

Dec. 1-1882

ROXBOROUGH IN 1854.—A friend has kindly sent us the following letter which he discovered in an old copy of the *Germantown Telegraph* for March, 1854, three months before the editor of this paper set foot upon American soil. If the writer were to visit "the lower part of our township near the Wissahickon," he could see quite a large and populous village with a neat stone club room, a Chapel, half a dozen stores and numerous handsome brick dwellings, but we doubt if he would discover those "beautiful cottage lots from half an acre up to five acres on the Ridge Road and the streets running into it." Wonderful indeed are the changes which 28 years make in a neighborhood!

LETTER FROM ROXBOROUGH, 1854
Roxborough, March 1, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—A few weeks ago, you were pleased to speak of this part of the county—I say county, for we are still a sovereign power and not yet incorporated in the mammoth city of Philadelphia—in very high terms, and you said that improvements here and in Manayunk were rapidly progressing. At the same time, I observed in a city paper, the astonishing fact, that it was a difficult matter to procure eligible building lots in your borough except at an exorbitant price—so great had the demand exceeded the supply. I need not say to you and the citizens of Germantown, that such an announcement has given us of this region great pleasure, for we are always glad to hear of the prosperity of our neighbors, and especially of your "ancient town," because it must not be forgotten that within the memory of many citizens still living here, and in your place, the people of Roxborough and Germantown voted at the same polls at all their elections, which were then held either at the Academy on School Lane, or at the Concord School House. There was in "days lang syne" a community of interest between us—and I trust, as we are soon to mingle in Councils as part of the great city, that your representatives and our own will always be found protecting the interests of our native soil.

As you have had no direct information from us for some time past, I thought I would give you a general idea of what we are doing. Prominent in Roxborough, and pursuing the even tenor of its way, is the *Roxborough Lyceum*, whose acts you have chronicled years ago. The number of active members is not large, and our force has been somewhat reduced by absence; still there are a few gentlemen who sustain the Lyceum in all its former strength, and the full houses which we have, attest how well their efforts are appreciated. Our officers elected in January last, are as follows: President, Nathan L. Jones, Vice Presidents, Charles E. Graeff, Horatio G. Jones, Jr., Recording Secretary, Anthony D. Levering, Corresponding Secretary, Joseph E. Harned, M. D., Treasurer, Joseph H. Hoffman. We have had quite a number of lectures, some of them deeply interesting. The Rev. Thomas Winter, lectured on "The Laws of Heat;" Rev. Sam'l Bumstead, on "Four Months in the Great West;" H. G. Jones, Jr., Esq., on "Valley Forge in 1777 and 1778." and

on Tuesday night, the Rev. B. Wistar Morris, is expected to lecture on "Queen Isabella."

At this present time we are meeting in the Roxborough Academy, on the Ridge Road, but we hope ere long to have a Town Hall—and to accomplish this we have applied for a charter. When the hall is ready to be opened, we trust that we shall be honored by a visit from yourself.

Before I close this letter, permit me to say to all persons who read your paper, that if they cannot secure a proper spot for a house in Germantown, and yet desire a residence in a region equally healthy, and almost as accessible to the city, let them come over to Roxborough, where they will find a number of beautiful cottage lots from half an acre up to five acres, on the Ridge Road and the streets running into it. This is particularly the case in the lower part of our township, near the Wissahickon. Many of our worthy landholders who reside on farms which have been in their families for a century past, and who had no idea of being disturbed by the bustle and noisy turmoil of life, have at last concluded to sell cottage lots to such persons as choose to pay.

I shall in future letters, give you some details about Roxborough, which I hope will be of interest to your readers.

Yours Respectfully, L.

Mar. 17-1893

Robert Wilde's Sons,

Carpet Yarn Manufacturers, Leverington avenue and Hamilton street. One of the foremost representative houses of those engaged in the production of carpet yarns in this city is that of Robert Wilde's Sons, whose mills and grounds, covering an area of two and a half acres, are located at the junction of Leverington avenue and Hamilton street. This property is owned by the firm. The business of the establishment was inaugurated twenty-two years ago by Mr. Robert Wilde, a business man of enterprise and sound ability, and he justly met with the most substantial success. In 1884 he was succeeded by his sons, Messrs. Isaac and Thomas B. Wilde, who adopted the present firm style of Robert Wilde's Sons, thus perpetuating the name of their honored father. Mr. Isaac Wilde was born in Covington, Kentucky, his brother in England, and they have resided in Philadelphia the past thirty-eight years. They were raised to a practical knowledge of their business under the mentorship of their father, and being apt pupils mastered all its details. The mills are comprised in a stone building, 60x140 feet in dimensions, and the mechanical outfit is first class in every particular. It includes 1200 spindles, and all requisite machinery, and is driven by a 100-horse power engine. The Messrs. Wilde employ fifty experienced operatives, and manufacture carpet yarns of all grades, turning out 25,000 pounds per week. They have permanent customers in the leading carpet manufacturers of the city, and supply an active, steady demand.—*Historical and Commercial Philadelphia.*

Chronicle

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Dec. 8-1882

A WOODEN WEDDING.—Seldom has it been our privilege to attend a more enjoyable social gathering than that which took place on Wednesday evening, 29th ultimo, on Rochelle avenue, near the Wissahickon.

The occasion was the fifth anniversary of the nuptials of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Linton.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the invited guests kept pouring in from Manayunk, Roxborough, Falls of Schuylkill and the city, by public and private conveyance, until the spacious rooms were filled with a brilliant assembly, every one of them evidently determined to contribute his or her quota to the pleasure of the evening.

It seemed as if none came empty handed. And those who were unable to be present in *propria persona* sent their congratulations, not by telephone but in a more appropriate and substantial way. Almost the entire evening the door bell kept ringing, ringing, ringing, and as one mysterious-looking package after another made its appearance it was carefully unwrapped and assigned to its appropriate place in the back parlor, which looked like one of Wanamaker's departments stored with useful and fancy articles. Had the generous donors met at the "Grand Depot," and held a consultation they could not have done better. Out of the whole number, about sixty in all, we saw but one or two little articles that were duplicated. The collection comprised everything from a sewing machine and willow rocker down to a clothes-wringer and door mat.

The reception took place in the spacious parlor, which, with its new furniture, and beautiful and chaste adornments, seemed peculiarly fitted for such a brilliant scene. The bride and groom, with their three darling boys, of whom they have just cause to be proud, seemed happier, if possible, than when Dr. McMonagle pronounced them husband and wife five years ago. The bride looked just as sweet and beautiful as ever and moved among her guests with the grace and dignity of a little queen.

The invitation to visit the dining-room met with a prompt response. The setting of the table would have reflected credit on Delmonico. With pyramids of foreign and domestic fruits, interspersed with moulds of ice cream and water-ice of all flavors, and cakes of every variety and delicious coffee, there was enough to gratify the most fastidious palate and satisfy the desire of all.

With the most cordial expressions for the prosperity and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Linton, the guests at a seasonal hour left for their homes, evidently wishing that such weddings came oftener they do.

Feb. 3-1882

JONES' FERRY, from the east west of the Schuylkill, above and opposite the present town of Manayunk, is marked upon Hill's map. Its situation is shown at bridge.—*Ledger Almanac.*

Feb. 24-1882

Robert Haly, Gorgas' Lane, Roxborough, died on Sunday in his 92nd year. Mr. Haly came to this country from Derbyshire, England, in 1818, and commenced working in Jas. Kershaw's woolen mill at Blockley. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Augustus Newman, and went into the blue-dyeing business at Rock Hill, Lower Merion. Some years after the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Haly then built the mill property on the Wissahickon at Gorgas' Lane known as Haly's mill, which he operated until about ten years ago. Deceased was a shrewd and active business man, and travelled about a good deal, taking a live interest in the affairs of the neighborhood. He had formerly belonged to the Roxborough Baptist church, but transferred his membership to the Baptist church at Chestnut Hill many years ago. He was buried at Leverington Cemetery on Monday afternoon.

Nov. 17-1882

FOR SALE
A Valuable Property in Roxborough,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, CITY,

Situated between Gorgas' and Crease's lane, within one-half square of Wissahickon Park and 2 squares of Ridge avenue.

The improvements consist of a large mansion, containing 16 rooms, piazza on first and second stories; a good spring house near the mansion; also a stone barn, carriage house, 4 tenant houses, and 35 acres of ground; also a four story woolen mill, with mansard roof, 40 ft. by 70 ft., a 28-ft. overshot water wheel, 25-horse power engine, with two cylinder boilers 40 ft. long; a large stone and frame dry and dye house adjoining mill, with stone stable for 3 horses; two streams of pure spring water and two dams, both of which can be used on the wheel; also 6 tenant houses on Washington street, above Fountain street, Nos. 4341, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, and vacant lot; also two tenant houses on Levering street, Nos. 227 and 229, Manayunk.

Estate of Robert Haly, Sr., deceased. To be sold by the heirs.

Apply on the Premises.

Feb -17-1882

Wissahickon, Feb. 17, 1882.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 21st WARD.

GENTLEMEN:

Feeling the need of a Public School at our end of the Ward, and the necessity of having men who are personally interested in our section to work for that end, we have nominated

JOSIAH LINTON,

of the 12th Division for School Director, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Cooper.

Mr. Linton is a man of good character and irreproachable integrity, and is in every way qualified to fill the position for which he is nominated; and we think that those who recognize the justice of our claims for a proper share of School privileges should vote for him at the Election on Tuesday next, irrespective of party affiliations.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

MANY CITIZENS.

Feb. 3-1882

OLD RESIDENTS GONE.—Among the death notices to-day is that of John Omensetter, East Leverington avenue, Roxborough, in his 78th year. Mr. Omensetter was among the oldest residents of the township, and kept the store at the corner of Green Lane and Ridge road now occupied by Mr. Thos. G. Wyatt. He must have enjoyed a good constitution, being able to read the finest newspaper type without glasses, and having a full set of teeth. We have always known him as a quiet, civil, inoffensive man and neighbor, and that is his reputation everywhere.

On Monday morning, Rev. Wm. Jones, well-known here as Overseer of the Poor for many years, died at his home, 163 Mulberry street in his 88th year.

Mr. Jones came to Manayunk some 45 years ago, to superintend a set of machines in the old mill which stood where the large machine room of Nixon's paper mill now stands, and where so many of our prosperous manufacturers first began business on a small scale. Previously he had charge of two sets of machines in the Cherry Hill prison. Some years afterwards he went into the coal business at Main and Washington Sts., and subsequently was appointed Coal Inspector for the Public Schools, Poor Visitor, and Poll-tax Collector. A summary of his character and career as a man and a Christian is published elsewhere.

SOLDIER BURIED.—Wm. M. Clymer, a soldier of the late war, was buried from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Fries, Green Lane, Roxborough, on Monday last. Clymer was a member of Col. Baker's Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861, along with several others from this ward, and was taken to the Libby Prison, at Richmond, where he remained until the following February. Byron Davis, of this town, would have been captured at the same time, but he jumped from the high bluff into the Potomac and swam for liberty.

Clymer was again captured at the battle of Gettysburg and was sent to his old quarters in the Libby, and, with others was subsequently paroled and sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, within the Union lines. The men found life here very tedious, as they could not honorably take up arms against the Confederacy, but it took a good deal of influence to get a pass home. Clymer remembered that he had a namesake in Congress; so he wrote to Heister Clymer, making some claim of relationship, and, sure enough, in a week or two there came a letter enclosing the desired pass.

Feb-24-1893

Chas. W. Young, whose death we record to-day, was born at the Falls in 1818, but when young removed to Roxborough and learned the trade of machinist. In '61 he enlisted in the 20th Kentucky Regt., and was made 1st Sergeant; re-enlisted in Co. C, 213 Penna. Vols. and served to the end of the war. Mrs. Young, four children and six grandchildren survive.

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Feb. 3-1882

MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

ANGSTADT-DANE.—On January 21, 1882, by Rev. A. Culver, at his residence, No. 723 S. Twenty-second street, Robert S. Angstadt, of Pencoyd, Montz. Co., Pa. to Annie E. Dane, of Manayunk, Philadelphia.

BOND-JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 26, at Barron Hill, by Rev. T. C. Pritchard, George Bond, of Barron Hill, to Catherine Johnson of Marklesburg, Pa.

SNODGRASS-CARR.—On Jan. 19th, by Rev. Chas. E. Burns, Ira B. Snodgrass and Sallie E. Carr, both of Manayunk.

WYNN-BURKE.—In December, 1881, in the house of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Wm. Huzzard, Conshohocken, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, Hiram L. Wynn, of Falls of Schuylkill, and Mary E. Burke, of Wissahickon.

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

COX.—At Falls of Schuylkill, on Sunday morning, January 29th, Ellen H., daughter of Rev. P. J. and Mary Ann Cox.

EMMETT.—At Falls of Schuylkill, on the 30th ultimo, Charles, son of David and Emma Emmett, aged 15 months.

FARRELLY.—Jan. 30th, Mary, wife of Patrick Farrelly, Division St. above Jefferson, aged 43 years.

JONES.—January 30th, William Jones, 163 Mulberry street, aged 87 years.

McBRIDE.—Saddently, January 26, Charles McBride, Centre street, aged 25 years.

MacDONALD.—Jan. 29th, Annie, beloved wife of P. F. MacDonald, 4502 Baker street, in her 23rd year.

McFADDEN.—On the 1st inst., Susannah G., relict of the late Hugh McFadden, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 4th instant, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 4520 Ritchie street, Manayunk. To proceed to Roxborough Presbyterian Church.

MOORE.—On the 1st instant, Margery, wife of the late A. Moore, 4359 Main street, aged 90 years.

OMENSETTER.—Jan. 28th, John Omensetter, E. Leverington avenue, Roxborough, in his 78th year.

WENDLING.—Jan. 28th, Phebe, relict of Adam Wendling, 4741 Washington street, in her 50th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

Manayunk, Jan. 26, 1881.

At a meeting of the Pencoyd Cornet Band, of Manayunk, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, CHARLES McBRIDE, and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say, that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our departed friend, and also that they be published in the Manayunk papers.

CHARLES CONWAY,
AL. DONLY,
CHARLES HENSHAW, } Committee.
JAMES GREEN,
P. F. NOLAN, Sec'y }

January 27-1882

Chronicle

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COMMUNICATIONS.

INCIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ROXBOROUGH, January 24, 1882.

Mr. Editor:—While looking over my portfolio the other day I came across the following account which appeared in The Philadelphia Press of January 21st, 1868. The writer "T. W." was no doubt the venerable Dr. Winter, who still survives in a green old age, respected and honored by all who know him. "Uncle John" died July 28, 1832, at the age of 82. His father, Abraham Levering, owned the premises now occupied by our respected townsman, Perry W. Levering. The late Enoch Levering of Roxborough was a son of "Uncle John." I send you the sketches of the Revolution, to be used as you think best.

AP RHYDDARCH.

The following "incidents" are furnished by a great grandson of "Uncle John."—Uncle John, so familiarly called by his kindred and neighbors, was John Levering, of the township of Roxborough, near the city of Philadelphia. He was a patriot of the truest stamp, was a man of established reputation for piety and moral goodness, and for many years was the senior deacon of the Baptist Church at Roxborough. He died at an advanced age nearly forty years ago, leaving a numerous and respectable family. He was active in the Revolutionary war, and was connected with Washington's military family. His recollections of the great leader of our armies were many and vivid, and he delighted to recount them to the close of his life. The writer of this has heard him relate the first incident, the tears flowing down his venerable cheeks all the while.

T. W.

DIVINE PROTECTION.

Said "Uncle John:" In the summer of 1778, while pursuing Gen. Howe's army through East Jersey, the American generals quartered for the night in an adjacent farm house. Wayworn and exhausted, Washington, Lafayette, Green and Knox extended their weary bodies on the floor of a comfortable second-story room. "Blue Billy," Washington's negro servant—lay stretched, partly from a privileged habit of being near his master, and partly as a sort of inner body-guard, across the stairway landing. During the night a heavy thunder storm pealed above and around us, terrifying to all except those who can trust in the Almighty. Flash after flash, and peal upon peal, followed in quick succession. Sleep was impossible. All were awakened; yet none felt disposed to arise. Just in the heaviest, a bolt, with a stunning report, descended the chimney to the open fireplace, bounded over the generals and Billy, passed down the staircase, and out the unclosed door way, committing no injury. Upon looking out the window we could see three dwellings on fire at the same time, and felt thankful for our providential escape.

RED BANK.

Brother Jacob was styled a "neutral," though a true patriot at heart and a secret

spy of General Washington. He resided near the Schuylkill, in what is now Manayunk, then, a few houses, and under the pretence of furnishing the British with the produce of his farm, he obtained valuable information which he transmitted to Washington. On one occasion, when obliged to stay all night, in the city, Samuel G——, a "Tory" cousin, with whom he lodged, privately informed him of the intention of Gen. Howe, to send a clandestine expedition to surprise and seize Red Bank early next morning but one. Jacob treasured the information, "hoped they might attain their object," turned over and went to sleep apparently, but in reality he was meditating upon the quickest way of getting the intelligence to Gen. Washington.

Jacob reached home late the next afternoon, and when an opportunity offered, beckoned me in the haymow (I was home on furlough then), told me the scheme, and we laid our plans accordingly. After supper Jacob complained of fatigue, and proposed that the family should early retire to rest, which they did. As soon as we considered the inmates sound asleep, Jacob silently let me out a back window, down over the shed roof to the ground; thence to the river-bank, where unmooring a small boat, I crossed to the opposite shore, secured the boat, ran up the bank, tapped at a window of the ferrymen's house, and soon gained admittance.

"Uncle Anthony, I have business of great importance with General Washington this night. Can you lend me a horse?"

"Yes, John——. Behind the kitchen door, thee will find my great coat; then go to the stable and take my best riding horse; thee will find his saddle hanging up behind him. I don't care if thee rides him to death so thee does it."

I did as bidden and by eleven o'clock that night was at "headquarters," in Valley Forge. Passing the sentries, I was ushered into Washington's room. There, upon the floor, wrapped in their cloaks, lay the Commander-in-chief, Lafayette, and Green; they arose upon my entrance, whereupon I began the news, but Washington motioned silence, and conducted me into another room. There he kneeled by a desk and offered up a silent prayer to God, the Ruler of all armies. After prayer he attentively listened to my story, called in Green and Lafayette, acquainted them with the intended attack, and commenced immediate operations. Being thankfully dismissed, I reached home and was in bed again without one of the family but Jacob knowing of my absence.

MASSACRE AT WOOD'S BARN.

We shrink with horror and disgust from the many atrocities perpetrated by the British on unsuspecting outposts and pickets of the Continental army; even defenceless women and children escaped not the ruthless sword of the bigoted hirelings of British power.

Near Manayunk stand a house and barn, at that time held by Mr. Wood and family, and occupied—i. e., the barn—for a short while, by a picket of Americans, under command of a wealthy Virginia officer. The British becoming acquainted with the fact, sent a nocturnal expedition to assault them. The "red-coats" were guided by a "Tory" woman who was familiar with the neighborhood. After

surrounding the and all the American were either shot or a serving man of the family from the scene, was wanted. killed by an English nurse, taunted the children with having their rebel daddy." Mrs. Wood, on the house-roof with wet blankets, was exposed to their aim; but neither she any other of the household received a jury. A few of the picket escaped with severe wounds, proving mortal in many cases; one poor fellow's head, dreadfully sabred, was tied up by a neighboring lady, who boated him to the west side of Schuylkill river, leaving with directions to Washington's camp, but never hearing of him afterward. The officer commanding the picket escaped to a wood which lay back of an adjoining property. A female who lived on the place related that on three successive occasions, when milking, she heard moans towards the woods, but being timorous she did not mention it till after they ceased; when search was made, they found the body of the officer, with the teeth sunk deep into his own shoulder, caused by the extreme agony of his wounds. The body was silently but respectfully laid in a grave beneath the trees, the mute watchers of his lonely death struggles.

LIEUTENANT WOOD.

Among the many who flocked to support the newly-raised standard of American liberty was John Wood, a brave, active, intelligent Pennsylvanian. He had volunteered his services to General Washington and received an appointment in a chosen body of "light-horse scouts," whose business was to keep the Commander well apprised of the movements of the British outside of Philadelphia.

One time when "Jack," (as he was familiarly called by the troop) and two or three of his comrades were on a "scout" near West Philadelphia, they met a small detachment of British; to avoid an encounter the Americans fled into a by-road—which led to another way leading from the city—closely followed by the

enemy. Before they reached the end of the road, a troop of Hessian horse approached in front at a gallop. The scouts, a short distance from an angle of the road, halted, held a brief consultation, drew their pistols, waited in silence until the Hessians turned the corner, and then gave them a volley which dropped a couple of horses; those behind could not be checked in time to prevent being piled over the bodies of the fallen steeds. The result was a complete formation of a barrier of men and horses, breast high across the road. "Jacob" and his party, as soon as they saw the effect of their shots, leaped the fence on their left and disappeared in the neighboring woods, leaving the pursuing party of British to console with their wounded and bruised comrades.

After several remarkable escapes from the enemy, Wood was eventually killed by a portion of the same division of Hessians, whom he had so roughly handled as above mentioned. The lieutenant in one of his rambles, became acquainted with, and wooed a young woman residing in West Philadelphia. When expecting a customary visit, she informed the British

of it; they, on the day appointed, despatched a body of "Yagers"—Hessian riflemen—in a house located by his road. The "Yagers" entered the dwelling, drove the family into a back room, placed a guard over them and watched for some one. Presently our lieutenant made his appearance, riding slowly along, unsuspecting danger, and when opposite, a rifleman fired through the crack of the door as it stood ajar, and shot him in the back. Wood immediately wheeled and galloped back with speed nearly two miles, where he met a countryman coming to market. The farmer, seeing he was wounded, and the blood rushing down both sides of his saddle, told him to—"Ride on—ride for life!" and then urged his own nag down the road to meet the pursuing Hessians. As soon as he came in sight of them, he waved his hat and shouted: "Turn back! For God's sake, turn back! There is a whole troop of rebels bearing down upon you!" The "green coats" needed no more. They instantly turned and fled, leaving the countryman far in the rear.

Poor "Jack" rode half a mile further, when he dropped from his steed and was carried into a house near by, where he bled profusely, through two beds, till it coagulated on the floor, and shortly expired.

THE FLOATING BRIDGE.

At the time that Washington and his army lay in winter quarters at Valley Forge, the Schuylkill at Market street Philadelphia, was crossed upon a "floating" or "moored" bridge, generally secured by stout hawsers to each shore. This was one of the principal exits for foraging parties of the English from the city. No crowded town then occupied the western side; all, excepting the nucleus of a village or two, was a thinly-settled farming country, the road at and from the bridge being lined on either side by thickets of bushes and briars, with occasionally a lonely dwelling.

While the American main body was inactive, smaller detachments of picked men, having a better knowledge of the region than their enemy, ventured on and even within his lines. A "Major" Jessup commanded a company of twenty men, selected for their agility and fleetness of foot. These, known as "Jessup's scouts," acted as independent rangers, cutting off or driving in weaker parties of British. One dry, frosty night, having "got wind" of an intended movement of the English, they marched from Valley Forge to Market street, severed the fastenings of the bridge, but just sufficient to retain it in place, and then concealed themselves in the bushes. At daybreak a regiment of the English on a predatory excursion, began filing across. When within a few feet of the western shore, Jessup's men debouched, immediately cut the ropes and as quickly fled, leaving their foes to swing around and land in Philadelphia again. Rapidly recovering from surprise as they floated around, they discharged a volley of bullets at them, flinging the dry earth on all sides; but an over-riding Providence protecting from injury, not one of the "Twenty" received "so much as a scratch."

IMPULSE VS. DISCIPLINE.

During the battle of Germantown, an American subaltern, named Holgate, mounted the top of a British ammunition chest, and from that position fired sixteen "rounds." When obliged to leave his

impromptu battery, he retreated along a hedge. Having thus gone some distance, he met a grenadier, who was on the other side; they stopped, and began loading their muskets as fast as haste would permit them. The Englishman being better drilled, finished first, and, according to "tactics," was returning "rammer," which Holgate perceived, and fired, ramrod and bullet piercing the grenadier through.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

In the dark of the Revolution, when the treasury was low, credit exhausted, and famine facing the army, a great many patriot farmers appointed a person to collect donations of grain, each one giving what he could afford.

The wheat thus gathered was converted into flour by a miller residing on a tributary of the Schuylkill, not fifty miles from Philadelphia. The soldiers after eating the bread made of it, sickened, and many died in great pain. Upon searching the flour, sifting it into water, crushed glass was found to be a large ingredient. Suspecting the miller, and investigating the case, they discovered he was a secret royalist, or "Tory." A number of troops immediately proceeded to his home, seized him in his mill, hung him to the beam across the gate-way in front of his house.

Oct 20. 1882

Chronicle

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COL. JONES' ANSWER.

TO JOSEPHUS YEAKEL, Esq., Editor of the "Sentinel."

In a late issue of your paper, I am charged with a great inconsistency in first opposing a Loan for the improvement of Fairmount Park, and then voting for it. You were not a resident of the Ward at the time, and the person who has had the charge placed in your editorial column, has done it for the purpose of misleading persons who have become residents of the Ward since the destruction of the mills on the Wissahickon.

It is well known to the old residents that I was an active party in the opposition. I had given for the opening of the road along the Wissahickon the right of way through my farm, extending from Everman's old farm to Leverington avenue, without any charge, and had given a liberal subscription to the Company who made the Road. The Commissioners of the Park bought the drive along the Wissahickon from the party who had become the owner by a sale by the Sheriff, of all the right of the Wissahickon Turnpike Company, and they then, under their charter from the Legislature, had a survey made and took in on both sides of the Wissahickon all the farm land they wanted, and all the mills along the line from the Schuylkill river to Chestnut Hill.

I had laid out my farm, on which I formerly lived, from the Ridge to the Wissahickon, in lots for building purposes, and Mr. Levering had located the streets, which were placed on the plan of the City. I opposed the destruction of the mills; for I knew if they were destroyed the improvements in the 21st Ward would all take a different direction and would result in a great loss to all who owned land and houses on the East side of Ridge avenue. The Park Commissioners alleged that the removal of the mills, under the plea of giving better water to the citizens of Philadelphia, would bring into our midst droves of wealthy citizens, who would locate their summer residences on the banks of the Wissahickon, give work to our mechanics and buy up all the romantic sites. If any were deluded by their statements, they have for twenty-five years waited for these wealthy citizens to come along. They promised a beautiful lake in the meadow opposite the Aubrey Hotel, in which should be gondolas and boats and all kinds of beauties for those who would flock from the city in the summer, and in the winter it would be a beautiful skating park. Where Ammidown's blanket mills were located another beautiful lake was

to be made and stocked with domesticated swans.

I tried my best to stop this destruction of valuable property but in vain. I was beaten in every effort, and the Commissioners of the Park were triumphant.

But now comes the interesting part to the property owners who held unimproved land within the limits of the Park. The Commissioners had taken from me about ten acres, all the front that I owned on the Wissahickon drive and all I owned on the Creek, and nearly all the timber land that I had reserved for fencing the farm. When I attempted to cut a tree for posts or rails my men were driven away from my own ground by the Park guards, who had received instructions to allow no trees to be cut. To my application for payment for the land taken, I was told that the balance of my farm would be increased in value, more than the ten acres of land that they had taken. As I did not fancy the mode of paying for my land in prospective increase in value, I, with other property holders, proceeded to Harrisburg to the Legislature from whom the Commissioners of the Park had received their authority, and they, after a hard fight, were beaten, and compelled to pay all owners of Real Estate taken, and set apart within the limits of the Park,—the value to be fixed by a jury. If the parties could not agree as to the value of the land taken, their agent called on me and I took what the Commissioners fixed as the value, and I believe every property holder within the limits were settled with in the same way. But the value of the mills were all settled by a jury, and judgment taken and entered in the Court.

Now, the Loan that Mr. Yeakel says I opposed and then voted for, and was for Two Million Dollars, may have been for the payment of these judgments, and it may have been explained to me that if the Loan was not made by Councils the cash would be taken from the City Treasury by Mandamus and the property holders compelled to pay an increased tax rate. I always voted for the lowest rate for taxes, to keep the different Departments within bounds, but I never voted against improvements in the city that I thought necessary for the beautifying of the city or giving Water and Gas to the people at a cheap rate. I advocated and aided in passing an Ordinance giving to every Hospital in the city water at a mere nominal rate, so that there could be no excuse for a short supply of water to the sick in such institutions. I advocated and aided in the passage of an Ordinance authorizing the Water Department to place in all large Manufacturing establishments a supply of water for extinguishing fires, without any charge except the actual cost of pipe, &c., as I believed

that by having a full supply of water a fire could be quickly put out, which would be a great advantage to both the owners of mills and the hands employed therein.

When the city was very short of funds and Councils were looking around for properties for taxation, I was placed on

the special committee appointed for that purpose. There were attempts made to tax our manufacturing interests in the same mode that is done in some of the Eastern States. One proposition was to tax all the machinery in the mills. I opposed this and satisfied the committee that it would drive away the mills from the city, that they would go to Delaware, where land was offered free of charge and no taxes would be levied for a term of years. For the same reason I have always been opposed to taxing the mills and manufacturing establishments at what they cost; for if the taxes were made exorbitant no more mills would be built and all who reside here and own property would suffer,—the farmer and trucker as well as those who work in the mills.

There was another proposition before the special committee on taxation to which I have referred, and that was to tax all Mortgages for city purposes the same as Real Estate. Now Mortgages are only taxed for State purposes. I contended that the tax would fall on the party who borrowed the money and not upon the lender, and the man who owned a house would be taxed for the house, and if he was compelled to borrow money to build himself a home he would be obliged to pay tax also on the Mortgage, and thus pay double tax. This proposition was also struck out.

I am also charged by Mr. Yeakel with using political influence to escape paying the penalty for not paying my tax in time. This I deny. I always paid by check and always sent a messenger for my bill. During the time Mr. Roberts was in office the penalties were charged and paid. When Mr. Smith was in office I paid the bills as sent to me from the office, and on making inquiry of those who were in the office at the time, I was told that it was not the custom to put on any penalty if paid before the 1st of the year. I never asked a favor of the kind from any Tax Receiver for myself or any friend; but I have asked from the late Collector of Delinquent Taxes, Mr. Wm. J. Donohugh, to remit the penalties to which he was by law entitled, and he has done this for many a poor man in this ward. Indeed, I never knew him in the kindness of his heart to refuse. I may

have another letter next week.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES THOMSON JONES.

To Whom it may Concern :

We, the undersigned business men and neighbors of Col. CHARLES THOMSON JONES, believe that his past record is such that no added guarantee is needed for the future.

And having entire confidence in his integrity and in his ability to discharge the responsible duties attached to the position, we do hereby place ourselves on record as most heartily favoring his election to the Select Branch of City Councils for the Twenty-first Ward.

A. PLATT.	JOHN FLANAGAN.
JOHN WILSON.	HENRY B. RITTER.
J. W. PLATT.	JAC. KETTENRING.
RICHARD HEY.	JOHN D. FIELDS.
JOS. W. ADAMS.	M. M. BOVARD.
WM. JOHNSTON.	WM. H. BOVARD.
WM. P. HILL.	GEORGE L. JAMES.
ISAAC DEARNLEY.	J. DAVENPORT, JR.
JAMES LEES.	JOHN LEEWRIGHT.
URIAH SCHOFIELD.	WILLIAM RAYNER.
WM. P. STROUD.	JOHN KENWORTHY.
JAY IRVIN.	THO. KENWORTHY.
ED. CANNON.	JAMES LEECH.
CHAS. W. GIFFORD.	ELLIOTT LEECH.
JOHN ADAMS.	WILLIAM LEECH.
JAMES WILDE.	JOHN LEECH.
AND'W FLANAGAN.	ALFRED LEECH.
JOSIAH LINTON.	WM. GOODFELLOW.
JACOB D. HEFT.	GEO. TICKNER.
JAMES FLANAGAN.	JAS. STAFFORD.
JOHN BOWKER.	EDWIN STAFFORD.

Oct. 13-1882

Chronicle

(7)

"HOURS AT EDEN HILL," the original poem on our first page, will be appreciated by all who have enjoyed the hospitality of the genial host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shaw, of Shawmont, and the society of their well-bred and accomplished daughters. The piece is worth preserving as well for its literary merit as for the strong flavor of local association which it bears.

10-13-82
HOURS AT EDEN HILL.

BY HECTOR ORR.

We said, Such days shall come again
For ever, ever more!

—FRAZER'S MAGAZINE.

All hail this morn of early June,
The halcyon time of year,
When breezes sigh their softest tune
Through leaves so free from care,
Laden with all the varied sweets
Which the pent townsman eager greets
As draughts of drink divine,
Above the best that Hebe drew
For Jove and all his jovial crew
When in the sky they pledged anew
O'er rare, nectareous wine.—
This is the banquet they would show
In mythic scene to us below.

And now the rustic wicket swings
Soon as we lift the latch;
There's welcome in the song it sings
More true than from the trump of kings:
And next the track we catch,
Beneath the shade, beset with ferns
And gray old rocks that seem by turns
To hide and then anew intrude
Upon the general solitude.
Lo, here an oak but lately stood,
See on its heart the circling wood
Holds converse with the precious past:
On, on! life's sands run here so fast
We cannot o'er the record stay—
To-day we'll only know to-day!

Most pertinent the prompting word,
We dare not more the act afford,
For through the glade that fronts my cheek
I mark the very man we seek,
By height, by gait: my constant boast,
Our Host himself (himself a host!)
Note how he strides the sylvan road,
How lithe he climbs the height we've trod,
Then palm to palm the greeting ends
That makes the trio life-long friends.

The Trio? Ay, good Madam Fame,
You chafe and chide to know each name:
Then from your wing the warm plume draw
And write in triumph, THOMAS SHAW!
Whose mantle, in its ample folds,
Full seven-times-seven inventions holds,
And which before his noon's decline,
May gather yet ev'n seven-times-nine,
See Pluto's steeds with sulph'rous breath,
Releas'd from blood-red car of death;
He trains them their fierce strength to try
In the white trace of Industry!
Makes Vapor's rage the curb to feel;
Now lifts the Lake; now smites the Steel:
And ever for the public weal.

Another next our glance must stay,
With stalwart frame and locks of gray:
'T is COATES, (good Reynell's namesake too),
The school-boy graduate to true
Of Philadelphia's "Hotel Dieu."
RUSH, PHYSSICK, WISTAR, hailed the lad,
And younger elders marked the man.
On the rough path how light he ran,
And seemed of double labor glad;
Explored the vein with fever rife,
Or drew the surgeon's air-poised knife
With the nice confidence of skill,
Alert each dangerous task to fill.

And on, through life's quick-changing blue,
He kept the holy mount in view
Whence, free from creeds and formal prayers,
True Science counts her worshippers.
Now, as he nears the Psalmist's date,
Like him he longs for Bethlehem's gate,
To test that well's pure crystal dew
That sparkled so when life was now!

The third, and here we cannot err—
'T is WILLIS CARSE the Gardener.
His lineage lies beyond the Tweed,
Though round by Ulster he must speed;
The mortal dread of boy and weed!
He's king of Rakes and Spades and Hoos,
And whether Shamrock or the Rose,
He breathes upon it and it grows!
Mark him from toe to grizzled head—
See faithfulness embodied.
If more may crowd upon his crest,
Let EXCE, DOANE, STARR, supply the rest.

Then, Peace upon thee, Eden Hill!
A spot kept sacred from low Pride,
Where Truth and Worth may side by side
Approach and find the constant rill
(So sought, so rare beneath the sky)
Of genuine hospitality.
Above thee frowns no tyrant's eye,
Below, no squalid poverty:
Condition's happy temperate zone,
That few geographers make known—
The portion of the wise alone!

#

Chronicle

August 8-1893

THE APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

Thaddeus Stephens, it is narrated, was sitting in his office one day, chatting with a few friends, when an old lady, wearing a poke bonnet, blue goggles, and carrying a green umbrella walked into the room. She looked about her as if in search of someone, and then asked solemnly:

"Can you tell me where to find Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?"

"I am Thaddeus Stevens," replied the owner of the name, curtly, for he was not a man given to sentiment.

"Are you Thad-de-us Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty?"

"I suppose I am, ma'am."

"Well," said the old lady, "I came from Bucks county to see Thaddeus Stevens, the Apostle of Liberty, and to take home with me a lock of his hair."

The Apostle of Liberty took off his red wig, and handed it to her.

"There it is, ma'am," said he. "Take as much as you want."

March 18-1881

ARNOLD HIGHLY.—Mr. Arnold Highly, so well known for many years as "mine host" of the Leverington Hotel, Roxborough, died on Sunday last, of cancer of the stomach, at the advanced age of seventy. Mr. Highly had taken the CHRONICLE almost from the start, and we always found him cheery and pleasant, and prompt in payment. As a caterer, those who have attended the annual suppers of the Roxborough Horse Company can testify to his merits. The funeral took place this morning at the Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Fielding. Besides the members of the family and others, there were in attendance portions of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M., Providence Lodge, No. 345, I. O. O. F., Roxborough Lodge, 66, I. O. O. F., and Roxborough Encampment, No. 66, I. O. O. F.

May 6-1881

ESTATE of ARNOLD HIGHLEY, dec'd. Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

ARNOLD E. HIGHLEY, Executor,
2225 Ridge Avenue., Phila.
or to his Attorney,
JOHN DOLMAN,
727 Walnut street, Philada.

March 11, 1881

PEREMPTORY SALE

—OF THE ENTIRE—

Personal Property

—OF A—

HOTEL

IN ROXBOROUGH.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1881,

At 12 o'clock, sharp.

At the HOTEL of ARNOLD HIGHLEY,
On RIDGE AVENUE, near the Seventh

Mile-Stone, Roxborough,

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of sofas, lounges, looking glasses, ingrain carpets, dining tables, cane-seat chairs, arm-chairs, settees, breakfast tables, about 50 common chairs, bureaus, 8 bedsteads, 8 beds and bedding, quilts, sheets, blankets, mattresses, 300 yards of good rag carpet, 5 stoves, glass and crockery ware, pans, tubs, buckets, and kettles of all kinds. In fact, the entire household furniture without reserve, as the owner is moving away from the hotel. Also, about 50 pairs of chickens.

Terms, cash on delivery.

M. PESTER,
Auctioneer.

July 7-1882

THE TELEPHONE.

It is gratifying to notice that a single 40-line editorial in this paper has produced immediate fruit, and in a few days we shall have the telephone in active operation. A meeting was held on Friday last at which the Supt. of the Bell Telephone Company was present, and it was decided to commence operations at once. New posts will not be erected, but those now standing will be rented for the purpose, at \$90 per mile for the three wires,—a total of \$720 per annum. Hello!

March 4, 1881

HOTEL RENTED.—Joseph Hallman, of Flourtown, Montgomery County, has rented the Leverington hotel, now occupied by Arnold Highly, and will take possession March 15th. Mr. Highly retires on account of ill-health.

June 23-1882

SHALL WE HAVE THE TELEPHONE?

The reason that Manayunk so often gets the name of being a one-horse town is that its principal business men are so difficult to rouse up to anything like concerted and vigorous action in reference to public measures. Other towns no larger and some not so large, go right in for good roads, hospitals, telephones and other modern improvements and civilizing agencies; while in most or all of these respects our leading citizens, if we have any such, are content to stick in the mud and let the town do the same.

Take the matter of the telephone, for instance. Two firms, the Flat Rock Paper Mills and the Ripka Mills, have each a private wire to the city. But this must be very expensive comparatively, when a single wire would do for a dozen or twenty firms, which could then put in the necessary receivers and transmitters at a small additional cost. Wonderful as the telegraph is, even that has been supplanted by the telephone in carrying messages for short distances,—a convenience that Frankford, for instance, has enjoyed for over a year.

To bring the matter to a point, we should be willing to take and keep a list of names of those individuals or firms who are willing to unite in securing this great convenience for Manayunk, informing all from time to time of the progress of feeling in its favor. One important firm is already on this list, and we should think that at least twenty others would see their way clear to join some such arrangement, and thus have an instantaneous connection with their city offices or agents. Shall we have the telephone?

