Elevated"
through Manayunk

28

LE BRANCH

OUND

Weekdays						Sundays	
S	7	7	95	31	37	3	95
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
AM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	PM
0.30	1*27	1*27	4.05	4*38	9*10	8.36	4.05
1.40	2*35	2*35	5.13	5*57	10*19	9.38	5.13
653	655	1607	633	657	659	671	673
MC	MC			MC	MC	MC	MC
1.40	2*35	2*37	5.16	6*05	10*20	9.55	5.13
...	...	2*39	5.18
1.48	2*43	2*42	5.21	6*13	10*28	10.03	5.21
...	...	2*46	5.25	6*17	10*32	10.07	5.25
1.52	2*47	2*51	5.30	6*19	10*34	10.09	5.27
...	...	2*54	5.33	6*25	10*40	10.15	5.33
1.54	2*55	3*01	5.40	6*29	10*44	10.19	5.37
2.00	2*59	3*04	5.43	6*35	10*50	10.25	5.43
2.04	3*05	3*09	5.48	6*37	10*52	10.27	5.45
2.10	3*07	3*12	5.51	6*40	10*55	10.30	5.48
...	3*10	3*14	5.53	6*45	11*00	10.35	5.48
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	PM

OUND

Weekdays						Sundays	
652	1632	654	610	656	658	670	672
MC	T	MC	T	MC	MC	MC	MC
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	Noon	PM
...	3*51	4*20	6.02	7*20	11*00	12.00	...
...	3*53	4*25	6.04	7*25	11*05	12.05	5.50
2.10	3*56	4*28	6.07	7*28	11*08	12.08	5.53
2.16	4*00	4*30	6.07	7*30	11*10	12.10	5.55
2.20	4*04	4*36	6.11	7*36	11*16	12.16	6.01
2.20	4*11	4*40	6.17	7*40	11*20	12.20	6.05
2.26	4*16	4*46	6.23	7*46	11*26	12.26	6.11
...	4*18	4*48	6.25	7*48	11*28	12.28	6.13
2.28	4*22	4*52	6.29	7*52	11*32	12.32	6.17
2.32	4*27	4*57	6.34	7*57	11*37	12.37	6.22
...	4*30	5*00	6.37	8*00	11*40	12.40	6.25
2.40	4*32	5*00	6.39	8*00	11*40	12.40	6.25
6	32	32	34	12	98	6	2010
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
2.45	5*06	5*06	6.50	9*08	11*42	12.45	6.29
1.49	6*33	6*33	8.25	10*17	12*51	1.49	7.35
PM	PM	PM	PM	PM	AM	PM	PM

Stops only on signal or notice to conductor.
Train. "MC" Motorcoach.
good on motorcoaches between corresponding points.

THROUGH CAR EQUIPMENT

Northbound from Philadelphia

- Train No. 3—Buffet Parlor car to Williamsport, daily. Coaches to Williamsport and Pottsville, daily.
- Train No. 5—Parlor car and coaches to Williamsport and coaches to Pottsville.
- Train No. 7—Parlor car to Pottsville, weekdays; to Reading, Sundays. Coaches to Pottsville and Shamokin, daily. Through coach to Harrisburg on Saturdays.
- Train No. 9—Parlor car and coaches to Pottsville, daily. Coaches to Shamokin, weekdays.
- Train No. 97—Parlor car and coaches to Pottsville, daily. Parlor car to Harrisburg, weekdays, and coaches to Harrisburg, daily; Parlor car and coaches to Williamsport, daily; Dining-Club Car, Philadelphia to Shamokin, daily.
- Train No. 11—"The Williamsporter." Sleeping car to Williamsport via Pottsville, daily (may be occupied 10.00 P. M. to 7.45 A. M.); Coaches to Pottsville and Williamsport, daily.
- Train No. 91—Sleeping car, New York to Pottsville, daily (may be occupied 10.00 P. M. in New York.)

