

Typed By A.C.Chadwick, Jr.

2121 De Lancey St.

Philadelphia, Pa.,

December 12, 1929

My dear Mr. Chadwick

In accordance with my promise I enclose for you the paper read by me last night.

You would great oblige me if you would send three proofs of this article or also, several copies of the Suburan Press in which it is to appear.

Thanking you for past favors, I am

Very sincerely yours

Chas. K. Mills

From the Collection of
H. C. Chadwick, Jr.

REMARKS AT THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE CHRISTIAN AND ELIZA
SWARTZ MEMORIAL CHURCH SCHOOL OF THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL BAPTIST
CHURCH ON DECEMBER 11, 1929.

*green ink
markings are
editors ink
done to
prior article
in the
Suburban Press*

By

Charles K. Mills, M. D., Ll. D.

" Owing to my infirmity of vision I am not able, as I would like, to fully recognize by my physical sight this large audience of the Falls of Schuylkill town's people, but supported by my inner vision I appreciate the compliment of your presence at the exercises of this evening.

" I have taken part by request in numerous occasions religious, educational and institutional, but I do not recall one which has given me more pleasure to accept than the invitation of the pastor and officers of this church.

" It is unnecessary for me to remind this audience the fact that I was born and spent my early years in this community. Midvale avenue on which this building fronts is a thoroughfare filled with many memories of the past. In my young days the valley of which Midvale avenue is a part was known by the popular but

homely descriptive name of "Dutch Hollow". This name was probably derived from the fact that brewery vaults were built along the slopes of the valley.

" In the days of the Civil War the armory of the village company commanded by Captain John Dobson, which twice went to the front to help in resisting the threatened invasion of the State,

stood on ~~midvale~~ a short distant back from ~~the Ridge Road~~.

~~Ridge Road~~

~~Midvale Avenue~~

this statement was correct prior to editing

" Bernard Dowdall one of the most ambitious and ardent sons

of the neighborhood established a Young Men's Literary Institute

in the Falls of Schuyler x The most recent building housing
on ~~Midvale Avenue~~. This institute did much to stimulate the

literary and scientific spirit among the young people especially during the life of Mr. Dowdall. ~~It still~~ stands at the corner of Midvale Avenue and Frederick Street and still does good work, although some of its energies have been curtailed because of the recent many diversions.

" There are special reasons why this school should be built in honor of those whose name it will bear. The munificent donor of this building has enrolled his father's name in the list of those who have contributed to the glory of this country by the conquest of

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peace rather than by war.

Christian Swartz was the builder and master mason in a considerable number of buildings and bridges which adorned the state of Pennsylvania especially in the district around Reading and Pottsville where he was best known. But his chief contribution as regards this neighborhood was the building of a beautiful stone bridge over the Schuylkill at the lower limits of the Falls. He was the superintendent of the masonry of the bridge, holding this position for several years from 1852 until the completion of the bridge in 1856. His son, James S. Swartz, our distinguished guest this evening, was the time-keeper during the construction of the bridge.

I might step aside here in my address, to say a few words about skew bridges of which many constructed of steel are now to be found in this and other countries, but the Reading railroad stone skew bridge at the Falls was the first to be built in this country if not in the world. The term skew is of Dutch derivation, the word meaning "shy" and as applied to structures meaning "twisted or distorted". If the piers of the bridge were built at right angles

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to the stream as is the usual method, a damming of the current would result.

" If any member of my audience should pass along the east ^{Drive} river road of the park and looked upwards to the roof of the skew bridge, he would see an unusual sight that of a series of arches placed side by side, thus forming the entire archway of the bridge. This ribbed arrangement of arches does away with the complicated masonry which would result if an attempt was made to form the arch completely by ordinary methods.

" Christian Swartz and his family lived for a number of years at the Falls of Schuylkill. At first the family residence was in one of five or six houses that stand on the street which extends from the Ridge road to the gate of the laboratory. The second family residence was on the first cross street below the laboratory on what is now known as ^a Stanton street. In my early days however its official name was James street and its popular designation was "Jimmie" street. This ^a Stanton, James, or "Jimmie" street ran ~~chiefly~~ up hill all the way from Ridge road to the Norristown branch of the Reading railroad. Almost every nationality

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and religion were represented by the people on this street.

\\ The Methodists had their first church at the Falls half way up the street in the rear of the Mifflin ⁿMasion, and high up on the crest of the hill the Catholic church of St. Bridget¹³ was located.

The Falls of Schuylkill holds an important place in the history of this country. Its residents took part in every great national war-- in the French and Indian war, in the American Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Civil War and in the recent World War.

\\ The story of the Revolution is replete with the names of American heroes and events which stand out in the history of the Falls. Before and after the battle of Brandywine Washington's army occupied the high plateau above the Falls creek. This location is now indicated by the position of the Queen Lane reservoir. Some of Washington's division ^rheadquarters were in the village as was that of General Stephens of Virginia who occupied the old Smith Mansion.

\\ A few of the Revolutionary names still remain in the village of the Falls as for example the names of Palmer, Shronk

and Hagner although by marriage and otherwise many names have been changed.

" The fact that the Baptist church was the first completely organized religious body in the Falls is already known to you by the Directory published by your church. In the list of names in the Directory I find a number which I recognized as the contemporaries of Mr. Swartz and myself showing that the ^{names of the} families of those days have been handed down although their original possessors are no longer with us. Among these familiar names are Binkin, Wyatt, Birkmire and Ferguson.

" The valley through the centre of which Midvale avenue now finds its way, in days gone by but not too distant for me to recall, was one of great rural beauty and charm. Trees such as oaks, elms, ash, pines, tulip poplars and many more were found in it. The woodland reached to old township line and beyond. The whole region between Indian Queen Lane and School House Lane was one which appealed to the romantic spirit of youth as it did to me. From springs variously located three or four streams originated several of them uniting into one known as Mifflin's run which passed to the

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Schuylkill in front of the spot where this church school now stands.

" Midvale woods was a place of resort for the soldiers of the Revolution and also those of the Civil War. The famous 118th Civil War regiment was recruited at Camp Union just north of Indian Queen Lane.

" This regiment holds a special interest for this neighborhood. One of its company was largely recruited from the Falls and vicinity, and was commanded by ^{a man named,} young Courtland Saunders. Before the Civil War the father of Courtland Saunders had a school for boys where the Presbyterian hospital now stands. I remember well the appearance and bearing of this young soldier who was then about twenty-one years of age. He was an upstanding, martial looking youth. He met his death at the first engagement at Shepherd^stown almost with ⁱⁿ a month of the time the regiment went to the front.

" The Hessian contingent of Howe's army had scattered encampments in the region above the Falls.

" Mr. A. C. Chadwick, ^{your} the able Falls of Schuylkill journalist, has carefully studied the list of those of the Falls and vicinity who took part in the World War, a list which reveals the remarkable

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showing of five hundred and seventy-seven names.

As I said in the beginning of these remarks an occasion like the present has so strongly appealed to me that I feared I might outrun the time which should be allotted to this address. Age has its trials, its drawbacks and its difficulties but it also has its compensations. One of the most important of these is the ability to recall the people and events of the past. I stand here among the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren of the boyhood contemporaries of Mr. Swartz and myself, thankful that my mind can go back with yours to the days of "Auld Lang Syne". "

#

3410 Ainslie St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
February 29, 1932

The Suburban Press,
474 Conarroe St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Elizabeth Heywood of 3527 Indian Queen Lane, East Falls, will be ninety (90) years old on Thursday, March 3, ^{*} and will celebrate the occasion by having a dinner on Sunday, March 6, at which several of her old friends will be present.

Died in
May
1932

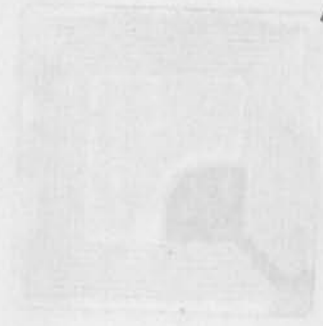
Sincerely,

Mrs. W. Neithercott

Mrs. W. Neithercott,
3410 Ainslie Street,
East Falls, Phila., Pa.



Above, is a picture of Mrs. Elizabeth Heywood with her great grandson, Walter Neithercott Jr.