March 11-1881

PEREMPTORY SALE

-OF-

**Horses and Cows,
Wagons, Carts,
Carriages and Farming
Utensils.**

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on

Monday, March 21,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At the residence of **MRS. WARTMAN,**

Ridge Avenue and Domino Lane,

ROXBOROUGH.

Two good farm or carriage horses, work in any kind of harness; 4 cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, 3 shoats, 30 pairs fine chickens; 2 new mowing machines, 2 hoes, 1 hay wagon, 1 cart, 1 family carriage, 1 falling-top wagon, 1 sleigh; 2 plows, hoe harrows, dung harrows, horse rake, sleigh runners, 2 saddles; cider mill and press, corn-sheller, grain-fan, large copper kettle, harness of all kinds; market wagon, double set of carriage harness; 20 bushels of corn oats, seed potatoes, lot of sleigh bells, a cook-stove, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Cash on delivery at sale.

MRS. C. WARTMAN

M. PESTER, Auctioneer.

March 11-1881

Peremptory Public Sale

-OF A-

HANDSOME FARM,

Or Country-seat,

On SHIP LANE, ROXBOROUGH,

Tuesday, March 22, '81.

At 2 o'clock, on the premises. Now occupied by *Henry Davis, Esq'r.*

Contains **TEN ACRES** of good land, with all the improvements; good stone house, barn, and other out-buildings.

This is a handsome property, and is situated in a good location for a person who wants a nice home.

For further information, see handbills, or apply to

CLIFFORD LEVERING,

133 E. Fifth St.,

CHAS. T. JONES,

131 E. Fifth St.,

or to **M. PESTER, Auctioneer.**

\$100 to be paid at sale.

Chronicle

(10)

March 25-1881

FOR SALE.

A handsome piece of Ground, situated in Roxborough, between the 8th and 9th Mile Stones, fronting on a 50 foot street called Summit Avenue, running from Ridge Avenue to Park, and one-half square from the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway, containing about 10 Acres, suitable for a Trucker, or to build a handsome residence on.

Apply to

GOTTLEIB HERRMAN,

BUTTONWOOD HOTEL,

ROXBOROUGH,

21st Ward, Philadelphia.

Sept 7-1894



LANDES & WATERHOUSE, Light Carriage Works

RIDGE AVE., EAST SIDE,
Above Paoli Avenue,

ROXBOROUGH.

NEW and SECOND-HAND WORK ALWAYS ON HAND.

June 10-1891

June 16-1893

MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

FLANAGAN - KISNER.—On Thursday, May 5th, at the residence of Mrs. Gen. Albright, Mauch Chunk, by the Rev. E. H. Hoffman, Mr. James Flanagan, of Manayunk, to Miss Jennie Kisner, of Mauch Chunk.

McKEE - RYDER.—On Sunday evening, April 17th, at St. Charles Borromeo R. C. Church, by Rev. Father N. Walsh, JOHN McKEE, of city, to MARY A. RYDER, of Manayunk.

PHY - GOTWOLS.—On 1st inst., by Rev. P. J. Cox, Mr. CHARLES F. PHY, of Belmont to Miss MARTHA L. GOTWOLS, of Falls of Schuylkill.

SOLMS - KNIGHT.—June 8th, 1881, by Rev. Father Elcock, assisted by Rev. Father O'Neil, S. J. Solms [proprietor of the Pekin mills] to Mrs. May J. Knight.

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

CARMODY.—On the 8th inst., Mr. Thomas Carmody, 4441 Main street, aged 81 years.

CHILDS.—Entered into rest, June 5th, Thomas Childs, Fowler street, above Jefferson, aged 54 years.

GIBSON.—On the 6th inst., Julia Gibson, widow of the late John B. Gibson, 104 Levering street, aged 62 years.

HEYWOOD.—On the 3rd inst., William Heywood, 4527 Ritchie street, in his 51st year.

MULLINEAUX.—On the 7th inst., of diphtheria, Louisa, daughter of Henry and Jennie Mullineaux, Falls, aged 2 years and 3 months.

TURNER.—On the 5th inst., Margaret M. wife of James W. Turner, 372 Martin street, Roxborough, aged 65 years.

Sept 7-1894

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

FLOWERS.—Suddenly, September 5, Ernest Flowers, 4832 Jackson street, aged 25 years. Funeral Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Leverington cemetery.

JAGGER.—September 1, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and the late Margaret Jagger, Heywood street, Falls, in her 18th year.

LEE.—September 2, Mariba E., daughter of George and Emma L. Lee, River Road, West Manayunk, aged 1 year.

MAXWELL.—August 31, Joseph Damiau, youngest child of Patrick W. and Mary E. Maxwell, 3948 Terrace street, aged 6 months and 5 days.

MILLER.—September 2, Catherine R., daughter of J. William and the late Catherine Miller, 428 Pechin street, aged 41 years.

MORAN.—September 3, James, son of John and Margaret Moran, 4303 Belair street, aged 34 years.

PEOPLES.—September 1, John, son of Bridget and the late James Peoples, Backus street, Somerville.

ROSE.—September 4, Willie, son of William and Jennie Rose, 4711 Washington street, aged 4 months.

WALLACE.—September 4, Ann, widow of James Wallace, 4541 Germantown avenue, Wayne Junction.

WILLIAMS.—September 4, Sarah, wife of Charles Williams, West Spring Mill, aged 27 years.

Chronicle
March 25-1891

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St. TIMOTHY'S BUILDING and LOAN ASSO- CIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING ON

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1891, at
the CLUB BUILDING.

OFFICERS for the ensuing year will be elected. A new series of stock will be issued, only to borrowers, and Stockholders retiring.

Borrowers can take stock at any meeting after bidding for the money.

C. W. GIFFORD, Secretary.
W. H. MERRICK, President.

First GRAND SUPPER

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT, BY THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MANAYUNK,

TEMPERANCE HALL, Wednesday Even'g, Mar. 30, '91.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

Can be had from any of the members, or at the stores of Laycock and Lewis, Manayunk, and Mr. Ed. Warnock, Roxborough.

Doors open at 6.30. First table at 7.

Roxborough Saving Fund and Loan Association.

Annual meeting for election of Officers, &c., on Monday Evening, March 28, at 7 1/2 p. m. at LEVERINGTON HOTEL. A new Series of Stock will be issued.

H. F. WHITEMAN,
Secretary.

Sept 22-1893

THEO. G. FARRELL, HARNESS MAKER

4378 Main Street, Manayunk,



Makes Plain and Fancy Carriage, Wagon, and Cart Harness, and has constantly on hand all matters pertaining to the business, as Covers, Whips, Brushess, Curry-combs, Halters, Wagon Grease, Oils for Harness, &c., &c. Repairing promptly done. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

Merrick-Harter.

Miss Annie Brown Harter, daughter of Congressman Michael D. Harter, and Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, Jr., eldest son of Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, of "Houghton," Roxborough, were married on Tuesday afternoon in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mansfield, Ohio, by the Rev. Robert Evans Dennison, Rector of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Sherman and Miss Clara G. Hussey, the maid of honor being Miss Mary E. Harter, sister of the bride. Mr. James Hartley Merrick, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. George S. Motley, Mr. Robert R. Sterling, Mr. John Wagner, Jr., Mr. Henry H. Robb, Jr., Mr. James M. Brown and Robert M. Harter.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of white satin entrain, trimmed with rare old Point d'Esprit lace, with full veil, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor was attired in a dress of white corded silk, trimmed with lace and richly brocaded ribbon. The bridesmaids were attired in dresses of delicate green silk, and, like the bride and maid of honor, carried bouquets of white sweet peas. The church was beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers and plants. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, after which Mr. and Mrs. Merrick left on a wedding tour. They will reside on Lauriston street, Roxborough, in the handsome villa recently built for their reception. The worthy couple have the CHRONICLE'S heartiest congratulations, as they are likely to become popular in our best society.

May 20-1891

ESTATE of CATHARINE OZIAS, De- ceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay, to

WILLIAM F. OZIAS,
Ridge Road,
21st Ward,

Or to his Attorney,

HORATIO GATES JONES,
130 South 5th St., Philada.

July 7-1882

VISITING THE OLD HAUNTS.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. W. A. Bell, formerly of this ward, and now of Centre Square, Montgomery County, on Monday afternoon. In the course of his stay, Mr. B. visited some of the old haunts, and was naturally much interested in the improvements now progressing at the First Presbyterian Church. The new organ, built on a new principle, by Mr. Harbach, of Philadelphia, is not in place, but the frescoing of the ceiling is about finished, and shows to great advantage. Apart from the tasteful pattern and beautiful tints adopted, the fresco material itself is worthy of more than a passing notice. It is a patented composition which becomes as hard as stone when dry, and can be scrubbed with brush, soap and water, without the least injury to the most delicate color. This "Patent Silexian Fresco Material," as it is called, contains no wax, gum, glue, oil or white lead, being a simple mineral substance, which does not fade or turn yellow as all materials containing these properties are known to do. The patent material renders the fresco decorations thoroughly waterproof against leaky roofs, unless the water has reached the boiling point,—a thing not likely to happen. The composition has a perfect affinity for lime, and becomes part of the wall, presenting, when finished, a smooth, dead surface, unfading in color, and, after the water of crystallization dries out, becomes as hard as marble, being, in fact, composed largely of liquid glass. Such are some of the merits claimed for their material by the patentees, J. S. D'Orsay and Co., 67 Bible House, Fourth Avenue, New York, who do not sell State or county rights to use, apply, manufacture or sell the same. Neither do they sell the material to be used by others. But they will send careful, skilled and trusty workmen to apply it, and warrant all work done.

By the time Mr. Bell can pay us another visit there may be something still more interesting to show him.

May 5-1882

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

MANAYUNK, May 1st, 1882.

At a meeting of the Manayunk Bridge Company held this afternoon at the house of Thos. J. Carmody, Main St., Manayunk, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, W. W. Roberts, Esqr., has held the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of this Company for thirty-five years; and

WHEREAS, In all that period he has discharged the responsible duties of these offices with fidelity and zeal; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby express our high appreciation of his long and faithful services, and our sincere regret that he feels impelled to resign his trust.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be entered on the Minutes of the Company, and published in the local newspapers.

C. J. McGLINCHEY, Pres.
L. M. JONES, Sec. and Treas.

May 20-1881

MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

KEELY-HAYS.—On Tuesday evening May 10th, 1881, by the Rev. George Young, assisted by the Rev. James W. Wilmarth, Mr. Edmund M. Keely to Miss Ella G. Hays, both of Roxborough.

TIPPIN-BOSLER.—April 20th, at the Episcopal rectory, Norristown, by Rev. Isaac Gibson, James Tippin, of Norristown, and Mary Bosler, of Manayunk.

THOMAS-PESTER.—At the Central M. E. Parsonage, 478 Green Lane, Roxborough, by Rev. Richard Turner, on the 14th of May, Mr. George Thomas, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jennet Pester, of Roxborough.

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

BURROWS.—On the 15th inst., Stephen Burrows, Ridge avenue below Domino lane, Roxborough, aged 44 years.

HANSON.—On the 9th inst., John N. Hanson, formerly a soldier of the late war in Company C, Eighty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 47 years.

THOMPSON.—On the 13th inst., Eliza Thompson, Fairview avenue, Falls, aged 47 years.

UHLER.—In Roxborough, on the 12th inst., of diphtheria, Emily Hudson, daughter of Emily H. and the late Dr. J. Knight Uhler, in the 9th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions on the Death of Comrade John N. Hanson.

HEADQUARTERS POST 15, G. A. R. }
MANAYUNK, May 12, 1881. }

WHEREAS: It has seemed good to the Almighty Disposer of Events to remove from our midst our late Comrade, John N. Hanson, and.

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by the deceased with the members of this Post, some of whom served in the same company with him during the dark days of the Rebellion, render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services as a soldier and comrade; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade John N. Hanson, this Post has lost one of its most faithful members, always present and willing to do whatever he could towards advancing the interest of the Post.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincere condolence, and our earnest sympathy in their affliction, committing them to the care of that God who is too wise to err, and to good to be unkind.

Resolved, That the Charter of the Post be covered with the emblem of mourning; that a copy of these resolutions be suitably sugrossed and presented to the family, and also that they be published in our local papers.

Committee—{ RICHARD RIGHTER,
BENJ. BENNETT,
CHAS. S. ALBANY.

May 6-1881

ESTATE OF FRANKLIN TARTER, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to

Executors—{ AMANDA TARTER,
GEO. F. TARTER,

Ridge ave. bel. Shawmont ave.,

Twenty-first ward.

Chronicle

April 15-1881

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MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

BEAN-RITTENHOUSE.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D., Mr. Alpheus Bean, of Philadelphia, and Miss Bertha RITTENHOUSE, of Barren Hill.

DONLEY-ENTREKIN.—April 12th, 1881, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 203 Green Lane, Manayunk, by Rev. Joseph Mason, Mr. James G. Donley and Miss M. Ella Entrekin.

FRAME-SUTCLIFFE.—April 10th, by Rev. Joseph Mason, Pastor of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, at the parsonage, Mr. Andrew Frame of Lower Merion to Miss Lydia F. Sutcliffe of Manayunk.

GREENWOOD-FOREMAN.—April 8th, 1881, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., Mr. Law. Greenwood, of Manayunk, and Miss Laura D. Foreman of Philadelphia.

REGER-MONTGOMERY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday evening April 12, by Rev. H. C. Shindle, of Port Royal, Mr. Winfield S. Reger of Roxborough to Miss Annie Montgomery of Manayunk.

WEST-TETTLEY.—On the 13th of April, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. W. Bickley, Mr. Charles A. West and Miss Hannah Tettley, all of Manayunk.

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

BIGONETT.—In Philadelphia on the 8th instant, Elizabeth Bigonett, formerly of Roxborough, in the 52d year of her age.

COOPER.—On the 8th instant, of croup, Fletcher, youngest son of Dr. E. F. and Annie Cooper, aged 22 months.

MAXWELL.—At Pencoyd, on the 7th inst., James Maxwell, Sr., in the 82d year of his age.

HANKELE.—In Roxborough, on the 10th instant, Catherine, wife of George Hankele, in the 57th year of her age.

McMANUS.—Suddenly on the 13th instant, Bridget, relict of the late John McManus, 4005 Cresson street, aged 72 years.

MITCHELL.—On the 9th instant, Sarah Ann Mitchell, daughter of Annie and the late Jas. Mitchell, Roxborough, aged 18 years, 10 months and 2 days.

OMENSETTER.—On the 12th instant, Mary Ann, wife of John Omensetter, E. Leverington avenue, in the 73d year of her age.

PEEL.—At Falls of Schuylkill, George W., twin son of John H. and Annie Peel, aged 3 months.

TARTER.—In Roxborough, on the 11th inst., Franklin Tarter, aged 56 years.

SHARPLEY.—On the 14th instant, Martha, daughter of John and the late Jemima Sharp-ley, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, James Nicholson, Fleason street, near Tibben street, Roxborough. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

June 24-1881

MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

HEFT-SIMONS.—At the church of St. James the Less, on the 15 inst., by Rev. Robt. Ritchie, Mr. John Heft of Shadynook, Wissahickon, to Miss Mary Simons, of North Penn village, daughter of Mr. Wm. Simons.

WEBSTER-DAVIS.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Merion Square, June 9th, 1881, by the Rev. J. Wharton Brady, Mr. Thomas Webster to Mrs. Ellen E. Davis; both of Lower Merion

INTO THE SILENT LAND.

JARDINE.—At Falls of Schuylkill, on the 21st instant, Joseph A. Boothroyd, son of Wm. and Hannah Jardine, aged 15 months.

ROBINSON.—On the 20th instant, of scarlet fever, Bartholomew, son of Bartholomew and Lucy Robinson, 45th Baker street, aged 3 years and four months.

WELSH.—On the 19th instant, Annie, daughter of Ann and the late John, Cresson street, below Cedar, aged

21st Ward

Chronicle: Aug. 21, 1885

A LAND DISPUTE.—The *Times* of yesterday contained the following: On the twenty-fourth day of February, 1830, old Nathan Nathans, a prosperous farmer in the then township of Roxborough, sold to John Wise a certain tract of land fifty feet square on the bank of the Schuylkill river a few hundred yards below where a road known as Green Tree Run lane tapped the towpath. Wise had a merchant mill on Wissahickon creek and he was anxious to start a store on the towpath, where he owned a small plot of land. He discovered before beginning building operations that it would be first necessary for him to secure the right of way across Farmer Nathans' land, hence the purchase of the little plot before mentioned. In the deed of conveyance of this purchase, which is recorded in D. B., A. M. 62, page 1, March 30, 1835, it is recited that "for the consideration of \$50" this 2,500 square feet of land is conveyed to "John Wise, his heirs and assigns," together with "the uncontrolled right for him, his heirs and assigns, to ingress and egress" from the said plot of land to "a public road commonly called the Schuylkill road."

In 1836 John Wise conveyed this piece of land to Isaac Shoemaker, with the same reservation for a right of way to the public road, and in 1865 Shoemaker sold the land to Charles Megargee and conveyed to him the right of way.

In 1878 the city purchased the plot from Megargee and acquired the right of way to the public road. The city had previously purchased in 1865, from William J. Bock, a plot of land on the river bank on which to erect a pumping station and the plot that had come down from Farmer Nathans was purchased to give the city the right of way to what is now Shawmont avenue, from the pumping station.

The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad in 1857 acquired a tract of land from Henry Croskey, adjoining the Wise plot, on which to erect a station and platform. Croskey was then the owner of most of the old Nathans farm. In his deed of conveyance to the railroad company it is expressly stipulated that the right of way which had been used since 1830 should be still reserved for that purpose.

In 1836 Thomas Shaw became the owner by purchase from William J. Bock of a tract of land containing fifty-four acres and forty-eight perches, through one corner of which ran the reserved road, to which the city and the railroad had acquired a right by deed of conveyance of other land in direct line from the original owner, Farmer Nathan Nathans.

In 1883 Shaw notified the Reading Railroad through counsel that their patrons were trespassing on his land and to avoid trouble the railroad purchased an irregular piece of land from him, extending from their track to the old river road, and opened it to travel. Shaw fenced up the old road and advertised the land for sale. In 1884 he sold to F. Carpenter a piece of land lying between the new road opened by the railroad company, their track bed, the old river road and what in his deed of conveyance he denominates "a private road." This deed has not been recorded, but Mr. Carpenter has begun to build a house on the lot. The old right of way runs within a few feet of the porch of his house. The re-

mainder of the land, lying contiguous to Carpenter's and bounded by the old river road, the new road opened by the railroad company and their road-bed, is still for sale.

The present Shawmont avenue has been a public road since 1829, and has been successively known as Green Tree Run lane and afterwards as Green Tree avenue down to 1878, when it took its present name. It was originally laid out as a road forty feet wide and extended from Ridge road to the towpath on the Schuylkill river. As laid down on the city's plan it is an avenue sixty feet wide. Mr. Shaw in his deed of conveyance to Carpenter speaks of that portion of the avenue below the old river road as "a private lane," and Mr. Carpenter's house extends out over the street line as laid down on the city's plan.

The attention of City Solicitor Warwick has been called to the matter, but he expresses it as his opinion that he can do nothing until formal complaint of the infringement has been made by one of the departments, when he will investigate the matter. The people living about Shawmont are considerably exercised over the closing of the old right of way first given by Farmer Nathans in 1830 and still continue to use it, preferring to climb the fence that encloses it to going around.

So far the *Times*. Now we shall hear Mr. Shaw's version, which those who know him will be apt to accept as the true one.

Chronicle: Aug 28, 1885

ALLEGED "LAND DISPUTE."

Philadelphia, Aug. 24th, '85.

FRIEND MILLIGAN:—My attention was called to the article from the *Times* which was copied into your paper of the 21st inst., headed "A Land Dispute," all of which was news to me, as I have had no dispute with anybody on this question. On making inquiry as to any dissatisfied party, I learn that that one is A. Schofield who seems to be a self-appointed committee of one, prompting others to leave the city from losing an important outlet. The great importance of this outlet is best understood from the amount of traffic at that point, consisting of the

removal of six to eight loads of ashes per day from the engine-house of the Water works. But when it is known that this passage-way has not been cut off or fenced in at all, nothing having been done in that respect except to shorten said passage-way, the affair becomes ludicrous, were it not for the fact that mischief-making people cause as much bother when in error as at any other period.

The statement that I, through Councils, notified the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that their patrons were trespassing on my property, is absolutely false. The said Company had no ground, nor any rights whatever, opposite their Shawmont station, and they negotiated with me and purchased from me a plot of ground fifty feet wide opposite

the station for the use of their patrons, and said plot is used to-day for that purpose; and that is all there is in it. I have no disputes of any kind with the Reading Railroad Company or any one else about lots and roadways.

The distance between the River Road and the said railroad is not over twenty yards, in a line at right angles with the railroad. This space the people, with vehicles or otherwise, traverse to and from the station. I own a lot North of this point, between said roads, which lot I have fenced in; previous to this it afforded opportunity for a diagonal cut across said lot to parties traveling northward. This may cause a slight inconvenience in point of time, as it increases the length of the road about twelve yards and the time occupied about one-tenth of a minute,—say six seconds.

The wharf property purchased by me from Chas. Thomson Jones, in 1875, included the use of a private 16 feet roadway from the River Road to the Schuylkill river. I find that this same road is described as a private road in a former deed, dated 1849. I have lived here nearly twenty years, and during all that time there was nothing to indicate that this was a public road. I have no objection, however, to its being a public road if the adjoining property-holders so desire it.

The old Green Tree Run Road has been a public road for nearly a century. The point where it strikes the River Road is about 100 yards from the Schuylkill river. The reason for not going beyond this point lies in the fact that said road runs close to and nearly parallel with the Schuylkill, and is the first public highway next to the river, from which point the old Green Tree Run Road very properly started. There is no public necessity to go beyond this point.

The time of the party who wrote the *Times* article must be immensely valuable, since, for the sake of saving this one-tenth of a minute per trip, he must needs go hunting through all the public records, and worry with questions the several public Departments and his political allies to have them declare, if possible, that there was never anything like it since the world was created; and failing in this he must rush into print to give vent to his feelings on this all important question.

Yours truly,

THOMAS SHAW, M. E.

21 at Ward
Chronicle: June 19, 1885

DOMINO LANE.

old proverb that "the longest way is the shortest way home" may be in some cases, but "them doctrines" are not likely to meet with favor from the residents of East Shawmont avenue who live any distance from the Ridge. By the extension in that direction of Domino Lane, a distance of some 1500 feet (less than the third of a mile), a weary tramp of about a mile and a quarter would be saved, and a splendid piece of suburban property would be opened up for building lots, just where city merchants and men of capital would wish to reside, summer or winter, with ready access to the city by one of its principal lines of travel. The mystery is that men owning land on that beautiful and eligible site have not clamored years ago for the improvement suggested. While they let the matter rest they are standing squarely in their own light and are deferring what would be of incalculable benefit to themselves, personally, to say nothing of the resulting advantage to the city in the way of taxes. Let any person who has had to walk from Domino Lane and Ridge avenue to the residence of Mr. F. G. Ford, on East Shawmont avenue, stand upon the porch of Mrs. Isabella Gold's new residence, just below Mr. Ford's, and look across the small intervening space between that point and the Wartman mansion, and he will wonder more than ever that it is necessary to write two words on the subject. Mr. Ford himself has taken the initiatory step in defining the course of the proposed extension at the entrance of his grounds, and he is in possession of all the facts regarding the steps already taken, the result of surveys made of the ground, and the petty intrigues by which the project was defeated. Our members of Councils would do well to consult him and get his version of the matter, besides sounding the owners of contiguous properties as to what steps they would be willing to take in the premises. Now, — when the purchasing agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are picking up farm properties in the immediate neighborhood with a view to ultimate improvements on a large scale, — would be a good time to take decided action in the matter.

Chronicle: Aug 7, 1885.

"THREE GENERATIONS."—Mr. Editor: The item of intelligence in your paper of last week, headed "Three Generations," suggested to me the propriety of a brief and more extended notice of the event referred to.

Mrs. Susannah Layre, widow of Mr. Joseph Layre, of Roxborough, died at the residence of Mrs. Amanda Rex, her daughter, in Lafayette, July 22d, 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-two. With the exception of her hearing, her faculties were all well preserved. She could read her Bible and the daily papers with ease until within a few weeks of her death, and retained a vigorous and cheerful tone of mind, with a lively interest in all her friends and surroundings. She was buried in the cemetery of the Roxborough Presbyterian Church on Saturday, July 25th, attended by her four surviving children, two sons and two daughters, the widow of a deceased son, and their families, including 22 grandchildren and 16 great-grandchildren. Six grand children and six great-grand-children are dead.

She and her husband united with the Roxborough Presbyterian Church on the 14th of April, 1838, and retained their connection with it until their death. Mr. Layre held the office of Deacon and was Superintendent of the Sabbath School at the time of his death, on the 5th of August, 1862. Their son-in-law, Mr. Ephraim Rex, held the office of Elder at the time of his death, on the 5th of February, 1872, and their grand son-in-law, Mr. Henry C. McManus, has held the same office since June 7th, 1874. Their son, Mr. Reuben Layre, was also an active member of the church at the time of his death, March 12th, 1880. Mrs. Amanda Rex, Mrs. Mira Knous, and several of the grandchildren are also members of the church.

Mrs. Layre was an own cousin of Mr. John Levering, who with his wife, united with this church by letter from the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, on the 5th of April, 1837, and was one of the most influential members and liberal supporters up to the time of his death, in 1876.

The subject of this notice survived her husband's death nearly 23 years, each anniversary of which was sacredly cherished by her and hallowed with many tender associations. Even the last was anticipated and spoken of by her with the feeling of inquisitive interest, as to whether she should live to see it. She did not, but was summoned home just in time to celebrate it and many other events of interest together him in their mansion in Heaven.

"There smiles the mother we have wept; there bloom
Again the buds that sleep within the tomb;
There o'er bright gates inscribed, No more to part,
Soul springs to soul, and heart unites to heart."
W.

21st Ward

Chronicle: Jan 16, 1885

PENCOYD IRON WORKS.—Saturday's *Norristown Times* contains the following article by "Alpha," a gentleman well known in this community, in relation to the Pencoyd Iron Works.

The first mill erected was about 75x75 and contained 1 heating furnace and a trip hammer. The fuel consumed daily about 2 tons, and the product 8 car axles. The number of hands employed was 12. As the fame of the works extended, the demand for this product was greatly increased, making addition after addition necessary, until the available space for building was all occupied, making it necessary to purchase additional space, and in 1865, 6 acres were purchased of A. L. Anderson estate, being a part of the original tract like the first purchase. Upon this was erected in 1872 a stone structure 225x130 feet, containing 2 trains of rolls and 2 steam hammers, which enabled the firm to turn out altogether about 20,000 tons of finished iron per year. The demand for more iron became so great, that in order to extend the works and control a pure water supply, purchases of land were made from time to time. The firm now own about fifty acres. The capacity of the entire works is about 35,000 tons of various kinds of manufacture such as car axles, beams, channel and angle iron, &c., consuming about 130 tons a day. The last addition erected in 1883 is 200x100 in size and contains two furnaces heated by gas, 1 train of rolls, and is capable of turning out about 15,000 tons per year. It requires about two miles of different kind of railroad tracks in order to have material handled to advantage. As previously stated, the works give employment to 700 hands when in full blast. The employees are paid every two weeks and the pay roll amounts to about \$30,000 per month.

From this brief statement it can easily be conjectured that these works compare favorably with any other plant of the kind in the State, and are the second largest of the kind east of the Alleghenies. The entire plant as it stands today is worth two million dollars, and we are of opinion that having increased their capacity so rapidly, affords convincing proof of the superiority of their manufacture.

There is now preparation being made to extend the works for architectural purposes.

The firm own about 55 dwelling houses, all of which are kept in excellent repair; some of them are models of neatness and architectural beauty, and are finished within in good style.

The residence of the junior proprietor stands on the hillside to the south of the works, surrounded by beauties of nature and art. It is one of the most inviting places to while away a Summer's afternoon that can be found in any direction contiguous to the city. From the front veranda is to be obtained a magnificent spectacle, having a view of the Schuylkill north and south, the iron works, the "Lowell of Pennsylvania" Manayunk, Falls of Schuylkill, North Laurel Hill, Reading railroad on both sides of the river, Ridge avenue and Roxborough Passenger R. R., Schuylkill steamboats and the East Park Drive with its teeming

populace of handsome turnouts, &c.

The stable in which are kept the work and driving horses is a model building for comfort and convenience, and is situated in the valley a little south of the works and convenient to aforesaid dwelling.

In order to utilize the roadway on the river front from the works to the city line, the firm have at their own expense opened a public road from a point on Righter's Ferry road contiguous to the mill, to the county line on the hillside south of the Reading railroad, which is one of the most picturesque drives to be found anywhere, and when coated with cinders in accordance with their intentions, it will rival the Lancaster turnpike, which is now the finest thoroughfare in this section of the county.

In order to conduce to the intellectual improvement of the employees, the Messrs. Roberts have established a free library, reading room and lyceum in a large room in the public school building, where concerts and lectures are occasionally given for all who see proper to attend. The only qualification necessary for admission is a guarantee of good behavior.

The firm is deserving of great credit for their care in providing for the comfort and temporal welfare of their workmen.

Chronicle: 1897

Wants a Diamond Celebration.

MR. JAMES MILLIGAN:

While looking over Charles V. Hagner's history a few days since I noticed that just seventy-three years ago from the publication of this issue of the *CHRONICLE*, on May 14, 1824, a public meeting of the then few residents of the town was held for the purpose of selecting a suitable name for the town. I would like to suggest through your columns, that good old Manayunk should arise to the dignity of the occasion, and between this and May 14, 1897, two years hence, have a committee appointed who shall complete arrangements for celebrating in a proper manner, the town's seventy-fifth (or Diamond) anniversary. Hoping that the suggestion may be favorably received I am, with much regard,

Yours very truly,

ROBERT E. SHRONK.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1897.

[As May 14, 1899, falls on Sunday, the suggested observance had better be of a religious character. We can scarcely expect the President or Governor to make the day either a National or State holiday.—ED.]

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Chronicle: Aug 29, 1885

THE LEVERING BICENTENARY.

Some years since our fellow-townman, Horatio Gates Jones, of Roxborough, wrote a book called "The Levering Family," in which is a detailed account of the settlement at Germantown of a certain person named *Wigard Levering*, who came from Westphalia. The book says that his arrival was in August, 1685, so that it is just two hundred years ago that the Levering Family first settled in America. Mr. Jones informs us that *Wigard Levering* was the owner in that year of 50 acres of land in Germantown, and that the new building of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at the corner of School Lane and Main street, is located on part of that property. In 1691 he bought 200 acres in Roxborough, and in 1694 he secured 300 acres more. These 500 acres extended from the river Schuylkill to the line of Germantown; and a large part of Manayunk and Roxborough is built on the land then owned by the early settler.

It seems to us that it would have been a very proper time to have had a gathering of all the descendants, lineal and collateral, of the old pioneer settler. This has not been done, and hence we suggest that in 1891 there should be a celebration of his settlement in Roxborough.

In closing this notice we beg leave to add that one of our citizens, the venerable Perry W. Levering, now over 80 years of age, is descended from *Wigard Levering*, through his youngest son Jacob, and lives on land and in the house which belonged to said Jacob Levering. Mr. Jones, who wrote the book above referred to, is also a descendant of *Wigard Levering*, through his mother, whose maiden name was *Levering*. He also lives on property which belonged to his Levering ancestor.

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21st Ward

Chronicle:

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Old Names to be Restored.

At a preliminary meeting Saturday of the Special Committee of the Board of Surveyors appointed to consider the protests against the changes in the names of streets, for historical or other reasons, the committee decided to recommend to the Board that, rather than ask special legislation of City Councils, the full Board hold a meeting on Wednesday to act on the petitions from remonstrants, and that the historic names of certain streets be restored.

At the meeting on Wednesday several citizens were present, bringing petitions and making arguments in favor of the retention of old names. Among these were General Wagner, who appeared for the residents of Locust avenue, Germantown, which had been changed to Maplewood avenue, and Colonel Glenn, of the Fifteenth Ward, who desired to have the name of Cameron street, in Francisville, retained, instead of Dubree street, which was given to it by the Board.

In the Twenty-first ward the residents on Green lane objected to being made residents of Lang street, and wanted Fleeson street changed to Delmar. Those living on Prospect street objected to being changed to Hays street and want to live on Lemonte street.

Another Twenty-first ward protest was against the change of Fountain street. The residents thereof requested that if they could not keep that name then Brookdale avenue would sound equally as well. The committee decided to stick to Fountain street.

After hearing all the protests the committee took up those streets in which their course was plain, and referred to the Chairman and Surveyor of the district those names which had been recommended for their historic interest for such recommendation to the full Board as they might deem best. As the names given by the Historical Society and the Civic Club were in main the same, it is probable that the most of them will be retained, except where this cannot be consistently done without a duplication.

Chronicle Oct 9, 1885

MILL FOR SALE.—By an extended notice in to day's paper, it will be seen that the Arcola Mills, belonging to the Jas. B. Winpenny estate, are to be sold at auction on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, on the premises. The time is propitious, now that signs of the revival of business are beginning everywhere; and it would be a good thing for the town, and, we hope, the purchaser, if it could be stocked with worsted machinery, for the products of which there is such a large and steady demand. See Adver.

Chronicle: Apr. 17, 1885

Chronicle: Apr. 24, 1885

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CONTINUE WASHINGTON ST.

Some years ago it was suggested in these columns that the opening of Washington street through to Shawmont Avenue would be a great public convenience, not only to a number of people living at the upper end of the ward yet still at some distance from Ridge avenue, but also to people whose business led them frequently to that section, either on foot or by conveyance. But since that time the Schuylkill Valley railroad has been built, and now, in order for many who live in that quarter, it is necessary to cross railroad tracks five times before reaching Washington street. This is not only a great inconvenience but is risky at some points as well; and all this could be obviated in the manner referred to, with the certainty, also, of bringing into the market what would then be valuable building lots. The time cannot be so far distant when the great concourse, so long contemplated, between Chestnut Hill and Bryn Mawr will be an accomplished fact, in which event the properties through which the proposed extension of Washington street would run would be immensely benefited. This is one of the cases in which a little prudent foresight and a fair share of public spirit are likely to be attended with grand results. The subject seems worth following up.

Chronicle: May 7, 1897

Gaiser—Rudi.

Miss Caroline Anna Rudi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Rudi, and Mr. John H. Gaiser, Jr., of Roxborough, were married on Wednesday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Rev. Francis J. Marteratek, rector. Miss Rudi was attended by Miss Mary Engel as bridesmaid. Mr. Emil Rudi, brother of the bride, was best man. A reception was held in the evening at the home of the bride's parents, 3552 Linden street.

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SCHOFIELD—ELLISON.—The CHRONICLE is very much inclined to put a veto on Thursday evening marriages, as it is the hardest thing to get them into proper shape for publication day; but as the girls—who are the parties chiefly interested—would be sure to pass the bill over the veto, what would be the use?

Never did our trusty scribe feel more like going into the veto business than on last Friday morning, upon visiting the parlors of Mr. G. J. Littlewood, where the marriage of Edwin J. Schofield and Mary P. Ellison had taken place the evening previous, the place looking like a branch establishment of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the Chestnut street jewelers. There had been a large gathering of friends, and a festive time generally; and it took several capacious tables to contain the visible expression of their sentiments when the festival was over, quite a large extent of country being thus represented. It were idle to attempt making out a full catalogue of the gifts, but they included tea, coffee, fruit and lemonade sets in silver, glass or china; many elegant stands and receivers of rich patterns and materials; paintings, engravings, photographs, ornamental figures in bisque and bronze, mirrors, vases; cutlery and silver ware of manifold designs and sizes, and a large and varied stock of napery that any bride might be proud to own. The sight must have been highly gratifying to the popular young couple who had just been made one, and no doubt it remained vividly on their minds that evening as they sped away to Washington, for which point they left at half-past ten. Their friends will soon be able to congratulate them in person, however, as they expect to reach home to-morrow, when they will make their home at the former residence of the bride, No. 165 Green Lane, the old Thompson home-
stead.

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Chronicle: Apr. 2 - 1897

Jacob D. Heft, retired manufacturer, well known in the Twenty-first ward, was buried on Tuesday afternoon from the residence of his son-in-law, Councilman Josiah Linton, Rochelle and Freeland avenues, Wissahickon. Mr. Heft died at Honeybrook, Chester county, on Thursday evening. He was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, in 1826. He learned the trade of stone mason, and removed to Shaefferstown, in Lebanon county, where he was married to Elizabeth Stober. Mr. Heft subsequently engaged in horse and cattle dealing. In 1855 he removed to Roxborough, when he bought the Wissahickon Dye Works, at the foot of Leverington avenue, on the Wissahickon creek. During a cloud burst in 1866 the dye works were swept away at a loss of \$80,000 on buildings, stock and machinery. In the meantime Mr. Heft was associated with S. A. Rudolph and John Dixon in the manufacture of paper at the Ashland Paper Mills, West Manayunk, where he remained until 1870, when the partnership was dissolved. After his loss on the Wissahickon, Mr. Heft purchased the Dexter Mills, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods and dyeing, under the firm name of Heft & Ogle, and afterwards as Jacob D. Heft & Sons. In 1889 Mr. Heft retired from business, and in 1891 removed to Honeybrook, where he was married two years later to Victoria D. Robinson, who survives. Mr. Heft had seven children by his first wife, of whom two sons, Alfred S., Secretary of the Standard Mutual Insurance Company, and John G., an inspector in the Bureau of Highways, and three daughters, Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Annie I. Nelson and Mrs. A. May Ogle, with fifteen grandchildren, are living. Mr. Heft was a member of the Belmont Driving Club, and was one of the originators of the Manayunk, Roxborough and Lower Merion Trotting Association. He took special

interest in raising high-class horses. He was a member of Bethany Lutheran Church, of Roxborough.

Services were held Sunday evening over Mr. Heft's remains at Honeybrook, prior to their removal to Wissahickon.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Adolf Hellwege, of Bethany Lutheran Church, Roxborough, and the Rev. Sherman H. Doyle, of the Falls of Schuylkill Presbyterian Church. The interment was in Leverington Cemetery. The pallbearers were Josiah Linton, Alfred S. Heft, John G. Heft, Dr. James Sibbald, Joseph M. Adams, Mr. Brown, James Leech, William Ring, S. A. Rudolph and John Lang.

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Chronicle: Sept 7, 1885

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Elihu Omensetter, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his home, 1231 Myrtle street, on Tuesday evening, of old age and debility. Mr. Omensetter was born in Germantown, July 26th, 1796. He adopted the trade of a wheelwright and followed it throughout his life. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted in Captain Joseph Hergenheimer's company of Pennsylvania militia, and left for the seat of the conflict, but was not required to engage in active service.

Mr. Omensetter was a resident of Wilmington, Del., for several years, and while there became a member of the Second Baptist Church. At one time he was Master of a Masonic Lodge in Germantown, the name of which has since been changed to the "Roxborough Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 135." Deceased was an attendant at most of the annual reunions of the Society of Veterans of 1812, but was unable, by reason of his enfeebled condition, to attend the one held on July 4th last. The obsequies have been arranged for to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., the interment to take place at Leverington Cemetery. Mr. Omensetter leaves a widow and five sons.

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Chronicle: Sept 18 - 1885

DEATH OF JAMES LEES.—Mr. James Lees, formerly of Manayunk, and for the last two years residing in Natchez, Mississippi, died at that place about 5 o'clock on last Saturday afternoon from typhoid fever. Mr. Lees was quite extensively known here, having been raised in the town, where the family has quite an extensive foothold. His mother still lives here, as well as several brothers and sisters whose names it is needless to mention. For some years deceased was manager at the Arkwright Mills near Flat Rock, and he was always known as a man of singular intelligence, push and energy. In his younger days the writer knew him as an active member of St. David's Church. His family has grown up in the South, where two of his sons are engineers, one of them being married. The news came suddenly upon his Manayunk relatives, as a letter written only a few weeks before represented the family as enjoying their usual health.