Southbound to Philadelphia

- Train No. 2—Parlor cars and coaches from Pottsville, coaches from Shamokin and Harrisburg, weekdays.
- Train No. 92—Parlor car and coaches from Pottsville, daily. Parlor car from Harrisburg weekdays, and coaches from Harrisburg, daily.
- Train No. 1096—Coaches from Pottsville. Parlor Car and Dining-Club Car Port Clinton to Philadelphia.
- Train No. 6—Weekdays, Parlor car and coaches from Williamsport. On Saturdays Parlor Car will be operated on Train No. 6 to Port Clinton, thence train No. 1096 Port Clinton to Philadelphia. Coaches from Pottsville, weekdays. Parlor car from Pottsville, Sundays. Dining-Club car, Shamokin to Philadelphia, weekdays; on Saturdays it is operated on train No. 6 to Port Clinton, thence train No. 1096, Port Clinton to Philadelphia.
- Train No. 8—Parlor car from Williamsport, daily. Dining-Club car, Shamokin to Philadelphia, Sundays only. Coaches from Williamsport and Pottsville, daily.
- Train No. 10—Parlor car and coaches, Pottsville to Philadelphia.
- Train No. 2010—Parlor car and coaches, Reading to Philadelphia.
- Train No. 12—Buffet Parlor car (with Broiler) and coaches from Williamsport, and coaches from Pottsville, weekdays.
- Train No. 2012—Buffet Parlor car (with Broiler) and coaches from Williamsport and coaches from Pottsville.
- Train No. 14—"The Williamsporter." Sleeping car from Williamsport via Pottsville, daily. (May be occupied 10.00 P. M. to 7.30 A. M.) Coaches from Williamsport and Pottsville, daily.
- Train No. 93—Sleeping car Pottsville to New York, daily. (May be occupied in New York until 7.30 A. M.)

PASSENGER TRAFFIC REPRESENTATIVES

- E. D. OSTERHOUT, Passenger Traffic Manager
Reading Terminal, Philadelphia
- J. S. SELBY, General Passenger Agent
Reading Terminal, Philadelphia
- D. L. MAUGER, District Passenger Agent
Reading, Pa. Phone: 2-8411

29

Form 176.

Local Board for Division No. 6
District of Columbia,
Room 427 District Building,
Washington, D. C.

Serial No. 2646

Local Board

(Insert designation by stamp as directed by Sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Form of Notice Prepared by Provost Marshal General that may be Used Under Terms of Section 29 of Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917.

To Alexander C. Chadwick, Jr.,
(Name.)

Serial No. 2646

251 14-1/2 Street, N. E. Washington, D. C.
(Address given on registration card.)

but now residing in

(City or town and county or township or parish.)

(State, Territory, or District.)

You are hereby notified that your application, filed in accordance with Section 29 of the Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917, for an order directing that your physical examination be made, and the hearing on any claim for exemption or discharge filed by or in respect of you be heard and determined, by another Local Board has been granted and the Local Board for Division # 14, Philadelphia, Pa. (*Manayunk*) (Insert name of the Local Board designated to act.) has been designated to take jurisdiction in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917.

You will therefore report at once to said last-named Local Board for physical examination, and any claim for exemption or discharge that may be filed by or in respect of you may be filed with such Local Board in accordance with said Rules and Regulations.

LOCAL BOARD # 6 Division

By *David E. Gargro, Pres*
(Chairman.) *M. E. D. Jr*

(Clerk.)

Dated this 20 day of August, 1917
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

Form of Notice Prepared by Provost Marshal General that may be Used Under Terms of
Section 29 of Rules and Regulations of June 30, 1917

PENALTIES.

Any person who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct. (Sec. VI, act approved May 18, 1917.)

If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. (Sec. 37, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years. (Sec. 125, Criminal Code of United States.)

Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal. (Sec. 332, Criminal Code of United States.)