PROGRAM
BRECK HOME AND SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
Thursday Evening, March 17, 1932

* * * * *

Recitations-----Miss Lyda Pola

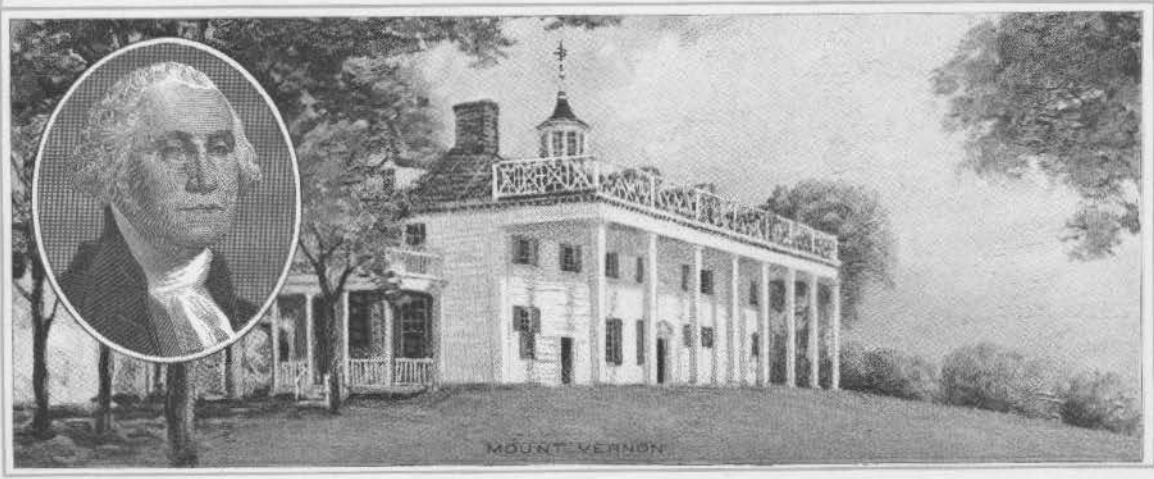
Address: "Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill"-----Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.,
Editor, The Suburban Press

Selections-----Lutheran Sunday School Orchestra

Business and Collection of Offering

Informal Meetings of Parents and Teachers

1732 — 1932



GEORGE WASHINGTON - COMMEMORATING THE 200th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

Narberth, Pa 3/21/32

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, jr.
East Falls, Phila Pa.

Dear Mr Chadwick: On behalf of the Bicentennial
Committee of Leucon, Pa. We wish to express
our sincere thanks and appreciation
to you for your assistance at our recent
celebration

Again thanking you for sending
us those papers, we appreciate your
work of very much.

Yours sincerely,

As Macoley
Chairman

112 Rochelle Ave.
 Kissa Dickon - Philada.

Mrs. A. C. Chadwick.
 Dear Sir.

Enclosed please find the article, of which I was talking to you this morning. I don't think Mr. Tompkins was the author of the poem but ^{it} is just as he gave it - Perhaps that portion of the lesson above it, (the poem) will explain why he was making use of it.

You may wonder at ^{the} aged appearance of the article - Have had it in my possession - since Oct. / 23 - hence the color of it -

Thanking you for your promise to publish it, and who knows the good you will do - by putting it in your good paper -

Yours Very Respectfully -

Mrs. Phillis E. Bromley.

April 1st, 1932

Moment Musical Club
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Alex

I wish to extend the combined thanks of our organization in addition to my personal gratitude, for the excellent publicity you have given our recent offerings.

The players are no doubt flattered with your (shall I say) perfect criticism, and I feel sure that your readers, who may have witnessed the plays will also enjoy your descriptive account of them.

I extend every good wish for the continued prosperity of your paper and trust that it may meet with the consideration it deserves.

Very truly yours

Charles A. Call.

April 22nd 1932

Nowistown, Pa. P. O. 2 - April 30, 1932

Dear Alick,

It may seem strange hearing from me but I often think of you as I read your poems in the Suburban Press, and wonder if you haven't thought of having them published in book form. If you do, I'll be one of your first customers and buy one.

You're to be congratulated on your work.

Next Tuesday, May 3rd, 1932, will be a year since my sister Josephine went to sleep in Jesus.

Will you please publish the following

"She is not dead - she is just away."

Mamas, Papas, Emies, Graces,
Fathimes, Polans.

I hope you will have space
for this.

Here's wishing you success
in all your undertakings.

Yours truly,

Mathew Bargallie Bradley

in your paper and let me know
the charge for same? Thanks. 15a
the Memorians

Bargallie: In loving memory of our
dear daughter and sister,
Josephine, who departed this life,
May 3, 1931.

"We cannot pay, and we will not pay,
That she is dead. She is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of
the hand, she ^{the hand} ^{and} ^{was} ^{underborn}

she has wandered into our ^{land,}
And left us dreaming how pay fair
it needs must be, since she ^{these} ^{longers}

And you - O you, who the wildest years
for the old-time steps and the glad return -

Think of her facing on, as dear
In the line of those as the line of Heres;
Think of her still as the name,
I pay,

113 W. 10th Avenue
Conshohocken, Pa.
April 15, 1932

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Editor
Suburban Press
3624 Fisk Avenue
East Falls, Phila., Pa.

Dear Al:

C.E.

In behalf of the Wentz's Society I want to thank you for attending the Banquet and giving us your splendid message and feel sure was enjoyed by all and hope we have the pleasure of being favored with your presence in the near future.

Sincerely,

Walter Case

*Wentz Church
Worcester,
Mont. County, Pa.*

Pennock Pa

17

May 9, 1832

To Mr Chadwick &

My dear Sir

The Wisselickon incident described in accompanying paper was included because of the interest of its being mentioned so often in the "Suburban Press," we send her, and read by Mrs J. Hill May at the recent celebration of Washington by the daughters of America at Carlisle So Carolina, descendants maternally from Dr Benjamin Bush of Philadelphia, one of the Signers, and Sir John of the Hills of Hawkstone England. One of them was a general under Wellington at Waterloo, and Sir Rowland Hill M.P. who first conceived and in 1845 succeeded in establishing the first penny post: Believing the paper is interesting and quaint and unusual I am sending it in

Yours truly

Wm O Edwards

Probably
from
George Jeffords
"Paul Austerlitz"

18

Washington The man of Destiny.

So much has been published, for several months past, relative to the life and character of this famous man, that even "he who runs may read," and if we do not care to run, we may sit quietly and listen to the world's best broadcasts, on a subject of universal interest to an adoring nation, intent on properly observing the two hundredth Anniversary of this, the Country's greatest hero. Several facts contributed to his greatness. Born of noble lineage, yet his chief characteristic was innate modesty, and a firm belief in Democracy. Accustomed to all the wealth and refinement, the life of early settlers afforded, yet he endured untold hardships with cheerfull fortitude, both in his life as engineer in his early manhood, later as a soldier in French and Indian wars. While Commander in Chief of the American Army, our hearts are torn between admiration for his tremendous strength of mind and will power to battle with opposition from every source, and we are moved to tears over the hardships endured at Valley Forge, and the brave heart, that knew no defeat. Indeed we are almost tempted to believe that some special providence guided and directed his life. So carefully planned and well ordered was his whole career in affairs of State as well as in his private life.

In an age of horoscopes and Supernatural suggestions and. Some would offer suggestions or explanations bordering on these ideas as a solution.

There is a beautiful legend on file in the library of Congress called the George Washington legend of the Wissahickon.

- It is a story of a Brotherhood of Fanatics, who lived on the beautiful Wissahickon Creek Philadelphia. The priest lived in an old Blockhouse in the wilderness. With him lived his son and young daughter, who was very beautiful with long, wavy, golden hair. The priest lived there and studied the book of Revelations for Seventeen years. When the evening began to fall, on the last day of 1773, the little family walked together on the banks of the creek, and he talked of what he learned from the long years of study, how God had planned the new world, and on this night, "at the third hour after midnight, the Deliverer would come." and "take upon himself the mission to deliver the new world from the yoke of tyrants." "All is ready, behold the crown, the flagon of anointing oil, the Bible, and the cross." Leaving the lovely maiden in the blockhouse, they went to the little round chapel to pray until the new year dawned. As the clock struck one, two, three, they waited, then there were footsteps in the hall, and a tall, commanding stranger appeared and said, "Friends, I have lost my way, can you direct me?" and the Priest said: "Thou hast found thy way to usefulness and immortal renown." After close questioning, the Priest was satisfied and said: "Thou art called to a great work, I will anoint thee Deliverer of this land." Washington was amazed, but knelt before the white altar and the priest blessed him as the nation's Deliverer, while the girl appeared, and placed a laurel wreath upon his head.

30

Then the New Year dawned. In the darkest hour of the war, the old blockhouse was burned, and there were three graves on the bank of the creek, amongst the trees.