#

Chronicle: Sept 25 - 1897

For nearly thirty years no resident of the Twenty-first Ward has been better known than Thomas Shaw, M. E., a quiet, unassuming man of recognized intellectual attainments. Both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad stations, the settlement thereabout and the avenue leading therefrom to Roxborough have taken their names from that of this gentleman, and are called Shawmont. The city water works also at this place have the same name. He is a successful business man, and unfiring scientist, and takes general interest in public questions relating to his own ward. In recognition of his abilities he was mentioned as one of the leading candidates for the office of Director of Public Works prior to Director Thompson's appointment.—*Monday's Press.*

Chronicle: Sept 18 - 1885

APPLY MATED.—On Monday morning, Mr. Edward H. Preston, acting cashier of the Manayunk Bank, was happily united in marriage to Miss Ella Rile, lately a teacher in the Pencoyd Public School, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Henry Fleck, No. 1033 DeKalb street, Norristown, by Rev. A. J. Weddell, of the M. E. Church. This is a sort of tit-for-tat arrangement. For years past young men have been coming here and taking away the very best of our girls,—as will be shown more clearly next week, perhaps—so it is only fair that our young men should go and get the very best girls—as in this instance—from other sections.

After receiving the congratulations of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Preston started on a three weeks' tour over some of the most picturesque spots in the country, including the Catskills, Watkins Glen, Lake George, &c., &c., and they will finally settle down in their handsome new residence, now nearly finished, on Rochelle avenue, Wissahickon. Good luck to them.

#

Chronicle: July 12 - 1895

A Striking Monument.

One of the most striking monuments in the West Laurel Hill Cemetery is that recently erected to the memory of the late Richard Hey. It stands in the Merion Section, where it was placed by Messrs. Goshow and McBride, marble-cutters, Ridge and Monastery avenues, Roxborough. This monument consists of a solid block of granite, weighing 14 tons, from the famous quarries at Barre, Vermont, its dimensions being given as follows: Height, 7 feet 6 inches; breadth, 5 feet 6 inches; thickness, 4 feet 3 inches. These—as already stated—are about the dimensions, the outlines being somewhat irregular, as the huge block appears to have been hewn into shape by heavy blows from a sledge-hammer and left without subsequent hand-dressing by finer tools. This applies mainly to the top, back and sides, however, the face of the slab showing a leaning rustic cross, in high relief, formed of what look like oaken logs, over which, as well as along the upper portion of the entablature, is a running decoration of oak-leaves. The indentations of the rugged bark of the oak are skillfully simulated, the smooth limb appearing where the natural covering seems to have scaled off. Under the arm of the cross to the left is a tablet, 40 by 20 inches, with scroll finish, on which—also in relief—is the inscription:

RICHARD HEY.
1832—1894.

The boundaries of the ample lot are indicated by imitation oak stumps, and the sill is an oaken log with a short stump at each end, the front having in the centre "R. H." in rustic lettering. Within the lot also are rustic slabs with polished tablets, one inscribed "R. Hey," and the other "Elizabeth Hey, 1855—1873."

It only remains to add that the figures here given as to weight and dimensions, while they furnish some idea of the massiveness and solidity of the work under review, still leave much to surprise the visitor to the Merion section of that beautiful cemetery.

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Chronicle and Advertiser

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FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

"Voluntary (?) Contributions."

It is not to be interred, because Joseph Sumner, chairman of the Republican Ward Executive Committee, and Samuel B. Priest, secretary, are now in the toils of the law for issuing circulars asking for voluntary contributions of one day's salary from city employees, that they are, therefore, sinners above all men who have been for years connected with the Republican party. At the very outset of the pending litigation it was understood that theirs is simply a test case, gotten up by the Municipal League to have the Courts pass upon the question as to whether such action is not penal under a fair construction of Civil Service law, or the Bullitt Bill in so far as the Civil Service rules are incorporated in that document.

On its face the first circular, which is given below, seems innocent enough under the circumstances:

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Masonic Hall, Manayunk, Jan., 1895.

Dear Sir:—At the coming election, which will be held February 19th, 1895, there will be candidates for election of Mayor, Magistrates, one Select Councilman, three Common Councilmen, and three School Directors; also a Judge, Inspector and Assessor in each Division of the Ward.

The Committee have qualified some six hundred voters in the Ward by payment of Poll Taxes, to enable them to vote at the coming election. It is also necessary to hold a Mass Meeting which will be held on February 8.

The Finance Committee is therefore compelled to call upon the friends of the cause for the funds necessary to enable them to meet the legitimate expenses of the campaign in its effort to poll the full Republican vote.

We have the honor to solicit from you a voluntary contribution of cash equal to one day's salary, which can be handed to the representative from your Division to this Committee. It is earnestly desired that you will give this your immediate attention.

Respectfully Yours,
JOS. SUMNER, Chairman Ward
Ex Com.
SAMUEL B. PRIEST, Secretary.
CHAS. ZAISEE, Fin. Secretary.

Obviously the "head and front of their offending" is to be found in the

second circular, 100 of which were printed, and a copy of which is given in the report of Wednesday's proceedings before Magistrate Pole. Whatever may be the decision of the Magistrate as to the genuineness of Mr. Sumner's signature, there can be no doubt that such a circular was issued and sent; and the implied threat which it contains is the ugly feature of the whole business. In fact, that mode of procedure, which has doubtless been followed for years and years, gives strong confirmation to the oft-repeated assertion that this whole business of office-holding under political auspices is simply a conspiracy to rob the people—salaries being adjusted to meet these extra demands. It is high time, indeed, that the matter were thoroughly probed, even while we admit that the two men at present implicated were merely following and carrying out the established procedure in the case, whichever political party happens to have the upper hand. For instance, would our Custom House and Post Office employees enjoy their present liberal salaries as compared with non-office-holders who are doing harder and more responsible work, if they were not expected (not to say compelled) to contribute liberally for election purposes? It is robbery all round, and the long-suffering people are expected to grin and bear it!

#

Chronicle, Mar. 8-1895.

Illegal Assessments.

Lawyers, city employes, policemen and politicians, both Republican and Democratic, rubbed elbows in Magistrate Pole's Seventh street office, on Tuesday afternoon, and craned their necks to catch every word of the testimony given against Magistrate John Slevin, Treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, and Jos. Sumner and Samuel B. Priest, respectively, President and Secretary of the Twenty-first Ward Republican Executive Committee, who were being heard on the charge of having violated the laws in levying political assessments upon office-holders.

The charge was made by the Civil Service Reform Association, through its attorney, Thomas W. Barlow. A number of the members of the association were present. Henry C. Loughlin represented Magistrate Slevin, whose case was the first called.

The joint case against Sumner and Priest was the second called. W. L. Donohugh, publisher of the Manayunk Sentinel, the first witness, testified that he had printed for the Twenty-first Ward Republican Executive Committee the circulars requesting campaign contributions. Frank J. Cornman, a clerk in the Water Bureau, stated that he had received one of the circulars, but had destroyed it. It simply asked for a voluntary contribution. He had sent a day's pay because it was "the usual thing." Henry Dawson, purveyor of the district, who was next called to the stand, testified that he had received a communication from

the Executive Committee. He always contributed \$3 voluntarily through the member of the committee from his division.

Carl A. Sundstrom, Surveyor of the Eighth District, Bureau of Surveys, was the chief witness. He said he had contributed a check of \$5, but this failed to satisfy the committee. He received another letter, in addition to the one in response to which he had mailed his contribution, notifying him that the Ward Committee had decided to report to the City Committee the names of all office holders who had refused to contribute a full day's pay for campaign expenses, by which body the complaint would be forwarded to the heads of the various departments for action. He was informed that his name was among those to be so reported.

House Sergeant Peterman, of the Manayunk police station, could not remember whether he had received any communication, or even whether he had made a "voluntary" offering.

"That will do," said Mr. Barlow, looking rather tired, "the police should undergo a Civil Service examination for memory."

"Do you mean to say I am not telling the truth?" demanded Peterman, turning fiercely upon the attorney.

"Oh, no," responded Mr. Barlow, who seemed somewhat discomfited at Peterman's earnestness.

Sergeant Reger, the next witness, said he had received no circular. He had contributed to the division committee in the fall, but his memory failed him in regard to the ward committee. House Sergeant Thornton said he received a notice and gave the money to the member from his division. Lieutenant Allison testified that he had received no circular nor did he have any demand made upon him for contribution.

Mr. Donohugh was then recalled and testified that the check Surveyor Sundstrom had given the Ward Committee had been paid to him for printing. He had printed in all 300 circulars.

Mr. Barlow recalled Mr. Sundstrom to the stand. The witness stated that he had received a third communication in regard to his contribution, but he contended that it was private, and refused Mr. Barlow's request that he submit it in evidence. Mr. Barlow was willing that it should be left to Magistrate Pole's decision whether or not it should be read, and, as Mr. Sundstrom agreed to this, the letter was committed to the Magistrate's care. After he had carefully sealed it up in a large envelope, Magistrate Pole announced that the hearing would be continued until noon of Wednesday.

Previous to the hearing on Wednesday a rather sensational scene occurred in the Magistrate's private office. Attorney Barlow sat waiting for the Magistrate's coming, when W. L. Donohugh walked in, with his account book under his arm. As he placed it upon the desk, Mr. Barlow began untying the wrapper. Sumner saw this, and, rushing into the back room, attempted to snatch the volume from the attorney's hands.

"You shan't look at this unless the Judge is here," he said.

"Well, I will," quietly replied Mr. Barlow.

"You shan't," screamed Sumner, and he struggled to wrest the book from the attorney's grasp.

Mr. Barlow being much the larger

next Page.

man succeeded in shaking his antagonist off. He laid the book upon the table and began turning over its pages when Sumner in a discomfited voice said:

"You have no right to do that until the Judge comes."

When Magistrate Pole had taken his seat the hearing was begun by the opening of the letter, which Surveyor Carl A. Sundstrom had claimed was a private one. When Mr. Sundstrom had identified the letter, the Magistrate read it carefully. "It refers to this case," he said. Mr. Barlow asked whether there was anything of a private nature in the missive, and, when the Magistrate replied in the negative, he asked that it be placed in evidence. The letter, dated October 23, 1894, reads as follows:

"Mr. Carl Sundstrom, Dear Sir: I presented a check for \$5 received from you at our meeting last night, but it was unanimously voted not to receive the same, as it was not a voluntary contribution of one day's pay. The following is an abstract from the rules of the committee: 'Resolved, That the committee receive not less than one day's pay as a voluntary contribution from any regular office holder. That any office-holders refusing to contribute the full amount so named shall be entered upon the list as refusing to contribute, said list to be sent to the heads of the Departments where such office holders are employed.' Hoping you will attend to this matter.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. SUMNER, President.

"S. B. PRIEST, Secretary."

When the letter had been read Mr. Barlow called Mr. Donohugh, who exhibited his books and order slips. The order for the 100 circulars, in which the committee had threatened to report the name of any one refusing to contribute, contained the name of Sumner. Mr. Barlow said he had no other evidence and asked that the men be held.

"Judge," said Sumner, "I don't think we ought to be. I didn't have anything to do with those circulars."

This roused Mr. Barlow to action again. He rummaged through Mr. Donohugh's papers and produced a check for \$5 received from the committee, with Sumner's endorsement on the back. Holding it in front of the letter, he asked whether the signature was not his. He replied that it was not. Mr. Sundstrom identified the check as the one sent by him to the committee.

Sumner at this point wanted to know whether the witness had not contributed before, to which he responded that he had, but had never received circulars. He had always sent his money to the City Committee.

With a view to ascertaining whether or not the endorsement on the check was Sumner's Mr. Barlow asked the witness to identify the writing upon the letter printed above. This he could not do, but he said he thought it looked like Priest's.

Mr. Barlow again announced that he had nothing more to say, and, as the defendants had nothing to say on their own account, Magistrate Pole stated that he would hold them in \$300 bail each for their appearance at noon today (Friday). A bondsman was readily found in the person of Robert J. Barr, of 4241 Main street.

Chronicle, Jan 8-1897

Chronicle, Jan 11, 1895

20

Andrew Beyer Detwiler.

Andrew B. Detwiler, one of the most prominent residents of the Twenty-first Ward, died late Wednesday night at his residence on East Leverington, avenue, Roxborough, after a long illness, of heart disease and dropsy.

Mr. Detwiler was born in Worcester township, Montgomery county, January 11, 1839, and was a son of George R. and Anna Beyer Detwiler. He left home at the age of 15 years and came to this city, where he was employed as an errand boy in a grocery store on Girard avenue. All the money he had was half a dollar, which he found while walking to the city. When 18 years of age he went West, and, at the age of 20 years opened a jewelry store in Cincinnati and another in Lexington, Ky., doing a good business in both.

When the civil war broke out, he returned to this city and was married March 26, 1861, to Martha Agnes Kendig, daughter of Daniel Kendig, by the Rev. John Chambers, of Chambers Presbyterian Church. They returned to the West the same year. Subsequently Mr. Detwiler returned to this city, where with Githens & Rexsamer embarked in the wholesale produce business in the old market house, at Delaware avenue and Spruce street, and afterwards with William Maag, under the firm name of Maag & Detwiler, produce dealers, at Front and Spruce streets. In 1872 the firm dissolved partnership, Maag continuing at the old stand, while Detwiler opened a store at No. 7 Dock street. From there he removed to 246 South Front street and 117 Dock street, with a brother, under the firm name of A. B. Detwiler & Brother, until 1884, when the brother withdrew. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Detwiler took his son, J. Howard Detwiler, into the business, since which time the firm has been A. B. Detwiler and Son.

Mrs. Detwiler and two of their four children, Miss May and J. Howard Detwiler, survive.

Albert Miles.

Albert Miles, a veteran of the war, who spent the greater part of his life in Manayunk, died last Saturday morning of consumption, at his residence, 139 Gay street, aged 68 years, having been born in Roxborough, December 16, 1826.

In the 'forties he was one of the firm of Miles and White, tobacconists, Main street, below Chestnut. When the partnership was dissolved he went to Norfolk, Va., where he remained for several years. He belonged to a military company there and was quite popular; but when the secession feeling ran high he was one of four who made up their minds to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. This raised a hue and cry against him and he took refuge on an outgoing boat, which was boarded by his pursuers, however, one of them prodding the upper deck with a bayonet, but Mr. Miles was hidden in a corner beyond the reach of the murderous weapon. He came on North and enlisted in the 121st Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, and served until the end of the war, his only trouble being a severe spell of sickness after the battle of Fredericksburg.

After the war he secured a position as letter-carrier, but had to "walk the plank," of course, being an ardent Republican, during Cleveland's first term. However, a place was found for him at Harrisburg, and he filled several minor political positions until his health broke down. About a year ago his wife died very suddenly, and the shock is said to have hastened his death.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, the interment being in Leverington Cemetery. Members of Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R., and of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., to both of which he belonged, were in attendance. The pall-bearers were comrades Barlow and Bradley, who had belonged to his regiment, and comrades Wasser and Runser, of Post No. 12.

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Chronicle, Jan 22-1897

Free Membership Awarded.

The annual award of the T Square Club of two free memberships, with all the privileges of the club, to the students of the Sophomore and Junior Classes of the Architectural School of the University of Pennsylvania excelling in draughtsmanship, has been made. Each year two prize memberships are awarded, one to the winner of each of the class competitions.

This year Gerrit Jacob de Gellke, of Milwaukee, is awarded the prize in the Sophomore competition. The competition in the Junior group was so close, between Joseph Starna Miles, son of Joseph Miles, lumber merchant, 129 Gay street, and Arthur Ebbs Willauer, of West Chester, that the judges were unable to decide between the two. The contest ended by the club awarding each a free membership, making three free memberships instead of two, as formerly.

Mr. Miles, Jr., has some beautiful lesson studies in the January number of *The Red and Blue* of the University of Pennsylvania, and also in the University's *Year Book of the School of Architecture*, for 1896.

#

Chronicle: July 12-1895

John Lang, the wealthy paper manufacturer, has purchased the homestead belonging to the Estate of N. L. Jones, sr., corner Martin street and Ridge avenue, Roxborough, and will erect there a handsome modern mansion at a cost of about \$15,000.

#

Chronicle: Apr-19-1895

A Double Celebration.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Myers, of Green lane and Hamilton street, gave a reception on Saturday evening, April 6th, in honor of the anniversary of the Doctor's birthday and graduation. Mrs. Myers was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Horace E. Jones and Mrs. D. J. Sandbam. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Whiteman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Warnick, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Keely, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Goshow, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah T. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Alburger, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Linton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Preston, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stroud, Mrs. Katherine Shinkle, Mrs. George C. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Littlewood, Misses Bertha and Jessie Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Littlewood, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Posey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Ott, Mr. Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Bramble, Mr. Harry Beneke, Miss Rebecca Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hodson, Mr. and Mrs. Catanac, Mr. and Mr. William Fischer and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gledhill.

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Chronicle: Aug 13-1897

Our acknowledgements are due to Mr. John Lang for a large and well-executed photograph of his picturesque modern mansion, corner of Ridge avenue and Martin street, Roxborough. We had been craving this exquisite specimen of William G. Entekin's handiwork ever since the building was completed. The beauty of the property is greatly enhanced by the noble old trees which adorn the lawn.

Chronicle: Apr-19-1895

Brooks—Righter.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Righter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Righter, of 276 West Jefferson street, Roxborough, and Mr. James Eugene Brooks, were married last Monday evening by the Rev. James B. Halsey, of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Agnes Abara was bridesmaid, and, like the bride, was attired in white silk, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Mr. William Parsons was best man. A reception followed immediately after the ceremony, and was attended by the immediate relatives and a few friends of both families.

Chronicle: June 28-1895

Thomas Benton Wilde.

Thomas B. Wilde, member of the carpet-yarn manufacturing firm of Robert Wilde's Sons, Leverington avenue and Hamilton street, died on Monday morning after a prolonged illness from Bright's disease at his residence 4793 Ridge avenue, below Parker avenue, Roxborough. Mr. Wilde was born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, in March, 1852, and came to this country when 2 years old with his parents. At an early age he entered his father's mill, and after the death of the latter, 11 years ago, became a partner of his brother, ex-Councilman Isaac Wilde, in the manufacture of carpet yarns.

Mr. Wilde was prominent in Democratic political circles, and frequently served as representative of his district in State Convention and at one time was a candidate for the Legislature. His wife and three children survive.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Leverington cemetery and was attended by a large number of relatives and friends, and by representatives of Palestine Lodge, No. 470, F. and A. M.; Oriental Chapter, No. 183, R. A. M.; Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; and the employees of Robert Wilde's Sons, and others.

The funeral was in charge of Frank S. Whiteman, the Roxborough undertaker.

#

Chronicle: June 11, 1897

John Wolfington.

Captain John Wolfington, a well-known Schuylkill river boatman and owner of the canal barge Virden of Manayunk, died on Saturday in the Pennsylvania Hospital of a complication of ailments. He left his home, 156 Cedar street, in the middle of May to take a boatload of lime from near Norristown to Smyrna, Del., and was taken ill in his boat at Smyrna. On May 27 he was brought to this city on the steamboat Vansciver, and being too ill to be removed to Manayunk, was taken to the hospital.

Captain Wolfington was born in Manayunk, December 14, 1823, and learned boating with his father, John Wolfington, one of the early settlers in this section. For a number of years he was one of the corps who piloted loaded boats from Manayunk to the Falls of Schuylkill, a part of the Schuylkill in which many hidden rocks are found. For a number of years past Captain Wolfington was principally engaged in hauling lime for Delaware farmers. Captain Wolfington was married in 1852 to Ann Eliza Murphy, who, with six of their eight children, three sons and three daughters, with eight grandchildren, survive. He was a member of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M.; Manayunk Lodge and Andrew Jackson Encampment, I. O. O. F.

#

Chronicle: Jan. 15-1897

21

On Tuesday Contractor John W. Fritzing submitted the plans of Architects Hale & Ballinger for the erection of a house for John H. Dearnley, in Roxborough, to the Building Inspection Bureau. It is to be of gray stone from Mr. Dearnley's quarry, three-and-a-half stories high, 60 by 50 feet, and stand on the southwest side of Ridge avenue, south of Williams avenue. It will be finished in hard woods and contain all the latest modern improvements and conveniences. Its estimated cost is about \$30,000. A large stable is to be built in the near future. Ed. Struse, 4457 Main street, will do the plumbing.

#

Chronicle: July 26-1895

William Savery Torr.

William Savery Torr, a retired merchant and former owner of "Sweet Briar Farm," now a part of West Fairmount Park, and for twenty-five years a resident of Roxborough, died on Friday last at the residence of his son, at Warminster, Bucks county. He was buried on Monday in Woodlands Cemetery.

The deceased, who was also known as Colonel Torr, was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1805, being a son of John Torr, Jr., whose father emigrated to this country from England in 1700 and settled in this city. He received his education at the Friends' School and Academy and subsequently learned the dry goods business, which he afterwards, for many years, carried on on South Front street, retiring in the early fifties and devoting himself to the management of his real estate, of which he was a large holder.

In 1868 Colonel Torr took up his residence at "Rockshade," on Parker avenue, Roxborough, where he resided until a few years ago, when he removed to West Philadelphia.

In 1830 he was married to Anna Clarkson Bringham, a great granddaughter of Hon. Matthew Clarkson, once Mayor of the city.

Colonel Torr, though an ardent Democrat, frequently declined nominations for office, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends, in 1872 allowed his name to be placed on the ticket for State Senator, but he was not elected.

He had two sons in the late war, one of whom lost his life at the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. Colonel Torr was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

The Colonel was for several years a subscriber to the CHRONICLE. He had the refined and gracious manners of a gentleman of the old school and was remarkably prompt and liberal in money matters. He never seemed happier than when St. David's Sunday School was spending the Fourth of July in "Torr's Woods."

#

Chronicle: Feb. 5-1897

Lieutenant Wm. H. Lush.

A sweeping reorganization of the police force was made on Wednesday, by Director Riter, who appointed three police lieutenants to fill existing vacancies and transferred two to other districts. The changes took effect at 6 o'clock that evening. Sergeant William Henry Lush, acting lieutenant of the Thirteenth district, secured the permanent position in place of Lieutenant Allison, removed.

Lieutenant Lush was born at Manayunk July 23, 1843, and, after attending the public schools, learned the trade of steel plate printer. On August 23, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, otherwise known as Anderson's Cavalry, and served for three years. He participated in all the engagements in which the regiment took part with the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. At the close of the war he returned to Roxborough and engaged in the paper stock business at Delaware avenue and Spruce street. He was appointed a patrolman in the Thirteenth District by Mayor Stokley, March 6, 1872.

During Mayor King's administration he was appointed special policeman, in which capacity he served, making a number of important arrests in Philadelphia, Pottsville and other places, until May, 1884, when he was promoted to the rank of sergeant by Mayor Smith. On Lieutenant Allison's dismissal, in August last, he was assigned by Director Riter to take charge of the district until the vacancy should be filled. During the time he has had charge of the district a number of important changes have been made at his suggestion.

Lieutenant Lush is Past Colonel of Encampment No. 63, Union Veteran Legion, and a member of the personal staff of National Commander John P. Donohugh, of Wilmington, Del., and of Hetty A. Jones Post No. 12, G. A. R. He was highly recommended for the position to which he was appointed Wednesday by both organizations. He has been for the past eighteen years a member of the Vestry of St. Timothy's P. E. Church, of Roxborough, and of the Board of Managers of St. Timothy's Hospital for the past four years. He is very popular throughout the Twenty-first Ward.

We might add to the foregoing that Lieutenant Lush is not likely to divide profits with speak easies, and that by a recent order from him no man on the force in his district is allowed to enter the cell in which a female prisoner is locked up on any pretext whatever. Strange that such an order should have been necessary!

#

Chronicle: June 7-1895

Chaplain Robert Givin, U. S. N.

Rev. Robert Givin, a retired Chaplain of the United States Navy and the cousin of A. W. and Wm. I. Givin of this ward, was buried yesterday afternoon from the residence of his son-in-law, C. W. McKeehan, 2116 Chestnut street. He was born in Philadelphia April 10, 1819. During his boyhood he moved to Medford, N. J., and afterward studied for the ministry, entering the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was given charge at Haddonfield, Gloucester, Jersey City and Plainfield, and on October 13, 1855, was appointed Chaplain in the United States Navy. In this sphere he gave five years and seven months service at sea, and eight years and five months on shore duty. During one period he was stationed at the navy yard in this city, and was twice assigned as Chaplain at the Naval Asylum. He was retired from active service on April 10, 1881, having reached the age limit of 62 years. Throughout all these years, and until the time of his death, he did not sever his connection with the New Jersey Conference.

Chaplain Givin was a man of vigorous constitution, and only a few years ago, after he has crossed the threescore and ten mark, he would cheerfully exclaim that he was just at the prime of life. From that time, however, his health gradually failed. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy.

#

Chronicle: Oct-25-1895

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wright, Fountain street, gave a dance and banquet at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, October 17, in honor of the 18th birthday of their daughter Florence. The hall was handsomely decorated with tropical plants and cut flowers. The refreshments were provided and served by the well-known caterer, H. B. Wimley, of North Broad street. The tables were decorated in white and green. The music was furnished by a select orchestra, consisting of Chas. Dickens, cornet; Wm. Dickens, violin, and Joseph Jobbins, piano, and they kept things lively during the evening.

The guests consisted of Emma V. Thomas, Mort. Levering, R. Levering, H. Bowen, May Lackey, Frank Lackey, Miss Robinson, Florida, Sara Keely, Walter Kealy, Eula Righter, Ethel Pennyacker, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Cooke, Nora Carmaay, Robt. Keely, Mary Reger, George Reger, Florrie Marshall, Emilie Marshall, Harry Vandegrift, Aug. Rahn, Mame Marshall, T. Scott, Ira Saylor, W. Carmody, Robert Lindsay, L. R. Slagle, W. B. Field, David Wallace, Harry Wallace, Jas. Lehman, Mary Whiteman, Wm. Robinson, Chas. Arthur, Joseph Marshall, Hettie Marshall, Mrs. John Marshall, Florie Wright, Rose O'Donnell, Johnson Hughes, Emma Wright, Harry Davis, W. H. Ashbridge, Mrs. J. Wright, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. Chew, Lena Trautz, Mrs. Gauger, Dr. J. Forst.

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Chronicle: May 10-1895 (22)

John Bowker.

John Bowker, an ex-Councilman and for more than half a century a resident of the Twenty-first Ward, died on Monday morning, of general debility, at his residence, 194 Greet lane. He had been ailing for several months, but had only been confined to his room for a little over a week.

Mr. Bowker, who was one of the best known figures in the town, was born in Birch, near Manchester, England, February 10th, 1822, and with his parents, Thomas and Susannah Bowker, came to this country in 1828. After a brief stay in this city, they settled in Rockdale, Delaware county, and in 1837 they removed to Manayunk, where John learned the trade of machinist in the Ripka Mills.

In March, 1843, he went to Virginia, where he remained for three years in fitting up machinery in cotton mills. On returning to Manayunk he gave up his trade and opened a general store, and afterwards carried on the hardware business. Early in the seventies he succeeded his brother, the late James Bowker, in the business of tin and sheet-iron working and steam and gas fitting, and retired from business in 1891.

In politics Mr Bowker was an Old Line Whig, and afterwards became an ardent Republican. During the campaign preceding the election of General Zachary Taylor to the Presidency he was a local leader. In 1853 he was as Overseer of the Poor of the borough, and retained the position for three years, until after the act of Consolidation went into effect. As Treasurer of the borough he issued orders for the benefit of the poor amounting to \$4000, which were honored by the business men of the borough, and subsequently paid by the city. In 1857 Mr. Bowker was nominated for Common Council, but was defeated by a small majority. He was again nominated in 1858 and elected, and re-elected in 1859. He was appointed in February, 1861, Superintendent of the Manayunk Gas Works, from which position he resigned in December, 1866. During the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, in 1863, Mr. Bowker enlisted as an emergency man and served for three months. He was a member of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., and was also for many years a member of the local School Board.

He was married on November 1, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Faraday, who, with three of their eight children and two grandchildren, survives. Their sons are John F. Bowker, a manufacturer at Conshohocken; George Clay Bowker, a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Their daughter is the wife of W. Arthur Heywood, a consulting engineer, of Baltimore.

The funeral yesterday afternoon was largely attended. Services were conducted at the house by the Rev. Chas. Logan, of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and in St. David's Church, by the Rev. Francis A. D. Launt, Rector. At the conclusion of the services in the church, the remains were conveyed to Westminster Cemetery under the direction of J. L. Cooke, undertaker. The pall bearers were: Richard H. Patton, Joseph Miles, Samuel Thornton, Jacob Sheldrake, Harry Anderson and Jas. Bramble.

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Chronicle: Nov. 8 - 1895

Chronicle: Mar. 13 - 1896

Chronicle: Apr. 2 - 1897

23

Stanley Lee.

Stanley Lee, surviving partner of J. & S. Lee, cottonade manufacturers, died, at a late hour on Sunday night, at his home in Conshohocken, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Lee was born in Royton, near Manchester, England, and came to this country when about 7 year of age. Previously to removing to Conshohocken 35 years ago, he was engaged in the manufacturing business on Mill Creek, and, prior to that period, resided for a time in Philadelphia. He and his brother were manufacturers of cotton goods on an extensive scale, and conducted one of the largest plants of the kind in this section of the State. His brother died about 17 years ago, and since then the business has been carried on by Stanley Lee. He was in his 77th year, and is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. John F. Bowker, whose husband, formerly of Manayunk, is in control of the business of the late firm.

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Chronicle: May 3 - 1895

Samuel Wynn.

Samuel Wynn, a former contractor, who was buried on Saturday afternoon from the residence of his son-in-law, Isaiah T. Ryan, Green lane and Ritchie street, was a descendant of one of the oldest families of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, where his ancestors settled in 1682, with a colony of Friends from Merionethshire, Wales. He was born in 1818 on a farm which then occupied the site of Christ Church's Hospital, and for many years followed the farming business, and at one time occupied a farm on which Memorial Hall now stands. He subsequently became a contractor, and early in the seventies constructed a large section of the river drive in East Fairmount Park. Failing health caused him to retire from that business and he was afterwards a watchman on the Falls of Schuylkill bridge. In the summer of 1893 he was stricken with paralysis while on duty and never fully recovered from the stroke. He died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, April 24, at the residence of his daughter, on Freeland avenue, Roxborough.

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Chronicle: Apr. 19 - 1895

Custer-Buchanan.

Dr. David D. Custer and Miss Ella N. Buchanan, M. D., were quietly married at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Buchanan, 135 Green lane, by the Rev. William Powick, Pastor of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride, who was unattended, was dressed in a traveling dress of brown cloth. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, and was attended only by members of the two families. After the breakfast Dr. and Mrs. Custer left for New York, whence they sail tomorrow for a month's sojourn in Havana, Cuba.

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Jacob Kramer.

Jacob Kramer, one of the earliest boatmen on the Schuylkill, died on Tuesday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Jacobs, 4525 Baker street. Mr. Kramer was six feet four inches in height and of powerful build. He was born in Schuylkill county, near Auburn, April 1, 1813, and when a boy was employed on the Schuylkill canal and drove, it is claimed, the first team on the canal after its construction. The boat towed at that time was owned by Captain Stichter, who had it built in Landingville and hauled it overland on heavy trucks to Schuylkill Haven. The boat was then taken to Port Clinton loaded with 20 tons of coal and towed by Kramer's team to this city. Mr. Kramer, it is asserted, also ran the first flat-bottomed boat in the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Rondout, N. Y., to Honesdale. He subsequently contracted with the Reading Railroad to haul to different stations along the line the wood used for fuel in the locomotives. He had the contract for a number of years for removing snow from the tracks with a plow drawn by four horses.

During the Mollie Maguire troubles in the coal regions Kramer frequently assisted the authorities in quelling disturbances, and is said to have prevented a number of persons from being killed.

One time while his boat was passing through the canal locks at Shawmont in 1837 he witnessed a team of eight horses and a marble wagon break through the bridge into the river. He sprang from the boat and into the river, and, swimming to the horses, succeeded in unhitching them from the broken wagon and saving their lives.

Mr. Kramer's grandfather, Jacob Kramer, fought under Washington in the Revolutionary War, and was also known as an Indian fighter.

Of his eleven children two daughters and three sons with twenty-five grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren, survive.

Chronicle: Mar. 1 - 1895

John Funk.

John Funk, one of the oldest residents of the Twenty-first Ward, died on Sunday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Henry, 137 Seville street, of pneumonia, after an illness of several months. Mr. Funk carried on the business of a wheel-right and wagon builder at Manayunk and Wissahickon for nearly 50 years. He was born in Port Richmond, Aug. 6, 1817, a few weeks after the death of his father. His mother, Susan Geiger Funk, was a sister of the late Mrs. Joseph Ripka, whose husband carried on an extensive manufacturing business at Manayunk. In 1836 Mr. Funk removed to Manayunk, where he established himself in business. In 1850 he removed his establishment to Wissahickon, where he continued until last November, when he retired, and was succeeded by two of his sons, Martin and Charles Funk. Mr. Funk was married April 29, 1839, to Christianna Hipple, of Roxborough. The couple celebrated their golden wedding on April 29, 1889. Mrs. Funk died on June 2d of the same year. Of their 13 children, seven daughters and four sons, with 30 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren, survive.

Captain Harry Andrew Koch.

Captain Harry A. Koch, a veteran of the Civil War and a well-known Republican politician of the Twenty-first Ward, died Monday morning, at his residence, 4657 Smick street, of abscess of the lungs, from which he had been confined to his bed since last September.

Captain Koch was born in upper Manayunk, August 1, 1837. In his youth he learned the trade of cloth weaver, and at one time had charge of the weaving department in one of the Ripka mills. In July 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was successively promoted to be corporal, sergeant and first sergeant for meritorious conduct. When his term expired he re-enlisted in the same company, and, owing to the officers next above him in rank being killed in action, he was made captain of the company in March, 1865, and served to the end of the war. During his terms he was connected with Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Georgia.

After returning from the war he was appointed to a position in the Board of Health office, and afterwards to a place in the Highway Department. Since 1875, he was an inspector in the Bureau of Gas, being connected with the office at Juniper and Filbert streets. Captain Koch was a member of Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of Roxborough; Encampment No. 63, U. V. L., both of which he helped to organize; Keystone Council, No. 50, Sr. O. U. A. M.; Manayunk Tribe, No. 118, Improved O. B. M., and of the Twenty-first Ward Union Republican Club. He was married in 1860 to Emma Righter, who, with six of their nine children and two grandchildren, survives.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Captain Koch was one of four brothers, all of whom enlisted in the defence of the Union. He and Joseph entered the army, while John M. and Frank enlisted in the navy. Joseph died several years ago. John M. resides in this city, and Frank has for a number of years resided in Woodville, Wilkinson county, Miss.

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Chronicle: July 12 - 1895

The following have been installed as officers of George Peabody Lodge, No. 213, K. of P., C. C., George Richardson; V. C., Charles Osion; Prelate, Richard Taylor; M. at A., Joseph Clay; M. of W., George Hodgkinson; K. of R. and S., P. A. Corley; M. of F., Albert Walton; M. of E., Raymond Land; I. G., William Shulze; O. G., W. Shackleton; D. P., George Land; Rep. to Grand Lodge, Samuel T. Banham.

At the installation service last Friday evening the retiring Chancellor Commander, S. T. Banham, was presented on behalf of the lodge with an ivory gavel, the silver plate upon the ebony handle having his name beautifully engraved, in recognition of his efficiency in that position. The proceedings wound up with a liberal collation.

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Chronicle: Jan 15, 1897

Enos Royal Wasser.

Enos R. Wasser, Commander of Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R., died late Sunday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Milton Rodebaugh, on Dupont street, Roxborough, of paralysis, with which he was stricken in October last. An account of his serious illness appeared in last week's CHRONICLE.

Mr. Wasser was born in Buck's county, near Perkaskie, March 17, 1830. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, but abandoned it several years after completing his apprenticeship and turned his attention to farming, which he followed, in Montgomery county and Roxborough, until eight years ago, when he started the grocery business, at which he continued up to the time of his last illness.

Mr. Wasser enlisted in the 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the early part of 1862, and served till the end of the war. During his term he participated in most of the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. After the war he took a warm interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was elected Post Commander in December last, but illness prevented him performing any of the duties of the office.

His wife, three of his children and twelve grandchildren survive. Mr. Wasser was a member of Washington Camp, No. 111, P. O. S. of A., and of St. Timothy's Working Men's Club and Institute.

Chronicle: Apr. 10-1896

Miss Elizabeth Markoe Camac, daughter of Dr. William Camac, of Woodvale, Wissahickon, and Mr. Frank Mellor, a barrister, of London, England, were married Monday afternoon in St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, by the Rector, Rev. Robt. E. Dennison. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her two nieces, Misses Margaret and Anne Camac Nicoll, of New York city, as maids of honor. There were present a large number of fashionable people.

The floral decorations were most profuse, consisting principally of palms, lilies and early spring flowers. The bride's gown was of rich moire silk, trimmed with old point lace. She also wore a tulle veil, upheld by a diamond crescent, presented by the groom. The maids of honor were attired in immaculate silk gowns and wore picturesque Gainsborough hats. The bride held a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, while the maids of honor carried little baskets of white daisies.

Mr. Rawson Shaw, member of Parliament for Halifax, Yorkshire, England, was best man. The ushers were Mr. W. G. Shillaber, of Boston; Dr. C. N. B. Camac, brother of the bride; Mr. John Cadwalader, Jr., and Mr. William F. Lewis. Mr. Lacy Baker, Organist of St. James's Church, played Meyerbeer's "Prophet March" as the bridal party entered the church and advanced toward the altar, and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as they retired.

A reception followed at Woodvale from 3.30 to 5.30. Mr. and Mrs. Mellor will sail on Saturday for their home in London.

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Chronicle: Mar. 4-1896

John Markle,

one of the best known residents of Roxborough, died on Tuesday, from general debility, at the homestead, on the corner of Manayunk avenue and Martin street. He had been ailing since last Christmas but had been confined to his bed for only two weeks.

Mr. Markle was born May 14, 1814, in Rittenhousetown, Wissahickon, and, after securing a common school education, learned the trade of paper-making with his father, George Markle, in the old Rittenhouse Paper Mill, the first erected in this country. He subsequently succeeded his father, and for a number of years carried on the business. He afterwards went into the manufacturing of wire-cloth used in paper making, and following that business on Dock street until 1850, when he retired and devoted himself to farming, having the year previous removed to Roxborough and ever after residing in the building in which he died.

In politics Mr. Markle was a Democrat. He served several terms as School Director in this section, and was ever watchful of the public interests.

Mr. Markle was married in 1846 to Sarah M. Levering, daughter of John Levering, whose grandfather, Wigard Levering, was one of the first settlers of Roxborough. The ancestors of Mr. Markle were among the early settlers of Germantown. Mrs. Markle died in 1883. Of their five children a son and two daughters survive. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon and the interment will be in Leverington Cemetery.

Deceased has been a subscriber to the CHRONICLE almost from the start, and the relations of its conductor with himself and his esteemed family were always of the most pleasant character.

Chronicle: Nov. 8-1895

A Hallow-E'en party was given to Miss Louisa Toms at her home, corner Ridge and Shawmont avenues, Thursday evening, October 31st.

Notwithstanding a stormy evening the attendance was large. Those present were,—Misses Louisa Toms, Lillie Fisher, Abbie Staneruck, Minnie Hoffman, Mary Layre, Rebecca Rosson, Mary McManus, Ida Staneruck, Ruby Layre, Laura Layre, Maud Hoffman and Lizzie Morris; and Masters Herbert Bisbing, James Webster, Howard Williams, Ross Williams, Wilbur Johnson, Wilkin Elliott, Willie Brey, Willie Toms, Willie Mack, Willie Russell, Willie McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Toms and Mr. and Mrs. Layre.

Late in the evening the guests repaired to the dining room, where a handsome collation was spread; after enjoying which, several young ladies entertained the guests with music. Miss Laura Layre sang and whistled several songs, and was vigorously encored. Tricks were played at midnight, and at half past one the guests departed, having enjoyed themselves greatly. The handsome invitations were printed by Henry C. McManus, of Shawmont. L. M.

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Chronicle: Jan 24-1886

(24)

DEATH OF MICHAEL RIGHTER. — It is with much regret that we announce the death of Mr. Michael Righter, of Roxborough. After an illness of about five weeks he died on Monday, July 20th, in his 63d year.