1.-

Mr. Rush Harrison Kress

requests the pleasure of

Mr. A. C. Chadwick's

company at dinner at the Park Lane, New York City

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET AT PARK AVENUE

in honor of the ninetieth birthday of

Dr. James Simmons Swartz

on Friday, the twenty-fifth of April

at seven-thirty o'clock.

Kindly respond

Dancing

Mr. Rush Harrison Kress

requests the pleasure of

Mr. A. C. Chadwick's

company at dinner at the Park Lane, New York City
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET AT PARK AVENUE

in honor of the ninetieth birthday of

Dr. James Simmons Swartz

on Friday, the twenty-fifth of April

at seven-thirty o'clock

Kindly respond

Dancing

2

JAS. S. SWARTZ
12 W. 44th ST.
NEW YORK

October 30, 1930

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

Your esteemed favor of Sept. 28th was duly received. I thank you for it. My delay in acknowledging it is due to two causes. First, I was confined to bed for a week on account of a severe cold. The doctor attended me twice every day. He was probably suspicious of pneumonia of which I previously had two attacks.

Secondly, the painters drove me out of my apartment which is still in a clutter. It deprived

October 30 1890

Use of writing facilities for
more than another week.
Under the most favorable
conditions writing is diffic-
cult because of a very un-
steady hand and physical
weakness.

Kindly accept my sincere sym-
pathy with you in your sore
bereavements although the
latter were mitigated by the
relief of the departed from
their afflictions still we regret
to lose them.

My father was suddenly cut
off by a railroad accident in
1859 leaving my mother
with six minor children of
whom I was the eldest and the
only bread winner. For over

2

ten years we had a struggle
and then things began to brighten.
He was just ten days over forty-
five years of age. He left home
one morning as well as usual.
The next day he was brought
home in a casket.

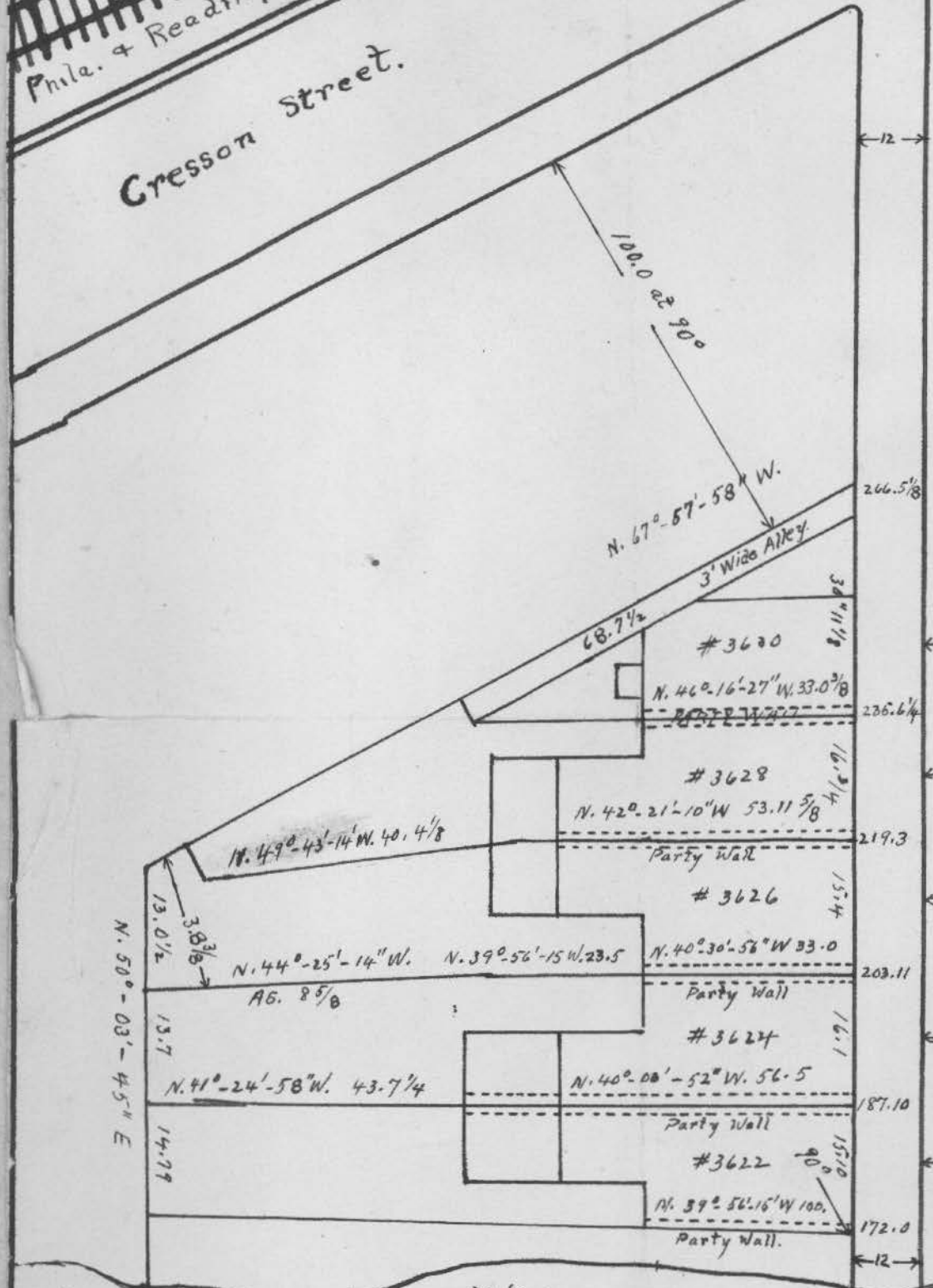
Now, I am the only one left
of the family. So we go.
With best wishes