Years later, George Washington, the President, and America a nation, came the Stranger to the river banks. That night at a brilliant party in Philadelphia, many wondered why he was sad and thoughtful, as he seemed to see the fair maid, with a wealth of golden hair who sang of the "Wissahickon".

It is a granted fact, by all historians, that the revolution could not have been won without General Washington. His Sanctified Mother always said, "George is a good boy, he will be successful in his undertaking."

Washington visited Charleston S. C. in 1791, was treated like a King, visitors were proud to occupy the Seat in old St. Michael Church, he used while there. Once a Charleston lady was praising General Washington and Col Darleton remarked that he would like to see Col Washington, as he had heard so much of him, but had never seen him. The lady replied "Had you looked behind you at the battle of Cowpens, you would have enjoyed that pleasure."

Sublime in his greatness, yet strangely human, Washington was not a perfect man. He was high tempered, indulged in sports of the day, liked the Society of the "Fair Sex," had many love affairs. It is even said of him that he loved the wife of his best friend, George Fairfax, but lived true to his pledge of friendship and honor.

He dealt in Louisiana lottery, which was a form of chance such as "Cotton futures" of today. Just a normal person was this great man, and tool of destiny in Shepherding the Great Nation America.

copy to Mr Wm O. Edwards. May 2. 32. Mrs J. Hill May

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY
19TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PARISH HOUSE, 217 SO. TWENTIETH STREET

May 9, 1932

Mr. A.C. Chadwick Jr.
Suburban Press
Roxborough, Pa.

Dear Mr. Chadwick,

Please accept my sincere
thanks for your kind write-up of my
work last Sunday evening at the
Roxborough male chorus concert.

Respectfully,

Earl Henson

Earl Henson, the chorus accom-
panist, was the piano soloist, and
is doubtful, whether he ever play-
ed better. Comments heard in the
corridors and outdoors, as the au-
dience filed out of the auditorium,
gave Mr. Henson the honors of the
evening, his "Careless Elegance",
by Wood; "Morceau Caractéristi-
que" by Wollenhaupt; and Mac-
Dowell's "To a Wild Rose", as his
encore choice, being remarkable
renditions that in all truth provid-
ed, as Director Ames' line says:
"The notes that lift us and in-
spire."

Suburban Press
May 5 - 1932

42 WEST QUEEN LANE
GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

22

May 22nd, 1932

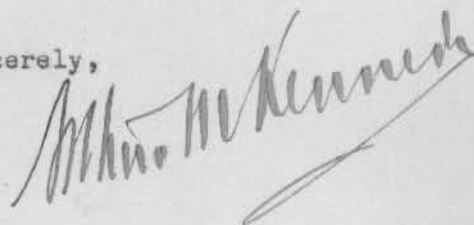
Dear Mr. Chadwick:-

Mrs. Kennedy and I have hoped that you would be able to get around to spend that evening with us e'er this. We are not often honored by poets.

About the puzzle. I have not made any attempt to market it since the failure of your gallant efforts, but now am turning over in my mind the possibilities inherent in a new departure which, if I decide to try them out, will involve bringing others in. So I shall appreciate it if you will kindly write me a letter to the effect that you are not interested in it, so that there may never arise any question of my entire freedom to do what I can with it.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mrs. M. Kennedy", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

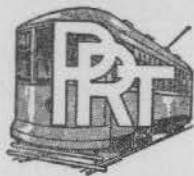
Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.,
3624 Fisk Avenue,
East Falls.

F R I E N D S

*T*here's nothing I would rather do---
*H*ad I the time---than visit you;
*E*luding cares to be with friends;
*K*ind kith , with whom a man unbends.
*E*ach moment peace-filled; golden-fraught;
*N*ot Nabal-like, for selfish thought; but
*N*oematic spots of time
*E*xtended by a God sublime;
*D*evised for men to climb Above,
*Y*et periods dear of kindly love, and
*S*acraments between true friends.

A. C. C.

1932



24

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

MITTEN BUILDING
N. W. COR. BROAD & LOCUST STS.
PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

May 24, 1932

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr., Editor,
The Suburban Press,
Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

We were much pleased to read your editorial headed "Service or Co-operation", which appeared in the Suburban Press under date of May 12th.

General co-operation on the part of the public in the things your editorial points out would, in many instances, result in added convenience to riders and speed up their service and avoid at times the missing of connections at points of intersection. In other words, they will not only be helping PRT, but also assisting themselves. Your thoughtfulness in mentioning these factors in your paper will no doubt prove to be of assistance.

We appreciate your co-operation.

Very truly yours,

John J. Davies
John J. Davies
Ass't to President



Genuine Etching

Friendly
Easter Greetings

March 24th 1932

25a

Brother Charles



A happy little, hearty little
Jolly little thought
To wish you more of gladness
Any Easter ever brought.



We wish to thank you again for
what you are doing for our school.
May we have the pleasure of hearing
from you and your wife with us on
Monday Evening?
At John's Service



Brothers of Mary

4250 TOWER STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.SCHOOL PHONE: ROXBOROUGH 0916
FACULTY RESIDENCE: ROXBOROUGH 2124

June 19-1932

Mr. Chadwick
The Suburban Press
Roxborough, Pa.

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

Just before I leave
Manayunk for Dayton, Ohio, I feel that
I should thank you for all that you
have done for St. John the Baptist High
School during the past school term.
It has been a pleasure to write for
your paper and I hope that I will
have the opportunity of continuing in
September if my Superiors send me
back to the Schuylkill Valley.

I wish for you abundant
success in your work and also the
choicest blessings of Him, Who runs
the Universe of which you and I are
mere creatures.

Believe me ever

Sincerely yours
Brother Charles S.M.

42 WEST QUEEN LANE
GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

6/26/32

27

Dear Mr. Chadwick

I have just written to Mr Costello to express my regret that I shall not be with you all on the Outing on June 30th, due to the fact that that will be my last day as administrator of the hospital and I've got to beat my desk. As I have explained to him, I shall possibly do some special financial work for the college in the fall, and we are all the best of friends on the hill, but just can't get together on hospital policy. I guess I'm a shade too liberal for conservative Germantown. Do not make any advance notice, but you are free to mention it to those who may ask.

See you soon

Ever sincerely

Wm M. Kennick



REXTON CLUB

WISSAHICKON, PA.

563 Hermit Lane
July 10th ..

Mr. A. C. Chadwick
% The Suburban Press
Counaese St.
Roxborough.

Dear Sir,

Recalling the many favours that you have done for the Rexton Club in the past, may I ask your indulgence in publishing the enclosed article as Rexton Club news. Thanking you for favours rendered, I am

Sincerely yours
R.F. Coltart.

3911 Mitchell St

My dear Mr Chadwick,

Many, many
thanks for the church
data you sent. It was
wonderful, but when Mr
Mabely was so interested
in history that he could
dig out most interesting
facts. Mr Rose was

②
here and read the account.
Wish you would come to the
Church some Sunday Morning
and look us over. James
will be glad to deliver you
afterwards - wherever you
wish to go.

Wasn't our section of the
parade nice on Fourth of July?
Ever since the Chronicle started
Mr James Mulligan (as long as he
was able) delivered the paper
personally to our home. Then

29a
③
by mail until my Mother
died but the various Clippings
you have sent - certainly escaped
me.

Thanks again. See you
some day before long.
Caraffely
A.D. Schofield

(niece of Mrs James Dobson)

July 11, 1932

NEWBURGER, LOEB & Co.

MEMBERS OF

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

NEW YORK

40 WALL STREET
202 FIFTH AVENUE
EAST 43RD ST.
1400 BROADWAY
HOTEL ANSONIA

1423 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA
TELEPHONE-LOCUST 6200

LEBANON, PA.

ATLANTIC CITY
HOTEL TRAYMORE BLOCK
NORTH PHILADELPHIA
3732 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

July 18, 1932.

Mr. Chadwick,
"The Suburban Press",
474 Conarroe Street,
Philadelphia.

Dear Mr. Chadwick:-

Confirming telephone message, I am enclosing herewith what might be construed as "local gossip". I am trying to arrange to have this sent to you direct, and not through me.

Also, will you kindly enter my personal subscription to your paper, sending me the bill here.

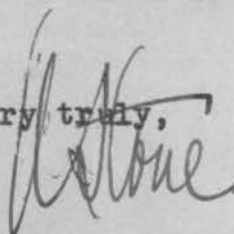
Did you know that the Social Service Committee of the Woman's Medical College is raising the necessary money for a Scholarship, and I enclose list of those on that Committee, including some of your local celebrities. Small sums from individuals are being collected, and a Bridge Party is being planned to make up the remainder, when College opens in September.