Mr. Righter was born in Roxborough and was the oldest son of the late venerable Charles Righter, and Hester, his wife. He lived on the old Righter farm, on the Ridge Road opposite the 6-mile stone, above Hermit Lane, and carried on the farming business until a short time since when he removed to the corner of Roxborough and Ridge avenues, where he died. He leaves surviving him his widow and six children, four daughters and two sons, one of whom is the Rev. George Markle Righter, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Laceyville, Pa.

Mr. Righter for many years occupied an honorable position in the 21st Ward and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. As a public man he never sought any office, and although a firm Democrat he was ever a devoted Union man; and while in National matters adhering to his party he frequently voted for Republicans when he believed their election was for the best interests of the community.

He was a kind neighbor, a devoted husband and a loving father; and as a man he was regarded as honest, upright and just in all matters.

He was one of the originators of the Roxborough Passenger Railway Co., and at his death was one of its Directors. The esteem which his colleagues felt for him is shown by the resolutions passed on Tuesday evening at a special meeting, to be found in another column of our paper.

The death of Mr. Righter will be felt, not only by his family but by the whole community, more particularly by those who were his near neighbors in Roxborough.

His ancestors, on the paternal side, were among the early settlers of Roxborough.

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Chronicle: May 10-1895

Not only in Wissahickon but in Manayunk, where she was still better known, intelligence of the death of Mrs. James Stafford, corner of Sumac and Righter streets, on Tuesday morning, came as a sudden and most painful shock. It did not seem possible that a person so generally respected, esteemed and beloved, so amply endowed with the milk of human kindness, a frank and lady-like demeanor and clear common sense, could have vanished from the earth. The news fled fast and far, with the same sad manifestations everywhere, and the ready outflow of sympathy for the survivors was deep and genuine. It is but stating the simple truth to say that Mrs. Stafford looked well to the ways of her household; those she leaves mourning behind her are living evidences of the fact in their blameless, upright, honorable and useful lives; and it may be well said of her,

"To live in hearts of those we love
Is not to die."

Chronicle: Mar. 19-1897

Abel Ellwood Jones,

one of the best known residents of the Twenty-first Ward, and also widely known throughout the city as a politician of more than usual ability, died suddenly, at half-past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, while ascending the steps at the Reading Terminal. He had been to the Union League, and in order to get to the Terminal in time for the 12.35 train he had run part of the distance, but this over exertion, it is thought, brought on heart failure. He fell on the steps and died in a few minutes. The body was given in charge of Undertaker Good.

Mr. Jones was born on Green lane, February 23, 1846, and was a son of Beriah and Harriet Jones Jones, both parents being of Welsh extraction, his father being the grandson of Thomas Jones, who, with a number of others emigrated from the North of Wales in 1705, and settled at Hilltown, New Britain, in Bucks county, where Jones obtained a land grant for 250 acres from William Penn, and erected a dwelling which still stands, and is occupied by his descendants. Mrs. Jones was a descendant of a family named Kelly, which was among those who came from Wales and settled in New Britain, in 1705.

A. Ellwood was educated in the Roxborough Public Schools, and graduated from the Boys' High School in 1864. On leaving school he entered the conveyancing office of Potts & Cox, on Walnut street, above Fifth, where he remained, with the exception of one year spent in reading law, under the late Eli K. Price, until 1867; when he opened a conveyancing office, in conjunction with J. Gordon Brinckle, at Seventh and Sansom streets. In the spring of 1868 he associated himself with Francis S. Cantrell, of 528 Walnut street, and continued there until 1880.

In the meantime Mr. Jones opened an office on the second floor of the Manayunk Bank Building as a neighbor to the CHRONICLE, which occupied the third floor. Here Mr. Jones established a large business.

In 1880 he removed to Bradford, McKean county, where he engaged in the coal oil producing business, in connection with John S. Davis and Michael Murphy. Upon the sale of the business Mr. Jones returned to Philadelphia and operated in the building and real estate business. In 1876 he was elected a member of the local School Board. In 1886 he was elected to succeed the late Dr. William B. Trites in Select Council and was re-elected in 1889. He was elected in 1893 to Common Council and served one term.

He took a leading part in organizing the Anti Combine faction in the 21st Ward, and came within a few votes of being chosen representative to the Republican City Committee.

Mr. Jones was connected with John S. Davis in the management of the United States Hotel business, at Atlantic City, out of which resulted considerable litigation in the New Jersey courts, the Supreme Court eventually deciding in Mr. Jones's favor by recognizing him as a partner.

For a number of years past Mr. Jones, in partnership with his son, J. Von Phul Jones, has carried on business in the Franklin Building, Twelfth street, below Walnut.

On December 10, 1868, Mr. Jones was

married to Miss Rosa O. Vansciver, daughter of Ellwood Vansciver, of Roxborough. Mrs. Jones, their two sons—B. Ellwood Jones, and J. Von Phul Jones, and a married daughter, Mrs. Frank Charlton, survive.

Mr. Jones was a member and Past Master of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., Philadelphia Commandery Knights Templar and of Germantown Chapter of the Royal Arcanum. He was also a member of the Penrose Club and of the Citizens' Republican Association of Wissahickon.

His body was conveyed to the family residence on Tuesday morning. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon from his late residence, Manayunk avenue and Osborne street,

Chronicle: Feb 8-1895

Robert N. Keely Gets Damages.

Dr. Robert N. Keely, Jr., son of Robert N. Keely of Ridge avenue, above Shawmont avenue, Roxborough, after a long fight, is likely to enjoy some of the fruits of his adventure and industry in the Northern Seas. It now appears that John F. Keator, the master and accountant appointed by Court No. 4, to take testimony and report the facts in the equity suit of Robert N. Keely, Jr., and G. G. Davis, against Rufus C. Hartranft, has filed his report.

Messrs. Keely and Davis were the authors of a book entitled "In Arctic Seas," the material having been obtained in one of the Peary Greenland expeditions. They were also the owners of plates for printing the book and for illustrating it, and they had the book copyrighted in their own names. On September 29, 1892, they made a contract with Mr. Hartranft, the defendant, in which the latter agreed to publish a new edition of the book. The complainants delivered to him 600 printed copies of the book in unbound sheets, and wrote 200 additional pages to it, it being agreed between the parties that the defendant should print other books similar to the sheets of the copies, and that these copies should be used partly toward advertising the book.

The complainants alleged, that although the book was copyrighted by them, Mr. Hartranft also took out a copyright upon it, and without their knowledge or consent turned over the publication of the book to the Thompson Publication Company, of this city. They further alleged that the defendant had not accounted to them for any of the profits of the publication, although he has sold over 5000 copies, and that, in violation of his contract, he published another edition of inferior style of manufacture. The Court was asked to order an accounting.

The matter was referred to Mr. Keator as Master, who, after taking testimony and examining thoroughly into the terms of the contract between the parties, has found in favor of the plaintiffs, and recommends that the defendant be ordered to pay damages for his violation of the contract and pay the costs of the suit.

Chronicle: Jan. 17-1896

25

Both Died Suddenly.

Madison Richmond, for nearly three-quarters of a century a resident of Manayunk, died suddenly Wednesday morning, in Harry A. Firth's United States Hotel. Mr. Richmond was born in Blackwoodtown, N. J., nearly 86 years ago, and when 12 years of age crossed the Delaware and made his way to Manayunk, where he afterwards resided, with the exception of a short time spent in St. Louis. While here he followed the business of boatman on the Schuylkill. He afterwards piloted loaded boats from Manayunk to Falls of Schuylkill. Early in the fifties he engaged in the hotel business, which he continued at different locations in Manayunk until 1887, when he retired. His wife died more than 25 years ago. At one time he took an active interest in benevolent organizations. In politics he was a staunch Republican. Of his brothers, Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Calhoun, Cornelius and John, all save one are dead, Cornelius having been killed during the battle of the Wilderness.

When the servant girl employed at the same hotel came down stairs at 5 o'clock that morning to get breakfast ready and went into the dining room, she found John Armitage, aged 63, a boarder, seated before the fire apparently taking off his overcoat. He was dead, however, presumably from heart disease.

Chronicle: Jan 29-1897

The McCully Testimonial.

A complimentary banquet was given on Tuesday evening, January 28th, at Mannerchor Hall, Franklin street and Fairmount avenue, to Past Master Thomas McCully, by the members of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., of Manayunk, to commemorate the forty-fifth consecutive year of his election as Secretary.

On entering the banquet hall the eyes were at once captivated by the magnificent decorations, the well-known caterer, Mr. Robert Tagg, of Belmont Mansion, having left nothing undone in providing the menu and decorating the tables and hall.

The menu was abundant and delicious. The tables were ornamented with plants and fairy lamps. About the floor and on the stage were numerous palms and ferns, and from the chandeliers were suspended loops and clusters of evergreens. During the banquet an orchestra supplied an abundance of superb music. The toasts were "Our Secretary," responded to by Past Master James D. Brooks; "Our Guest," responded to by Past Master Thos. McCully; "The Grand Lodge," responded to by Past Master Harmon Johnson, of Palestine Lodge, No. 470; "Roxborough Lodge," responded to by Past Master Francis Ripka, Jr.; "Temple School," responded to by Past Master Carl A. Sundstrom, of Equity Lodge, No. 591; "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," responded to by the Rev. R. S. Debow.

The committee who faithfully performed their labors, resulting in such a grand success, were Bros. P. M., H. M. Levering, H. R. Lukens, E. T. Alburger, Francis Ripka, Jr., John M. Hodson, Girvin M. Priest, and W. M., Alfred L. Brown.

ARONIUS.

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21 st Ward

Chronicle, May 8/1896

Will Pay Claims in Full.

George W. Barr, of Cynwyd, who, on January 7, 1896, assigned all his estate, appraised at \$263,567.50, to Abraham Merrit Taylor, for the benefit of his creditors, on April 29, 1896, presented his petition to the Common Pleas of Montgomery county, reciting therein that all undisputed claims upon the assigned estate were paid or released, tendering security to cover disputed claims pending their adjudication, and praying for a reconveyance by the assignee of all the assigned estate remaining in the assignee's hands. On the same day the Court granted a rule on all parties in interest to show cause why the assignee should not so reconvey to Mr. Barr, returnable on Monday, May 13, 1896, at 10 a. m. The claims of Mr. Barr's creditors are to be paid in full. Alfred R. Haig, Esq., 44 Green lane, Roxborough, and F. C. Hobson, Esq., of Norristown, are Mr. Barr's attorneys.

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Chronicle: July 17, 1896

To the many art treasures which adorn the Leverington Cemetery, another has just been added from the establishment of our advertisers, Messrs. Gosnow and McBride, marble cutters, Ridge and Cemetery avenues. Probably no spot in the sacred enclosure is more familiar to those who are accustomed to visit the grounds than the extensive Jones family lot, east of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument; and on Decoration Day, especially, not many of our people fail to give at least a passing glance at the tomb of Hetty A. Jones, of Colonel J. Richter Jones, of Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D. D., of Revolutionary fame, of Colonel Charles Thomson Jones, or of Mrs. Horatio Gates Jones. And now we have to call attention to yet another worthy addition to the fore going list, the tomb of the late Horatio Gates Jones, executed entirely by the firm named above from one solid block.

The tomb, consisting of headstone, cradle and footstone, is of the finest Quincy granite, is five feet high, six feet seven inches long and two feet eight inches wide. On the face of the tomb is an elaborately carved and exquisitely polished panel, on which is the inscription in sunken letters:

HORATIO GATES JONES

Born January 9, 1822

Died March 14, 1893

Them also which sleep in Jesus
Will God bring with Him.

The style of the tomb is Gothic and its execution represents careful, patient, and conscientious work, for which this firm is becoming favorably and extensively known.

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Chronicle: Jan. P. 1895

Upon those who knew the lady, the tidings that Mrs. Wm. F. Dixon, of Ridge avenue and Mechanic street, had died on Friday morning last, produced a painful impression. Her disposition was always of the brightest, and the class she taught in the Manawna Baptist Sunday School, as well as the congregation generally, must regard her passing away as a personal affliction, not to speak of her more immediate relatives, who, however, are justified in believing that she has only

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Chronicle: Apr. 23, 1897

Steinbright-Dixon.

Manawna Baptist Church, Upper Roxborough, was filled last evening by guests of the bride and groom to witness the nuptials of Miss Anna Mary Dixon, daughter of Councilman Wm. F. Dixon, and Mr. Frank Weikel Steinbright, of Norristown.

The pastor, Rev. J. Alexander Clyde, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sis'er, Miss Flora, as maid of honor. Dr. James Heimbach was best man. The ushers were Mr. Thomas J. Dixon and Mr. George H. Grow, brother and cousin of the bride respectively; Mr. Harvey Bartle and Mr. Herbert Hart. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's father, Ridge avenue, below Mechanic street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Steinbright started on a wedding trip. They will reside at 1203 Powell street, Norristown.

#

Chronicle: Apr. 26, 1895

The ownership of the Keely homestead, on Ridge avenue, near Port Royal avenue, passed into the hands of the ancestors of Darius Keely, the present owner, one hundred years ago, and the centennial was celebrated last Friday, when Mr. Keely gave a dinner to his friends in the old mansion.

Prior to the dinner the guests and members of the Keely family assembled in the large parlor and listened to an historical sketch of the property and its owners during the past one hundred years, prepared and read by the host.

The property was purchased by Henry Keely on April 20, 1795, from Daniel Pastorius, of Germantown, at a cost of \$75 an acre. A few years ago, when the city took 17 acres of the property as part of the site of the Roxborough reservoir, more than \$1000 an acre was paid. A brief of title was read, showing who had owned the property from the time it was released by William Penn, September 26, 1681, to Charles Jones, Sr. and Jr. The other owners were
ward Snipe
nel Powell

26

Chronicle: Feb. 14, 1896

Robert Neff Keely, died at his residence, Ninth, above Locust, on Monday. Mr. Keely was born 68 years ago on the old homestead of the Keely family in Upper Roxborough, where the 100th anniversary of the family's possession of the property was celebrated last April. He was well known years ago as a photographer and was established at Fifth and Fairmount avenue before the war as a daguerreotypist. He had the credit of making the first photograph taken in Philadelphia. Mr. Keely retired from business in 1870 with a competency and had since looked after his own estate. He leaves two sons, one of whom is Robert N. Keely, the well-known oculist and a member of the Peary expedition to the North Pole.

Mr. Keely, it will be remembered, several years ago plotted what was to be called "The Roxborough Cemetery," on an eligible plot of ground West of Ridge avenue, above Shawmont avenue, and made some improvements with that end in view. The lots were to be 8 by 16 feet, to cost \$11 each, and the prospects of success were at one time very good. It turned out, however, the Mr. Keely or his family wished to retain half, or over half, the shares, so as to have a controlling interest; and that fact killed the project.

#

Chronicle: July 24, 1896

Joshua C. Bartley, Shawmont Station, one of the engineers at the Roxborough Pumping Station, died early Wednesday morning of general debility.

Mr. Bartley was born of Irish parentage 78 years ago, while his parents were coming to this country, and he resided nearly all his life in Philadelphia.

In his early boyhood he was apprenticed to the firm operating the Bush-hill Iron Works at 16th and Spring Garden streets, and served his time as machinist. Later he entered the employ of the I. P. Morris & Co., in Kensington, and was by them sent to Cuba as engineer of one of the sugar-making plants installed by them on that island; and for 13 years he went out during the sugar season, returning home at its close.

Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Bartley entered the service of the city Water Department, and has served almost continuously ever since, principally at Spring Garden and Roxborough Stations, and was one of the oldest employees in continuous service in the employ of the city.

Mr. Bartley was married twice, his last wife dying about two years ago, and four children, 3 daughters and a son, survive him.

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21st Ward
Chronicle: Dec 25, 1896

Mrs. Lydia Ring Anderson,
wife of Justice of the Peace Perry L. Anderson, of Pencoyd, died last Friday afternoon of heart disease, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Anderson was born in Chester county, and was a sister of William and the late David and Jonathan Ring, well known some years ago as manufacturers. She was married twenty-six years ago to Mr. Anderson, who for several months has been confined to his home suffering from paralysis. Since the beginning of Mrs. Anderson's illness their friends were uncertain as to which of the couple would die first. The husband's condition is still critical.

Mrs. Anderson was buried on Monday afternoon. The services at the house were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Willmarth, D.D., of Roxborough Baptist Church, of which she was a member. The Scripture lesson was read by Rev. H. P. Aston, of Wissahickon church. At the conclusion of the services, which were largely attended, the remains, under the direction of Frank S. Whiteman, Undertaker, were conveyed to West Laurel Hill Cemetery, where Dr. Willmarth conducted the committal.

Chronicle: Aug 7, 1896

Charles Wortz, a veteran of the Civil War, was buried yesterday afternoon from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Tickner, on Fleeson street, west of Ridge avenue. Mr. Wortz was born in 1822, and resided nearly all his life in Manayunk. He enlisted in the Union army early in 1861, and served till the close of the war. He was afterward appointed special policeman on the Falls of Schuylkill bridge, a position which he held for years until he resigned because of ill health. He died on Monday of general debility. He was a member of Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R.

Chronicle: Aug. 21, 1896

Chappell-Sudders.

Mr. Wm. Chappell, stone-cutter, and Miss Margaret Sudders, of Falls of Schuylkill, were married last evening at the home of the groom, 459 West Leverington avenue, Roxborough, by Rev. E. A. Bawden, pastor of Emmanuel M. E. Church.

The bride, who was unattended, was attired in cream corded Lansdowne, trimmed with embroidered chiffon. She wore a pearl pendant, the gift of the groom, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and asparagus fern.

At the close of the ceremony the wedded pair were tendered the hearty congratulations of hosts of friends, who manifested their good will by many beautiful gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Chappell and daughter Helen leave on Monday for a week's stay at the Brighton Hotel, Ocean City.

Chronicle: July 31, 1896

Frederick Miley, proprietor of the Lotus Inn, corner of Wissahickon drive and Rittenhouse street, died Wednesday afternoon from a complication of diseases after an illness of five weeks' duration. He was born in this city October 20, 1837. In his youth he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for a short time after completing his apprenticeship. In 1859 he began an extended tour of the West, returning to this city shortly before the beginning of the Civil War. On the outbreak of hostilities he went to Washington, where he was appointed foreman of a corps of bridge builders for the Army of the Potomac, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He subsequently engaged in carpentering in the oil regions in Venango county for several years. After returning to this city he was made a conductor on the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway, and afterwards opened a restaurant and saloon on the northwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. He later owned similar establishments on Fifth street, above Chestnut, and on Chestnut street, below Sixth.

For years he took an active part in politics as a Republican, and was appointed a deputy by Sheriff Enoch Taylor. After serving through Sheriff Taylor's term he retired from politics, and in 1884 purchased the little cabin, upon the site of which he built the Lotus Inn, which, under his management, became popular as a road house. Mr. Miley was married when he was but 20 years old. After the death of his wife and five children he again married, his second wife, three brothers and two sisters surviving. One of his sisters is the wife of ex-Mayor William S. Stokely. Mr. Miley was a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Red Men's fraternities.

Chronicle: April 24, 1896

George Klauder, Sr.

George Klauder, Sr., a retired upholsterer and farmer, died on Saturday, at his residence, 420 Green lane, Roxborough, after a prolonged illness, of a complication of ailments.

Mr. Klauder was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 25, 1818, and, after learning bookkeeping, came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he learned the upholstering trade with his brother, David Klauder. He subsequently went into partnership with a Mr. De Gintner, and carried on the upholstering business under the firm name of Klauder & De Gintner, on Chestnut street, above Tenth. When the firm was dissolved in 1859 Mr. Klauder removed to Upper Roxborough, where he devoted himself to farming until 1880, when he removed to Green lane and lived in retirement. In 1847 Mr. Klauder was married to Catherine Darr, who, with their eight children and ten grandchildren, survives. Arrangements were being made by the family to celebrate Mr. and Mrs. Klauder's golden wedding anniversary in January next.

Mr. Klauder's death is the first one that has ever occurred in his or his children's families.

#

Chronicle: May 22, 1896 27

John Maxson,

a former well-known manufacturer of Manayunk, died suddenly last Saturday morning from heart disease, at his residence, 2343 Garnet street, Philadelphia. He had, for some time past been troubled with the ailment but no one thought it would prove fatal. On Friday evening he retired in his usual health; but at two o'clock in the morning Mrs. Maxson was awakened by the sound of his difficult breathing, and, after trying in vain to arouse him, called her daughter who was in an adjoining room; but before she could answer the summons the end had come.

Mr. Maxson was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1826, and came to this country when a child with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Maxson, Sr. After brief sojourns in Baltimore, Md., and Linwood, Delaware county, the family removed to Manayunk, where the father and son subsequently owned and operated the Phoenix Mills, on Main street, below Shur's lane, (now G. J. Littlewood & Son's Albion Dye Works) under the firm name of John Maxson & Son. John Junior succeeded to the business in 1857. In October, 1869, the mill was destroyed by fire, and during the following year Mr. Maxson removed to Chester, where he continued to manufacture jeans and cottonades, and for a brief period had associated with him Daniel Wolfenden, who was from Manayunk.

In 1882 Mr. Maxson retired and with his family removed to Millville, N. J., and from there to Philadelphia.

In 1849 Mr. Maxson was married to Catherine Hinkle, in what is now S. A. Rudolph's residence at West Manayunk, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, pastor of Ebenezer M. E. Church. Mrs. Maxson survives, as well as eight of their ten children; thirteen of their sixteen grandchildren and one great grandchild.

At the time of his death Mr. Maxson was a member of the West York street Methodist Church, and of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M., and for a number of years took an active part as a member of Manayunk Division, No. 54, Sons of Temperance. He was also at one time a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and was generally respected and loved wherever known for his cheerful social disposition and unfailing good humor; many a social gathering being all the brighter for his presence and that of his spirited and like-minded helpmate, who has our kindest remembrance and most earnest sympathy.

The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, from the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Colquhoun, 2326 North Eighteenth street. The services were conducted in West York street M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. F. Crouch, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Henry Franklin, under whose pastorate Mr. Maxson was received into the church. The interment was in Leverington cemetery. The pall-bearers from the house to the church were Messrs. James Pugh, Amos Casey, William F. Casner, Harry Goodman, George Nonamaker and Josiah Pancoast, all members of the church. At the cemetery Mr. Maxson's two sons, Charles W. Maxson, and Everett G. Maxson, and his sons-in-law, John D. Burns, George W. Polk, John H. Colquhoun, Frank Van Leer and Adelbert E. Williams acted as pall-bearers.

Written by William Morrison, grandfather of James Morrison, Roxborough
druggist. *Previous to, or during Civil War.*

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Random Roxborough Notes.

Before Consolidation, in 1854, Roxborough apparently was a country village, east and west of Ridge road farms and open ground. A few lane east leading to Germantown, and west to Manayunk. Shawmont avenue was then known as Green Tree Lane, Roxborough avenue, east, as Conrad's lane. East Walnut lane as Rittenhouse. The residents were mostly farmers, ruckers and butchers. Hotel and stores were located in convenient places. They were the Meeting places for social talks, political or otherwise. The stores all closed at nine o'clock, later on Saturday at 10 P.M.

John Omensetter was one of the earliest, then Silas Levering on the opposite corner. He was succeeded by Harry Yorgey, who died shortly afterwards, in 1857 Wyatt & Lackey opened the place and did a successful business for years. There was a large room adjoining the store which was a meeting place for the older residents and others. Manay a spirited debate took place there.

The mills on the Wissahickon gave employment to a number of residents. Charles Creases' Chemical Works on Creases' Lane was well known.

There were two elections precincts. The 7th from County line to Creases' Lane, and the 8th from Chreases Lane to School House lane. Lively times before and on election day. Pole raisings, meetings brass bands, etc.

There were a number of Southern sympathizers one election night some of them made disparaging remarks at Highley's, which precipitated a fight. The sympathizers were pretty well mauled. one of them ran down the street bareheaded and hid in one of the stores.

The mail stage from Norristown to Philadelphia drawn by 4 horses would come through about 8 o'clock in the morning. The driver blowing his horn at intervals. Then marble and lime teams of which there were about 25 or so large blocks of marble weighing 5 or 6 tons, with 8 to ten horses, a considerable amount of hay also passed through, that was before hay was baled.

The farmers from Chester and Montgomery Counties, supplied the stores with butter and eggs and farm products. Thursday was their day. The ground where the Campbell Mansion and Hermitage street was the Shalkop farm, West Leberington avenue was the Shinkel Farm, J. B. Winpenny erected a mansion some distance off the road, opened a street called Bolton avenue, now Ripka avenue, from the cemetery to Highley's Hotel was vacant ground. William Nice built the first house then Dupont street was opened. Nice Keely bought the William Levering farm, opened Fair street, now east Green lane. There were not many houses on Green lane. No Mitchell, Pechin street, or Manayunk avenue. Nearly all commons with Cherry and Spple trees. No light, no pavements.

On Monday the butchers ~~would~~ would all fo the the droveyard and buy their cattle and bring them home in one drove. John Crawford and John Towers ran stage line to Wissahickon station. Crawford continued until horse cars started. Made 3 or 4 trips a day.

There was a (?) wagon, for five, located back of M. L. Jones Residence. I think it was called the Lady Washington, the building was made into a tenant house and is still standing, The Good Intent

Fire Company was located below Parker avenue, until the house on Fountain street was built. There were few fires. F. Gorgas' Cotton Wadding mill was burned every year: sometimes twice.

A man named Summer(?) or Gummere, (?) built the Brown House, at that time a few buildings near: Bishop and Ambler and William Hutton built the first houses on the east side of Lyceum avenue, near Ridge. There were no police officers for a time, then, we had one in summer and two in winter.

Mail was received 2 times a week, in 1863. Andorra and Leverington Post Offices were consolidated with Philadelphia office. One carrier appointed as a horse delivery, making two deliveries and collections were made from Hermit's lane to County line. Some time afterwards one more was appointed. Fountain street the dividing line. Now I believe there are 12 or more carriers. And we are unable to get a carrier station, although we ~~XXXXXXXX~~ are pretty well served; happily the business section is better served.

C. T. Jones built houses on west side of Conarroe street, near Ridge road, and Christian King built on the opposite side and on Ridge avenue. The hotel and stores that joined was called "the Forty Acres" I have seen corn growing on this... Reuben Cooper's blacksmith shop below the building occupied by Mr. Foering was built by Mr. Stevens, a tinsmith who carried on business for a time. It was occupied afterwards by Dr. J. E. Harned. The ground from the church line down to the adjoining property was farmland, extending to the Wissahickon; was farmed by Maria Wright. The entrance to the barnyard is now Monastery avenue. There were two tenant houses on the lower part of C.T. Jones' ground, occupied by Robert Kitchen, and Charles Ershman. There was a pump near, overhung by a butternut tree. The Carlisle property, back of the Mansion, was vacant ground. The first house was built by Mr. Rynor: 16 of them. There were 3 or 4 houses in a hollow called Frog Hollow. Samuel Levering's farm

adjoined the Carlisle property. Levering sold part to St. Timothy's Church, there were dwelling ~~XXXXX~~ houses on that part occupied by J. Street, D. Everman, Jacob Harris and Mr. Homiller.

Cadwalader Hallowell, succeeded Henry Lippen at the Hotel on the corner , afterward kept by J. Snell.

Charles Jones conducted a flourishing blacksmith shop near. Samiel Miller's Cooper Shop , next, employed a number of hands: ~~tools~~ ~~were made~~: all made by hand.

Mrs. Rittenhouse had a private school in the Kidd Mansion . George Miller, a bachelor brother of Samuel , was quite a violinist: he always played when Mrs. Rittenhouse's scholars would pass.

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Chronicle, Mar. 3, 1897

Where Do You Live?

This paper has referred from time to time to the subject of a general revision of the names of streets for the purpose of avoiding the errors which necessarily arise from frequent duplication, triplication or even quadruplication. The matter has been under consideration for some time in the Survey Department and City Councils, and the results as applied to the Twenty-first ward, copied from the books of the department, will be found below. We may remark that the streets or portions of streets which are not mentioned in the list here furnished retain the names by which they are at present known. It will be noticed, also, that the changes made apply mainly, though not exclusively, to what are known as "hill streets,"—those running from the northeast to the southwest, and *vice versa*. What the letter-carriers are going to do under the circumstances is not easy to imagine, but most of us will be lucky if we can always remember where we live. The possible complications arising out of the new state of things are too terrible to contemplate. Better clip out this entire item and paste it in your hat!

Names of intermediate streets in Manayunk as revised by the Board of Surveyors under ordinance of Councils approved December 27, 1895:

- Roberts from Eva to Ridge avenue, changed to Aurania street.
- Chestnut from Dupont to Ripka avenue, changed to Baker.
- Linden from Ripka to Gowen, changed to Block street.
- Ezekiel, Airy, Boone and Clay, changed to Boone street.
- Howard from Apple to Tower and Hillside from Manayunk avenue to Lauriston, changed to Burnside.
- Jackson from Umbria to Wright, changed to Canton.
- Cemetery avenue, Oak and Division, changed to Conarroe.
- Stella changed to Cunard.
- Williams from Main to Ridge avenue, changed to Dearnley avenue.
- Markle, John, Belair and Hill, changed to Dexter.
- Centre and Riley, changed to Dupont.
- Moyer (Upper Roxborough) changed to Eminence street.
- Ann, changed to Eva.
- Neff, changed to Evergreen.
- Linden, between Greenough and Ripka and Dewees, changed to Fowler street.
- Penn (Mt. Vernon) and Mt. Vernon street between Fowler and Mansion, changed to Gates street.
- Fountain, from Main to Magdalena, changed to Gowen street.
- Adams, from Cresson to Ridge avenue, changed to Harvey.
- Jefferson, from Smick to Magdalena, changed to Hermitage.
- Prospect changed to Hays street.
- Cedar, from Main to Manayunk avenue, changed to Jamestown avenue.
- Nice avenue changed to Johnson street.
- Warner, from Cresson to Boone, changed to Kingsley.
- Church street, from Baker to Fleming, changed to Krams avenue.
- Green lane, from Main to Ridge avenue and Fair street, from Ridge avenue N. E., changed to Lang street.
- Adrian and Ashland, changed to Lauriston street.
- Selig, from Livezey to Conarroe, changed to Lawnton.

- Crease's lane, from Ridge to Shawmont avenue, changed to Livezey street.
- Walnut, from High to Wilde (formerly Hamilton) to Mallory.
- Latch avenue, Thompson street and Division, between Hermitage and Cinnamoninon, changed to Mansion avenue.
- Charles street, changed to Markle.
- Main, from Leverington avenue or Washington changed to Nixon street.
- Penn, from Main to Tower, and Terrace to Ridge avenue, changed to Pensdale street.
- Jackson, from Main to Baker, Mulberry and Spring street, changed to Powick.
- Robeson, changed to Rector.
- Summit avenue, changed to Rex street.
- Moyer's alley changed to Ring street.
- Bolton avenue changed to Ripka avenue.
- Thomas, from Ridge to Wissahickon avenue, changed to Manatawna avenue.
- Markle, from Manayunk avenue to Leukon street, changed to Seville street.
- Liebert, from Rector to Roxborough ave, and Wood from Cotton to Shawmont avenue, changed to Silverwood street.
- Wabash avenue changed to Smick street.
- Harrison, Poplar, Keely's Alley and Winchester street, changed to St. David's.
- Washington, from Leverington avenue to Shawmont avenue, changed to Umbria street.
- Shur's Lane, from Main to Ridge avenue, changed to Walnut lane.
- Allison avenue changed to Wendover.
- Hamilton, changed to Wilde street.
- Jefferson, from Smick to P. & R. Railroad, changed to Wright street.
- Magnet and Webster changed to Fleming.
- Monastery avenue changed to Levering.
- Monroe changed to Linney street.

- Hamilton st
- Harrison st
- Hillside st, from Myk av to Lauriston,
- Hill st
- Howard st, from Apple to Tower,
- Jackson st, from Umbria to Wright,
- Jackson st, from Main to Baker,
- Jeannette st, from Rochelle to Gorgas st,
- Jefferson st, from Smick to Magdalena,
- Jefferson st, from Smick to P. & R. rail way,
- John st
- Keely's alley
- Latch av
- Liebert st, from Rector to Roxborough av,
- Linden st, from Ripka to Fountain,
- Linden st, from Greenough to Ripka av,
- Magnet st
- Main st, from Leverington av and Umbria st,
- Markle st,
- Markle st, from Myk av to Leukon st,
- Monastery av
- Monroe st
- Moyer st, Upper Roxborough,
- Moyer's alley
- Mt Vernon st, from Fowler to Mansion,
- Mulberry st
- Neff st
- Nice av
- Oak st,
- Penn st, Mt Vernon
- Penn st, from Main to Tower, and from Terrace to Ridge,
- Poplar st
- Prospect st, from Umbria to Smick and from Mansion to Ridge
- Riley st
- Roberts st, from Eva to Ridge,
- Robeson st
- Selig st, from Livezey to Conarroe,
- Shur's lane, from Main to Ridge,
- Spring st,
- Stella st
- Summit av
- Thomas st, from Ridge to Wissahickon av,
- Thompson st
- Walnut st, from High to Wilde,
- Warner st, from Cresson to Boone,
- Washington st, from Leverington to Shawmont av,
- Webster st
- Williams' lane from Main to Ridge av,
- Winchester st
- Wood st, from Cotton to Shawmont av,
- Wilde st
- St David st
- Lauriston,
- Burnside st
- Dexter st
- Tower,
- Burnside st
- Canton at
- Carson at
- Gorgas av
- Rochelle av
- Magdalena,
- Hermitage st
- Wright
- Dexter
- St. David st
- Mansion av
- Roxborough
- Silverwood st
- Fountain,
- Sheldon at
- Ripka
- Fowler st
- Fleming at
- Nixon at
- Dexter st
- Leukon st,
- Seville st
- Levering at
- Linney st
- Eminence st
- Ring at
- Mansion,
- Gates at
- Carson at
- Evergreen at
- Johnson at
- Conarroe st
- Gates at
- Pennsdale at
- St David st
- Lamonte at
- Dupont
- Aurania
- Rector
- Lawnton st
- Walnut la
- Carson at
- Cunard st
- Rex st
- Manatawna av
- Mansion av
- Mallory at
- Boone,
- Kingsley st
- Umbria at
- Fleming at
- Dearnley av
- St David's st
- Silverwood av

Chronicle, Oct 22, 1897

The New Street Names.

So many persons are asking for back numbers of the local papers so as to get a list of the new names given to certain streets, that we take pleasure in reproducing the list as published in the CHRONICLE for August 27.

OLD NAME	NEW NAME
Airy st	Boone st
Adams st, from Cresson to Ridge,	Harvey st
Adrian st	Lauriston st
Allison av	Wendover st
Ann st	Eva st
Ashland st	Lauriston st
Belair st	Dexter st
Bolton av	Ripka av
Cedar st from Main to Myk. av,	Jamestown av
Cemetery av	Conarroe st
Centre st	Dupont st
Charles st	Markle st
Chestnut st. from Dupont to Ripka,	Baker st
Chestnut st from Main to Cresson,	Gay st
Church st, from Baker to Fleming,	Krams av
Clay st	Boone st
Crease's lane, from Ridge to Shawmont,	Livezey st
Dewees st	Fowler st
Division st, from Main to Cresson,	Conarroe st
Division st, from Hermitage to Cinnamoninon,	Mansion av
Ezekiel st	Boone st
Fair st, from Ridge av, n e, Green lane	
Fleeson st, from Mansion to Ridge,	Delmar st

Paper & Date unknown.

Chronicle Apr 5-1895

Chronicle: Sept 18-1896

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TWENTY-SECOND WARD
COMMITTEE ON CANDIDATURE.

Meeting of the No License
Twenty-second Ward was
evening in the hall of the Young Men's
Christian Association, Germantown. Mr. C.
C. Bergmann occupied the chair. Mr. Jacob
Thomas, from the Committee to visit the
candidates for the Legislature, reported they
had discharged that duty and had letters
from each of them explaining their views
relative to local option.

One of them, Mr. Josephus Yeakel, states
that as the people of the Twenty-second
Ward voted upon the question of license of
no license, in 1871, with an emphatic under-
standing that the law, if passed, should re-
main in force for a given period, and the con-
stitutionality of said act having been indorsed
by the courts, he, as an individual, and if
elected a representative, would be bound by
the verdict of the people, as expressed at
said election.

Dr. David T. Trites, another candidate,
states that in the event of his election his in-
fluence can be relied upon to sustain the said
law, and to prevent its repeat, if in his power.

Mr. J. William Jones, the third candidate,
states that under the rules for the govern-
ment of the Republican party he was chosen
their candidate for Representative of the
Sixteenth Legislative District. He stands
pledged to the principles of that party, and,
if elected, will faithfully discharge the duties
incumbent upon him to carry out the will of
the people. He says that in reading the re-
ports of the proceedings of the meeting re-
ferred to he was greatly surprised to find he
was the subject of attack from some who ap-
pear to control their action. He was tried,
convicted and sentenced, after which a com-
mittee was appointed to ascertain whether or
not he was guilty. He concludes by saying
that he is and always has been a law-abiding
citizen.

A motion was made to have the above
letters published, when one of the commit-
tee stated that one of the candidates had
requested this should not be done.

General Wagner stated that in his opinion
the gentleman who did not wish his letter
published was Dr. Trites.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee, stated
that it was not Dr. Trites.

The reading of the letters being called for
Mr. Stroud called attention to the fact that
on the other side of the sheet of Dr. Trites'
letter there was another, of which the follow-
ing is a copy:—

Gentlemen:—I having been nominated without my
advice or consent; I had made up my mind not to an-
swer any interrogatories that might be put to me; but
this one being in accordance with my private and long
standing views, I have given it my prompt attention
as a matter of policy. I shall greatly prefer that this
avowal of my views do not appear in the public prints
but be used among yourselves, as I fear its publicity
would injure my interests in the Twenty-first Ward,
where I am known as a temperance man and opposed
to the license system.

Mr. Thomas then stated that the above let-
ter had never been seen by the committee,
and as it had been read he would produce a
private letter from Mr. Yeakel, which was
read. He states that he wishes it distinctly
understood he will not go back on one word
that is uttered in his reply. He would, how-
ever like that the report, when made, should
be done in a mild way, as it will but be a
favor if he can hold on to his twelve or four-
teen hundred votes.

Dr. Karsner offered a resolution, which
was adopted, that the convention, having
heard from the candidate, cannot indorse
either one.

Councils' Committees.

Members of Councils from this ward
have been placed upon the following
committees:

Mr. Adams—Schools, Chairman;
Water, Highways, Charities and Cor-
rection, Law, Gas, Compare Bills,
Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Dixon—Highways and Steam
Railroads.

Mr. Linton—Surveys and Fire and
Health.

Mr. Levering—Cash Accounts and
Compare Bills.

Chronicle: July 12-1895

The Mozart's Cruise.

Next week the steamer *Mozart* will
take a jolly party of a dozen or so to
the farthest navigable point on the
Schuylkill. They expect to be gone
four days and the towns along the
route expect to double their police
force for that time.

Those aboard will be M. W. Kerkes-
lager, H. Reeves Lukens, Emanuel
Friedman, Max Himmelreich, Howard
M. Levering, John B. Preston, Josephus
Yeakel, C. A. Rudolph, C. J. Mc-
Glinchey, C. T. J. Preston, George
Metzler, with John Warner and Hiram
Parker, of Germantown, James G.
Maree and John W. Dodgson will meet
the party at Reading, to pilot the craft
from there down.

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In the presence of over 2000 people,
the Twenty-first Ward Citizens' Re-
publican Club raised a McKinley and
Hobart banner, last Friday evening, in
front of their headquarters, at Ridge
avenue, below Kalos street.

This interesting ceremony was ac-
companied by a monstrous and enthu-
siastic open-air Anti-Combine meeting,
held at the junction of Ridge avenue
and Kalos street. An hour before the
arrival of the speakers the streets were
so jammed with humanity as to render
them impassable. The meeting was
called to order by L. H. R. Nyce, who
introduced Frank H. Garrett as Chair-
man. Mr. Garrett is a prominent
young lawyer of the Twenty-first
ward, and made an eloquent speech
for justice and right in politics, for the
overthrow of the Combine and the
separation of municipal government
and politics.