Cordially yours,
Jas. L. Swartz

Phila. & Reading R.R.
Cresson Street.

Fish Avenue

(379.8 3/4" .731)



Drawn by
A.C. Chadwick Jr.
5-16-21.

Michael Kirl
Properties.
17th Division
38 Ward.
Phila., Pa.

4

*The Corporation and Faculty
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
request the honour of your presence
at the
Seventy-ninth Annual Commencement
West Side Presbyterian Church
Pulaski Avenue near School House Lane
Germantown, Philadelphia
Wednesday morning June the tenth
nineteen hundred and thirty one
at eleven o'clock
Daylight saving time*

*Addresses by
Louis B. Wilson, M.D.
Director, Mayo Foundation
Clyde S. King, Ph.D.
Secretary of Revenue
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*

THE CORPORATORS AND FACULTY
OF THE
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA
INVITE YOU TO BE PRESENT AT THE
OPENING EXERCISES
OF THE
EIGHTY-SECOND COLLEGE SESSION
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1921
AT FOUR O'CLOCK

ADDRESSES BY
SARAH LOGAN WISTER STARR, L.L.D.
ROBERT G. TORREY, M.D.

HENRY AVENUE AND
ABBOTSFORD ROAD
EAST FALLS, PA.

1930

*Laying of the Cornerstone
of the
New Building
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
by the President of the Corporation
Mrs. James Starr
Wednesday June the eleventh
at twelve-thirty o'clock
Address by
Hobart Amory Hare M.D.
Professor of Therapeutics
Jefferson Medical College*

7

The Corporation and Faculty
of the
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania
request the honour of your presence
at the

Eightieth Annual Commencement
Auditorium of the New College Building
Henry Avenue and Abbottsford Road
East Falls, Philadelphia
Wednesday morning June the eleventh
nineteen hundred and thirty
at eleven o'clock
Daylight saving time

Addresses by
Kate C. Mead, M.D.
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania '88
J. H. Mason Knox Jr., M.D.
Chief of Bureau of Child Hygiene
State Department of Health, Maryland