I understand that the name of the second-year student, who is a member of the Society of Friends, is Mary Ellen Smith. It would be a good idea to get her picture, though I really do not know how it can be done. There are five students, who have no Scholarships, and who cannot return to College without financial assistance.

This could be worked up into a good story later on, and I will be glad to discuss the details with you whenever it suits your convenience; in fact, I would like to discuss with you the whole program, which, I think, would be to our mutual advantage.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,



Irvin L. Stone

ILS/KS

Normstown Pa 7/22/32.

Mr A. J. Chodwick - Editor -
474 Conover St. Manayunk Pa.

My Dear Mr Chodwick. I was informed a few days
since that an article appeared in a Manayunk paper
the early part of July pertaining to my retirement
as Agent - at East Falls effective July 1st of this
year - I did not happen to appear in the paper you
are interested in - if so I would be glad to recompense

you for the favor of sending me one or a half dozen
copies of the paper in which it appeared - I
did not see the write up myself but was told
of it a few days since - oblige

Yours &c

Wm S. Green -

714 Haws Avenue -

Normstown -

Pa.

For Forty-six years station agent at East Falls
station of Reading Railroad.



THE
1776 *United States* 1876
CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

CENTENNIAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

SURVIVORS OF 1876

S. EDGAR TROUT, Executive Secretary and Treasurer

825 LAND TITLE BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA

Removed to Shop No. 13 Benj. Franklin Hotel.

ALUMNI OFFICERS

S. EDGAR TROUT
Sec'y Treas.

President
WM. R. NICHOLSON

Vice Presidents
HERBERT WELSH
HARRISON S. MORRIS
J. GRIMSHAW SCOTT
D. B. EDWARDS

HONORARY MEMBERS
HERBERT HOOVER

President of U. S.
CHARLES CURTIS
Vice President of U. S.

32
Dec'd

A. C. Chadwick Jr. Suburban Press
Roxboro, Philada July 25th 1932

Dear Editor:- How treacherous memory is!
Regarding your transcript of
E. W. Hoekler's article on The Kelpins Cove
Bill Stingle sends me the enclosure which
I pass on to you for investigation

I see by this week's Telegraph that the "Friends
of the Wissahickon" have incorporated for the
purpose of running eight seeing tally ho
coaches on the Upper Wissahickon Drive a
privilege once sacred to Foley the Tivery
Stable man.

Is it not about time that this old road
be thrown open to the prevailing mode of
transit - the automobile?

Talk about the "beauty" of the Wissahickon!
Beauty as I understand it is optical.
Beauty is the picture which a scene transfers
to the retina of the eye. As things are now
none but the most sturdy wayfayer may
enjoy the beauty of the Wissahickon because
it is rendered invisible by arbitrary restrictions.

Fraternally yours
James Grimshaw Scott, acting. Pres.

Sunday

July 17, 1932

James Garmon Scott
James Garmon and Scott

Wm H. Shingle
R. F. D. 7 Monmouth Junction
N.J.

Honorable Esquire

Your "Telegraph" of July 8th at hand. Kelpius Cave.

You Telegraph of July 8 at hand Kelpius Cave
As you well know all writers differ on the Kelpius Cave
and this story of Chadwick's in your last paper
is same as all the rest. They believe what they are told.
I believe what I know. All writers differ on the Kelpius Cave
and this story of Chadwick's in your last paper
is same as all the rest. They believe what they are told.

Now that cave that Major Thos S. Martin showed you
I believe it was nothing but an Ice House that
was built near the spring called Hermit Spring.
I believe it was nothing but an Ice House that
was built near the spring called Hermit Spring.

I believe the story told by Fowattan, owner of the
Hermitage.
I believe the story told by Fowattan, owner of the
Hermitage.
He told Fort Guard R. H. Free one of the first guards along
the creek.

The cave of Kelpius was entered from the cellar of
Phoebe Pughers Log Cabin.
Fowattan walled it up to keep the inquisitive out.
But I believe that cave is still there under the garden
Possibly Major Martin knew where the cave was and

How you and I stay as a kind - possibly he did not want to be bothered with. The inquisitive near his home.

One under Captain Lewis M. Charleston was one of the party at the Hermitage. Edward Howard & others.

The crowd came early with birds, whistles and horns. They arrived four hours before the start of the race and Bill had not been there.

There was a small crowd of people in front of Bill's house. That Bill thought had come in his head - possibly of the same as he had, could be said.

Then the route he drove by the river (successor) to Canada. He was accompanied by the party of the investigation & report.

I have never to believe that the case was under the 'The Big Bear Movement' to the north.

Hearts ago I remembered a letter that was looking for a case on the coast near the Bay Bank. The first part in front of the station road.

He remembered a case there after a long but was covered up by time.

Another letter he hunting dog was in a case for 3 days from front of road of the Bay. This was in case for 3 days. He was a deep case or about center the station road.

Bill tried to forward the former chief of the movement to put a copy and try to find an entrance to the case of the case.

But as Henry & thought of 'Bill'. I feel that there is a case or several there.

It may be found there sometime or never. It may be found there sometime or never.

Scotty try you luck!
Scotty W. J. ...

Sincerely Bill
Sincerely, Bill

B.S.
Excuse paper.

At getting search
at getting stone

Scotty you will see the old stone depression
at the arrow Spring below
Bitterhouse Street.
That stone was in the Bitterhouse or Purson house at
the one Red Day. That Bill Shugle remembers well
when there in the foundation

"A. Scriptural Puzzle"

we left our little ones at home,
and whether went we little knew,
we, for the church's sake did roam,
and lost our lives in doing so.

We walked upon a perfect road,
with all the world in full view,
we lived for man and died for God,
yet nothing of religion knew.

#

1st Samuel: Chapter VI = 7 verse.

2135 West Ontario Street,
Phila. July 25, 1932.

Mr. A. C. Chadwick Jr.,
Editor, Suburban Press.

Dear Mr. Chadwick:-

The answer to the Biblical riddle is found in I Samuel: Chapter VI, beginning with verse 7.

Mr. Shronk and Mr. Swartz wrote to each other every week and my sister (Miss N. R. Shronk) continued the correspondence after

her father's death. In one of these later letters Mr. Swartz stated that he had kept more than 250 letters for the historical facts they contained, and that he had hundreds of clippings from Mr. Shronk's weekly letters to the Manayunk Chronicle as well as Public Ledger articles pasted in a scrap-book.

In his will Mr. Swartz left this scrap-book to the Falls of Schuylkill Library. Did the Library accept it and do you know what became of the letters?

If you do not wish to write our Bell telephone number is Radcliff 7404.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth C. Storey

Northton Pa July 27 - 1932

My Dear Mr Chadwick.

Thank you kindly for
the copies of the "Suburban Press" and
your write up therein about my
retirement - it was quite good -
and I read it with interest -

Please find a few
stamps enclosed to defray the expenses
involved in the getting of the papers
to me -

Wishing you all prosperity
and good luck - and with best

Wishes - I am
Yours Truly,

William S. Green -

714 Howe Ave. Northton Pa.

DAVID G. HUNTER
Attorney-at-Law
6923 SHERMAN STREET, MT. AIRY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sept 8, 1932

Mr. A. B. Chadwick, Jr
Roxboro, Phila.

Dear Alex =

I want to write a word of appreciation
for the beautiful expressions of sympathy
in The Suburban Press and the kind
words in memory of my mother.

Sorrow is not so heavy when the burden
is shared by others.

I remain,

Suburban Press - 9-8-1932

Very sincerely,
David G. Hunter

Suburban Press.

Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Annie J. Hunter, Old
Resident of Falls of
Schuylkill, Succumbs on
Sunday. — Funeral Held
Yesterday.

Death claimed another old resi-
dent of this vicinity on Sunday,
when Mrs. Annie J. Hunter, aged
81 years, expired after a lengthy
illness.

Mrs. Hunter, who was born Annie
Gilbert, in Ireland, came to this
country in young womanhood. She
was married in the manse of the
Falls of Schuylkill Presbyterian
Church, on April 26th, 1880, to
David Hunter, by the Rev. Dr.
Joseph Beggs, and the couple spent
all of their married life in the Falls.

The couple were the parents of
four children, one of whom, Anna
G. Hunter, died when seven years
of age at the family residence on
Indian Queen lane. Mr. Hunter
preceded his wife in death by
twenty-eight years, he having died
on September 3rd, 1904.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1932.

Annie G. Hunter.