Secretary Richard Patton read the
names of the following vice-presidents,
all of whom are prominent and highly-
respected citizens of the ward: James
Stafford, William Stafford, L. M. Jones,
A. W. Givin, Dr. James McGee, Am-
mon Platt, J. G. Littlewood, Curtis
Knowlton, Charles O. Struss, John
Kenworthy, Ben Kenworthy, William
Somerset, Edward H. Morris, John H.
Jones, John W. Dodgson, Frank
Roatch, A. M. Patton, Sevil Schofield,
Sr., David Wallace, John G. Morris,
Archibald Hays, John Robinson, Wm.
M. Morrison, Joseph Jobbins, William
Rice and George McKeown.

The main design of the gathering
was to prepare for the contest at the
primaries on Tuesday evening; and
this having passed into history we
need only mention that other addresses
were made by Mr. Crow, the candidate
for Sheriff; H. J. Hancock, Esqr.,
James Rankin Young, candidate for
the Fourth Congressional District, and
now the victorious nominee; Senator
Boies Penrose and Chas. E. Boger.

The platform, which was large and
commodious, was abundantly draped
with the national colors and profusely
illuminated by an electric arc light.
On the upper side was stationed the
Washington Band, which furnished ex-
cellent music while the crowd waited
for the speakers to arrive from the
Falls.

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Chronicle: Sept 11/1896

Manayunk Sixty Years Ago.

One bright day early in the autumn of 1836, a family of nine, parents and children, all native-born of New Jersey, with their household goods packed in three large farm wagons, left a small village near Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, for Manayunk, coming by way of Camden, Vine street and Ridge Road. Out Ridge Road, from 9th and Vine streets, in 1836, there were but few houses but plenty of "Toll Gates;" here and there dotted with farm houses and some country homes of wealthy merchants.

The first notable feature on Ridge Road was the entrance to North Laurel Hill, which, so far as I can recollect, appeared as it now stands.

The Falls village at that time contained but few houses. There was one of note on the hill side, the Mifflin Mansion, lately replaced with rows of modern dwellings.

At the Wissahickon where we crossed, on one side was a grist mill, on the other a saw mill, both operated by the water of the creek.

After passing the junction of the Ridge and Manayunk pike, the first thing that attracted the writer's notice was a small steamboat, carrying passengers from Fairmount to Manayunk. The next was a rope ferry, to convey the boat-towing horses from one side of the Schuylkill to the other.

In 1836 there was a foundry standing where Littlewood & Son's Dye Works now stand. At this foundry the writer saw in operation a stationary steam engine, which (I believe) was of English make. It was the first stationary steam engine I had seen, but that summer at Burlington I had seen a locomotive on the Camden and Amboy road.

The first mill seen on entering Manayunk was a cotton mill, known as "Hagner's" and operated by a Mr. Hagner, who at the time resided on School lane.

Opposite the Hagner mill was quite a piece of woods; the writer in the fall of 1836 gathered nuts in that grove.

The first mill on the canal bank, was "Keating's," and in 1836 was operated by a firm of Philadelphia merchants named Murray and Langree, the superintendent J. C. Kempton, who soon became the owner. This Keating mill forms but a small part of the present building.

The next mill was one for making pasteboard and was known as McDowell's paper mill.

The next were the four cotton mills of Joseph Ripka, and known as the Little, Yellow, New, and Big mill. The new mill at that time, 1836, was just put under roof. The writer remembers visiting that mill before any machinery was put in it. Three of the mills have been enlarged since 1836, by additional stories. The owner, Joseph Ripka, said he was "bounded by the river and canal bank, but there was plenty of room on top."

The next mill and first above the Bridge was known as Darrah's woolen mill, now a part of the extensive carpet yarn mills of Joseph M. Adams.

The next mill was in part operated by a Mr. Banister; the first floor was used by a Mr. Reed, as a machine shop. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1837 or 1838. In 1838 the ruins were pur-

chased by John Winpenny, and rebuilt. At the same time Reed built the machine shop on Main street, below Washington.

The next mill was known as Ecstine's paper mill, which in 1836 was surrounded by a beautiful flower garden. This mill, much enlarged, is now operated as a plush mill by J. A. Campbell and Bro.

The next mill was a small mill for grinding mill saws, and I believe was operated by a firm of mill saw manufacturers in the district of Kensington. The superintendent was Mr. James Cook. The mill is now manufacturing roofing paper.

The next mills were two small ones known as Solms's, and operated as woolen mills; now much enlarged.

The next was a large grain grinding mill operated by Israel James; and where Dobson's worsted mills now stand, was another grist mill. These mills ground large quantities of wheat and rye, grown in the interior of Pennsylvania, and by canal boats brought to these mills. The flour was packed into barrels and by boats shipped to Philadelphia and New York.

Just above the upper grist mill was an iron puddling and rolling mill.

Above the rolling mill was a small mill, which I believe was a nail mill, and above that was the woolen mill of Mark Richards, who built on the hill opposite tenements for his help. These tenements were built four in a block, which gave the name of "The Blocks" to that part of Manayunk.

There was a small mill built and owned by a man named Jagers, at the foot of Leverington avenue. There was also a small mill above near where Stafford and Co. have a yarn mill; this was known as the Hat-shop mill. The writer only remembers it in ruins. The adjoining hill was known as "Hat Shop Hill," which at that time was covered with blooming laurels, and had a bad reputation. The name "Sunncliffe" is much better.

In 1836 all mills and factories in Manayunk were operated by water power. J. C. Kempton was the one who introduced the French Turbine water wheel, which astonished the factory boys when they discovered that high water in the Schuylkill could not backwater Kempton's mills. Mr. Kempton was the first mill-owner to put in steam power.

In 1836 Manayunk was a small part of Roxborough Township, which at that time had but one voting place, which I remember was at a tavern corner of Ridge avenue and Shur's lane.

In 1836 there were six places of public worship in Manayunk. Primitive Methodists, who worshipped a short time in a building near the railroad, below the deep cut. St. John's Catholic Church, on Robeson street. German Reformed, Cotton street. The Methodist on Levering street, where Temperance Hall now stands. "Darrah's Church," (First Presbyterian) on Church street, and St. David's, same street.

Of the officiating clergymen at Manayunk in 1836 the writer well remembers the Rev. Mr. Freeman, at St. David's, who, in addition to his rectorship, taught a Boys' school in a building on Main street afterwards owned and occupied by James Bramble as a hotel.

The Rev. James King officiated at

the Methodist Church on Levering street. This church was one of a circuit for Mr. King in 1836, his residence being at Manayunk.

The Sunday School of which I was a member in 1836 had scholars from Upper and Lower Merion, Coshohocken, Barren Hill, Ridge Road and the Falls; and then it was not a large school.

In 1836 the inhabitants of Manayunk were not located by streets, but by the "row" in which they lived; as Wagner's, Rawley's, McFadden's, Keating's, Front, Middle and Back Rows; Ripka's, Davis's, McGinley's, English's, Club, Moyer's, McGlinchey's and Levering's Rows.

I don't know the population of Manayunk in 1836. It must have been small, as I at that time played with most all boys of my age, some of whom are still living. I remember H. Dawson, John Harris, Enoch Hull, Milton Levering, Leander M. Jones, and B. Davis. There are others I meet when I take a trip to Manayunk; familiar faces; but I cannot remember names.

JOHN SHINN.

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Chronicle: July 19-1895

The Montgomery County Historical Society has decided to hold an all-day meeting early in September in St. Peter Lutheran Church, Barren Hill. Levi Streeper, a member of the Society, has promised to read a paper entitled "Lafayette at Barren Hill."

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Chronicle: Aug-16-1895

The arrangements for the Barren Hill Historical Reunion to be held on the 13th inst., under the auspices of the Montgomery County Society are rapidly approaching completion. The program has been announced. It bears largely upon interesting Revolutionary events that happened in the immediate vicinity, especially the camp of Lafayette in May, 1778, and his masterly escape from a force of 11,000 British who attempted to surprise him and capture his entire command.

Mr. Levi Streeper, formerly of that vicinity, now residing on Haws avenue, Norristown, has prepared a very interesting paper on "Lafayette at Barren Hill." He has been led to put these matters into permanent shape, having, in his youth, derived much information from persons whom were eye-witnesses of the affair.

A general invitation to attend is given to all interested in local history.

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Chronicle: Aug-14-1896

Lafayette at Barren Hill.

One of the most interesting military maneuvers of the Revolution is soon to be commemorated by the Montgomery County Historical Society which is arranging to mark the spot at Barren Hill, where General Lafayette encamped with his army in the spring of 1778, and effected a brilliant escape from an overpowering British force which tried to surround him. Although little mention has been made of the movement in historical writings, doubtless because of its bloodless character, it was one of the most striking events of the war. Had Lafayette been caught in the trap it would have been a terrible blow to the American cause. As it was he barely managed to cross the Schuylkill at Matson's ford. The last of his column, in fact, was not all the way over the river when the enemy closed in around his former position, intending to take him by surprise.

A memorial shaft is to be erected near the centre of the old camping ground at Barren Hill, so far as the location has been ascertained, and cut into the side of the stone will be an explanatory inscription. The committee having the matter in hand recently visited the place, and fixed upon a point for the monument. They were assisted materially by Levi Streeper, an aged resident of Norristown, who had frequently heard from his grandfather the story of Lafayette's camp. It was decided to place the memorial on the northeast side of the Ridge

road, upon the property of Henry M. Hellings, a quarter of a mile from old St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The location is believed to be about 300 yards west of the actual site of the camp, but it was selected so that people driving along the road or riding in the trolley cars could easily see the monument.

Across the road there was formerly a dense woods, which furnished shelter for a band of Oneida Indians, who were allies of the American troops. These natives figured prominently in Lafayette's retreat, and it is intended to record their action on the shaft as part of the inscription. Tradition says that the Oneidas remained under shelter until the British came within range of their guns, and then, firing a volley at the advancing line of redcoats and giving a terrific war whoop, turned and fled across the river.

The plan to capture Lafayette was conceived by General Howe, who was about to relinquish his command in Philadelphia and return to England. He thought to make his home-coming glorious by this coup and to reestablish his waning reputation. The gallant young Frenchman, with his 2000 men on Barren Hill, was entirely cut off from Washington's army at Valley Forge, and to insure a sweeping victory 10,000 English troops went out against him. Howe himself commanded a force of 5000 men, which centered at Chestnut Hill, and an equal number under General Grant were sent out the Germantown road to get in back of the Americans.

When Grant's men turned at Broad Axe, on the morning of May 17, 1778, to close in upon their intended victims, they were seen by a miller, who hastened on to Lafayette and gave a warning. At Plymouth Meeting there was some delay in forming the British line for battle, and this gave Lafayette just enough time to execute his retreat through the woods to Matson's Ford. Had he failed to reach this crossing place before the British came up he would surely have been cornered, as Young's ford, a mile or two down the river, was guarded by a cavalry force of 15,000 men.

The outwitted English army reunited and marched back to Philadelphia, much chagrined by the ill success which had attended their expedition. Lafayette on his safe return to Valley Forge was highly commended by General Washington.

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Chronicle: May 3-1895 Chronicle July 3-1896

Mrs. Katherine A. Taylor Resigns.

Like lightning out of a clear sky comes the official announcement of the resignation of Mrs. Katherine Ashton Taylor, for five years the indefatigable Superintendent of St. Timothy's Hospital, every friend of which must cordially share the sentiments so fitly expressed in the annexed communication:

Roxborough, Phila., April 26, 1895.

To the Editor of the CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir: I enclose the letter of resignation of Mrs. Katherine A. Taylor as Superintendent of the Hospital together with the minute passed by the Board accepting it, feeling that all the friends of St. Timothy's Hospital will share with the Managers the great regret caused by her determination.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Managers of St. Timothy's Hospital and House of Mercy:—

Resolved, "That the Board of Managers have learned with the greatest regret, the determination of Mrs. Katharine A. Taylor to withdraw from this Hospital.

In accepting her resignation as Superintendent, they take occasion to express their sense of the inestimable value of her services throughout the first five years in the history of the Hospital; in perfecting the details of its organization, and in bringing its efficiency to its present high standard.

The Managers feel that the reputation attained by "St. Timothy's Hospital and House of Mercy" is largely due to her loving care, her complete devotion to its service and her appreciation of its diversified character, in being not only a Free Hospital for the wounded and sick, but also an instrument for relieving in their homes those similarly affected who are unable to be brought to its doors.

The Managers collectively and as individuals extend to Mrs. Taylor their most cordial wishes for her future welfare, and the hope that she may enjoy a well-earned rest after her arduous labors in the Institution which they represent."

A copy of the above was ordered to be sent to Mrs. Taylor and to the local Press.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JR., Sec'y.

Following is the Letter of Resignation.

April 15, 1895.

MR. J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JR., Sec.
Board of Managers.

Dear Sir: With the deepest regret I present my resignation as Superintendent, to take effect in June.

I resign solely because I intend to give up nursing and Hospital work, for a year at least.

It is impossible for me to express to the Board of Managers all that I feel for their varying and constant kindness and help, which has made every hour of my work a pleasure, but I wish to convey to them my warmest thanks and the very deep regret I feel in leaving.

Respectfully yours,
KATHARINE A. TAYLOR.

Sixth Annual Report.

The sixth annual report of the Board of Managers of St. Timothy's Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy, of Roxborough, which has just been published, shows that during the year there were treated 1003 surgical and 60 medical cases. Of the surgical cases 875 were accidents from machine shops and factories, and 23 from railroads. House patients treated during the year, 210; out patients, 848. The average daily number of out patients was 12, and the total number of dressings 4950. Of the 1054 cases treated, 970 were discharged as cured, 10 as improved. Of the 24 deaths, 12 died within 24 hours after being admitted.

The receipts from all sources amounted to \$20,595 11, including a balance from the previous year of \$3265 85. The total disbursement were \$15,688 16. During the year the sum of \$4350 13 was added to the building fund. The Board renews its acknowledgement of the efficient and prompt service rendered by the men of the police patrol, and at the same time would recognize the sympathy and cooperation in relieving physical suffering wherever found evinced by the police of this district.

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Chronicle: Apr. 9-1897

The Hospital Meeting.

For an ideally representative gathering, the Twenty-first ward has seen nothing to compare with the meeting which was held in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, "to obtain an expression of public sentiment in support of St. Timothy's Hospital, and particularly to take measures to aid in securing the appropriation asked for from the Legislature towards the completion of the new ward and the maintenance of the work."

Please sit beside us, reader, on one of the upper benches. There.—Now from this vantage ground we can see the joint-donor of the original Hospital building and grounds; the donor of the model Nugent Operating Ward,—the first structure in the group scientifically adapted to Hospital uses; two leading clergymen; a Bank President and two bank cashiers; the senior physician of the town, who is also a zealous member of the Hospital's Surgical Staff; a prominent Philadelphia merchant, philanthropist and member of the Board of Education; three members and two ex-members of City Councils; a City Magistrate; a Real Estate dealer and shipping agent—a member of the School Board; the master-builder to whom the new ward owes its fair proportions; four textile manufacturers; a leading brewer, who was also the chief organizer of three popular and profitable local enterprises, (to wit:—the Electric Light plant, Electric Railway, and Glen Willow Ice Company); the manager of the largest single industrial plant in this neighborhood; a sculptor whose name and fame have spread over two continents; a number of intelligent, bright-eyed ladies who are manifesting a lively interest in the proceedings, while the "and others" include your humble servant and the journalistic tribe generally.

Councilman Wm. F. Dixon called the meeting to order, which organized by electing Councilman Joseph M. Adams chairman, and James Milligan secretary. The chairman gave an incident from his own experience to show the importance of timely ministry in cases of urgent need. He also applauded the idea of town meetings for public objects, so as to get at the mind of the people,—the only "boss" to which he cared to bow (applause). He was sure our representative in the Legislature would feel his hands strengthened by the action of that meeting. The following important statement of facts was then given by J. Vaughan Merrick, Esqr.:

Seven years ago, on the 26th of March, 1890, a public meeting was held at which St. Timothy's Hospital was organized. Opened on the eleventh of June following it has now been in operation for six years and ten months. Since that time no public meeting in its interest has been held, and the Board of Managers welcome the awakening, or rather reviving of the interest in its work which this representative assemblage demonstrates. I shall leave to other speakers the appeals for aid in its behalf; and content myself with a brief statement of facts on which such an appeal can be based.

The district served by the Hospital, naturally as well as by its charter, covers the ground between the Read-

ing Railway crossing at the Falls and the Northwestern boundary of the City, and extends laterally from the Township line to, and including, the busy works at Pencoyd. This district is about 4 miles long and half as broad, and covers some eight square miles, much of it closely built up. Two steam roads, three trolleys and its vicinity to the Park drives, together with innumerable mills and factories, and the roads covered with the omnipresent bicycle, afford ample opportunity for accidents more or less serious.

The nearest Hospital is four miles away from ours, which occupies as you know, a central position in the district, and the population served by it must be nearly 60,000. So much for its field of work. Now let me tell you something of its extent.

For the first year we reported 100 treated in the house and 150 outside or minor accidents. Our sixth report showed 210 treated in the house during the year and 850 minor accidents. The current year will show much larger figures, but you see that our work in the house has more than doubled, and that outside is nearly six times as much. During the six years and ten months which have elapsed since its opening 4345 persons have been admitted; of whom 3982 have left, cured, and 191 been improved. Thus, out of every hundred treated; 92 have been fully cured, and 4 more relieved, as far as the nature of their ailments would permit. No mere figures, however, can express the relief from sickness or accident which has resulted from the Hospital treatment, when we consider that the patient may have been the breadwinner or the house-mother of a family; or the bringing back to life and health of their children.

The expense of carrying on this work has fully doubled from that of the first year. Before State aid was given it was carried on mostly by private subscriptions and the gifts in food and material brought almost daily by those who could not give money. The hard times we have been and are now passing through, have greatly curtailed the income, and the Managers have been forced to take part of their already small building fund to make up the deficit, even with the \$3,500, annually received for the past four years from the State. The yearly cost is now about \$7,000, and this will be increased when the new Ward comes into use.

For the past four years the Managers have been looking with anxiety at the gradual overflowing of the house; and although we now have 16 beds, in rooms which originally had but 11, they have been obliged to suspend admissions at times. Last year a new Ward became so imperative a necessity that it was resolved to begin its erection. It was felt that it ought to be absolutely fireproof for the safety of the patients; and that all the improvements known in Hospitals should be introduced, so that the patients might have every advantage in treatment. The cost of this building, which now approaches completion, will be \$30,000, besides some cost for additional furniture. Of this sum the Managers need some \$20,000. The amount asked for from the Legislature is \$5000 per annum for two years or \$10,000 in all, for maintenance, and

\$15,000 for the building; and the Managers have not asked for more than is actually needed. Consequently they consider that this is not a parallel case to that of the large number of applications to the State, made with the expectation of reduction.

May I conclude these remarks with the observation that St. Timothy's Hospital asks no pay from patients or for the use of its nurses outside; that it has, therefore, peculiar claims upon the State and on our citizens;—claims which are on that account superior to those of institutions deriving income from either or both of these sources, and superior to those of a mixed charitable and educational character, which also have incomes from students' fees. Also, that our patients have now to be cared for in an ordinary dwelling-house, with all the attending disadvantages of lack of space and insufficient ventilation. That the Hospital has, nevertheless, made so good a reputation, and produced such excellent results, is doubtless largely due to the efficient and tender care of the Superintendent and Nurses and the services of the physicians and surgeons who have served it so kindly and so effectively.

With this bare statement of facts I leave the subject to your consideration; and I rejoice that the opportunity has been given me to plead on behalf of the Managers for your interest and your efforts in its aid.

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Chronicle: May 10-1895

Will Boss a Newspaper.

Mr. John F. Bowker, formerly of this town and the eldest son of the late John Bowker, whose obituary we publish to-day, now has the full management of the Stanley Lees mills at Conshohocken. His standing in that town brings upon him the penalty of busy men generally,—that is, of having extra duties and responsibilities shoved upon him. Quite recently he has been made President of the Recorder Publishing Company, and he is trying—with the aid of a few congenial spirits—to lift the paper into the position of a first-class suburban journal. We know him to be upright, steady and level-headed and likely to succeed in whatever he undertakes.

Chronicle: Feb. 22-1895

With the Roxborough Choral.

An hour or two spent with the Roxborough Choral Society when it gets down to earnest work, as it did at Odd Fellows' Hall last Tuesday evening, leaves a pleasant taste in the mouth for many a long day. To borrow a common phrase—among those present were more people than anybody had expected, so that the front seats one minute were two or three tiers back the next, and presently these were multiplied to five or six until the extra chairs and camp-stools and settees gave out, and then your wearied brain could stop counting. There was also a tolerably full attendance of performing members and very evidently a big night was "on."

The printed programmes told the story perfectly as to material, there being merely a little shaking up of the chapters, some of the music having been left where it was of no sort of use, so the instrumental numbers yielded to a peremptory "please excuse me," and the choral at once took up the part song, "Now by Day's Retiring Lamp," Prof. W. C. Todd wielding the baton, with Mrs. Todd at the piano. The rendering showed fine artistic shading and a good deal of it, being insinuatingly expressive in the opening bars, as if the sound came murmuring out of the "witching hour" of its own accord; the singers maintaining a balanced reticence, a lack of stress, a comfortable unity of development, that inspired perfect faith as to the outcome, which was grand indeed.

Now that its hand was in the leader was politic enough to follow up his advantage with a melodious reminiscence of the Olden Time, for there was such an old-timey flavor of musk and lavender about "In Going to My Lonely Bed," by Richard Edwards, that the date—1560—might be dispensed with.

And now came a classic instrumental number, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," which was given on the violin by Master Reginald V. Todd, a wee virtuoso of eleven summers and only about so high; but he could play the "Blue Bells of Scotland" and all the humors and caprices of its most capricious variations, ending up with a race against time in which the requirements of its exacting tempo were fully met, but with an airy freedom, a seeming abandon, that laughed at arbitrary

boundaries. No wonder the boy was encored, and no wonder his next selection took still loftier rank, some of his tones quivering on the dizzy edge of silence as though the instrument had forgotten the infelicities and discords of its callow youth and had now ambitions of its own.

The baritone solo, "Merry goes the time when the heart is young," was now sung by Mr. A. B. Entwisle with great effect, for he looked as well as sang it; and you had to believe him whether or no. The *per contra* stanzas you had to take on trust, grandly as they were emphasized; for nobody felt old in that presence, the handsome young singer least of all. He held forth the doctrine faithfully, however, pretty much as he would a doctrine in the catechism, at the same time revealing vocal capacities such as we had not hitherto suspected him of possessing, taking full advantage, as he did, of the splendid acoustic properties of the hall.

And what a delightful thing was "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," by the full choral! They caught you everywhere in a tangle of delicious melody, winding up with a ringing peal that filled the firmament with golden bells. "Comrades in Arms," by a male glee, was another striking success, the generalissimo handling his forces with military precision and patriotic ardor, the strict discipline of the men showing what can be done by a thorough amalgam composed of prompt obedience and intelligent liberty. Everybody enjoyed "The Carnovale," too, if only for the chance it gave the choral to let itself out,—to have one glorious "hurra!" as it were, and be done with it.

The only other solo was by Miss M. Evangeline Todd, whose choice of "Waiting" was most fortunate in many respects, as it brought out the excellent qualities of her well-trained, full and flexible voice, which had room and verge enough in that excellently planned auditorium. Whatever can be done with the rare gift of song, we have a feeling that Miss Todd can do it. She has sweetness, feeling, fluency and volume; her trills are liquid, free and mellow, and in her middle tones there is a suggestion of contralto that enchains not only the attention but the sympathies as well, while the climax of her crescendo evokes the warmest enthusiasm.

After this came the lively and chatty "Who Shall Win My Lady Fair?" a part song by R. L. DePearsall, which discussed some personal matters right out in meeting; and the ladies went into the details with a vim, you may be sure! And anon came the beautiful duet, "Moonlight on the Rhine," by Mrs. Jas. Blaney and Sam'l H. Birkmire, marked by many a silver ripple and some lovely chording.

The *intermezzo*, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was another of the "star" pieces, demanding for its adequate rendition two violins and the piano, in the hands of the conductor, his little son and Mrs. Todd, and the time, upon which so much depends, would have gratified its composer, Mascagni. It is said that during the latter's recent visit to London, while in his room at a hotel, he heard an organ grinder play the *intermezzo* from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The man, playing the piece entirely too fast, exasperated Mascagni, and descending into the street,

the composer addressed the organist, saying:

"You play this entirely too fast. Let me show you how it ought to be played."

"And who are you?" asked the wandering minstrel.

"I happen to be the composer of the piece," replied Mascagni, and then he played the *intermezzo* for the astonished organ grinder in the correct tempo.

Imagine Mascagni's surprise when, on the following day, he saw the same organ grinder in front of his house with a placard on the organ, on which was inscribed, in large letters:

"Pupil of Mascagni!"

The dismissal piece was "Now Tramp O'er Moss and Fell," a brilliant chorus, in which Miss Todd took the solo; but there was no tramping from that hall to speak of until everybody had been regaled with as much of elegant refreshment as the law allows, after which the people meandered leisurely forth, glad that they had been there and rightfully proud of the Roxborough Choral Society.

Chronicle: Apr. 26-1895

The Choral's Second Musicale.

A whiff of aromatic gums and spices would have given the crowning realistic touch to the impression of genial zephyrs blowing through a forest of pines and magnolia blooms, which stole upon you when the initial bars of the opening glee, "O, By Rivers," pervaded with their agreeable softness your sense of sound, as the Roxborough Choral Society entered on its second Musicale of the season last Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a soothing, slumberous ecstasy that held you captive for the moment, your soul content to rest and float in the swelling, unstudied harmony. For, it is the triumph of art to conceal artifice,—the various details by means of which it at length attains perfection; so it came to pass that when leader W. B. Todd waved his slender sceptre, the resulting rising wave of song seemed automatic and spontaneous. And this, after all, is the test and charm of successful leadership.

The second number was a bright and popular Chorus from the Opera of Faust. Free and bold—almost to audacity—it caught up your fancy and whirled you to and fro, hither and yon, at its own sweet will; and when it was done with you left you with a boundless longing for "another of the same."

Which you didn't get! Yet surely a breezy sea-song with a dash of love in it, might have satisfied you; so when W. F. Wright, whose clear and forceful baritone—all the stronger and clearer for leader Todd's training—plunged headlong into "We all love Jack," you couldn't but prick up your ears to learn what was going on.

The Glee, from Oberon, number 3, is one of the pieces which irresistibly cause you to reflect: What a pity should the Choral ever disband! The organization appeared at its best, and you could enter into the frolics of the little fairy folk all the better for such a graceful and gracious introduction to

next page

their airy gambols.

The duet, "Beautiful Spring," gave scope for the blending of two remarkable voices, which, oddly enough, appear in duet to the best advantage. Singly they manifest an excess of *remolo*, an involuntary quiver, caused, the Chicago *Interior* says, by "a loose valve in the throat which calls for surgical treatment." In unison the trouble is not conspicuous, and the Spring's overarching and joyous atmosphere enwrapped you in a haze of pearl.

"Humpty Dumpty," a prize composition by Childcott, showed what plastic material Mr. Todd had completely under his thumb. Upside down and inside out, you heard the grey-headed tragedy fearfully and wonderfully told "from a to izzard," and yet

"there was profusion
Of aught but tears."

to quote Byron's left-handed Elegy on George the Third. You had to believe the narrative; the very iteration compelled that much; but even at the failure of remedial measures, when, on trying to restore the hero to his stony perch it was found that "They couldn't, they couldn't," you really felt like laughing right out in meeting!

Among the cleverest things given was "The Magic Wove Scarf," by Miss M. Evangeline Todd, Messrs. H. B. Todd and J. F. Wright. We say clever technically. The theme is too much chopped up for solid enjoyment; too much crazy quilt and too little soprano for the average concert-goer; and that's the fellow you must take into account as a general thing! He and the professionals insisted on the encore, however, and were rewarded with the quartette,

"When hands meet that have not met
For many long and saddened years,"

Messrs. W. B., Harold B. and Miss M. E. Todd, together with Mr. Wright, giving a good account both of themselves and the composition.

"And," to quote from the *CHRONICLE* of February 22d, "what a delightful thing was "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower," by the full Choral! They caught you everywhere in a tangle of delicious melody, winding up with a ringing peal that filled the firmament with golden bells." The piece was given on Tuesday evening by request; and we should think it will have to be sung by request very frequently judging by the enthusiasm with which it was received.

The first cornet solo, "Autumn Sadness," which was given by Mr. David Wallace, was so good that he was promptly called back; and everybody thought "Tis Not True" was the sweetest of the pair. He and the shining instrument and his accompanist, Miss Jessie Keim, understood each other perfectly, and many of his tones appeared as flexible and tenuous as those of Miss Todd herself in the preceding number.

"Awake, Aeolian Lyre," which followed, was nearly as "Aeolian" as some of Mr. Wallace's finer passages, and included any quantity of good solid singing, and will be a good standby for days to come.

The very title, "John Wellington Wells," a solo which was set down for Harold B. Todd, had a humorous tang about it, and the piece itself had about a dozen tangs to the line. "Wister" Wells dealt in everything pretty much, particularly if it had a name with syllables as numerous and as spry as a centipede's feet, and their titles came

tumbling forth helter-skelter, hickity-split, until you were almost up to your chin in chips and shavings of the most uncouth terminology mortal ever heard. Southey's "Cataract of Lodore" was nowhere beside it. And when the encore came—as it was bound to do—and he took the floor with his banjo to rattle off "Mrs. Some-buddy," who swallowed a fly, then swallowed a spider to eat the fly, and (successively) a bird to eat the spider, and a cat to eat the bird, and a dog to eat the cat you felt as if you didn't want any refreshments whatever. No, thank you, Miss. We'd rather not, just now!

The part song, "Now by Day's Retiring Lamp," was the concluding piece, before the singing of which Mr. Wm. H. Lewis announced that the last *Musical* of the season will be given on Tuesday evening, May 28th. There was the usual service of cake and cream at the close, and the social feature was pleasantly prolonged, the people seeming in no hurry to leave.

#

Chronicle, May 17-1895

As announced some weeks ago, the closing concert for the season of the Roxborough Choral Society will take place in Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday evening, May 28th. On this occasion the society will be assisted by the Male Glee Club of the Church of the Covenant, of which Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, formerly of St. Alban's, is Rector.

With the exception of the opening chorus, "How lovely are the Messengers," part first will consist of six selections from Handel's "Creation," including the chorus "The Heavens are Telling." Soloists Miss M. Evangeline Todd and Sam'l H. Birkmire. The second part will be miscellaneous, including at least two selections by the Covenant Male Glee.

#

Chronicle, Nov. 1st 1895

The following officers of the Roxborough Choral Society, to serve for the ensuing year, were unanimously elected at the meeting last Tuesday evening: President, W. H. Lewis; Vice President, Rev. J. W. Kirk; Secretary, Theo. A. Bechtel; Treasurer, Frank Lackey; Librarian, Walter Snyder. A Business Committee of five members will be appointed by the President. Their names will be announced later.

#

21st Ward

39

Chronicle, May 10-1895 Chronicle Oct 9, 1896

Chronicle, Aug 14-1895

A Confederate Relic.

There is lying before us an original communication addressed by the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury to Jefferson Davis, and dated Dec. 15, 1864, on the back of which is the following endorsement:

Richmond, Va., April, 1865.

Found in the office of the Confederate Sec'y of the Treasury in Richmond, Va., on the above date, by A. K. Long, First Lieut. Seventh U. S. Cavalry Troop, and by him preserved as a relic of the late war."

Mr. Long, we may state, is now a resident of this town and is well known to many of our readers, his occupation being that of watchman and yard-boss at the American Pulp Works. The document runs as follows:

December 15, '64.

TO THE PRESIDENT,

Sir:

That nothing may be neglected which is calculated to promote the restoration of our finances, and relieve the public burdens, I would respectfully recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to negotiate a foreign loan of £15,000,000 Sterling. I am encouraged to hope, by communications made to this Department on behalf of European capitalists, that a loan of 10 to 15 millions Sterling may be negotiated if terms mutually acceptable can be arranged.

Nothing would contribute more to restore the value of the currency or to relieve the pressure upon our finances generally, than such a loan, and I strongly recommend this proposal to your favorable consideration and action.

I have the honor to remain

Yr. m. obt. Ser't,

G. A. TRENHOLME,

Sec'y Treas'y.

#

Chronicle: Oct 9-1896

James Hickey, Kalos street, started out Thursday evening to enjoy a bicycle ride in the park. When he reached the Reading Railroad bridge which crosses the drive at the Falls, he was run down by a horse and carriage and thrown off his wheel. In falling the vehicle passed over one of his legs and he was knocked unconscious, besides cutting one of his wrists. The men in the carriage immediately tried to make good their escape, but two wheelmen who were coming along, gave chase and captured them near Strawberry, where they were placed under arrest by a park guard and landed in the lock-up at Sedgely to await trial. The men who caused the accident were said to be driving recklessly at the time and from appearances had too much "fire-water" aboard. Some kind friends assisted Mr. Hickey to his home. His wheel was completely wrecked.—Sentinel.

#

—While gathering grapes Saturday in a thicket which extends from head of Dobson's dam to the junction of the Norristown and Centennial branches of the Reading railroad, near Bellevue station, an unknown German came across the badly decomposed body of an unknown man. The German went to the signal station close by and informed Charles Lynch, the telegraph operator, of 161 Bowman street, Germantown, who in turn notified Policeman Sturgis, of the Falls sub-station. The man's neck and one leg were broken and he is supposed to have been struck by an engine on the Norristown railroad and hurled down the embankment. The flesh from his face, hands and legs had disappeared and the police think it had been eaten by rats.

The man wore a black suit of clothes, lace shoes, covered with lime; had dark brown hair and a brown moustache. He is supposed to have been dead at least a month. The remains were taken to the Lehigh avenue police station, and from thence to the Morgue. The body has been identified as that of Frederick Guerne, aged 21 years, formerly of Lauriston street, Wissahickon, who has been missing since Labor Day.

#

Chronicle: Oct-16-1896

In relation to the death of Frederick Guerne, formerly of Lauriston street, a correspondent says:

Frederick left his home on Saturday evening, September 5, Labor Day, after his mother had, at his request, given him half a dollar, saying he was going to the ox roast at Riverside Mansion, and that he would be home early. He is supposed to have gone down to Lierz's Washington Park, and while returning home along the railroad, was struck by a southbound train and killed. He was identified by time cards and brass checks, such as are used at Pencoyd Iron Works, where he was employed, which were found in his pockets, and by his clothing. Mrs. Guerne was grief stricken when she learned of her son's fate. He was her chief support since the death of her husband, who died in February 1895 in St. Timothy's Hospital of meningitis. He was received in the Hospital on January 21st previously suffering from a fractured thigh, received by his falling from a ladder, on Queen street, above Cresson, while trimming trees in front of John Hobenadel's property. Frederick was born while his father had charge of the Old Oaks Cemetery between the Falls and Nicetown.

#

Chronicle: Apr. 17-1895

FOR THE NEW BRIDGE.—Contractors are informed that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Highway Department until 1 p. m. April 20, for wrought iron bridge superstructure and repairs to present masonry, at Fountain street, over the canal, plans and specifications of which may be seen at the Survey Department.

#

INTERESTING MEMORIAL.—One hundred or a thousand years from now, as the case may be, when the iron paybridge that is now going up over the Schuylkill is taken down to be replaced by one of the patent paper variety, some very interesting memorials will be found in the shallow iron socket which supports the first upright on the N. W. side of the Manayunk end of the bridge. About noon of Monday last the socket referred to was made the depository of several articles which by that time will have acquired historic interest. These included copies of the last issues of the CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER, the Manayunk Sentinel, names of the Chairman and Directors of the Manayunk Bridge Company, Mayor and Chief of Police of Philadelphia, Lieut. Allison and Sergeants of the Thirteenth District, names of the builders and principal artisans, of our Select and Common Councilmen, name of bridge-tender; business cards of some prominent citizens, a monthly pass made out to Mr. Wesley Dillon, some programmes of the Emerald Dramatic Association with a sketch of the organization, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The list of articles was read to those present by Mr. Geo. Kallenbach, the toll-collector, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, and was loudly cheered at the close of his remarks. Mr. Fraim, the builder, representing the Phoenix Bridge Company, acted as vice chairman.

Good progress is being made with the bridge, as the first span is nearly completed, and the work is likely to be finished before the first of October next.

#

Chronicle: May-24-1895

S. A. Rudolph's Suit.

A jury appointed by the Court at Norristown heard testimony on Monday in the case of S. A. Rudolph against the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad Company for damages by reason of the construction of the Pencoyd spur. Mr. Rudolph is the owner of the paper mill at West Manayunk. Near the plant is his mansion, and a row of ten tenement houses. He claims damages aggregating \$218,000, of which sum \$200,000 is for loss alleged to have been sustained in his business. The remainder is for the destruction of his stable and impairment of the value of his mansion and tenements. It was testified for the claimants that the black smoke from locomotives passing over the Pencoyd spur discolored the water to such an extent that he was compelled to abandon the manufacture of the better qualities of paper.

21st Ward

Chronicle: Mar. 8-1895

Westminster Cemetery.

As Spring weather approaches persons standing on the platform of "Pennsy's" Schuylkill Valley Railroad, or at the top of the flight of steps leading down to Main street, look with wistful interest over the river at the grand plateau which distinguishes the upper end of the Westminster Cemetery, Lower Merion. As yet the most noticeable features are one or two main avenues, sections of which run across the northeastern face of the hill, and a number of massive and ornate black metal vases holding bushy evergreens that appear at intervals along the summit. And yet, from the nature of the operations now in progress, it will be some time before the plot assumes anything like the aspect it will ultimately wear. For instance, substantial roadways, proper grades and drainage facilities are imperative desiderata as well as the further clearing of the grounds with a view to effective landscape effects, of which the ideal alone exists in the mind of the superintendent and engineer in charge or in diagrams which are yet to blossom out in beautiful realization.

Mention has been made of the drives or roadways, which are named avenues on the plan, Highland Avenue, for example (skirting Highland Section which occupies the summit of the hill), being one third of a mile in length and forming a complete half circle on its northwestern border. Now, the beds of these drives, which are twenty feet wide, are dug out to a depth of 18 inches and are then filled with 12 inches of stone and topped off with 6 inches of suitable material.

The drainage, also, will receive proper attention, inlets only fifty feet apart being located on the steeper grades. Of course these operations are of such a nature that they will present but few surface indications as points of attraction; but even then, as the season advances, the outcropping verdure will be ever so much more acceptable to the eye than the recent wearisome spectacle of seventy acres of snow!

The several entrances will be arranged so as to accommodate lot-holders living in various parts of the neighborhood. The Manayunk entrance will be on Belmont Avenue, but a short distance above the junction of Rock Hill Road, the grade at that point requiring very little cutting to make the grounds easy of access. There will be some thinning out of the double row of elm trees on Robert's Avenue in order to preserve the idea of extent and unity, clumps being spared here and there for æsthetic reasons. All these matters will be largely developed as the season progresses, forming a comprehensive and enduring basis for such a disposition of the plot as will appeal more directly to the eye and make the cemetery an important feature of the glorious landscape.

Very few of our readers, we imagine, have an idea as to the number of interments already made. These amount to sixteen up to date; and, naturally, considering the many and exceptional advantages of the site, the ratio is likely to show a rapid increase. For one thing—all the arrangements connected with an interment are put through decently and in order. The assistants, who are dressed in becom-

ing suits of black, have no resemblance whatever to a lot of uncouth, ill-clad stable hands in their shirt-sleeves, as is too generally the case, even in the most pretentious cemeteries. Space warns us to close, however; but those desiring more specific information can apply to the Secretary, Mr. George C. Bowker, or to the Superintendent, Mr. Theodore Elsasser, who resides—and can be found any working day—on the cemetery grounds.

#

Chronicle: Jan. 16-1885

OLD BOROUGH TIMES.—The following relic of old Borough times, recently found among the papers of the late Squire Gibson, has been kindly handed us for publication:

A Further Supplement

to an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate a Company to make an artificial road, commencing where the Schuylkill canal intersects the Ridge turnpike road, near Robeson's mill, thence along the bed of said road to the Flat Rock Bridge" passed April tenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the present managers and company of the Manayunk and Flat Rock turnpike road be, and they are hereby exonerated from any obligation further to complete the said road beyond its present termination at the bridge across the canal at Rowland's mill, and so much of an Act, authorizing the Governor to incorporate the said company, and of the supplements thereto as is inconsistent herewith be, and the same is hereby repealed. *Provided*, That the Town Council of the borough of Manayunk shall have the privilege, under the direction of the president and managers of said turnpike company, of paving or macadamizing two and a half feet on each side of said road, now used as ditches: *And Provided further*, That said road shall not be less than forty feet wide. HENRICK B. WRIGHT, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. CRISPIN, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the third day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-three. DAVID E. PORTER.

Pennsylvania, S. S.

I hereby certify the within to be a true copy of an Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 3rd day of April, 1843, as the same remains of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said office, at Harrisburg, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1843.

CHAS. McCLURE, Secretary of Commonwealth.

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Chronicle: May 29-1895 40

An interesting War Relic.

The following article from the Darby, Pa., Progress of April 19, 1895, must prove of great interest to hundreds of our readers to whom the four Marker brothers, and also their brother-in-law, the late Thomas Dight, whose wife and family now live on Sunncliffe, must have been personally known. We subjoin the article without further preface except to say that the facts there given furnish a first-class Decoration Day item.

Lewis G. Marker, of this borough, himself a gallant veteran of the rebellion, has recently come into possession of a relic that is of peculiar interest and value to him.

His brother, Wm. H. Marker, was a member of Co. D, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which gallant regiment Lewis, as well as George and Frederick Marker, all brothers, and Thomas Dight, a brother-in-law, were members. George Marker died in 1875 from the effects of a wound received in battle. Thomas Dight, the brother-in-law, died in 1888. Lewis, and Frederick, the oldest brother, are still living, the former in business here for many years, and the latter residing in Manayunk.

The youngest of the brothers, William H., to whom our sketch more particularly relates, was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor in 1864 and died at Andersonville prison on October 10th of the same year, his grave being numbered 10,164.

Like many other of "Our Boys in Blue," William had a means of identification in case of death, a badge which he wore, upon which was engraved his name, company and regiment. This badge he had on when he died and Rev. John L. King, now a minister of the M. E. Church, who was also a prisoner, saw this badge taken possession of by a sergeant wearing a mark of the Second Army Corps, before the body of William was carried out of the stockade. That is all that was known of the whereabouts of the badge until recently, when it turned up in the following manner:

Gen. Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, while on a visit to Schuylkill county saw a coal breaker boy wearing a silver badge in the shape of a small shield marked "William Marker, Co. D, 118th P. V." Upon inquiry the boy informed Gen. Wagner that he had found it at the head of Mahanoy Plane. Feeling that the badge would prove of value to some one Gen. Wagner procured the same from the boy and set on foot an inquiry among the survivors of the 118th (Corn Exchange) regiment to identify and locate the original owner. This resulted in learning the facts as above stated and the turning over of the badge to our townsman, Lewis G. Marker, who values the same very highly because of its coming to him after all these thirty years a memento and souvenir of the sufferings and privations of his brother and the many thousands of his comrades who in Southern prison pens gave up their lives for their country. He desires us to publicly thank Gen. Wagner for the interest taken in the recovery of this to him priceless relic.

#

Chronicle: Aug-20-1897

We are Coming, Father Abraham!

On Tuesday morning a representative of this office visited a number of mills in the town, so as to obtain a general view of the manufacturing business as a whole in the Twenty-first ward.

At Richard Hey and Son's Progress Mills, Main street, below Shur's lane, whose product is blankets and linings, about 300 hands are employed on full time. Prospects good.

Ammon Platt & Son, just opposite, manufacturers of cotton, woolen and Merino yarns, report that, excepting on woolen, they are fairly busy and running on full time, with 200 hands. Prospects good for fall trade.

Clayton G. Rice, Harmony Mills, corner of Cresson street and Shur's lane. Product cotton and wool spun yarns; running on full time, with 50 hands. Prospects much better than last year.

Morris & Ott, Glen Rock Mills, Shur's lane, wool spun yarns. Working half the machinery on full time with 15 hands. Prospects brighter.

Kenworthy and Brother, Shur's lane Mills, have 130 hands employed on full time, and (like all the firms here named) paying the old rate of wages. Prospects very good.

Geo. L. James, Roxborough Mills, Shur's lane, makes carpet and blanket yarns, and is running overtime with 18 hands. Prospects very encouraging.

Ed. H. Morris, Shur's lane Mills, is making carpet yarn and running full time with 50 hands. Prospects good.

A. Flanagan and Brother, Freeland Mills, Freeland avenue and Shur's lane, make blanket and carpet yarns and employ 110 hands, running until 8 o'clock every night.

James Stafford's Sons, Star Woolen Mills, Church street, above Hamilton, employ 100 hands on blankets, and are in their Summer rush, running until 9 o'clock every night. Good prospects.

Stafford Brothers, Little Falls Mills, Church street, below Wood, blankets and carpet yarns, are running full time with 70 hands and improving prospects.

John W. Wood, Bridge Worsted Mills, Main street, above Green lane, expects to start up full next week on worsted yarns with 50 hands. Prospects are good.

Simpson Bros., Wabash Mills, canal bank, below Washington street bridge, have 60 hands on full time, making cassimeres and dress goods, and are putting in 20 new looms to replace old ones. Prospects very good.

John P. Holt, Perseverance Mills, Main street, below the Gas Works, making cotton, woolen and merino yarns, is running full time with 50 hands. Prospects good.

H. C. Ball & Co., Wissahickon Worsted Mills, are making worsted yarn with 175 hands and running full time. Good prospects.

John Wilde and Bro., Electric Mills, Wissahickon. Making worsted yarn, on full time, with 25 hands. Shut down for the first time in 16 years three weeks ago to overhaul boilers, stopping 8 or 9 days.

Wm. S. Davis, Missouri Mills, canal bank, above Levering street, is making carpet yarns with 26 hands and running till 7 o'clock every evening. Prospects good.

Baltz Bros., Missouri Mills. Carpet yarns. 27 hands, making full time with

plenty of orders ahead. Prospect very bright.

D. W. C. Ellis & Co., Ripka Mills, on canal bank, below Green lane bridge. Cotton dress goods; 100 hands on full time. Prospects good.

Joseph M. Adams, Arcola Mills Carpet yarns; 130 hands, running 'till 8 o'clock every night. Prospect very good.

J. A. Campbell and Brother, Crompton Mills. Plush goods and toweling. Running full time at old wages, with 130 hands. Prospects never brighter.

Randolph and Jenks, Wabash Mills. Cotton carpet yarn. Running full time, 70 hands. Prospects fair.

M. W. McDonnell & Co., Castle Bank Mills (formerly Pekin). Cassimeres and cloaking. Running full time with 200 hands. Will shortly put in new machinery. Plenty of orders and prospects very good.

Collins, Aikman Co., Standard Mills. Plush goods, with 145 hands on full time. Prospects good.

John and James Dobson's Mount Vernon Worsted Mills, River Road, below Fountain street bridge. Worsted yarns. Running full time, with 400 hands. Prospects good.

M. and W. H. Nixon Paper Co.'s Flat Rock Mills. Paper and paper bags. Running full time; 250 hands.

Phila. Paper Manufacturing Co. (Pulp Works), employs 28 hands on newsboard; running full time. About to put in new machinery. Prospects good.

Economy Mills, operated by Mr. Jas. Dobson, and making over-coating and blankets; making full time with 600 hands.

Albert Schofield's East Economy Mills. Making worsted and carpet yarns, and running full time with about 200 hands. Prospects are of the brightest.

Of course the above is only a partial exhibit of the facts in the case, but it is good as far as it goes. It was found impossible to visit every manufacturing concern in the town in the time available for the work; so that no mention is made of such places as Isaac Wilde's mill at Leverington avenue, or the neighboring manufacturing plants of Wm. Johnston, Somerset & Kenworthy's, Irwin W. Kerkeslager and others; nor of the prospective starting up of the Canton Mills, Leverington avenue and High street, for the manufacture of carpets. Then, the Pencoyd Iron Works form an important element in local business statistics with their nearly 2000 employees; so does the large Dobson's mill plant at the Falls of Schuylkill which is to start up full in all departments on Monday next, or very soon after, when probably 600 or 1000 people from this ward will find employment in good Republican Tariff times.

But even with these important omissions we have a list of 3,709 persons employed on full time at the old rate of wages. Now, taking six dollars per week as the average rate of wages (which a manufacturer assures us is below the true figure) we have a weekly payment in wages by the firms seen personally of \$22,254 or \$89,016 every four weeks. Or, making the average \$7 per week—which is nearer the fact, the weekly payments will reach \$25,963, or for four weeks, \$103,852.

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Chronicle: Mar. 22-1895 Chronicle July-19-1895

Another Big Contract.

On Tuesday the contract for the iron and steel work on the new bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Delaware river, at Bridesburg, was awarded to the firm of A. & P. Roberts, the Pencoyd Bridge Company. The amount of money involved is about \$500,000, and the contract calls for the making and putting in place of upwards of 7000 tons of iron and steel work.

The contract includes three fixed spans and one draw, and does not take in the elevated approaches on either side.

The bridge is to be two tracks wide, and the spans 533 feet long; the draw will be 323 feet in length.

The Pencoyd Company has its own corps of bridge erectors—the bosses at least—and as it has the contract for the putting together of the bridge, the Pennsy's men will not be called into service.

The head erectors in the employ of the Pencoyd Company are sent to any part of the country where a bridge is to be built, even as far as the Pacific slope.

The lack of approaches will prevent any cars being run on the bridge, so all the material will have to be floated out piecemeal on barges and hoisted to the top of the construction trestle.

The placing of the steel work is to begin on or before August 1, by which time several spans will be completed, and the contract provides that the spans are to be ready for tracks before January 1, 1896.

It will not be many weeks after the completion of the iron work on the piers before the bridge will be ready for trains.

The Pencoyd Bridge Company which is nearly identical with Pencoyd Iron Works, has put its iron and steel in air in all parts of the country, and has the contract for the new East river bridge.

It has built "L" roads in Chicago, Brooklyn and Jersey City. It built the iron frame of the Reading Terminal and furnished material for the Broad street and Jersey City train sheds.

#

Prospects Brightening.

A Ledger reporter has been interviewing our manufacturers.

Following are the mills visited and the facts learned at each: Seville Schofield & Co's Economy Mills, Blantyre Mills and Eagle Mills, cloth, worsteds, blankets and yarns; 1600 persons employed, all working on full time; a decided improvement over last year.

Richard Hey & Sons, Progress Mills, blankets and linings, 240 persons employed, full time. Little if any difference from last year. Margins of profit very small.

Platt Mills, A. Platt & Son, cotton and woolen and cotton hosiery yarns, 140 persons employed, full time. Wages advanced 10 per cent. recently. Business about the same as one year ago. Prospects fair.

Perseverance Mills, Canton Mills Company, cotton, wool and merino yarns, 50 persons employed, five days a week. Mills closed a year ago. Prospects brightening.

Canton Mills, same company, Leverington avenue and High street, cassimeres, dress goods, cotton and woolen yarns—One-half the mills in operation, giving employment to 150 persons on full time. Less than were employed a year ago. Prospects good.

Wissahickon Worsteds Mills, H. C. Ball & Co., worsted yarns—Three hundred persons working on full time. No difference from one year ago. Prospects favorable.

Arcola Mill, yarns—One hundred and twenty persons employed on full time. No difference from last year. Prospects brightening.

Crompton Mill, J. A. Campbell & Brother, plushes, corduroys and table covers, 80 persons working on full time, a decided improvement over one year ago; prospects bright.

Wabash Mills, Randolph & Jenks, cotton carpet yarns—75 persons working on half time, same as last year; prospects not very promising, owing to strike of carpet weavers.

Pictou Mills, A. M. Patton, cotton and woolen goods—Two-thirds of the mills in operation, giving employment to 100 persons, working full time. While there has been an improvement over last year, the margin of profits is exceedingly small and the prospects not very flattering.

Pekin Mills, Esterheld & Co., cotton and woolen goods—125 persons working on full time. Trade rather dull at present. No improvement over last year. Orders scarce and working on samples. Prospects fair.

Standard Mills, Collins & Aikman Company, mohair and cotton plushes—75 persons employed on full time. Slight improvement over last year; prospects particularly bright.

Mount Vernon Mills, John & James Dobson, worsted yarns—450 persons employed on full time. Slight improvement over last year; prospects good.

Mansion Mills, Robert Wilde's Sons, carpet yarns—50 employees on full time; improvement over last year; prospects very good, providing the carpet weavers' strike is soon ended.

Keystone Mills, John W. Dodgson, carpet, rug and blanket yarns—50 persons employed on full time.

William Johnston, woolen shoddy—22 employees on full time; slight im-

provement over last year. Somerset & Co.—carpet yarns, 22 persons employed on full time; condition of business about the same as last year.

Little Falls Mills, Stafford & Co.—carpet yarns and blankets—72 persons employed on full time; prospects for blanket department good.

Star Woollen Mills, James Stafford's Sons, yarns, blankets and fannels—90 persons employed on full time; same as last year; prospects very bright.

Elton Mills, D. W. C. Ellis & Co., cotton and woolen dress goods and gingham—110 persons employed on full time up to present week; business slack; no better than last year; prospects unfavorable.

Ripka Mills, Beswick & Crowther, carpet yarns—18 persons working over time; prospects good, but may be affected by carpet weavers' strike.

Baker & Holt, same mill, plushes—30 persons employed; very busy. Great improvement over last year; prospects good.

Falls of Schuylkill Mills, John Dobson, cloths—170 persons working on full time. Some improvement over last year; prospects good. Blankets—700 persons working on full time. Same as last year; prospects good.

John & James Dobson, carpet and plush—3000 persons employed on full time, some departments not running full. Improvement over last year; prospects good.

Pencoyd Iron Works, Montgomery county, A. & P. Roberts & Co—2000 men employed on full time, divided in day and night shifts; decided improvement over last year; wages increased 10 per cent. recently; prospects bright.

Flat Rock Paper Mills, Martin and Wm. H. Nixon Paper Company—300 persons employed on full time; trade rather dull; not as good as a year ago.

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Chronicle: Dec. 27-1895

Chronicle: Oct 25-1895

Chronicle:

Incandescent Lighting has Come!

By the card which we publish today it will be seen that the Wissahickon Electric Light Company is making arrangements to furnish incandescent light for stores, factories and dwellings, and that they are already prepared to receive and register applications.

Power will also be furnished to factories and manufacturing establishments. Read the announcement and call or send to the company's office for all necessary information. We are glad to herald an event which will become an important and widely accepted fact in 1896.

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Chronicle: Aug. 14-1896

The enterprise of the Wissahickon Electric Light Company, which began six or eight months ago to furnish incandescent lights and power for stores, factories and dwellings, has met with much success considering the times; having installed 500 incandescent lights and about 25 ventilating fans. With business once more restored to its normal condition we may expect rapid progress to be made in both directions, as every installation is the best of all recommendations the company can have. Turn on the light!

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Chronicle: Jan 24-1896

Among the bids for lighting which were before Councils' Finance Committee on Tuesday, the Wissahickon Electric Company proposed to light the East Park and Wissahickon lamps from sunset to sunrise for \$12.60 per month, and from sunset to 1 a. m. for \$10.75.

Chronicle: Jan 1-1897

Services were held on Monday morning over the remains of John Owen Richardson, late Superintendent of the Wissahickon Electric Light Company's plant, by the Rev. T. T. Mutchler, M.D., of Wissahickon M.E. Church, at the residence of John Lavey, 3825 Sharp street. Six of the directors of the company acted as pallbearers. Mr. Richardson was born in Philadelphia November 25, 1851, and after acquiring an education, learned mechanical engineering. He subsequently removed to the South, where he had charge, as chief engineer, of a number of steamboats that ran from Tampa, Fla., along the gulf and Atlantic coasts. After his return to this city he had charge of the Lincoln Park boats on the Delaware. Mr. Richardson died on Thursday, December 24, of heart disease, after a week's sickness. Interment at Mt. Peace cemetery.

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Want Better Telephone Service.

With the exception of one public telephone, residents of Manayunk, Roxborough, Wissahickon and Falls, are without telephone service after 6 o'clock in the evenings and on Sundays. The Manayunk station, with which the other telephones are connected, closes on the minute of 6 o'clock. Persons having telephones in their offices are desirous of knowing why they are deprived of service while the public station is continued in use all night and on Sundays. The matter will probably be brought before the managers of the telephone company at an early date.

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Chronicle: Nov. 8-1896

Full Telephone Privileges.

On last Saturday evening the all-night service of the Bell Telephone Company was begun at the station on Main street below Grape, and it has been in continuous operation day and night ever since, Sunday and all: so that our people now have what they have been clamoring for,—unrestricted communication *visa voce* with pretty much "all out o' doors." Their handsome card, which appears on our third page, is quite explicit as to rates and all other matter in that connection which are likely to be of interest. According to this you get what you pay for and all that you pay for, *your* calls to *others*, not *their* calls to *you*, forming the basis of what is known as the Measured Service Rate.

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Chronicle: Sept 4-1896

New Pulp Works.

A force of mechanics are at work putting the buildings formerly owned by the American Wood Pulp and Paper Company, on the canal bank, above Fountain street, Upper Manayunk, in working order. The plant, together with nearly seven acres of ground, has been purchased for \$38,000 by Alexander Balfour, who will manufacture straw boards with wood pulp lining.

Every effort is being made to have the repairs completed and the machinery in position to admit of the beginning of work on the 1st of November. The works will have a capacity of 25,000 tons of strawboards weekly, but will start with a rating of 10,000 tons. This will provide employment for from 60 to 70 persons.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

The Power of Littles.

One of the largest and best equipped Hospitals in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, is maintained entirely by the contributions of its factory employees. These contributions are not strictly voluntary, the well-settled practice being that the fact of employment carries with it the obligation to contribute a small percentage of the earnings steadily for the purpose named, said percentage being deducted from the pay-roll.

The action of the hands employed at the McDowell paper mill in this town, paying ten cents per month for the support of St. Timothy's Hospital, recalls this fact, while at the same time it prompts the suggestion that a general contribution of 5 cents per month by the mill-hands of the town and others employed in manufacturing establishments would place our Hospital at once on a substantial footing. Suppose our people test in this beneficent way **THE POWER OF LITTLES?**

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Chronicle: May 7-1897

At the meeting of the Engineer's Club last Saturday evening, the paper of the evening was read by Paul L. Wolel, of the Pencoyd Iron Works, giving some engineering data in reference to the Delaware river bridge erected last year. The time between the order to begin work and the completion of the bridge was very short. The order was given January 15, 1896, and in nine and a half months trains were running over it. A few years ago it would have been a serious undertaking to handle so much material and in such large units, but the work progressed so rapidly that there was very little known of it until the structure was completed. A few figures will give a slight idea of its colossal proportions. The total weight of the steel superstructure of the river spans is 18,812,000 pounds. There are three spans, each weighing 4,182,000 pounds. The longest and heaviest single piece is a girder 87 feet long and 31 inches deep, weighing 97,000 pounds. It took three flat cars to carry this girder from the works to the river. The eye bars are 55 and 56 feet long, made without welds. The pins were 9 inches in diameter. The draw span weighs 1,505,000, and the machinery on it weighs 356,000 pounds. Open hearth steel was used throughout. There were several novel features in the work of erection, the most important being in the putting together of so many of the parts before placing them in the structure.

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Chronicle: Feb. 15-1895

The Historic Blizzard.

The great snow-storm of March 11 and 12, 1888, that has so long ruled the roost as a weather phenomenon in this region, must have realized by this time that its nose has been put out of joint by the latest born of the blizzard family. It has been outdone in several directions,—in velocity of wind, in temperature and in the vast area affected. Only in the fall of snow was it greater than the storm of February, 1895; for this last swept almost the entire country instead of a radius of four or five hundred miles, as in 1888.

The February storm began really on Monday afternoon, the 4th inst., and before evening it had greatly increased in bitterness; and there were frequent revivals of the gust, the cold still growing more intense from that on. By Wednesday the country seemed pretty well under the sway of the storm-king, but it was on Thursday night and Friday morning that the angry elements got in their work. Not only had a considerable quantity of snow fallen, but the fierce winds had swept it capriciously into irregular drifts from a foot or so to—well, as high as you please; and the necessities of locomotion between or around the dazzlingly white piles recalled those sagacious surveyors, the cows, to whom posterity is indebted for the picturesque and orderly disorder with which they originally plotted "Boston town."

What a prospect for people accustomed, and, indeed, obliged to travel by rail! By 6 o'clock the "Pennsy" service-car of the Wissahickon Electric road was blocked near the First Presbyterian Church, and by 8 o'clock not a car was running on either of the local trolley roads, several of the Roxborough and Chestnut Hill line being snowed in on Robeson's Hill. On Friday not a wheel moved on either road. The Roxborough's managers tried to get the line open, but the snow-machine, owing to the force of the blast, seemed only to offer a chance for new drifts to gather, the sweeper itself getting stuck in a drift, so the attempt was abandoned; much the same programme, with similar results, being enacted on Saturday. The Wissahickon people made an attempt to "capture the enemy's works" Saturday afternoon, and with such success that one or two cars "got a move on them" before night, and by Sunday morning the cars were running on fairly good time. The Roxborough and Chestnut Hill resumed operations from upper Roxborough to Wissahickon on Monday, using but one track, however, from Jefferson street, down.

At 6 20 p. m. on Thursday, car No. 2 on the Wiss. Electric ran off the track at the Wissahickon terminus. After descending Sumac street it shot out across Ridge avenue, crashing into the iron abutment of the Reading Railroad crossing gate. The iron part was snapped off at the ground, and the car extended several feet across the railroad tracks. An up train was just due and the ticket agent ran down with a red lantern to signal it. The engineer being unable to stop his train in time, because of the slippery tracks, it collided with the trolley car. Luckily he was going slowly and the only damage done was to break to pieces the iron

brake handle and crush in a part of the roof of the car.

Another car on the same line jumped a switch at Roxborough avenue and was wedged crosswise on the tracks for a long time. The front wheels followed the main track and the rear ones took the switch. Daniel Taylor, dispatcher of the road, was thrown from the platform beside the wheels, narrowly escaping serious injury.

Friday and Saturday every cross road in Roxborough was drifted fence high, in several places, milkmen, paper-carriers, hucksters and butchers being unable to serve their customers. Albert Wager, a letter carrier, was compelled to leave his horse and sleigh at Cinnamon avenue and make his round through drifts three feet high while serving in Upper Roxborough. Policemen and others who were compelled to be out were served with hot coffee at St. Timothy's Hospital and at the residence of Lawyer Francis S. Cantrell, Ridge avenue and Jefferson streets.

Among the casualties resulting from this condition of things were the following:

Michael McNulty, 30 years old, of 4 Kohler avenue, was found by Sergeant Metzler lying in the snow unconscious, at Main and Centre streets.

A 3 months-old son of John Weiss, of Prohibition avenue, was found dead in bed, and it is feared that the child's death was due to cold.

John Mulligan, a section boss on the Reading Railroad, was overcome by the cold at Lafayette Station, his feet being so badly frozen that his shoes had to be cut from his feet.

Accidents by falling on the ice were too numerous to mention, many receiving injuries of which they will be reminded with every change in the weather. And then there's the frozen and bursting water pipes! There are some people who henceforth will dream of frozen pipes every time they eat a hearty supper of cucumbers, mince-pie and lobster salad. By the way, a preventive for this dreadful nuisance has been invented in England. The result is secured by effecting a continuous circulation of warm water through pipes conducting the water to and from the cylinder or boiler, thus preventing all risk of explosion. The continuous circulation of the water is obtained by connecting the outlet pipe to a boiler, heated by gas or oil and being connected with the cistern by means of another pipe.

Chronicle: Mar. 1-1895

The Roxborough Express Horse Company held its 77th annual meeting and banquet last evening. At the conclusion of the banquet the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Frank S. Whiteman; Secretary, Samuel S. Levering; Treasurer, Maris Wright,

Chronicle: Sept. 11-1896

Several hundred men on their way to work at the Pencoed Iron Works Tuesday morning either witnessed or participated in the rescue of two horses which had fallen into the Schuylkill at this point. The horses were drawing a canal boat when they slipped on the cinder path in front of the iron works and fell into the river. A boatman leaped in, and after fastening ropes under the front legs of each horse threw the ropes to the crowd, who soon pulled the struggling horses to shore.

Chronicle: Nov. 20-1896**Its Ninety-fourth Annual Meeting.**

The Schuylkill Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves, of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, held its ninety-fourth annual meeting and dinner on Saturday evening, at Belmont Mansion, in West Fairmount Park. William Warner Roberts, aged 82 years, and the oldest member of the society, presided.

The society was formed in 1802 in the old Columbus Hotel, at Hestonville, Paul Jones, whose descendants are quite numerous in lower Merion, was the first President, and Isaac Heston, one of the original settlers at Hestonville, its first Secretary. The present officers are: Dr. Wells, of Hestonville, President; Samuel D. Hall, Treasurer, and Jacob Stadlerman, Secretary.

The society held its annual meetings until 1842 at the old Columbus Hotel, and for the following forty years at the Black Horse Hotel. Since 1882 the meetings have been held at Belmont Mansion and other places.

Chronicle: Feb. 26-1897

The Roxborough Express Horse Company, which was organized in 1818, for the recovery of stolen horses and the apprehension of horse thieves, held its seventy-eighth reunion and supper on Wednesday evening in the Lafayette Hotel. Frank S. Whiteman presided. Dr. William C. Todd resigned, and his son Charles was elected to fill the vacancy. During the past year, one member, John William Dodgson, died, and Nicholas Warker resigned. The following officers were elected: President, Frank S. Whiteman; Secretary, Samuel S. Levering; Treasurer, Maris W. Wright.

There are fifty-one members, of whom the following were present: George R. Jones, Christian Reeb, Charles Kightner, James Stafford, Henry Root, John Harner, Charles O. Struss, Nicholas Reimshart, Hiram R. Lippen, James Ashworth, Howard Yocum, Henry Loos, Edwood Hagy, Robert Ruth, John W. Frizinger, Garrett M. Master, John Struss, William Wein, H. Reeves Lukens, Craig Conover, Chas. Todd, W. B. Bray and John C. Hurd.

21st Ward
Chronicle: Sept. 13, 1895

Better outlets for Mt. Vernon.

On October 13th, 1893, this paper said editorially:

On being appealed to for a wide sidewalk under the railroad bridge at Main and Washington streets, the Highway Department people say the matter rests largely with the Surveyor of the District. In that case we trust Mr. Sundstrom will act intelligently and promptly to secure a sidewalk at least six feet wide. The Reading people, we understand, say they cannot be compelled to widen unless they put up a new bridge. To an unprofessional eye even that does not look as though it should be very costly, and it must be done some way.

This brought out the following communication (from Mr. James Christie) which appeared Oct. 21, 1893:

Oct. 14th, 1893.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—The suggestion in your last issue, to improve the facilities for travel at Main and Washington streets, might serve as a text for a more comprehensive scheme. That is to cut Leverington avenue through to Main street, instead of wasting effort on widening the circuitous and inefficient outlet at the foot of Washington street. Leverington avenue, is the only thoroughfare offering practicable grades between Manayunk and Roxborough. Now that the grading is completed its advantages can be measured by a single glance.

It is destined to be the main highway in the future to Roxborough, and its opening now will not be attended with serious expense,—certainly much less than hereafter.

CITIZEN.

On Friday, May 11 1894, in an editorial relating to the laying of trolley tracks on Main street, from Green lane to Washington street, the following passage occurred:

Mr. Sundstrom also says that the running of Leverington avenue through to Main street will eventually be effected, as the Reading company is not likely to make any strenuous oppositions.

Acting on these and similar suggestions a meeting of property-holders of Mt. Vernon was held at 4651 Washington street last Friday evening, to discuss the propriety of improving Washington street by straightening the lower end of it, so that, instead of the steep grade and two dangerous curves connecting it with Main street, it will connect with Leverington avenue a short distance east of the Pennsylvania railroad, so as to make the grade 8 feet instead of 14 to the 100.

The plans, as prepared by Surveyor Sundstrom, also include the opening up of Leverington avenue, from High street to Main, to the full width, in consequence of which it will be necessary for the Reading Railroad to erect a new bridge on the site of the present Washington street bridge, to admit of putting down sidewalks 12 feet wide on each side of the avenue.

Anthony Kern, Jr., presided at the meeting and John McIlveen, florist, acted as secretary. The property holders are unanimously in favor of the project, providing they will not be

assessed to pay for the improvement, which, they claim, will benefit the general public more than it will them as individuals. After discussing the subject, and listening to an explanation by Councilman Howard M. Levering, the following were appointed a committee to call upon Surveyor Sundstrom, examine the plans, and to represent the meeting on Monday at the meeting of the Board of Surveyors: Peter Collins, William McClenaghan, Augustus Welsh, John McIlveen and Louis Fernau.

Councilman Levering also stated that plans are being prepared by Surveyor Sundstrom for opening Washington street northward as far as Shawmont avenue.

At a meeting held in the same place on Monday evening the committee appointed on Friday evening to view the plans of the improvement made by Surveyor Sundstrom and to attend a meeting of the Board of Surveys, reported that they unanimously approved of the plan, and that all explanations made at the meeting of the Board of Surveys were satisfactory. The committee was continued and authorized to represent the meeting whenever the proposed improvement might be discussed by the Board of Surveys or a Committee of Councils.

It was stated at the meeting that the Reading Railroad will lengthen the bridge now crossing Washington street so as to allow of footwalks of the regulation width, and that the company will make a gift to the city of a part of the coal yard property occupied by Leander M. Jones, for the opening of Leverington avenue to Main street. The only opposition shown to the proposed improvement was by persons owning property on that part of Washington street that will ultimately be vacated should the plan be adopted.

Chronicle: Aug. 2nd 1895

A Fine Improvement.

Frank T. Sheldrake, builder, of Bala, has commenced operations on the fine three-story store and dwelling, 44 by 125 feet, for A. P. Roberts & Co., of the Pencoyd Iron Works, on the southwest corner of Main and Robeson streets. The property was bought by the firm for the purpose of establishing a general store, several years ago; but its dilapidated condition in the meantime has made it the lounging place and the resort of any number of undesirable characters, so that not only will an unsightly nuisance be abolished forever, but a structure will rise on the spot that will be a credit to the owners and to that busy section of the town.

Chronicle: July 19-1895

The work of grading Kram's avenue, from Pechin street to Sunnicliffe, is in progress. A good deal of the dirt used for filling in is taken from the lot on the Northwest corner of Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, next to the prospective addition to Gorgas Park.

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Chronicle: Jan. 1-1897

Progress at Westminster Cemetery.

Notwithstanding the extreme dullness of general business, the past four months have been the most successful in the history of the Company. The sale of lots during that period has averaged more than \$1,000 per month. There are now more than 150 interments in the cemetery.

The grounds are enclosed by a handsome cable fence with massive iron gates at the entrances on Belmont avenue and Clegg's lane.

The Company propose erecting an attractive receiving vault near the Belmont avenue entrance as soon as the weather permits.

Chronicle: June 21-1895

Last Saturday a semi-professional ball team was organized here to be called the "Wissaniccon," of which John Maxwell is manager. The team is composed of well known players, formerly members of the Highland, Germantown, Cresson and St. Timothy. The nine will be made up as follows: Drennan, catcher; Lancaster and Mason, pitchers; Mackay, first base; Cobbins and Merriman, second base; Brill, third base; Holmes, short-stop; Hawthorne, Conway and Gallagher, fielders.

Chronicle: Nov. 13-1896

A large two-story stone and frame barn on the old Torr's estate, "Rock Shade," at Cinnaminson lane near Washington street, was completely destroyed by fire last Monday evening. The place is run by James Meahan, who had stored a large amount of hay in the barn. The damage will amount to about \$5000 on the building and \$250 on the contents. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks from a pipe, as tramps frequently slept in the barn when they had a chance. A number of horses and cows were gotten out without injury.

Chronicle: March 20-1896

A meeting of members of the new Country Club is to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall next Friday evening, to arrange for the purchase of apparatus and decide on plans for the adaptation of the property known as "The Pines" to the purposes of the organization. The admission fee of \$10, with monthly dues of \$1.00, payable half-yearly in advance, will necessarily limit the membership to persons in comfortable circumstances and of good business standing.

Roxborough Country Club.

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Chronicle: July 24, 1896

The highest point in Philadelphia is along Summit avenue, Chestnut Hill, which is 433 feet above city datum, that being 225 feet above high water in the Delaware river. The line traversed by Ridge avenue, which took its name from the "ridge" running in a northwesterly direction through the upper portion of the city, is somewhat higher than the land on either side. The highest point on Ridge avenue, near the Manatawna Baptist Church, is 416 feet. At Ridge avenue and the county line it is 397 feet.

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Chronicle: March 8, 1895

The proposed addition to Gorgas Park, for which a committee of Councils has favorably recommended an appropriation of \$53,000, will give to Manayunk and Roxborough a roomy pleasure ground, of which they have long stood in need. The proposed addition contains 19 acres in two tracts, the larger of which, belonging to Joseph Wise, contains 15 acres, and has a frontage on Ridge avenue of 425 feet, with a depth on Jefferson of some 2500 feet. Between this and Gorgas Park is a long narrow tract owned by Jacob Wright, with a frontage of 200 feet on Ridge avenue, running back to Manayunk avenue, and containing a trifle over four acres. The purchase of the ground for park purposes will cut off the extension of Pechin, Mitchell and Gates streets and Manayunk avenue.

In the Wise tract are a large commodious stone mansion and a stone barn, which would probably have to be removed. The old mansion is one of Roxborough's oldest landmarks, having been erected nearly 100 years ago. It is more than probable, if the city secures the property, that a modern 17 or 20 division school building will be erected at the corner of Jefferson street and Ridge avenue, so as to consolidate the Levering, Roxborough primary and Andora schools in one building. This is the plan advocated by Controller Rudolph S. Walton, of the Twenty-first ward.—Record.

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Chronicle: Oct 11, 1895

Builder Howard R. Yocum is just finishing four modern houses on the southwest side of Manayunk Avenue, between Ridge avenue and Osborn street. These houses are large, have a beautiful outlook and are fitted up with every convenience. Mr Yocum has spared neither time nor expense to make them as nearly perfect as possible, and he has chosen wisely, so far as location is concerned, for there are few such accessible locations in the Twenty-first Ward, steam and electric railroads being within a few steps from the front door.

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Chronicle: Nov. 6, 1896

Susan Gorgas Park.

The Board of Surveyors on Monday discussed and laid over until the ground can be visited a number of plans to place streets on the city plan, and to revise the lines and grades of certain streets.

After considerable discussion it was decided to postpone the confirmation of the plans for Susan Gorgas Park. The ordinance providing that the park shall be placed on the city plan says that all unopened streets running through the park shall be stricken from the plan. The residents of the neighborhood, however, desire that Pechin street, which crosses the park about the middle, shall be left on the plan and opened, their argument being that without it there will be a distance of about 2500 feet without a street, and, therefore, the distance around the park is too great.

In drawing the plan the Surveyor of the district placed Pechin street across the Park on a curve between Gates and Jefferson streets, so that it corresponds to the present intersections at Jefferson and Gates streets. He also placed Gates street, the northern boundary of the Park, within the limits of the Park, believing that the city would be liable to less damages than if the street were taken off the property belonging to private owners.

The question being raised that the Board could not confirm the plan with the street upon the Park property, as it would conflict with the ordinance, confirmation of the plan was postponed with the idea of having the ordinance amended in the interests of the city and the property owners who want Pechin street opened through the Park.

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Chronicle: Aug. 20, 1897

Chinese Cemetery Assured.

The new Chinese cemetery is now an assured fact. Lee Toy, the "Mayor of Chinatown," said on Tuesday night that the deal for the old St. Mary's farm, near Wynnewood, had gone through, the papers have been signed, and that the work of removing bodies of defunct Chinamen who have been buried in other cemeteries will shortly begin. The tract of land purchased for the Chinese company, through Lawyer A. Van Wyck Budd, covers an area of 110 acres, and the price paid was \$2250 per acre.

The cemetery will be used as a burial ground by Chinamen all over the eastern section of the country, being the only one in existence in the East. Here the Celestials will be at liberty to indulge in all their native rites, a privilege which has been denied them heretofore by the local cemetery authorities. The wealthier Chinamen are only interred temporarily in this country until arrangements can be made to have the remains shipped to China.

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Chronicle: Sept 3, 1897

The Old Fountain Hotel.

Supplementing the CHRONICLE's article of last week in reference to the changing of the old Fountain Hotel into an iron bedstead manufactory, a recent number of the Record had the following:

Fountain Hotel, Manayunk one of the first hosteleries and road-houses in that section of the city, has ceased to be. At least, its identity is lost, for an enterprising firm has purchased the property and started the manufacture of iron bedsteads there. Fountain Hotel was noted in the early days of Manayunk as the resort of the boatmen who plied their vocation on the Schuylkill Canal, it being near the boat landing of the Schuylkill steamboats when they ran to Manayunk. The first balloon ascension ever held in the borough took place in 1854 from the hotel grounds, and "Host" Snyder, father of ex-Magistrate Alfred Snyder, took a ride in the basket, (or wanted to). The old place was successful until 1869, when the big fresher washed away the front porch. The destruction of the porch led to the death of Manayunk's favorite pugilist, William McLaughlin, the timbers falling upon him and breaking his back. Ill-luck followed all Snyder's successors in the saloon business from that time. The first Odd Fellows' lodge in the borough met in the hotel for many years, and it was the scene of many interesting gatherings.

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Chronicle: July 30, 1897

In clearing out one of the old rooms in Independence Hall a few days ago, workmen came upon a relic of the early days of the Civil War which is of peculiar interest to the people of this vicinity. It was a soiled and yellow strip of heavy linen paper, bearing the roster of Company A, Roxborough Home Guards. The list included the names of 135 of the most prominent citizens of Manayunk and Roxborough who were enrolled on April 25, 1861. Of this number about 50 have since died either in battle or from natural causes, and nearly all those remaining are now living around Roxborough. Among the most prominent names on the list were: George Northrop, Horatio Gates Jones, David Mattis, Jacob Wright, Robert M. Carlisle, William Arrott, Charles Thomson Jones, Nicholas Rittenhouse and Joseph Beaumont. The relic, which came into the possession of House Sergeant Louis J. Dunlap of the Manayunk Police Station, was turned over to Magistrate Hamp on S. Thomas, who in turn has presented it to Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R. Many of the men enrolled upon the old roster are now members of that post.

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Chronicle: Aug. 30, 1895

The Water Problem.

The water was so low in the Schuylkill river at Manayunk on Tuesday that the foundations of the four stone piers erected in 1820 by Captain John Towers for his pontoon bridge were visible. The old bridge crossed the Schuylkill about 100 yards above the present inter-county bridge, and consisted of five large, strongly constructed scows, chained fast at their ends to the piers. Not since 1869 has the Schuylkill been so low as it is now. Since Sunday no attempt has been made to run the Fairmount steamboats further up the river than Strawberry Mansion landing.

While the water is also low in Flat Rock dam, there is a much larger supply there than in the Fairmount dam. From Flat Rock dam all the water used in Roxborough, Manayunk, Wissahickon, Falls of Schuylkill, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Nicetown and Tioga is pumped by the Shawmont Station into the Roxborough reservoirs. Thus far the only complaints of an insufficient supply of water come from persons residing in Roxborough, where, it is claimed, there is at times scarcely water enough for cooking purposes. This is true, it is believed, to the water being drawn through the mains to supply other districts of the city.

In the issue of the *Ledger* from which we clip the above appears the following despatch from Reading dated 27th:

The heaviest rain in nearly two months fell in the Schuylkill Valley this morning. It set in at 4 A. M., and there was a steady downpour for five hours, during which it is estimated that nearly two inches of rain fell. The earth was so dry and the vegetation so parched that the ground received the rain as it fell, and consequently there is not that increase in the volume of the Schuylkill as if there had not been such a protracted dry season.