We remember her before her face was careworn and
her brow wrinkled. A comparatively young mother, then,
facing the trials and vexations of life to render a service of
love to her husband and children, so that their lives might
measure up to her ideals. Years of struggling, days and
nights of sickness and worry, stole the freshness of her life,
but like the matured rose, the perfume of her love grew
richer than when in its first bloom.

And now she has gone! To the Land of Peacefulness
and Rest. But we still recall our admiration for her in the
days when she was young and active.

"There is no picture of it; if there were they'd have

to paint
 A picture of a woman mostly angel and some saint,
 And make it still be human and they'd have to
 blend the whole
 There is no picture of it, for no one can paint a
 soul.
 No one can paint the glory coming straight from
 Paradise,
 The dauntlessness that lingers in a mother's love-
 lit eyes."

* * * * *

The deceased was a long-time and most devoted member of the Falls of Schuylkill Presbyterian church and the news of her death was received with profound sorrow by that congregation and her many friends in the neighborhood. Of late years Mrs. Hunter made her home with her son, in Germantown, and during her final illness with her daughter in Roxborough.

Mrs. Hunter is survived by two sons, Harry G. Hunter, a textile bobbin manufacturer, of East Corinth, Vermont, and David G. Hunter, an attorney at law and compiler of legal reference books, of 6923 Sherman street, Germantown; one daughter, Mrs. Henry C. McVey, of 6102 Ridge avenue, Roxborough; four granddaughters; one grandson and four nieces.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the home of her son, David G. Hunter, 6923 Serman street, and the interment was made in Mount Vernon Cemetery.



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ERNEST M. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
HARRY G. HUNTER, TREASURER

BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN COMPANY

FACTORIES:

EAST CORINTH, VT. WEST TOPSHAM, VT.

EAST CORINTH, VT.

TELEGRAPHIC & SHIPPING ADDRESS
BRADFORD, VERMONT

September 18th
1932

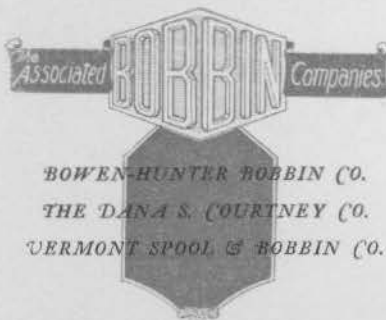
Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.,
Editor, The Suburban Press
Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

Dear Alex:

I want you to know how much I appreciate and thank you for the tribute you paid to Mother on your editorial page. It touched in one of its tenderest spots a heart grown somewhat calloused. I have shown your tribute to many friends whom Mother made during her visits to us and shall treasure it with other keepsakes which will recall memories of her.

With very best regards and wishes for your success.

Yours sincerely,



BOWEN-HUNTER BOBBIN CO.
THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO.
VERMONT SPOOL & BOBBIN CO.

Spools and Bobbins of Every Description

PUBLIC LEDGER

ESTABLISHED 1836

CURTIS-MARTIN NEWSPAPERS, INC.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

September 13, 1932

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

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

Thanks for your letter of the 11th. We take pleasure in enclosing copy of the talk and also of the map we printed.

You are probably right as to the Falls of Schuylkill Camp but Washington's movements were so active in the weeks prior to the battle that it was impossible to go into them in detail in the limits of the twelve-minute talk. According to my reading he came down to the Falls of Schuylkill Camp first when Howe was threatening to sail up the Delaware. Then when Howe was unable to get up the river owing to the forts and obstructions and disappeared from the mouth of the Delaware, Washington retired to the Neshaminy Camp. I am sorry that I have not at hand the excellent day-by-day itinerary of Washington, which is in the Public Library but not in ours. This was written from his dispatches, ~~which~~ *and* would give exact dates.

Yours very truly,

Frank L. Nelson
FRANK L. NELSON,

FLN:F

Pictorial Editor.

The talk was written at intervals during several busy days so I shall be gratified if there is no serious inaccuracy. FLN.

BRANDYWINE REVISITED

Talk by Major Frank L. Nelson, given over Station WHAT, Sunday, September 11, 1932, at 9 P.M.

Another milestone is passed today in the Washington Bicentennial year - September 11, a significant date in the career of the man the Republic delights to honor. The Public Ledger has fittingly observed the anniversary by publishing in its Rotogravure Section a page of excellent photographs showing the battlefield of Brandywine as it is today. With these pictures in mind let us revisit Brandywine. As we journey down the Baltimore Pike, United States Highway No.1, we find the scene but little changed since that hot and sultry day in 1777. The same purling Brandywine is there, just a little too grown up to be called a creek, yet not quite of the dignity of riverhood. The roads, fields and forests, the little farms with their stone houses and stone walls are much the same as when Washington saw them. Chadd's Ford has taken on a few modern houses, bridges have replaced the fords, the dirt and macadam roads have been resurfaced with asphalt and concrete, but, in its major aspects, the countryside remains the same, a region of small farms and alternating fields and woods.

Many of the landmarks still stand, as shown by the Public Ledger page. John Chadd's house is still there, old Kennett Meeting House, farther down the road; Lord Howe's headquarters, and Lafayette's; and, until it burned a year ago this month, Washington's headquarters.

Fancy finds it easy here to bridge the gap of 155 years, so let us watch that little band of men - youths, rather - in nondescript buff and blue, trudging along the Baltimore Pike in the early morning of a September day just before the battle. Soldiers they appear to be but they are carrying their muskets more like fowling pieces, at most unmilitary angles. They halt before the Ring Tavern, just this side of Chadd's Ford. Benjamin Ring, the proprietor, comes at their call. No, he has not seen and Redcoats thereabout, but there is word that Howe has landed at Head of Elk. He will see

plenty of Redcoats before long and plenty of blood and fighting for his tavern is to become Washington's headquarters. He is a good, peace-loving Quaker, but a patriot withall, and he hopes Washington gives his lordship a sound thrashing, even if they read him out of Yearly Meeting for the wish. But these boys must be tired after marching all the way from Philadelphia to join the army.

He goes into the house and presently his pretty daughters come out with welcome food and drink while the younger children watch in wonderment from the fence palings. The facile brush of N.C.Wyeth, whose studio is on the battlefield, has depicted the scene and the picture appears on today's Rotogravure page.

Trenton and Princeton had been fought in the preceding winter. Washington, from his headquarters at Morristown, had been keeping a close watch upon Howe and Clinton in New York. Spring and summer were spent in maneuvering; Howe in the attempt to bring on a general engagement, Washington, with Fabian sagacity, to avoid it. Dashing Jack Burgoyne, dramatist and soldier, was marching down from the North with the avowed purpose of cutting the colonies in twain. Howe might have gone to his support had not Lord Germain, in London, left for a week-end holiday and forgotten to sign the order. Washington could not move to support Gates and leave Howe in his rear. And so the stage of strategy was set for Brandywine, Germantown and Valley Forge.

Early in July Howe broke the deadlock by embarking his army of 18,000 men on the ships of his brother, Admiral Richard Howe, and sailing out of the Narrows. The ships appeared off the Delaware Capes and then disappeared from view. Washington was mystified. "General Howe's abandoning Burgoyne is so unaccountable I cannot help casting my eyes continually behind me," he wrote to Gates. So he held his little army in camp on the banks of the Nesheminy, twenty miles from Philadelphia, ready to rush North if Howe returned to the Hudson, or South if the attack was to be from that

From Camp at Valley Forge H.C.C. 4

quarter. Then comes word that Howe's fleet is in the Chesapeake, so southward trudged the little band of patriots, through the streets of Philadelphia, where mingled apathy and consternation reign, and where the Continental Congress is almost in a panic.

Wilmington is reached as news comes that Howe has disembarked on August 25, at Head of Elk, now Elkton. The watchful Washington first took up a position along Red Clay Creek, near Newport, Delaware. Then, deciding that Howe would advance by the Philadelphia road, and that the Brandywine would offer a better position in which to meet a superior force, he withdrew to the high ground along the east bank of the Brandywine, near Chad's Ford, which he reached on September 9 and where he entrenched.

On the evening of the same day Howe entered Chester County in two columns. One of about 7000 Hessians under Knyphausen, encamped at New Garden and Kennett Square; the other of about 11,000 under Cornwallis near Hockessin Meeting House. On the 10th they concentrate at Kennett Square. The board is now set for the great game that will be played on the morrow.

Brigadier General ~~Mr~~ William Maxwell, a fighting Irishman domiciled in New Jersey, with his picked brigade of Jerseymen, was ordered across the Brandywine to take up a position across the pike. His advance units fire on Knyphausen's column from behind the stone wall of Kennett Meeting House, a picture of which appears on the Public Ledger's page. Under cover of the fog Knyphausen's Hessians advance, driving in Maxwell's pickets and pouring a hot fire into his main position. His men are falling fast and Maxwell has no means of knowing that Howe's entire army is not in front of him. So he withdraws across the Brandywine and joins the main body of the army, already ranged in battle order and awaiting the attack of the enemy.

But Howe, though he may have had his faults as a strategist, was not so foolhardy as to attempt a frontal attack upon an entrenched position. He had learned that lesson pretty well at Bunker Hill. His plan was the one he had employed so successfully at Long Island; a holding attack in

force against the American center, covering a turning movement against the right flank. Knyphausen's Hessians, 7000 in number, formed the center spearhead on the Philadelphia road, while Cornwallis with the remaining 11,000, left the main highway a few miles from Kennett Square and, marching by the Great Valley road, crossed the two branches that unite to form the Brandywine at Trimble's and Jeffries' fords, from whence, by the Chester road, he could gain the rear of the American position. General Howe marched with this column.

So far the strategy of Washington had been perfect. He had divined Howe's purpose and route. He had located the enemy and had thrown himself across his path with all the force at his command. He held a strong position behind the Brandywine. Had he been as well served by his subordinates Brandywine would have been another story and Howe would have been lucky to get his army back to New York.

Let us take a look at the little American army as the morning of the 11th wore away with occasional dashes across the ~~xxxx~~ stream through the fog to assail the British, who were busy throwing up entrenchments and planting batteries. The center at Chadd's Ford consisted of Weedon's, Muhlenberg's and Wayne's brigades and Maxwell's light infantry, under command of that energetic Rhode Islander, Nathaniel Greene, the left wing, consisting of the Pennsylvania militia under General Armstrong, extended down the stream to Pyles' ford. The right wing; Stirling's, Stephens' and Sullivan's divisions, with John Sullivan, an Irishman from Maine, in command, extended up the stream to Jones' ford, where Street Road crosses the Brandywine. Proctor's artillery supported the line between Wayne and Sullivan. One of Proctor's guns, by the way, was spiked and sunk in a marsh on the retreat to Germantown. It was dug up recently during the excavation for the Market Street subway, and now rests in Independence Square.

About 11 o'clock American scouting parties under Colonels Bland and Hazen and Lieutenant Colonel Ross crossed the Brandywine at Jones, ford

and located Cornwallis' column as it reached the upper fords. All three officers sent reports to Sullivan, Lieutenant Colonel Ross specifically stating that the column consisted of not less than 5000 troops, with sixteen or eighteen pieces of artillery and that he believed Lord Howe was with it. General Sullivan immediately forwarded these reports to Washington.

Instantly there formed in the mind of the American commander a plan worthy of the great Napoleon, the same plan, in fact, by which Napoleon later was to win at Austerlitz and on many another brilliant field. It was to throw his entire force across the stream, strike and crush Knyphausen with overwhelming numbers, then turn by the right flank and catch Cornwallis' column in the rear, rolling it up in the vicinity of the Brandywine forks.

He gave the orders immediately and the advance guard of the Americans, under Greene, had already crossed the creek and were hotly engaging Knyphausen's men when, about noon, another dispatch, and a most disconcerting one, arrived from Sullivan. One of his scouting parties had just come in and reported that no British column was in the vicinity of the Brandywine forks. The movement of Cornwallis must, therefore, have been a feint, and his whole force must be behind Knyphausen. Washington could draw no other conclusion. He immediately countermanded the order for the attack general attack and recalled the forces of Greene to their former defensive position.

Meanwhile Sullivan was adding to his blunder. Squire Thomas Cheeney, a local patriot, reported to him that not only had Cornwallis crossed the upper fords but that he was now bearing down on Sullivan's rear. He had seen the column and he knew. But Sullivan refused to accept the evidence of a civilian against his own scouts. The squire persisted and demanded that he be taken direct to General Washington. This was done, and the commander, while he did not fully credit the story, began to dispose his troops to meet the new emergency.

On the heels of Squire Cheeney's report came this message from Sullivan:

"Two o'clock, P.M.

"Dear General:- Colonel Bland has this moment sent me word that the enemy are in the right of my rear, coming down. There are, he says, about two brigades of them. He also says he saw a dust, back in the country, for above an hour.

"I am, etc

John Sullivan"

Then followed confusion in which one calm mind rose supreme in the panic and terror of untried troops struck suddenly from an unexpected quarter. It was in crises such as these that Washington exhibited those great qualities that had extricated Braddock's shattered army from the blood-drenched forests of Pennsylvania, that endured Valley Forge, that checked the rout of the pusillanimous Charles Lee at Monmouth.

Leaving Wayne at Chadd's ford to oppose Knyphausen, Washington hastens with Greene's Pennsylvanians and Virginians to Sullivan's support. Cornwallis had already struck, launching his attack from Osborne's Hill, while Sullivan's and Stirling's divisions were attempting to form a new line along Street Road. The British artillery is in position and is pouring a destructive fire into the American ranks. Sullivan's aides are both killed and his division gives way, the fugitives streaming through the fields and woods. While trying to rally them a young French nobleman who shortly before had reported to Washington as aide-de-camp with a major general's commission from Congress in his pocket, was severely wounded in the leg. His name will live with that of Washington in the annals of America, and the friendship formed that day between Lafayette and his general was to be ended only with death.

Meanwhile Stirling's line holds, and Greene's forces, opening up to let the fugitives through, comes up. But Knyphausen, feeling the lessened pressure in his front, crosses the Brandywine and drives Wayne, Proctor

and Maxwell before him. The Americans are caught between two fires and the battle is lost. The afternoon is wearing on. Wayne draws off his force in good order to Dilworthtown. Washington, unmindful as even of personal danger, spurs his horse along the shattered ranks, rallies his broken army and brings it in fairly good order from the disastrous field. By nightfall he has the army safely in Chester from whence he pens his dispatch to Congress. "Heaven grant us one great soul," sighed John Adams on reading it.

The loss of the Americans was about a thousand men, a howitzer and ten cannon. The British loss was very little less. The battle was a technical defeat for America but it gave the British a renewed respect for the fighting ability of the colonists. Except for the blunders that modern military reconnaissance would have obviated, it might have been a sweeping victory for Washington's army and the triumph of Yorktown might have been advanced by four years.

I thank you.

This is wrong. It was first used at Fort Mifflin Aug 26, 1777.

SUNDAY, SEPT 11-1932

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PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SU

at Fort Mifflin Aug 26, 1777.
ADELPHIA, SU

BATTLE OF 1777 OBSERVED TODAY

155th Anniversary of Washington's Stand Against Howe on the Brandywine

SCENES AT SITE PICTURED

The anniversary of the Battle of the Brandywine today will perhaps be realized most vividly by the thousands of Pennsylvanians who witnessed the "second" Battle of the Brandywine refought along the river five years ago.

On that day, the 150th anniversary celebration, the highways leading to its green hills, its historic buildings were filled with motorists who witnessed in pageantry Washington's courageous defense of Philadelphia.

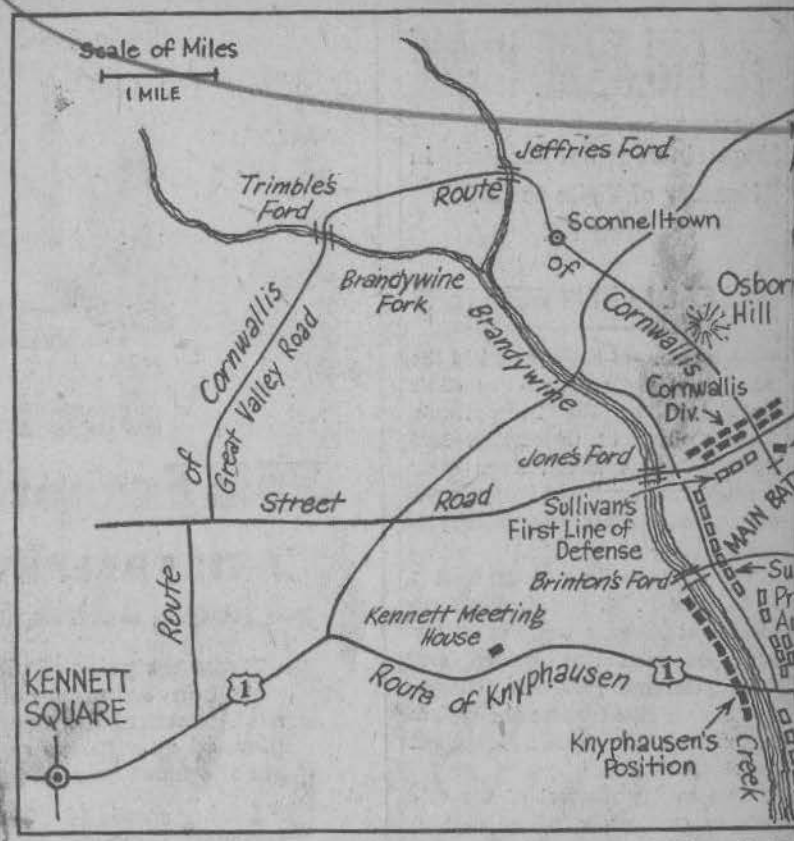
Today the roads will again carry their quota of visitors curious to see the green fields where the young American Army, outnumbered by Sir William Howe's British and Hessian troops, fought the bloodiest combat of the War for Independence, where the young Lafayette first saw action in America, and where Betsy Ross' brand - new American flag first fluttered in battle.