Farmers now say that the present rain will likely tide them over the corn season, but a great deal more rain is needed to replenish the low condition of the Schuylkill and its tributaries. During the past few weeks several grist mills were idle, and others had to resort to steam power.

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Chronicle: June 14, 1895

The New Filter Plant.

The erection of the experimental filter plant by a number of public-spirited citizens is likely soon to be realized.

As the Mayor is understood to be heartily in sympathy with the movement there is not likely to be any delay in getting his signature. Within 60 days of being authorized to go ahead, it is believed that the plant can be in operation, and it will be located either at Shawmont, where the pumping station is, or at the Roxborough reservoir.

The idea is not to filter enough water to supply the entire district, but merely to show what can be accomplished and the cost. The system to be employed is the one with open tanks. When the tanks get beyond a certain capacity it is found more economical to construct additional ones, and by thus duplicating any required filtering capacity may be obtained. A tank with a maximum capacity which it is economical to use is known as the unit tank, and it is one of those, with a capacity of 300,000 gallons a day, which will be erected as an experiment. If the one tank comes up to expectations, it can be duplicated as frequently as may be desired.

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Chronicle: May 3, 1895

The new pumping station at the Shawmont avenue basin is receiving the finishing touches, preparatory to being turned over to the Water Department. This station will be used to force water to the Chestnut Hill and Germantown districts, and is furnished with two Worthington duplex surface condensing pumps of 5,000,000 gallons daily capacity. The fire room has four tubular boilers of the marine type, completely encased with asbestos covering, as are all the connecting pipes. A large wrought iron stand pipe, 150 feet high and 11 feet in diameter, is in course of erection on the northwest side, over 130 feet of the ironwork being in position at this time. It is calculated that this pipe will give rise enough to the water to reach the highest portion of Chestnut Hill. The plant will be ready for work by May 10.

The upper portion of the Shawmont reservoir, which has given the Water Department serious trouble on account of leakage, is being repaired all along the upper side by taking out the brick lining and concreting the bottom. Many large fissures have been found in the sides and bottom. Several weeks of constant labor will be required before the water can be turned into this section.

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Chronicle: June 7, 1895

And Still it Leaks!

After spending many thousands of dollars in an endeavor to patch up the new Roxborough reservoir, which has never yet been of the slightest value to the city, the basin is found to leak as badly as ever, and officials of the Water Bureau despair of making it water tight. Though not occupying so prominent a position in the public mind as the Queen Lane reservoir, the Roxborough basin has been the cause of as great, if not greater, solicitude to the municipal authorities, and it promises to be a source of endless annoyance in the future.

Soon after the basin was turned over to the city in September, 1893, after the contractors had exceeded the limit of their time by a year, it was found to be leaking. Every effort was made to locate the leak, but the workmen were not successful for nearly a year, when it is said that they detected the weak spots in the brick lining. Starting in September last and continuing the work until winter's cold stopped it, a large number of men were employed in tearing out the brick lining on the northwestern embankment of the basin. This work was resumed as soon as the weather permitted in the spring, and nearly the entire upper side was overhauled.

On May 14, when it was supposed that everything had been made tight, the water was run into both sections of the basin—15 feet in the southern portion and 8 feet 6 inches in the northern half. Everything looked all tight for three days and then a rivulet began to ooze from the hillside of Jas. Lee's farm, over a quarter of a mile away, on the north side of Port Royal avenue. The leak has since increased gradually, until now a steady stream runs through the place, and a regular marsh has formed a hundred feet square.

The lower portion of the reservoir appears to be all right with 15 feet of water, but when filled above that level it begins to leak badly. The water flows out into Lare street, alongside the reservoir. From calculations made by the Water Bureau the upper half leaks about an inch every 24 hours. There are now about seven feet five inches of water in this portion. The leak is supposed to be in the concrete on the floor of the basin, which will

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21st Ward

48

Chronicle, May 10, 1895

Roxborough Reservoir.

By a casual inspection of the new reservoir at Roxborough on Wednesday it was seen that only one of the two basins, with an estimated total capacity of 148,000 gallons of water, is at present of any practical service to the city.

In what is known as the south basin there was a depth of 13 feet 9 inches of water, while the upper or north basin was dry, except in a depression in the bottom, where water has collected from rains or leakage through the stop gates. When water was first pumped into the reservoir, in September, 1893, the bottom of both basins was as level as a floor, so that the large pool in the upper basin, which in places looks to be several feet deep, indicates that that portion of the bottom covered by the water must have settled. Along the bricked slope on the north side of the basin are a number of places which show where the bricks have been removed in order to get at the clay lining, to locate, if possible, the leaks in the embankment. A half dozen men were at work patching up what appear to be the largest of these places.

Neither the watchman in charge nor any of the men employed about the reservoir or at the pumping station at Shawmont could give any idea as to when water will again be pumped into the north basin.

On the outer side of the west embankment is a dump, over which the torn out brick, cement, barrel hoops and other rubbish has been deposited. Altogether the reservoir at present shows a far from finished appearance.

At the pumping station the high duty pump, which has a rated capacity of 13,000,000 gallons every 24 hours, was the only one in operation, and was working satisfactorily.

Roxborough Poor House

49

Chronicle: Feb. 12, 1897

The annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Roxborough township, was held at the poorhouse, on East Shawmont avenue, yesterday. W. C. Hamilton presided, and D. W. Bussinger, Sr., acted as Secretary. During the year iron fire escapes have been placed on the building, and a neat frame building erected in the rear of the house as a smoking room for the male inmates. The steward's report showed that \$551.83 had been received from farm products, and that \$293.30 had been expended. The Treasurer reported having received \$3450 from the Receiver of Taxes and \$258.53 from the steward. His balance from last year was \$668.04.

The expenditures were: Out-door relief in furnishing coal, groceries, shoes, medicine and medical attention to needy families, \$868.04; for farming implements, improvements, \$322.71; house expenses, \$1216.40; Salaries of Steward, Secretary and Treasurer for 1895 and 1896, \$915, leaving a balance of \$632.22.

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Chronicle:

COMMUNICATIONS.

Congratulations.

Germantown, November 6, 1897.

FRIEND MILLIGAN:

I congratulate you upon reaching the century mile post; a point reached by comparatively few. Many are at the start but few ever reach your point. In looking back you no doubt see the wrecks of many by the wayside. Some of the many that have dropped out after a life of usefulness left a good record; others best forgotten.

In your case, however, your record is not complete. It is to be hoped that you will be spared to continue in your present course doing the best you know for everybody, and attempting to adhere to the Golden Rule; so that, when at last the race is ended it may be said:

"Well done! good and faithful servant;" he has gone to his reward.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. H. EMHARDT

—Since the publication in last week's issue, of the congratulatory epistles to the Editor-in-Chief on having passed the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birthday, some of our residents have exhibited what might be termed skeptical views on the question. While they have read and admired the CHRONICLE all through its career of nearly 29 years, they are loth to believe that the one who has so successfully piloted the CHRONICLE is so much older than the paper. From the time the paper was first distributed at the Falls down to the present time I do not think a week has passed without my having heard the expression: "Let us see what Mr. Milligan has to say this week," when taking up the CHRONICLE to read. The master and his work are so identified that it is hard to believe that the one is so much older than the other. Of course, none of those who read the paper here have any other idea but that Mr. Milligan will keep on editing and publishing the paper; and were it not for his reminding them of the fact they would never think of him as getting any older.

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Chronicle: June 27, 1897

After a lapse of forty-six years, what purports to be a message from the perpetrator of one of the most heinous murders ever committed in this city was left for Lieutenant Lush on Wednesday afternoon on the floor of the hallway of the Manayunk Police Station.

The murder was a triple tragedy, committed in Roxborough in 1851, when Valentine Bartle, his wife and one of their four children were murdered at their home in a lonely place in the woods near the Schuylkill, above Shawmont avenue.

The handwriting is of an irregular, scrambling style, evidently the work of an illiterate person, and the message is recorded on a piece of crumpled paper, in lead pencil, reading as follows:

"Police Lutent, Roxborow, Roberta Parcalla, he die two months now. he a old man near 70 year, come this country 1849, go to Roborow with man Bartine Bartel somewhere near river. He and boss had fight for mon and he kill boss and wife. He go then to Caltorny, make plenty mon, but lose it gambling and went to Mexico where he die very poor; never marry alway in trouble. At night he talk much about Bartle in his elsep. I come New York, week ago, and tell you he die in Mexico as he ast me to. He very sorry for Bartel wife and baby."

As near as could be ascertained, the signature, which was much blurred from rubbing, was that of Mike Narjola.

Lieutenant Lush does not put much faith in the genuineness of the message, which he thinks is a hoax, as in 1866, or '67 according to the late Horatio Gates Jones, a man died in Connecticut who was credited with confessing on his death bed that he was the murderer of the Bartle family.

Horatio Gates Jones,

one of the most prominent citizens of Roxborough, died at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at his residence, "The Pines," Ridge avenue, above Jefferson street, of paralysis. His deathbed was surrounded by a number of personal friends, including J. W. Willmarth, D. D., pastor of the Roxborough Baptist Church, where he worshipped.

Mr. Jones was a life-long resident of Roxborough, where he was born Jan. 9, 1822. He was the youngest son of the late Horatio Gates Jones, D. D., the founder and for 48 years the Pastor of Lower Merion Baptist Church. Mr. Jones was a member and deacon of the Lower Merion Church from early life to the time of his death. He was a brother of the late Judge John Richter Jones, Colonel of the 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at Newberne, N. C., in 1873; the late Charles Thomson Jones, who for many years represented the Twenty-first Ward in Select Council, and the late Nathan Levering Jones, at one time a member of the Gas Trust. His sister, Miss Hetty A. Jones, was one of the noble women who, during the civil war administered comfort as nurses to the sick and wounded soldiers, and in her memory Post 12 G. A. R., of Roxborough, is named. One sister, Mrs. Anthony D. Levering, survives.

Mr. Jones obtained his preliminary education at the public school in Roxborough, and afterwards at Haddington College, finally matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1841. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1847, and continued in the practice of his profession down to the time of his last illness.

In 1874 Mr. Jones was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth District, and was re-elected in 1876, and for a third period of four years in 1878. His representative career was especially marked by his introduction of a bill—known as the "Religious Liberty Bill"—to secure freedom from the penalties of the Sunday law of 1794 for all persons who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

Mr. Jones devoted much of his time to historical matters, and was connected with many historical societies. He became a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1848, and in 1849 was elected its Secretary, a position he held until 1867, when he was made one of its Vice Presidents, and held the office to the time of his death. He was also a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Moravian Historical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society of Ohio, the American Antiquarian Society, and of the Historical Societies of Rhode Island, New York, Florida, Delaware, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In 1877 Mr. Jones was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

As his numerous works show Mr. Jones wrote voluminously of local, biographical, scientific and ecclesiastical matters. Quite recently he was engaged upon a biography of Thomas Shreve, of Shawmont, the eminent an-

gineer and inventor. Among his treasures were copies of every paper printed in the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. Jones retained an interest in the Welsh people and in everything relating to the Welsh in the United States. He spoke the language fluently. He was a member of the Welsh Society, filled the office of President for 26 years and possessed a valuable Welsh Library.

The deceased was one of the original members of the Roxborough Lyceum, which was organized in Manayunk in 1837, and frequently lectured before that body and took part in its debates.

Mr. Jones was married May 27, 1852, to Caroline Elizabeth Vassar Babcock, daughter of the Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Jones died suddenly, March 7, 1889, in Roxborough. The union was a most happy one, but was never blessed with issue.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, the interment being in Leverington cemetery.

Chronicle, March 24-1893

Gone to His Rest.

The long line of carriages, forty in number, which passed slowly down Ridge avenue from the "The Pines" to the Roxborough Baptist Church, last Friday afternoon, behind the hearse in which was the casket containing all that was mortal of the late Horatio Gates Jones, gave no adequate idea of the numbers of well-known residents of the ward and of Philadelphia who crowded the spacious edifice as a last mark of respect to the dead Senator. And not one of all that vast and hushed assemblage but must have realized the truth of the CHRONICLE's remark two weeks before: "It is hard to conceive of Roxborough without Mr. Jones." And most of all, those who knew him best will remember longest the geniality and grace which he could throw into the most trivial occurrence in which his friends had a share, being in that respect what we might term a model of old-time gentility. Saturday's Ledger said:

Many friends of the deceased were present from the city, and hundreds of residents of Manayunk and Roxborough visited the old home of the family and looked for the last time on the face of their neighbor and friend. A large delegation from the Welsh Society and representatives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society were present.

The remains, attired in a suit of black broadcloth, reposed in a casket of red cedar lined with satin and covered with black cloth, with trimmings of oxidized silver. A few simple but very beautiful floral offerings were arranged about the casket, and a spray of Welsh heather was placed upon the dead man's breast.

After a brief service of prayer at the house the cortege moved down the avenue to the Roxborough Baptist Church, where the services were held.

Long before the time appointed friends from the city and other points assembled in the church, and by the time the funeral arrived nearly every seat was occupied. Rev. Dr. James W. Willmarth conducted the services. After reading appropriate selections from the Scriptures he announced

that, in accord with Mr. Jones's oft-repeated request, a hymn expressive of Christian comfort would be sung by Professor Henry E. Jones in the Welsh language.

At the conclusion of the solo Dr. Willmarth made an address on the life and personal characteristics of the departed, briefly reviewing his life work as a historian, a lawyer, a friend and a Christian.

Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., also paid a tribute to Mr. Jones's memory, saying: "I have known Brother Jones for half a century and when I came to this city 40 years ago he was the only one I was acquainted with. He was a genial, delightful companion. A man of independent thought, always generous, giving more largely than many who were more wealthy."

Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozer Theological Seminary, of which Mr. Jones was a Trustee and Secretary of the Board, spoke of his long acquaintance with the departed, and said: "The moral lesson of his life was the way he honored his father and mother. What he did was thoroughly done."

Rev. J. W. Goodhue, Pastor of Lower Merion Baptist Church, at Bryn Mawr, made the closing address and spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Jones, who was a deacon in his church. Mr. Goodhue closed the services by offering an impressive prayer.

The remains were taken to Leverington Cemetery, adjoining the church, where they were interred in the family lot, close to the graves of other members of the distinguished family.

The honorary pall-bearers selected were warm personal friends of Mr. Jones, and included Judges Hanna and Asman, Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. Charles H. Keane, Rev. Lewis K. Lewis, Mr. Albert H. Lewis, Mr. Charles W. Winter, Mr. Samuel Rulen, Mr. Samuel Crozer, Mr. Harry G. Clay, Mr. William H. Lewis, Mr. Samuel Shipley, Mr. Levi Knowles, Mr. C. S. Still, Mr. B. J. Lee and Mr. Robert J. Burdette.

The active pall bearers were Mr. Joseph H. Peering, Mr. Bushrod W. Hagy, Mr. David T. Davies, Dr. J. Jones Levick, Mr. John J. Foulkrod and Mr. Thomas Shaw.

Among those present at the services were Rev. S. Z. Batten, Rev. James F. Brown, Rev. G. W. Anderson, D. D., Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., Rev. A. J. Hay, Rev. W. H. Conrad, D. D., Rev. B. MacMackin, Rev. J. Wollas Kirk, Rev. A. E. Tortat, Rev. George M. Richter, Rev. George C. Rees, D. D., Rev. David W. Brown, D. D., Rev. Wm. E. Watkinson, Rev. John Brooks, James S. Swartz, Magistrate M. F. Wilhere, Robert Lees, Morris Levering, Peter Bechtel, George Clay Bowker, William Ozias, Harmon Johnson, Oliver P. Cornman, J. Vaughan Merrick, Samuel Heaton, W. Egbert Mitchell, S. J. Abbot, Dr. M. C. Douglas, John Shinn, Perry L. Anderson, E. B. Edwards, Edwin S. Sutch, Fraizer Balliff, S. S. Keely, Rudolph S. Walton, Charles J. Waiton, Oram W. Pester, Dr. William C. Todd, Darius Keely, Joseph Miles, John L. Jones, Colonel Charles H. Banes, Edward Haugh, F. A. Sobernheimer, Homer Parsons, Henry Shinkle, Abraham Shinkle, Geo. Moyer, Cyrus P. Carmany, Francis S. Cantrell, Reuben Wunder, Richard Forster, John Lamou, William M. Morrison, William J. Donohugh, Richard B. Ott, Orlando Crease, Alonzo Shalkop, Charles F. Abbot, State Representative Skinner, John J. Foran, Leander M. Jones, George R. Jones, William S. Baker, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; Captain William Wayne, Frederick D. Stone, S. A. Rudolph, Samuel Birkinire and the following representatives of the Welsh Society: David T. Davies, Vice President; I. Jones Levick, M. D., Horace Y. Evans, M. D., George Mintzer, M. D., Warren G. Griffith, Esq., William R. Williams, John M. Hughes, Rev. Frank Evans, William Lloyd, John Williams, Rev. David Jones, Rev. Robert T. Jones, Professor H. E. Jones, Howard Jenkins, John Howell, Thomas R. Davies, John Phillip and

David Jones; Patrick Foley, of Pittsburg; Frank M. Riter, Lewis Crozer, and Emanuel J. Page.

The funeral arrangements, which were admirably carried out, were in charge of the Roxborough undertaker, Mr. Frank S. Whiteman.

Chronicle: Mar. 24-1893

The Will of Ex-Senator Jones.

The will of the late Horatio Gates Jones, of Roxborough, was received for probate on Tuesday afternoon, by the Register of Wills. The estate is valued at from \$100,000 to \$125,000, \$12,000 personal, \$20,000 in real estate and the balance in stock. After providing for his funeral expenses and the payment of other debts, Mr. Jones bequeaths all the personal property, including clothing, bedding, jewelry, chinaware and diamonds, of his late wife, Caroline Vassar Babcock Jones, to her sister, Mrs. Harriet Weeks, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mrs. Weeks is also to receive all his estate in Barrington, Bristol county, Rhode Island.

To Caroline Babcock Weeks, his wife's niece, he gives 20 shares of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad; to her sister, Elizabeth Warren Weeks, he gives 20 shares of the same stock, to be clear of collateral inheritance tax.

To the Welsh Society, of which he had been President for twenty years, he bequeaths 20 shares of the capital stock of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway, to be devoted to the support and relief of needy and deserving Welshmen. The Society is also to receive all the Welsh books in his library, or books relating to the Welsh, excepting two copies of the Rev. Abel Morvan's "Cyn Gordiad." These volumes are bequeathed one to the Crozer Theological Seminary and the other to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

His late residence, "The Pines," he directs to be sold by his executor, and one-half of the proceeds to be equally divided between his niece, Virginia Clay Walter, and his nephew, Lausset Richter Rodgers. Two-thirds of the remaining half is to be divided between Helen S. Brown, of Chicago, and Sarah Levering Jones, of Roxborough, the remaining one-third to his nephew, Nathan Levering Jones, in trust, the interest to be paid annually.

He also directs his executor to sell his other real estate in Roxborough, the proceeds to be divided in the following bequests: \$1000 to the Philadelphia Association, for the Ministers' and Widows' fund; \$1000 to the Trustees of the Roxborough Baptist Church; \$1000 the Philadelphia Home for Incurables; \$1000 to Louisa B. Smith, of Barrington, R. I.; \$1000 to Adaline S. Winter; \$1000 to the Baptist Home; \$500 to Deborah Cornman; \$200 to Rose Kelly, "an honest servant." Of his large and valuable library, books relating to history and bound volumes of the Manayunk local newspapers are given to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. All books on theology and otherwise are to be given to the Crozer Theological Seminary. The portraits of the moderators and clerks of the Philadelphia Baptist Association are given to that association. His law library is bequeathed to Harry Albert-

son of the Philadelphia Bar; 20 shares of the capital stock of the Ridge Avenue Railway are bequeathed to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The will is dated July 1st, 1892. By a codicil, dated July 12th, 1892, he bequeaths to the Manatawna, Wissamickon and Mount Vernon Baptist Churches, \$500 each, free from collateral inheritance tax. His shares of stock in the Leverington Cemetery are given to Margaret S. Jones. At her death they are to go to his nieces, Sallie L. Jones, Helen S. Brown, Helty Jones Barr and issue. An income from said stock of \$150 per annum is to be paid to his nephew, Nathan L. Jones, Jr., and \$200 to Margaret Koch, a servant. All the rest and residue is to go to his sister-in-law, Harriet S. Weeks. Harry W. Albertson is named as executor.

Chronicle: Mar. 31-1893

While arranging the effects belonging the estate of the late Horatio Gates Jones, the executor is said to have discovered a large quantity of rare silverware, jewelry and other valuables that had been stored away for years in a closet in the third story of his late residence in Roxborough. Many of the objects found had been presented to the late Senator and his wife at the time of their wedding. In addition to the silverware, etc., were a number of swords, uniforms and other Revolutionary relics that are supposed to have belonged to Mr. Jones's ancestors, probably to his grandfather, the Rev. David Jones, who was known as the "Fighting Parson" of the Revolutionary struggle. The valuables will, according to the will, go to Mrs. Harriet Babcock Weeks, a sister of Mr. Jones's wife.

Feb-18-1881

TREE ROOT MUSEUM.—Mr. George Jacob Holyoke describes, in the *Manchester Co-operative News*, a remarkable museum of oddities carved out of laurel roots by the late Joseph Smith, Wassa-hickon, the most original thing he saw in America. Mr. Holyoke expected, from his early acquaintance with the man, to find the museum commonplace and pretentious. Instead he found a number of rooms bearing the appearance of a forest of ingenuity, which a day's study would not exhaust. There was nothing tricky about it. Its objects were as unexpected as the scenes in the Garden of Eden must have been to Adam. Noah's ark never contained such creatures. Dore never produced a wandering Jew so weird as the laurel Hebrew who strode through these mimic woods. Scenes from the Old Testament, groups of American orators, statesmen, and railway directors started up in the strange underwood, or held forth in the branches of trees. Dr. Darwin would require a new theory of evolution to account for the wonderful creatures—beasts, birds, and insects—which confront you everywhere. An American Dante, if there be such a one, might find ample material for a new poem in this wooden inferno. The mind of man never conceived such grotesque creatures before; yet this was the work of an old agitator, executed between his seventieth and eightieth year, with no material but roots of trees, with no instrument but his pocketknife and a pot of paint, and no resources but his marvelous imagination. There were snakes that would fill you with terror; stump orators that would convulse you with laughter. His Satanic Majesty strode on horseback; Mrs. Beelzebub is the quaintest old lady conceivable. The foreign devils all had a special individuality. There was the Mohammedan devil, the Indian devil practicing the Grecian bend, the Russian devil eating a broiled Turk, the Irish devil bound for Donnybrook Fair, the French devil practicing polka, the Dutch devil calling for some beer, the Chinese devil delivering a Fourth of July oration. Mr. Holyoke saw no American devil, and hoped we were without one. Mr. Smith's description of his creations endowed every creature with living attributes. He illustrated his favorite doctrine of man being the creature of circumstances, by saying it was coming to live in Schuylkill County which first developed in him the latent slumbering organ of rootology.

July 14-1893

The various classes of property in the Twenty-first Ward subject to city tax for 1893 are rated as follows:
 Real Estate, City rate, \$7,376,905.
 Suburban rate, \$2,079,745; total \$10,398,625. Horses and Cattle, \$79,545. Returns to Secretary of Internal Affairs: Carriages to hire, \$1,250; money at interest, \$2,117,935.02.

June 10-1881

TO THE LAW AND THE TESTIMONY.—This will be a good time to republish the specifications relating to the macadamizing of Ridge avenue, which appeared originally in the *CHRONICLE* of March 18, 1881. The preamble calls for the "re-macadamizing of Ridge avenue (a width of twenty feet from horse track eastward) from Hermit street to Shawmont avenue, and keeping the same in repair and good order during the year 1881, also to repair and keep in good order during the year 1881 the remainder of said avenue from Main street to the Montgomery county line and the approaches of the side roads to said avenue."

The people of Roxborough who have noticed the manner in which the work has been done so far, and also the kind of material used will now please re-peruse carefully *every line and word* of the following "Specifications:"

"The road to be made with furnace slag or hard stone, as the Chief Commissioner of Highways may direct. The contractor must furnish all the materials and do all the work necessary to finish and complete the road. The work is to be done in the following manner, to wit: The road must be thoroughly picked, and on this prepared road-bed a course of fine furnace slag or stone must be laid—shoveled from a platform and thoroughly rolled. This course must be covered with screened slag or gravel shoveled from a platform, as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, the same must then be sprinkled with water and thoroughly rolled until the whole is perfectly smooth and solid. No material to be used unless approved by the Chief Commissioner of Highways. The bids must state what material the bidder proposes to use in making the road.

Contractors may bid for stone or slag, or put in separate bids for each. Such bids must state the gross amount the work will be done for.

The above specifications will be strictly adhered to."

July 14-1893

A Curious Relic.

A curious memento of Charles Thomson, the first secretary of the Continental Congress, (after whom the late Col. Charles Thomson Jones of Roxborough was named), has just turned up in Lower Merion township in Montgomery County, where he passed his declining years. Catherine Scheetz, an old lady who lives in a little frame house on Mill Creek, treasures among many relics of the Revolution, a lock of the distinguished statesman's hair. This came into her mother's possession soon after Thomson's death in 1824, and was handed down to Miss Scheetz as a precious heirloom. It has preserved its original color, a grizzled white, to a wonderful degree. Miss Scheetz also has a pair of white high-heeled slippers which were once Martha Washington's. The heels of these slippers would awe even the most experienced modern society belle, tapering off to about a half inch square at the bottom in their height of three inches.—*Record*.

July 28-1893

Vs. The Westminster Cemetery Co.

On Monday, in the Common Pleas, the case of the City vs. the Westminster Cemetery Company was brought up. This was an action to prevent the establishment of a burial ground, under the allegation that it will pollute the waters of the Schuylkill river.

The act of Assembly of June 8, 1891, provides that it shall be unlawful to establish a cemetery on lands within one mile of any city of the first class, and the drainage from which empties or passes into any stream which furnishes the water supply for such city.

The Westminster Company was incorporated by the Montgomery county Common Pleas on February 6th last, and on April 20th following it purchased 75 acres of land on Belmont avenue, at the intersection of the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, in Lower Merion township, where it has proceeded to establish a burial ground. The place, it is averred, comes within the restriction of the act, because it is within the prescribed mile, and because the drainage empties into the Schuylkill, the waters of which, the bill says, will be polluted if the cemetery is established there. The Court is asked to restrain the projectors of the cemetery company from prosecuting the work.

The contention of the company is that the law referred to is unconstitutional, and they mean to fight it out on that line if it takes—a good deal of spare cash.

Yesterday the company filed an answer to that effect.

Sept. 15-1893

The Seal of Manayunk.

An important local relic, the long lost seal of the borough of Manayunk, was unearthed a few days ago from a heap of old iron in the yard of Joseph Riley's residence, at the corner of Main and Levering streets. The seal was presented by the finder to James Milligan, editor of the *Manayunk Chronicle and Advertiser*. It had lain in the yard for a number of years, and is supposed to have been among a lot of old iron that Mr. Riley had purchased at a public sale.

The seal, which is engraved upon a circular-shaped plate of brass, is mounted upon a piece of wrought iron five inches long and two inches square. Upon its face is a representation of a loom, beside which stands a female weaver. Around the outer edge of the circle are the words: "Borough of Manayunk," while surrounding the loom in an inner circle are the words: "Incorporated June 11, 1840." The opposite of the seal is of lead securely fastened upon a circular plate of brass.

—*Ledger*.

Aug. 11 - 1893

Robert Whiteside.

Robert Whiteside, more than 20 years a member of the police force, died Tuesday night, at his residence, on Terrace street, above Adams, Wissabickon, after a protracted illness, from Bright's disease.

Mr. Whiteside was born in Barhead, near Glasgow, Scotland, and died on the 70th anniversary of his birth. After a limited education in the schools he learned the trade of block printer. He came to this country when 18 years old and followed his trade in the New York and New England States, and in 1846 settled at the Falls of Schuylkill, where he worked for many years in Simpson's Silk Handkerchief Print Works. He was appointed a policeman by Mayor Stokley, February 17, 1872, and continued on the force until last winter, when he was made turnkey at the Manayunk police station, but was obliged to retire in February, owing to ill health, when he was pensioned.

Mr. Whiteside was a Presbyterian by faith, though he never connected himself with any church. He was a member of Roxborough Lodge, No. 130, F. and A. M., and a charter member of Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467, I. O. O. F. He was twice married, and leaves seven children and seven grandchildren. He will be buried Saturday afternoon, in West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The police of the Manayunk district, under Lieutenant Allison, will attend in a body.

March 4 - 1881

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JAMES MILLIGAN,

AGENT FOR

Manayunk and Roxborough.

OFFICE:

No. 4402 MAIN STREET,
MANAYUNK.

May 26 - 1893

Alfred Clay Matthews

was buried on Monday afternoon, after a brief service at the house, 123 Centre street. The remains were taken to Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, where every seat was filled. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Wood, and the Bev. B. T. String, a former pastor. The choir sang "Jesus Lover of my Soul;" Mr. String read the 90th Psalm, part of the 15th of II. Corinthians and of the 8th of Romans; after which "Rock of Ages" was sung by the choir. Pastor Wood followed with an address in which he eulogized the deceased. He was followed by Mr. String who spoke impressively to the living. At the close of Mr. String's address Miss Rebecca Gilton sang "Under the Rod," and the choir sang, "We'll never say good-bye in Heaven." The congregation filed by the casket upon which an American flag was draped, and took a last look upon the departed. The funeral then moved, under the direction of Undertaker Warner H. Miles, to West Laurel Hill cemetery, where the remains were placed in the receiving vault in front of which the committal services were conducted by Pastor Woods; the burial rituals of the different organizations present were read by their respective chaplains, and a military salute was fired by members of Post 12, G. A. R. Representatives from the different societies acted as pall-bearers. Among those present were the employees of the Manayunk Gas Works. W. K. Parks, A. J. McCleary, Joseph P. Boon, Jacob Lang, Henry Corn, John J. Thomas, Wm. MacDonald, William Wilson, John J. Kirk and W. Clark Johnson, represented the Bureau of Gas. In addition a large number of well known business men were present.

Mr. Matthews was born at Wilmington, Del., July 9th, 1844, where he spent the early years of his life, but came to Manayunk when quite a boy.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, although only 17 years of age, he enlisted in the 121st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served under Captain Wrigley. He was shot through the thighs and badly wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg.

Returning from the army he secured a place as operator at the Manayunk Gas Works, where he had been employed for thirty years, over twenty of which he acceptably filled the position of Superintendent.

April 21 - 1882

NEW SERIES.

THE
**MANAYUNK SAVING FUND AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION**

Will issue a NEW SERIES OF STOCK (the Seventh), the first payment on which will be made at TEMPERANCE HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 28th. Persons desiring to subscribe can make application to either of the undersigned Officers, or at the Hall on the Night of the Meeting:

WILLIAM G. SELTZER, President.
JAMES WILKINSON, Treasurer,
JOHN H. BIRKMIRE, Secretary.

Chronicle
July 20 - 1894

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Although he had not been robust for some years, the death of John J. Thomas, of 468 Green lane, at 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, was a great surprise to many who were quite well acquainted with him. His gentlemanly, courteous and social disposition made him a welcome guest everywhere, and his prompt and correct business habits were a delight to those who had dealings with him. The main facts of his life have been summarized as follows:

John J. Thomas, mechanical engineer of the Bureau of Gas, and for many years Superintendent of the Twenty-fifth Ward Gas Works, died on Sunday afternoon at his residence, 468 Green lane, Roxborough.

Mr. Thomas was born at the Falls of Schuylkill, August 21, 1826, and was a son of Francis and Martha Winpenny Thomas. After being educated in the common schools he learned the trade of carpenter, which he carried on for a number of years. When Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, Mr. Thomas enlisted in one of the emergency regiments, and served as First Lieutenant of the Roxborough Company, under Captain Anthony D. Levering.

Mr. Thomas was married in his early manhood to Mary Rose, of Roxborough, who died in September, 1891. Their three children, Mrs. Emma V. Thomas, Supervising Principal of Levering Public School; Mrs. George O. Thompson and Mr. Wm. J. Thomas, survive them.

Mr. Thomas was an active member of the Roxborough Lyceum, served several terms as School Director of the Twenty-first Section, and for many years was a regular attendant at the Roxborough Baptist Church.

The funeral yesterday afternoon was largely attended. The services were held in Roxborough Baptist Church, and were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Willmarth, D. D., pastor. The remains were conveyed, under the direction of Frank S. Whiteman, undertaker, to West Laurel Hill cemetery. The pall-bearers were: C. Edgar Righter, Wm. H. Lewis, John J. Foulkrod, Henry Wanklin, Francis S. Cantrell and Jesse Pearson.

Sept 29 - 1882

LOTS FOR SALE.

The entire Square of Ground running from Ridge avenue to Selis street, Roxborough, has been laid out in lots, 20 by 123 feet deep; it is opposite to Conarroe street and is admirably located for building,—having fine drainage,—and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, in monthly payments.

Apply to

CHARLES THOMSON JONES,
131 South 5th street,

Or to

CHARLES T. JONES, Jr.,
Ridge and Monastery Aves.,
ROXBOROUGH,

Who will show the lots.

August 4-1893

A Brave Roxborough Boy.

From the *Millerton* (Tioga Co., Pa.) *Advocate* we clip the following sketch of a brave Roxborough boy, Captain Hiram R. Shinkel, son of the late Jacob Shinkel, of Roxborough, who must have been known to many of our readers:

CAPTAIN HIRAM R. SHINKEL

Is justly first on the list, and the subject is deserving of better treatment, than we are in a position to accord, the difficulty being lack of data. Co. E. was formed largely of the members of Battery G, Third Artillery, and in this latter command Captain Shinkel served as a recruiting sergeant while the Segebarth Battalion lay on Diamond Cottage race-track, and later in the old paper mill at Cooper's Creek, in Camden, N. J. About eighteen months later, when the order was issued at Fort Monroe for the organization of the 188th at Camp Hamilton from surplus members of the Third Artillery, he was Battery G's First or Orderly Sergeant, and was regarded as probably the most popular and efficient officer of the company, commissioned or otherwise. His acceptance of a commission as captain of Co. E in the new regiment influenced many to cast their fortunes with that command—principally original or "charter" members of the Battery, like himself. Captain Shinkel at this time was a noble appearing as well as handsome officer. He was tall, slender and yet well-built, and had a dignified and soldierly bearing, although not yet twenty-four years of age. He maintained wholesome discipline in his company without the least trouble, being held in such respect and high regard that a resort to harsh measures was never needed to exact obedience. Of Captain Shinkel's antecedents we know nothing further than that he was very respectably connected, his relatives residing in Roxborough, a suburb of Philadelphia. Captain Shinkel's period of service after taking command of Co. E was of short duration, but sufficient to establish the fact that no mistake was made in selecting him for the position, every member of the company being proud of its young captain. During the preliminary skirmishing from Bermuda Hundred to Fort Darling, Co. E had its full share of trying work, which was in every instance creditably performed. But in the disastrous battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, where its behavior was no less commendable, its losses were so heavy as to nearly paralyze those who passed through the fiery ordeal unharmed. It was while lying flat on the side of the turnpike, under a heavy fire, that a staff officer rode through the storm of lead and ordered a charge. Captain Shinkel bravely preceded his men into this death-trap, where four companies boldly assaulted a battery supported by a brigade of rebel infantry, and in the retreat after the quick and inevitable repulse, was left on the field with a fatal wound in the breast. He was supposed to have been killed instantly; but through rebel sources it was learned that he was captured and conveyed to Richmond, where his death next day ended the career of a brave, noble and beloved officer—one with a stainless record, who, had fate permitted, would doubtless have mounted high in official position. His memory will ever be held in the highest regard by the members of his company, and particularly by those who served with him in Battery G at Camp Ruff, through the Suffolk campaign, and in Fort Monroe and elsewhere previous to the 188th's formation. He scorned to take the position accorded him by right and custom in the assault—in the rear of his command—but bravely led and cheered his boys forward, without bravado, knowing and appreciating the desperate chances, but loyal and patriotic to the heart's core and deserving of the highest meed of praise awarded to military heroes.

July 28-1893

Jethro Johnson Griffith, M. D.

Dr. Jethro J. Griffith, a prominent physician of the Twenty-first Ward, died Tuesday evening, at his residence, 173 Green lane, from abscess of the lungs, resulting from an attack of pneumonia contracted early in January last, while attending his patients.


Dr. Griffith was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., January 13, 1826, and grew to manhood with but meagre educational advantages. During his youth he applied himself diligently to the study of such books as came into his possession. He came to this city and entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in 1855. Two years later he graduated from the Pennsylvania Homoeopathic, now Hahnemann College, and at once began the practice of medicine.

Dr. Griffith was a man of sanguine temperament, positive convictions and unostentatious benevolence. After practicing medicine at Manayunk for a brief period he returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until after the close of the rebellion. He took an active interest in the abolition of slavery, and was a warm friend of Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, for whom he named his two sons. He was one of the first to respond to the call for troops, and enlisted for three months in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Returning to Manayunk, he devoted himself to his profession and built up an extensive practice, also taking an active part in the temperance question, as a member of Manayunk Division, No. 54, Sons of Temperance, which erected Temperance Hall, of which he was a Trustee at the time of his death. He was several times nominated for positions on the Prohibition ticket, and was a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1884. He was a member of Cochranville Lodge, F. and A. M.; Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., and Hetty A. Jones Post, 12, G. A. R. In his early manhood Dr. Griffith was married to Miss Phoebe A. Perry, of Chester county, who, with two of their three children, Dr. Horace G. Griffith and Mrs. A. C. Heft, survives.

The editor of this paper has enjoyed Dr. Griffith's personal acquaintance for nearly 39 years. In 1854 the Dr. stopped the former opposite a polling-place on Main street, and asked him to vote in favor abolishing the liquor traffic. Of course, having been only a few months in the country the "greenhorn" was sorry he could not vote on the question, and said so. Dr. Griffith had but little patience with what he considered half-way measures when dealing with the liquor evil; yet he was one of the few—the very few—professed temperance men who stood up manfully at the first session of the Licence Court to fight the saloon business, and the applicants for license, face to face. It could always be said of him that he had the courage of his convictions.

May 6 # 1891

 **MORRISON,**
DRUGGIST,
RIDGE AVE. and GREEN LANE,
ROXBOROUGH.

C. Chronicle

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Sept 8-1893

Stewart L. Lyle,

of Ashland avenue and Jefferson street, West Manayunk, died on Thursday of last week in the University Hospital, from a local ailment. He had been taken to the Hospital on August 14, and on the following day underwent a surgical operation, which was performed at his own request, in hopes that he might have relief. He survived the shock of the operation and for a while rallied, but early last week reaction set in and he gradually failed until death ended his sufferings.

Mr. Lyle was a descendant of an old American family, and was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 31, 1821; and when quite a child was brought by his parents to Manayunk, where he was educated. After working in the Ripka Mills for some time he went to canal boating on the Schuylkill, a vocation in which he was very successful, and at one time was the owner of several lime and canal boats and from which he retired with a competency about sixteen years ago, and spent the remainder of his life in a quiet manner at the above residence, which he purchased thirty-six years ago from the late Dr. Conry.

Mr. Lyle was also the owner of a handsome property in Cecil county, Maryland, where for a number of years he spent his summers. This property he recently sold to the Peerless Brick Company.

In 1861 Mr. Lyle enlisted in one of the three months' companies and served for that period. He was a cousin of the late Colonel Peter Lyle, and the late David Lyle, the well-known Chief of the old Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department.

Mr. Lyle was married in his early manhood to Miss Susan Adams, of Ridge Avenue, Roxborough. Mrs. Lyle died several years ago. Of their children two sons and two daughters, with sixteen grandchildren, survive.

Mr. Lyle was a member of the First Baptist Church. His funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and at the conclusion of the services, which were conducted by the Rev. S. Z. Batten, the remains were conveyed to Leverington Cemetery for interment.