The significance of the day will be noted in many pulpits, especially in the neighborhood of Chester and West Chester. It will be observed this evening in a special radio broadcast commemorative of the event at 9 P. M. from Station WHAT. A full page of views in the rotogravure section of the PUBLIC LEDGER today gives a photographic panorama of the historic district.

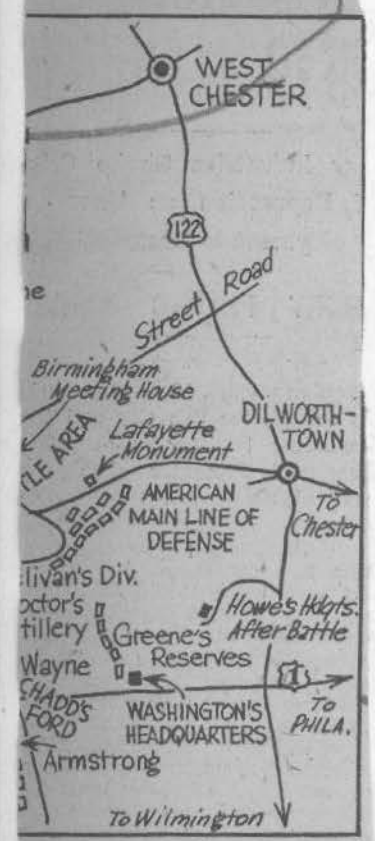
Some of the spots which received immortality in the Battle of Brandywine and which are focal points for visitors are Cooch's Bridge, Del., the scene of the first skirmish between the opposing armies; Vallage Green, where Cornwallis camped after the battle, and the old hotel in Chester where Washington wrote his report of the battle to the Continental Congress.

Others are the Birmingham Meeting House, where the new American flag was first seen flying by the British invaders, and which served as a hospital for the wounded, the fifty-three graves of Revolutionary soldiers that lie a half mile southwest of Malvern, and Battle Hill, occupied alternately eleven times by British and American troops before nightfall saw the retreat of Washington's army.

Where First Star Spangled Banner Went Into Action



Cold black and white shows the environs of Chadds Ford, where the bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War, was fought 155 years ago today, and where the first stars of an infant nation first flew before combatant American troops



Color shows the environs of Chadds Ford, where the bloodiest battle of the Revolutionary War, was fought 155 years ago today, and where the brave little flag of an infant nation first flew before combatant American troops

George Washington's
Association With The
Falls of Schuylkill

Basis of A Washington Bi-centennial
Address Delivered to 7A-7B-8A and 8B
Grades at Samuel Breck School,
Feb. 19th 1932*

By H. C. Chadwick Jr.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S ASSOCIATION
WITH THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

By A. C. Chadwick, Jr.
Breck School — February 19th 1932.

Delivered as a ⁴⁶
Washington Bi-Centennial
address to children
of 7+A, 7+B, 8-A and 8-B
Classes.

The end of July 1777 were days filled with concern for the American people and their military leaders, because they were unable to determine what the plans of the British Army were.

On July 23rd, the British soldiers, under Sir William Howe had sailed from New York harbor, and for a week, or more, nothing had been heard of them. Fearing the Redcoats were coming to Philadelphia, which was then the political headquarters of the Colonies, General Washington and his men, who had been encamped in northern New Jersey, slowly started southward.

Washington decided that the best thing to do would be to place his army so that it could readily defend Philadelphia, and moving across New Jersey, ~~with Greene's Division~~, he arrived at Coryell's Ferry, near what is now New Hope, on the night of July 29th. The crossing ^{of the Delaware} was completed by the following day. Part of the American Army crossed farther up the river, and one division remained at the winter camp near Morristown.

Howe's failure to go to the aid of Burgoyne, in the forests of New York State, puzzled Washington, and so he was not sure that the ships that had left New York Harbor were bound for Philadelphia.

July 30th was a Sunday, and the army took the day off to rest and clean their clothing. At 6 o'clock in the morning of July 31st, the American forces started their march down the Old York Road, toward Philadelphia, getting as far as the Neshaminy Creek, at what is now Hartsville, where they encamped for the night, but Washington, himself, with his officers, pressed on to the city for more information concerning the enemy.

On August 1st, at 3 A.M., the troops were awakened and at dawn they were on their way again, southward on the York Road, through Mont-

gomery County. They marched down as far as Church lane, where they turned west through Germantown and finally arrived at the camping ground, now occupied by the Queen Lane Filtration Plant.

An entry, in the Journal of Timothy Pickering, who was the Adjutant General of the Army, reads: "August 1st, 1777: Army arrived at this encamping ground between Germantown and the Schuylkill River".

Here the army remained for a week, until August 8th, while Washington, having as his headquarters the home of Henry Hill, a Philadelphia wine merchant, which is now familiar as "Carlton", on Queen Lane, attempted to learn what General Howe and his British Army were doing.

It was at this camping ground in the Falls of Schuylkill, that the French General, Lafayette, first saw the American Army, ^{while} ~~and he had~~ his headquarters ^{were} in the home of Benjamin Morgan, which stood just northwest of Midvale avenue and McMichael street.

Lieutenant James McMichael, an officer who served with Washington's Army, penned a diary which covered his experiences in the Revolution up until the time the Americans left Valley Forge, in which he made the following notations while at the Falls:

"August 1st: At three A.M. the General beat; tents were struck and at 6 A.M. we marched, proceeding through the Crooked Billett (now Hatboro) and reached Germantown, at 6 P.M. on the plains of which we encamped. Our camp is very beautiful."

The camp of Washington is sometimes referred to as being at Germantown, but being this side of the old Germantown township line, it was in the Falls of Schuylkill.

"August 3rd: The largest collection of young ladies I almost ever beheld came to camp. They marched in three columns. The field officers paraded the rest of the officers and detached scouting parties to prevent being surrounded by them. For my part, being sent on scout, I at last sighted the ladies and gave them to know that they must repair to headquarters, upon which they accompanied me as prisoners. But on parading them at the Colonel's marquee, they were dismissed after we treated them with refreshments."

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General Peter Muhlenberg, who had been a Lutheran clergyman, at Woodstock, Virginia, and whose farewell to his congregation and pulpit when he joined the army as a colonel, is well known in history, issued this order to his brigade of Virginians, at the Falls camp, on ~~the~~ the Sunday which was spent here:

"The Rev'd Mr. Tate will perform Divine services this afternoon, at 5 o'clock; the captains will see that all the men not on duty to attend and behave properly."

The various Generals, who commanded Divisions, while the army was camped on the Queen lane site, included: Greene, of Rhode Island; Knox, of ~~Massachusetts~~ Massachusetts; Stirling and Maxwell, of New Jersey; Muhlenberg, Weedon and Morgan, of Virginia; Wayne and Moylan, of Pennsylvania; and Nash, of North Carolina.

Not far from this camp, was the home of Dr. William Smith, the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania, where General Stephens had his headquarters.

The monument, surrounded by cannon, on the corner of Queen lane and Fox street, was erected by the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Sons of the Revolution, in 1895, to mark the camp site.

A letter which General Washington wrote on August 5th, 1777, from the camp at the Falls of Schuylkill to his brother, Augustine Washington, conveys some of the perplexities to which the commander-in-chief was subjected to at the time, because of the mysterious movements of the British fleet. After telling of the Fleet having been sighted at the Delaware capes, and its subsequent disappearance on the 31st of July, General Washington went on to say:

"We have remained here in a very irksome state of suspense imagining they are gone to the southward, whilst a majority in whose opinion on this occasion I concur, were satisfied they have gone eastward."

All during the torrid and anxious days of the American camp at the Falls, the troops were held in constant readiness to march, should

news come about the British fleet.

Court martials were held at Palmer's Tavern, a building which still stands on Ridge avenue, this side of Indian Queen Lane.

An evidence of Washington's consideration for those whom he was compelled to inconvenience, is seen in an item of his accounts for August 13th, showing the payment of 17 shillings and 6 pence to Colonel Hill's servants for cleaning his house.

A closing feature of the camp at the Falls, was a grand review held on August 8th, when Washington reviewed all the troops at noon. The men were ordered to have their hair dressed and powdered for the event, of which McMichael wrote:

"August 8th: We received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to pass a grand review at 10 A.M., upon which we all got into uniform, with our hair dressed and powdered. At noon His Excellency General Washington, with a number of officers passed us; we received the general salute, both officers and men, when we were afterward ordered to our encampment. At 4 P.M. we marched from the plains and proceeded through Germantown".

Washington had decided to move the army ^{back} to Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware, for definite news about the location of the British fleet was still lacking. So, as is stated in Lieutenant McMichael's diary, the Americans left the Queen lane camp at 4 on the afternoon of August 8th, 1777, but it was the next day before the commander and the last of the troops had left.

From the Falls the Americans traveled up to the Neshaminy creek, where they made a camp in which they remained until August 23rd, ~~xxxx~~ when they again moved toward Philadelphia, upon learning that the British Ships had been sighted off the ^{head of the Elk River} ~~Chesapeake capes~~. Washington's men camped at Nicetown on the 23rd, but started early on the next day and marched through the city, and on toward Wilmington, Delaware, later however, retreating back toward Philadelphia, stopping at the Brandywine Creek, which was chosen as a good place in which to give battle to the

Eleven Thousand American and 15,000 British troops and their Hessians allies were in this battle, which turned out to be a victory for the Redcoats. Five thousand of the enemy were Hessians, and these ^{made a feint on} attacked ^A the Americans at Chadd's Ford, Cornwallis meanwhile marched the Englishmen farther up the creek, where they forded the stream, and would have surrounded the Americans, but for the timely warning given Washington by an American sympathizer, Thomas Cheyney.

After the defeat at Brandywine, on September 11th, 1777, Washington and his men started back toward Philadelphia, and regained their camp at the Falls, on September 12th. It was here on Sunday, September 14th 1777, that the American commander-in-chief thanked the men of the army for the valor they displayed at Brandywine, as follows:

~~"The General, with peculiar satisfaction thanks those gallant officers and soldiers who on the 11th inst. bravely fought in their country's cause. If there are any whose conduct reflects dishonor on soldiership and their names not pointed out to him, he must for the present leave them to reflect how much they have injured their country, how unfaithful they have proved to their fellow soldiers, but with exhortation that they embrace the first opportunity which may offer to do justice to both and to the profession of a soldier.~~

"Although the events of that day, from some unfortunate circumstance were not so favorable as could be wished, the General has the satisfaction of assuring the troops that from every account he has been able to obtain, the enemy's loss vastly exceeded ours, and he has full confidence that in another appeal to Heaven, with the blessing of Providence which it becomes every officer and soldier to supplicate, we shall prove successful".

* →

After two days' rest at the Queen Lane Camp, the Americans, on September 15th, marched up along the Schuylkill river, to Levering's Ford, at Manayunk, where the troops crossed the stream by wading, and then proceeded toward Malvern, where Washington still hoped he could place his army between the British and inland Pennsylvania. The soldiers of the King had remained in the vicinity of Brandywine, after the battle ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ until the 16th, when Cornwallis headed northward with the army toward the Lancaster road. It was in this neighborhood that the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ massacre at Paoli occurred, but inasmuch as this talk only concerns Washington's association with the Falls of Schuylkill,

I'll leave you to follow the fortunes of the Army through the regular
sources of information here in the schoolroom.

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"Following is a list of American Patriots and famous persons who died in the 12 months past"

nearly an hundred.

John Henry, Governor of Maryland
Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia
Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts.
Col. George Nicholas, of Kentucky
Richard Poca, of Maryland
Richard Tasewell, Senator of Virginia
Col. Fitzgerald, aide de camp of General Washington
General George Washington
Governor Rutledge, of South Carolina

- #

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PUBLIC LEDGER

ESTABLISHED 1836

CURTIS-MARTIN NEWSPAPERS, INC.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA

September 20, 1932

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

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

Many thanks for your letter of September 16th and the enclosed talk. I have read the talk with a great deal of interest and would like very much to keep this copy of it. It may interest you to know that in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 13th and Locust Streets, there is a very complete itinerary of Washington covering his whole lifetime. I did not know of this when I prepared the talk on the Brandywine but if I ever have anything of the kind to do again, I shall certainly consult it.

Again thanking you for your interest, I am

Yours very truly,


FRANK L. NELSON,

FLN:F

Pictorial Editor.

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Wissahickon Valley Historical Society

ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 17, 1932.

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Mr. A. C. Chadwick jr.
3624 Fisk avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

You have been appointed to represent the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society upon the William Penn Commemoration Committee. Stanley Hart Cauffman and J. Ellwood Barrett will serve upon this Committee with you.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS S. MARTIN,

President.

By:

J. Ellwood Barrett,
Secretary.

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12901 A.

Dear Mr. Chadwick -

Here is an extra copy of the
Aug. Keystone Endeavorer with
your article in it. This issue was
very well received and I would
be glad to have you contribute
regularly to our paper. Copy for
the October issue is due Sept 20.

Sincerely,

T. R. Ringness, Ed.

THE VISITING NURSE SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA
1340 LOMBARD STREET

Mr Chadwick
The Suburban Press.

Thursday am
10-27-32

Dear Mr Chadwick.

I thought you would be interested to know that thru your very nice write-up of our branch of the Visiting Nurse Society, we received a donation of five dollars (\$5.00) unsigned.

I know it was thru your paper as they sent part of the clipping.

Thanking you again the nice way you handled it, covering every phase so thoroughly, I am

Most Sincerely

Dora E. Warner, R.N.

4321 Main St N.Y.C.

42 WEST QUEEN LANE
GERMANTOWN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

58
3rd October '32

Dear Friend Chadwick

Sorry that the daily
pressure has caused me to
neglect to send in my sub-
scription, which find herewith.
I miss your bright pages, and
their author. Come to see us
whenever you can.

Sincerely

Arthur W. Kennedy

58



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224 CITY HALL ANNEX
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KERN DODGE
DIRECTOR
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CHIEF OF BUREAU

October 5, 1932.

Mr. A. C. Chadwick,
Editor,
Suburban Press,
Roxborough, Phila.

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

I thought perhaps there
might be some data in this pamphlet that
you could use in your work.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Flanagan

CAF.L

Enclosure.

*U.S. Dept of Labor
Building Statistics
#1*

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~~60~~

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Chartered 1711

PINEHURST, SCHOOL LANE
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RICHARD M. GUMMERE, M. A., PH.D., Headmaster

10.6. 1932

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

Dear Mr. Chadwick:

I have your letter of
October fourth.

I should be glad to assemble
some material for you, and hope by the
middle of next week I can have something
ready.

Very sincerely yours,

R. M. Gummere
Headmaster ^K

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Mr. A. C. Chadwick
474 Conarroe Street
Roxborough Phila Pa

Dear Mr. Chadwick;

If it isn't too late I want to thank you for the newspaper clippings of my family. I enjoyed reading them and they will be a great asset to my collection, especially anything pertaining to my Father and Mother.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely,

Bessie Dobson Altemus

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PHILADELPHIA October 7, 1932.

Mr. A. C. Chadwick, Jr.,
476 Connaroe St.,
Roxborough, Phila., Pa.

My dear Mr. Chadwick:

At a meeting of the Visiting Nurse Society held this morning your article about the work of the Visiting Nurses in Roxborough, Manayunk and Wissahickon, published in the "Suburban Press", was brought before the Managers.

The Managers want you to know how grateful they are for the wonderful publicity you have given to the Visiting Nurse Society. This will not only make the Society better known in your district, but will give assistance to the Society as a whole which covers every part of Philadelphia.

Thanking you for your help which is deeply appreciated, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mary Fife

Mrs. Charles A. Fife,
Corresponding Secretary.

MFF:EM

Oct. 13, 1932.

My dear Mrs. Charwick.

Better late than never. Just a word of appreciation for your splendid article on the visiting nurse. It was comprehensive and true and I, for one, thank you.

Sincerely

Peter D. Flanagan

(Mrs. Charles A. Flanagan.)
(406 Lyceum Avenue, Rox.)