March 11-1881

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Personal Property.
Will be sold at Public Sale,
AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF
MRS. ANNE MARIA YOUNG, Deceased,
RIDGE AVENUE,
Near the 7th Mile-Stone, ROXBOROUGH,
THURSDAY, MAR. 17, 1881,
At one o'clock, sharp.
Two feather beds, 2 hair mattresses, 2 bedsteads, 2 velvet carpets, ingrain carpets, book case, 2 sofas, 3 stuffed chairs, 2 ottomans, side board, 6 cane chairs, 2 piano stools, secretary, lot of lace curtains, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Terms cash on the day of sale.
MARY M. YOUNG,
Executrix.
M. PESTER,
Auctioneer.

Sept 7 - 1894

Lieutenant Allison.

As the head of the Thirteenth, or Manayunk, Police district, Lieutenant Albert C. Allison has an abundance of work on his hands, which is always transacted in a manner that receives the commendation of his superiors. He is well liked by his men from whom he demands strict obedience and careful attention to duty. The lieutenant is an old resident of Manayunk, having been born there in June, 1844.

He received his early education at the public schools of that place, and in 1853 removed with his parents to Cecil County, Maryland, where he remained till the breaking out of the war. He then returned to Manayunk, and in 1863 enlisted in the regular army.

At the conclusion of the war he was engaged as foreman of a weaving room in one of the Manayunk mills, which position he retained till July, 1875, when Mayor Stokley appointed him a patrolman on the reserve force.

He served as patrolman for eighteen months, and was then promoted to sergeant of the Thirteenth district. This position he occupied for two years, at the expiration of which time he was made lieutenant of his district.

The Thirteenth district comprises all of the Twenty-first ward, a territory of eight square miles, and has a population of about 30,000. It is largely a manufacturing district, and has two miles and a half of river front.—*Saturday Evening's Call.*

April 21 - 1893

Silas Jones Levering.

A highly respected citizen of Roxborough, died, as stated in our last, at 1.15 o'clock on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at his residence 466 Green lane, after a protracted and painful illness, which he bore with resignation, always placing his trust in a merciful Savior. Upon a near relative bidding him farewell a few days before his demise, fearing she would never meet him again in life, he remarked: "Don't grieve; it will be all right." He seemed resigned to the inevitable. His death-bed was surrounded by his faithful family and relatives. His life passed peacefully away; and as we gazed upon that calm immovable face we felt that he was truly resting with his God.

Deceased was born in Manayunk, at the old home corner of Green lane and Wood street, the first large house built in Manayunk, having been erected by his father, the late Silas Gilbert Levering, one of the pioneer settlers of Manayunk. His oldest son was the first male child born in the town. Mr. Levering, Jr., was taken with his family when a boy of 3 years to Roxborough. He resided there until the year 1850, when the family went to southeastern Virginia, living there a number of years; then removed to Baltimore, Md, where he completed his education, having taken a Collegiate course at Newton University, during which he ingratiated himself into the hearts and affections of his Professors and fellow students. He was a bright, precocious student, and formed the most ardent attachments. In his home he was a model husband and father, true in every department of life, faithful to every trust; he was ever redned, courteous, and although not a professor of religion, he was in every sense of the word a Christian gentleman and scholar.

Mr. Levering devoted much of his time to historical matters, during his long confinement. He took particular interest in a biographical work on the Levering family, assisting largely in researches and aiding the author, Mr. John Levering of Indiana, in his onerous task. The book will soon be completed. His father, the late Silas G. Levering, died in Baltimore. His remains were brought to Philadelphia; his funeral took place from his brother's residence, that of the late Perry W. Levering, from his old homestead where he was born. He was interred in the old Baptist burying ground.

Mr. Silas J. Levering was married August 20th, 1865, to Emma D. Rose, of Roxborough. The union has been a most happy one. They were blessed with two noble sons, who have ever devoted their lives to the happiness and comfort of their parents. The widow, although bereft of the kind partner of her youth and of her more mature years, is truly blest in the love and devotion of her precious sons.

The funeral took place Monday afternoon last, April 17th, in the Leverington cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. The floral tributes were numerous and exquisite, particularly the broken column with its bed of lilies at the base, the last offering of love from his devoted sons. As I gazed upon the calm, tranquil face of the dead with its sombre surroundings, and then upon the pure blossoms, I thought how typical of life; so fair,

Chronicle

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and yet so frail.

The services were conducted at the house by the Revs. Dr. James W. Willmarth and W. S. Watkinson, after which the funeral cortege passed down Ridge avenue to the place of interment, and soon all that remained of that loved and cherished friend was hidden from view forever, and the heart-broken members of the family returned to their darkened homes.

Farewell, a long farewell! May we at last all be permitted to reunite in that Home where there are no more partings and where all is joy and peace forevermore, is the prayer of the writer. * * *

April 6 - 1893

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of Germantown and Its Vicinity,

No. 4801 Germantown Avenue.

Germantown, April 4, 1893.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers held this day the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

As it has pleased Him in whose hands our lives are, to call the

Hon. HORATIO GATES JONES

away from mortal scenes, so that we shall see his face here no more, we feel, deeply and sadly, the pain of separation from one with whom our associations have been so intimate, so confidential and so long continued:

We honor his name and shall continue to cherish his memory for the many striking features that were so prominent in his character, his fine intellectual gifts, his well trained mind, his varied scholarship, his enterprise and diligence as historical investigator, his intelligence and integrity in the service of the State as Legislator, his genial manners, the uniform purity of his life, his manifest desire to be useful to others and to spend his days in doing good.

As a Member of this Company we thankfully record his long-continued service in the Board, the regularity and punctuality of his attendance, his direct interest in all the regular transactions of the Company, and the intelligence and value of his counsel and advice.

We put this action on Record, both as a testimonial of the personal worth of our departed Colleague, and as an expression of the mutual confidence and regard that has long prevailed among the Members of the Board.

JABEZ GATES, President.

WM. H. EMIHARDT, Secretary.

April 28 - 1882

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable Real Estate,

The Property of Alexander Wilson, Dec'd.
MANAYUNK.

M. PESTER, Auctioneer.

Will be sold at Public Sale, by Order of the Orphans' Court, of the City of Philadelphia,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1882,
At 3 o'clock, on the premises,

All of those Two Valuable Houses and Lots of Ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Hermit street, near the corner of Hermit and Terrace streets, Manayunk. Each lot containing 20 feet front on Hermit street by 83 feet deep. All of the city improvements.

Also, Good Seven-room Stone House, situate on the southeast side of Levering street, above Wood street, Manayunk. Lot contains 17 feet, 2 inches front, more or less, on Levering street, by 81 feet deep, more or less. These properties are in a nice location.

To be sold to the best bidder. Terms at Sale. \$50 to be paid at Sale on each property.

N. B.—Sale will commence on Hermit street. By Order of the Orphans' Court.

W. MARSHALL TAYLOR,
Clerk O. C.

JOSEPH BEGGS,
Adm'tor of Alex. Wilson, Dec'd

JOHN SCOLLAY, Attorney.

M. PESTER, Auctioneer.

May 19-1882

MANAYUNK'S CHEAP GAS.—The agitation of the question of the leasing of the city gas works to private parties, to be conducted on business principles instead of being run as a part of the political "machine," has directed attention to the establishment at Manayunk which for upwards of three years has supplied the gas to the large mills and factories that make that busy suburb the Manchester of America. When this concern was started by the West Manayunk Gaslight Company, who purchased the buildings that had been erected by the National Petroleum Company, its early failure was prophesied, but notwithstanding the influence of the Gas Trust which has been exerted against it from the very beginning, the enterprise has prospered, and during the winter just past it has been conducted at a handsome profit. The original expenditure was not large, probably not exceeding \$25,000, but mistakes at the start in adopting processes and machinery that were not successful necessitated subsequent expenditures but for which the enterprise would have been a veritable bonanza.

Since the introduction of a process invented by a gentleman in Pittsburg everything has gone on smoothly, and the illuminating power of the gas and the amount of pressure have been entirely satisfactory to the parties to whom it is furnished, who, without exception, claim that it is far superior in every way to gas from the city works as at present supplied. The West Manayunk Company claim for their gas a power of twenty-two candles, while the city gas is only credited with a power of from sixteen to eighteen candles. The difference in price is very material, the city charging \$2 per thousand feet, whereas but \$1.50 is charged by the private corporation. Unfortunately the benefits of having the cheap gas are limited to the manufacturing establishments situated on the narrow strip or island between the river and the canal, which land is owned entirely by the proprietors of the factories and is not under the control of the city. The company has persistently been denied the privileges of extending its mains even to the boundaries of the thoroughfares adjacent to the island, which the city claims are under its jurisdiction.

The company's buildings, consisting of a retort house and meter room and a holder, with a capacity of 35,000 feet, enclosed in a brick building, are situated at the upper end of the island. There is over a mile of mains altogether, and the establishments supplied are the American Wood Pulp Company, Sevil Schofield's five mills, the A. A. Campbell & Co. mills, Patterson's Ripka Mill, the *Inquirer* Paper Mill, Solm's two mills, James Preston's three mills and S. S. Keely's planing mills. These necessarily consumed large quantities of gas, especially in the winter, and such has been the increase in consumption that the West Manayunk Company has determined to introduce another holder during the summer and thus double its capacity. The gas is made entirely from petroleum oil, which runs from a tank into a retort, where it passes over eighteen feet of heated surface, that evaporates it and converts it into a fixed gas of 80-candle power. It is then diluted by hydrogen until reduced to a 22-candle illuminating power. So successful has this

hydrogen process become that private gas works in which it is a feature have been introduced in Patterson, N. J., and Reading, Pa., and one lately in San Francisco, which is on an extensive scale.

On one occasion the opposition of the Gas Trust took a most aggressive form, and squads of men, under police protection, went out and severed the company's pipes at a point on the island where they crossed a thoroughfare which the city claimed. In consequence of this gas was shut off from one of the Preston Mills, throwing the employees temporarily out of work, but ultimately forcing the proprietor to take the city gas, at an increased expenditure of about thirty per cent. This action has made the Gas Trust unpopular in the highest degree from one end of the place to the other.

All the capital of the gas company is owned in New York, and the management is centered in William Field, the superintendent, whose capacity attracted the attention of the San Francisco company, who desired him to take charge of the new works there, but he was prevailed upon to remain in Manayunk.—*Times*.

Sept 8-1893

The Roxborough Reservoir.

The great thirty-inch main which is to supply Germantown with water from the new Roxborough reservoir has been laid its entire length, except the small connection at Wissahickon Creek, which can readily be finished within a few days. This main, after leaving the Wissahickon Creek, is carried out Hartwell avenue, Chestnut Hill, thence down Germantown avenue. As soon as the connections are made and some other necessary work at the new Roxborough reservoir is finished Germantown people will have the benefit of a ten days' supply in subsidence. Water is being pumped into the reservoir.

June 10-1881

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL

PICNIC

—OF—

**WASHINGTON CAMP,
No 50, P. O. S. A.,**

—AT—

**NESHAMINY FALLS,
Monday, June 13, '81.**

Train leaves Manayunk at 8 o'clock, a. m. Also, leaves Columbia Avenue for grounds at 1 p. m.

Adults' Tickets, . . . One Dollar,
Children's " . . . Fifty Cents.

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August 18-1893

The Shawmont Basin.

The final payment on the new Roxborough Reservoir is expected to be made this week, and next week the work of pumping will begin. The following interesting particulars from a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Record* have been extensively copied in the local and other papers:

Officially the new reservoir will be known as the Shawmont basin. It is situated in Upper Roxborough, near the ninth mile stone, and is bounded by Port Royal, Summit and Keely's avenues and Lare and Ann streets, covering nearly 35 acres of ground. Work on the basin began in January, 1891, and, according to the contract, was to have been finished inside of 16 months, but, owing to innumerable obstacles, such as insufficient railroad facilities, the difficult approaches and the poor quality of the clay found in the neighborhood, which was to be used as lining, final completion was greatly delayed, and at a loss to the contractors of thousands of dollars. After surmounting all difficulties the contractors feel proud of the job, and will turn over one of the best built reservoirs within the city limits, and the third in size, after the completion of the Schutzen Park contract.

The reservoir is built in twin sections, with a storage capacity of 148,000,000 gallons. The northern section holds 73,000,000 gallons, and the southern part 75,000,000. The perpendicular height of the main bank is 31 feet, the inside slope being several feet less. When full there will be 26 feet of water in the basin. In its construction 385,000 cubic yards of earth were removed and 40,000 cubic yards of rock quarried out. The embankments contain 270,000 cubic yards of earth. There are 16,000 cubic yards of clay lining on the slopes, and 25,000 cubic yards of clay lining in the centre of the embankment. There were also used 1900 cubic yards of stone, and 320 cubic yards of brick masonry, while 120,000 cubic yards of surplus material were carted away.

The bottom is lined with 18 inches of clay, with 4 1/2 inches of concrete, of which 77,000 square yards were used. The inside slopes contain 32,000 square yards of brick lining laid in cement. The entire basin, which is nearly three-quarters of a mile in circumference, is surrounded by a concrete walk, 12 feet wide, and an ornamental picket fence 3810 feet long. The embankments and masonry are required to stand a crushing strain of 2000 pounds to the square inch, and a static head of 20 feet of water without leakage. The best Portland cement was used during the construction, and the clay was hauled by teams from Norristown, Conshohocken and Spring Mill.

The basin will supply Mount Airy, Germantown, Tioga, Falls, Manayunk, Roxborough and Wissahickon with more and better water.

May 26-1893

THE "NUGENT WARD."

The correspondence published below in reference to the new Operating Ward for St. Timothy's Hospital, is sufficiently self-explanatory to render superfluous anything more in that line. It is impossible, however, to refrain from estimating the immense moral effect of Mr. Rudolph's well-considered and timely appropriation. "Ready money talks," and here is ready money and a good deal of it. "Success succeeds," and here is a marked success in a direction wholly unthought of and, therefore, unexpected. We say it deliberately, knowing the Twenty-first Ward and neighborhood as well as most people, that *this donation should be worth Twenty Thousand Dollars to St. Timothy's Hospital.* The "Nugent Ward" will be a standing incentive to a more public-spirited and wider beneficence, or every citizen should hang his head in shame.

OFFICE OF
ASHLAND PAPER MILLS.

Manayunk, May 4th, 1893.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF
MERCY OF ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH,
ROXBOROUGH.

Gentlemen:—Knowing and appreciating as I do the advantages and benefits derived from your Institution by the unfortunates of this locality, without regard to race, color or religion, and as I have the honor of being the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Eugene Nugent, who was in my employ as confidential clerk for about 17 years, and as by his will he left a sum of money for me to apply to such charities as I think proper to select, and as your committee who called upon me on April 30th so eloquently pressed your claim for a donation from the said money, to erect a suitable building for an operating room, and that the said building could be completed at a cost not exceeding \$5000; therefore, in order that the said building may be erected as soon as possible, I have concluded, and do suggest to your committee that you erect the said building at once, and when it is completed I will pay over to you the sum of \$5000 as a memorial to my dear friend Eugene Nugent.

Knowing that God will reward him for the same, I remain

Yours truly,
S. A. RUDOLPH.

HOUGHTON,

Roxborough, Phila., May 23, '93.

To the Editor MANAYUNK CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Board of Managers held this evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. S. A. Rudolph, Executor of the estate of Eugene Nugent, dec'd, has selected St. Timothy's Hospital as one of the benefi-

aries, under the will of Mr. Nugent, to the sum of \$5000; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Managers, be, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Rudolph, personally, for his great kindness in selecting our Institution for this gift.

Resolved, That the Surgical Operating Ward to be built from the fund, when completed, be marked with a suitable tablet in memory of the donor and his executor and that this ward be called the "Nugent Ward."

Very truly yours,
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JR.

We may be pardoned for suggesting that the foregoing documents, together with the Act of Assembly published in these columns two weeks ago, will form no inconsiderable part of the literary history of St. Timothy's Hospital.

July 14-1893

Hospital Notes.

St. Timothy's Magazine for July says: "The Third Annual Report of our Hospital presents some very interesting facts. First, there is the increase in the number of patients treated,—this year the number being five hundred and seventy-five. Last year four hundred and twenty-eight cases, and the first year two hundred and forty-nine. These facts not only show the great need the Hospital has filled, but they demonstrate what is of equal importance, that this increased work calls for enlarged contributions on the part of those who realize the important work that is being accomplished. The work is not fitful but steady; and the friends of the Hospital should see to it that their interest and support should be as regular and faithful. There is danger that our people will be led to suppose that the "Nugent Building," which is to be an operating room, will add somewhat to our accommodations. It will not add any more room so far as the patients are concerned; it will add, however, in a very important degree, to the facilities with which surgical operations may be performed. The same need for increased accommodations still continues, notwithstanding. Do not, then, forget the Hospital."

Sept-2-1893

C. J. McGLINCHEY,

General Grocer

—AND—

TEA DEALER,

No. 4401 MAIN ST., MANAYUNK.

Coffee Ground Free of Charge.

Chronicle

58

June 16-1893

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Manayunk, Pa., May 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Nickerson, Janitor of the Schuylkill Public School, of Manayunk, is not in any way connected or interested in the manufacture of Keller's Patent Fire and Water-Proof Paint, and that he is not authorized to solicit orders for painting with or to make sales of Keller's Paint. Having been informed by parties who gave him their order for roof painting that they did so upon Mr. Nickerson's representation to them that he was still authorized to receive orders for and use Keller's Roofing Paint, we wish to state that all such representations are fraudulent and an infringement upon Keller's Patent Rights.

William H. Nickerson does not use Keller's Paint in any work that he does or has done, and cannot use it for the reason that he does not know how to make the paint according to the formula for which a patent was granted to Wm. H. Keller, of Lock Haven, Pa., June 15th, 1886; and he can not buy any from the authorized makers of Keller's Fire and Water-Proof Paint, but is using instead an article of common coal tar just as it is taken from the tar pits at the gas works, representing it to be the genuine Keller's Fire and Water-Proof Paint, thereby not only injuring the sale and reputation of this justly celebrated roofing paint, but grossly deceiving people and damaging their property by using a cheap and inferior article and representing it to be something else.

Messrs. Staley and Ruth, Roxborough, are the only persons in the city of Philadelphia who are authorized to make, use and sell Keller's Paint under license granted them March 1st, 1893. All persons dealing with Messrs. Staley & Ruth, are assured that they are getting the only genuine Keller's Patent Fire and Water-Proof Paint. All other persons claiming to represent or use Keller's paint are frauds and infringers of Patent rights.

CLAYTON B. WALKER,
GEO. TAPPEN,
STALEY & RUTH,
Owners of Keller's Patent Rights in Penna.

July 21-1893

FOR SALE.

A new falling-top carriage, 1 carriage harness, 1 horse, 1 brass-mounted express harness, hand made; 1 heavy lead harness, 1 old buggy and harness. All will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply to Mrs. MARY LITCHFIELD, Wissahickon Creek, near Devil's Pool, First bridge below Valley Green.

April 20th-1892

PUBLIC SALE

or

Handsome Building Lots,

ON JAMES' AVENUE,

Near Shur's Lane and Ridge Avenue,
ROXBOROUGH.

Will be sold at Public Sale,
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 3rd, 1892,
At 3 o'clock, on the Premises,

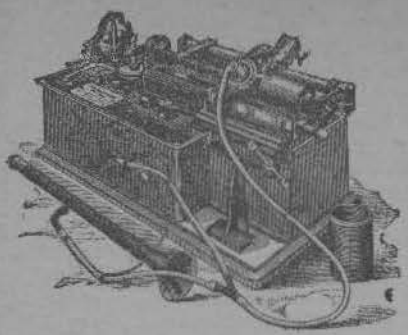
A Large number of Building Lots, varying from 25 feet to 100 feet front by 175 feet deep. These Lots are in a location convenient to the mills on Shur's Lane, and to the Ridge Avenue cars, which pass the lots to and from the city forty-four times per day; they are also convenient to churches, stores, and schools.

TERMS EASY. \$25 to be paid at Sale. For further information apply to

M. PEETER, Auctioneer.

Chronicle

April 14-1893



St. Timothy's Hospital

PHONOGRAPHIC DEMONSTRATION

—AND—

GREAT BENEFIT CONCERT

under the direction of ED. P. WALLACE,

Thursday Evening, April 20,

Temperance Hall.

Come and hear the

WONDERFUL REPRODUCTIONS

—OF—

MUSIC and SONG

—BY—

Edison's Improved Phonograph.

Gilmore's Band; Marine Band; Banjo, Violin, Cornet, Piano and Xylophone solos; Humorous Songs; Negro's Laughing Song; Dance Music, with Clog-Dance plainly heard!

TICKETS, Reserved, 35 Cents.
AT MAREE'S.

General Admission, 25 Cents.

The Phonographic Entertainment.

The courageous few who battled through the storm on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., to take in Mr. Ed. P. Wallace's Phonographic entertainment in Temperance Hall, for the benefit of St. Timothy's Hospital, got more than they bargained for, the solos of Miss Farrell being a grand and unexpected feature. It was a question at first whether to go right on or postpone, the decision being in favor of the former.

There was a selection by DuGan's orchestra before the rise of the curtain, and then Mr. Wallace stepped out and gave a biographical sketch of "Tom" Edison, and a brief description of the improved phonograph, with which, he said, electricity had nothing to do, being purely a mechanical affair, and consisting of a vibrating disk which carries a stylus pointed with a sapphire ball for the purpose of recording, by means of characteristic indentations upon a revolving waxen cylinder, sounds of sufficient intensity to excite the disk into action, the sounds themselves being capable of indefinite reproduction upon a properly equipped distributing instrument, as he proceeded to demonstrate.

The programme comprehended introductory remarks, reproductions of band music, instrumental solos, songs, &c., all through the phonographic instrument, and, perhaps the most wonderful selection of all, "The Auctioneer and the Parrot." Much of the Band music was wonderfully fine and effective, the selections including one from the opera of "Carmen," by Baldwin's Cadet Band, of Boston; the "Wang Gavotte," by Issler's Orchestra, of Newark, N. J.; selection from "Ruddy Gore," Baldwin's Cadet Band; the "Image of the Rose," U. S. Marine Band; "Representation of The Lancers," (with the figures called distinctly by the floor-master); and "On the Village Green," the patter of the clog-dance mingling distinctly with the strains of the orchestra. Of course, all of these, as well as everything else given out from the wide-flaring funnel of the distributor, came with a *diminuendo* effect, accompanied by a sort of waxy crackling to which the ear has to become accustomed. Yet the several instruments engaged are heard in their just proportion, and the applause was enthusiastic, many repetitions being called for. There were also three reproductions, executed right on the spot, which were intensely interesting. The first of these was the opening selection of DuGan's orchestra, which had been caught up by the receiver, and was given out in the usual manner. The other selections were produced in the same way, the players facing the receiver, and the result was a mild version of the "Oxford Minuet," the next number, the "Belle of Chicago," being stronger, clearer and more satisfactory every way, as the performers stood up to their work to prepare for the third reproduction.

The instrumental solos were highly appreciated. The first and last of these were cornet solos by Jules Levy, one being "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and the other "The Song that Reached My Heart," introducing "Home, Sweet Home." Another pretty cornet solo, with banjo accompaniment, was the "Sea Flower Polka," by David B. Dana. Favorable mention should be made, also of an air, with variations, on the clarinet, by R. K. Franklin, of Gilmore's Band. Two other strong

favorites in this line were the piccolo solo, "The Darkies' Patrol," by George Schweinfest, of Newark, and the "Medley" on the xylophone, by Chas. E. Low, also of Newark, N. J. The latter sulked the instrument to perfection and was a marvellous illustration of its powers.

The vocal pieces (through the phonograph) included three tenor solos, "The Bloom is on the Rye," "Palm Branches," and "You'll Remember Me," by Edward Francis, of New York, the vocalization being unusually fine. In the second, however, the danger of standing too near the receiver to get the best service was shown in a sort of metallic, counter-vibration that was exceedingly funny. The baritone solo, "Will of the Wisp," was excellently done by J. W. Myers, of Boston. Another baritone solo, "They never told a lie," by Lew Spencer, of Newark, tickles the risibles immensely, and the "Negro Laughing Song," by George W. Johnson, makes the people break out into repeated fusillades of merriment. Then there was the descriptive selection by a colored quartette, "Away down yonder in the cornfield," the bell of their steamboat and the twanging of a banjo being plainly heard. And yet, when all is said, the funniest and most wonderful thing of the many wonderful things done that evening was the chatter of "The Auctioneer and the Parrot," by W. O. Beckenbach. The salesman is bidding off the stock of a museum in the usual rapid monotone of his craft, "going at five, at five, at five," as though his life depended on the rapidity of his utterance; but interwoven with all this is the pawky, high-keyed yet mellow shriek of the parrot, "Pretty Polly! Ha-ha-ha! You-go-way! Pretty Polly! Ha-ha-ha!"—and so on indefinitely, the people laughing fit to rend their sides.

It must not be understood that the foregoing selections are named in the order of presentation. On the contrary they were mixed so as to maintain a pleasing variety; and the arrangement was all the more acceptable for the quartette of solos which Miss Kate M. Farrell, of 1406 S. Twelfth street, Philadelphia, a singer new to this section, contributed at intervals to the entertainment. Her selections comprized "Leave Me Not," "Only Once Again," "Mercy for Me," and "Robert, I love My Heart,"—the last from the opera of *Robert le Diable*. The capacity of her round, mellow and vigorous mezzo-soprano is something wonderful. While she sings you feel that song is the greatest thing in the world,—her tones are so controlling; nothing else seems worth thinking about. Instead of any signs of effort, even in her most commanding passages, it appears rather a relief to her to have the melody roll spontaneously forth, let whosoever will hear or forbear.

It would not do to close without remarking that many persons are clamorous to have the entertainment repeated when the weather conditions are likely to be more favorable, for their own gratification as well as for the benefit of the Hospital. On that point for the present we have nothing to say.

The committee has filed the following balance-sheet:

Receipts.....	\$154.65
Expenditures.....	42.15

Check to Treas. of Hospital, 112.50

April 28-1893

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Chronicle

April 21-1893

OUR NEW ICE PLANT.

This article has no reference whatever to the botanical curiosity known by the above name, with its fleshy leaves and tiny, purple blossoms; but rather to the belongings and business of the Glen Willow Ice Company which has obtained so secure a footing in the Twenty-first ward.

Of all human achievements the manufacture of ice by artificial means seems the most wonderful. Since time began the electric flash suggested the arc light when properly harnessed down to man's necessities, and the widespread continuity of the current invited similar enterprise in the line of a cheap, portable and inexhaustible motive power. But to take a natural product so familiarly known as water, and, amid the torrid heat of summer, to change it into ice by chemical or other means seems to border closely on the miraculous. And yet, not only has this been made possible—which of itself would seem an astounding fact—but the business now rests on a sound commercial and financial basis, the product being in its season as much a necessity as flour, and (with all its superior advantages in the hygienic sense, of which more anon), it can be sold, and is sold, for less than the natural product.

No intelligent person need be told that the Glen Willow Ice Company has "come to stay." The amount of capital invested is \$108,000; and the cost of the plant, including engine and storage houses, the necessary machinery—all of the best, horses, wagons, tools, &c., is also \$108,000. The new stables, wagon-sheds, &c., to be erected on the Ogle lot, Main street, below Centre, are expected to cost \$10,000. The greatest daily output last year was 80 tons, and the works will be tested the present year to their full capacity, as there are already on file in the company's office up to date contracts for the wholesale delivery of 5,000 tons of ice for the City trade. The number of delivery wagons run last year was 17; this year there will be 21. In winter the wages amounted to \$1000 per month; in summer the amount will be \$2500 per month. The prices will be the same as last year, namely:

10 lbs. Daily,	35 Cents per Week.
15 " " "	45 " " "
20 " " "	55 " " "
25 " " "	65 " " "
40 " " "	\$1.00 " " "
50 to 100 lbs.	35c. per 100

Ice will be served on Saturday afternoons for Sunday, and *distilled and filtered ice all the season through.*

April 25-1893

After Monday next, May first, the Glen Willow Ice Manufacturing Company's plant will be open for the inspection of the public. After noting the handsome 200-horse Corliss engine the filtering, distilling, charging and freezing processes referred to in our article of April 21st, will claim the attention. Altogether it is a wonderful sight.

August 11-1893

A DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the GLEN WILLOW ICE MANUFACTURING CO. has been declared as a semi-annual dividend. Dividend checks will be mailed August 15th, 1893, to the addresses of Stockholders on record August 1st, 1893. By Order of the Board. The Transfer Books will be closed from August 1st to August 15th, inclusive. JNO. A. EICHMAN, Treas.

May 27-1881

**PUBLIC SALE
HOGS, PIGS AND SHOATS,
TUESDAY MAY 31, 1881,**

AT ONE O'CLOCK, on the premises, Rittenhouse St. below Ridge ave., Roxborough, opposite the Brick-yard.

About 75 shoats and hogs, also 2 horses and wagons.

M. PESTER, Auctioneer.

July 14-1893

**SAM'L FERRAL,
HORSE-CLIPPER.**

Horses Clipped at the Owners' Stables.
Call or Address

**4668 RIDGE AVE.,
21st WARD, PHILA.**

May 5-1882

THE NEW DIRECTORY.

The Publisher of "THE MANAYUNK, ROXBOROUGH AND FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL DIRECTORY," desires the Officials of Churches and Societies, to give such information to the Canvasser, J. D. Edwards, as will be of interest to the public.

It is also desired that those interested in the success of this undertaking, would encourage it by Advertising, or by Subscribing for the Book. The price will be \$1.50 a copy.

**A. W. GIVIN, Agent,
4342 Main St., Manayunk.**

April 25-1882 ⁶⁰

PEREMPTORY SALE

Two Houses and Ten Building Lots,

On Prospect St., Near Ridge Ave.,

Between the Seventh and Eighth Milestones,
ROXBOROUGH.

Will be sold at Public Sale,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 6th, 1882,

At 3 o'clock, on the Premises,

One House, containing 6 rooms, with summer kitchen. Lot is 28 feet front on Prospect street by 111 feet deep. Plenty of good shade trees on the premises.

Also, the House adjoining the above, 28 feet front on Prospect street by 111 feet deep, with the privilege of a good well of water.

\$50 to be paid at Sale. One-half cash.

Also, Lot Adjoining, 28 feet front on Prospect street by 111 feet deep, with a stable on the rear end of lot.

Also, Eight Handsome Building Lots adjoining, each 20 feet front on Prospect street by 111 feet deep.

\$10 cash on each lot: balance with the Deed. Title indisputable.

For further information apply to

M. PESTER, Auctioneer.

June 23-1893

**FOR RENT.
THREE HOUSES;**

Two of them at Rock Hill. Apply to
JONATHAN JONES,
Lower Merion.

June 30-1893

JAMES L. COOKE

(Late RYAN & COOKE.)

UNDERTAKER

—AND—

EMBALMER,

No. 169 Green Lane,

MANAYUNK.

BRANCH OFFICE:

McFadden's Livery Stable

WISSAHICKON.

All Orders Promptly Attended To.

Chronicle

1894

LEVERINGTON HORSE-SHOEING SHOPS.



NOTHING SO SUCCESSFUL

AS SUCCESS.

Indian Rock Hotel, Wissahickon Drive, June 4, '94.

This is to certify that I had my running horse (Garrison) shod at Mr. H. Donnell, Jr.'s, Leverington Shoeing Shops on May 29. I find the same to be excellent workmanship which can hardly be excelled, the shoes being made to fit the feet, and feet not cut down to fit the shoes. I take pleasure in recommending the same to all good horsemen.

Very Truly Yours,
CHAS. WEINGARTNER.

The above shoes were made expressly by me for this runner, the sett weighing about 12 ounces, and as I am prepared to do all kinds of shoeing, I would like to put on a sample sett for YOU. Yours, etc.,

H. DONNELL, JR., Propr.

August 11 - 1893



A FINE DISPLAY OF

BABY COACHES, REFRIGERATORS and CARPETS,

the LATEST DESIGNS, SELECT PATTERNS, and prices within the reach of all.

CARPETS, from 25 cents to \$1.50.

BABY COACHES, nicely upholstered, with parasol, for \$5.00 and up.

MATTING, 40-yard rolls, from \$5.00 up.

CHOICE MATTINGS, 15 cents per yard up.

**WHITE HOUSE FURNITURE FACTORY,
CHARLES W. HORROCKS, PROPRIETOR,
GREEN LANE AND CRESSON STREET.**

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April 15 - 1881

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

GRAND

Sunday School Concert,

To be given at

MASONIC HALL,

By The

Baptist Sunday School,

Thursday, Evening, May 5, 1881.

To consist of Singing and Speaking by the Children.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8.

Tickets for sale at Priest & Lukens' Grocery Store, Walton's Shaving Saloon, or from any of the Scholars of the School.

Tickets, 25 Cents.

May 27 - 1881

TO BE SOLD AT

PRIVATE SALE,

-AT-

Dillman's Steam-Power Grist Mill,

FOUNTAIN ST., ROXBOROUGH,

The Following Articles:

- 10-horse engine, good as new;
- 20-horse cylinder boiler, 28 inches by 28 feet long;
- One pair 24-inch French burr-stones;
- One 6-horse corn-cob breaker;
- 75 feet 2 inch shafting, and 100 feet 1 1/2 inch shafting;
- Piping of all kinds; iron and wooden pulleys.

COMPLETE DOOR AND SASH FACTORY, including tenoning and mortising machines; one 16 planing machine; one plowing saw and saw benches; one large size lathe; two 3-spring furniture wagons, heavy and light harness, &c., &c.

FOR RENT,

A fine house, with stable, wagon-house, and garden, suitable for a butcher. The place will be rented without steam power. Apply on the premises.

W. H. DILLMAN, Roxborough.

Chronicle

May 12-1893

For a Public Park.

Yesterday, in Common Council, a communication was received from the Mayor transmitting a letter from Samuel R. Shipley. Mr. Shipley, on behalf of Miss Susan Gorgas, of West Chester, offered the city a tract of land on Ridge avenue, near Gorgas lane and near Fairmount Park, for park purposes. The tract is opposite the house of the late Susan Gorgas, aunt of the donor, and fronts 200 feet on Ridge avenue, containing about five acres. The communication was referred to the Committee on Fairmount Park.

July 7th 1893

GORGAS PARK DEDICATED.

The great event of the day in this ward was the dedication of the new Gorgas Park, located on Ridge avenue below Fountain street, Roxborough, and running back to Gates street, recently presented to the city by Miss Susan Gorgas, of West Chester. The day could not have been finer, the rainstorm of the night preceding having tempered the atmosphere to a nicety, besides settling the dust, and when the people began to assemble shortly before 8 o'clock it was found that the grass had been cut down and carted off, making it safer for those who were but lightly shod, while a commodious platform stood in the hollow for the accommodation of the band, the committee, the speakers and others who took a prominent part in the exercises, and a number of invited guests, among whom were J. W. Willmarth, R. D., Rev. J. W. Kirk, Rev. Mr. Moore, Dr. W. C. Todd, John J. Foulkrod, C. J. Walton, Jas. L. Rahn, Joseph M. Adams, William F. Dixon, Josiah Linton, Geo. West Blake, &c., &c.

In addition to the stragglers who had come early to occupy the land there was the American Band of 21 pieces (including orchestra) in showy uniforms. Shortly after came a representation of the Roxborough Presbyterian Sunday School in charge of First Assistant Superintendent Samuel Faust and 2d asst. H. W. Dager, the children carrying the pretty silk flags 25 of which had been sent by Councils' Committee on the Fourth to each Sunday School in the ward. They also carried the blue banner which had been presented to the school by Peter Streeper, Esqr.

Next appeared the Emmanuel M. E. Sunday School 283 strong, escorted by the Joseph M. Adams Flute and Drum Band, and 20 well drilled pioneers, Pastor E. W. Hart and Superintendent William Chappell having charge of the line. There was a good display of flags and banners as the school marched along the southeastern fence, down the hill, around the grand stand, up the hill again and out to the Ridge on their way to the Poorhouse Woods, Roxborough.

The Ridge Avenue M. E. School was represented by detached parties of friends, officers and pupils, and by the pastor, Rev. Francis Asbury Gilbert, who bore a prominent part in the

exercises.

The Roxborough and Manatawna Baptist Schools, escorted by the Malvern Cornet Band and the Young Men's Corps made a favorable showing as they entered the grounds, the line having been halted for a few minutes in front of the Gorgas homestead at the suggestion of Supt. Wm. H. Lewis while the band tendered to Miss Gorgas the compliment of a serenade. Then came the Leverington Presbyterian in handsome style, the Epiphany following immediately after; the rear being brought up by the Central M. E. Sunday School, escorted by the Phoenixville Band, about 8.35.

Before the formal proceedings commenced such of the schools as remained in the grounds were massed pretty solidly near the platform, and the sight was inspiring, as there must have been nearly 2000 people present. The meeting was called to order by George J. Jewel, Esqr., member of Councils from the 28th ward and representing the Committee on Celebration, who congratulated the people of the ward upon such a desirable acquisition as the Gorgas Park, expressed his warm appreciation of the generous donor, and hoped the echoes of their songs and congratulations would go far and wide and mingle with those rising from all over the consolidated city.

The Invocation was then offered by Rev. F. A. Gilbert, whose opening sentence consisted of the first two verses of the 90th Psalm: "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." The subject-matter of the prayer was well conceived and many a hearty if unspoken "Amen" must have followed his reference to the donor of the site they were privileged to occupy.

And now bands, schools and congregation took a hand as Principal Robt. T. Murphy led the singing of "Hail, Columbia," followed by rousing cheers for the Fourth of July and for Miss Gorgas. Then Geo. B. Carr, Esqr., of Philadelphia, a Professor in the Schissler Business College, read the Declaration of Independence, in a full round voice and with articulation so distinct that its many weighty points seemed all the weightier from the manner of their utterance. Mr. Lewis then read the following Resolutions which were adopted cordially and unanimously:

1.—That the thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby tendered to Miss Susan Gorgas, of West Chester, for her magnificent gift of a Public Park to the people of this community.

2.—That our members of Councils be appointed a committee to inform Miss Gorgas of the action of this meeting.

The resolutions having been adopted, three more hearty cheers were given for Miss Gorgas; and then for the first time the gentleman who drafted the paper discovered that the lady herself was on the platform, as Mr. Lewis went and handed the document to her, making the duty of the committee a comparatively easy one.

"The Red, White and Blue" having been sung,

Rudolph S. Walton, Esqr., the orator of the day, was introduced, and instantly, the children, as well as the grown people, were all attention. The speaker, after some pleasant opening remarks, said he wished to fix their attention upon just one word,—the word "Memorial." He referred to the Albert Memorial in London, England, which is said to be the finest in the

world, and was built at a cost of \$800,000 as a tribute from a beloved wife and loving people. Anthony J. Drexel, the intelligence of whose sudden death in Europe reached this country but a few days ago, had left grand memorials behind him, one of them in West Philadelphia and the grand Drexel building on Chestnut street, his aim being to give the young men and young women of Philadelphia a thorough practical education. "And," said the speaker, "I am proud of the fact that an American citizen and fellow-townsmen has given \$1,750,000 to the cause of Education."

But besides those memorials which have an individual significance and

those which at best apply to a certain class however large, there are others which are of vital importance not only to individuals and communities but to nations, and to the world at large. And chief among these, humanly speaking, stands the origin of America's Memorial Day, the result of that glorious document and the principles for which it stands, the Declaration of Independence, which had just been read in their hearing; for not only are the people of this continent to share its benefits but humanity itself will yet measure up to and enjoy the same glorious heritage of freedom. It is the duty of the people to cherish the day, as in so doing they honor and cherish the Declaration of Independence and the Flag of our Country (immense cheering).

After "three cheers and a tiger," for the Fourth of July and the Red, White and Blue, the hymn, "America," was sung, and the Rev. J. W. Kirk dismissed the assembly with the benediction.

In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks. From 5000 to 7000 people lined the hills on either side, and when some of the more brilliant pieces were set off the effect of the glare upon the thousands of eager, interested faces was magnificent. The affair lasted until 10.30, and is not likely to be soon forgotten. So Gorgas Park has been dedicated; and now our people are ready to go in heart and soul for the bill introduced in Common Council on Thursday, June 15, by Mr. Josiah Linton, to "Select as a Public Park and place on the City plan a piece of ground, situate in the Twenty-first ward, bounded by Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, Gates street and Manayunk avenue (as extended)," and which was referred to the Committee on Municipal Government.

Sept - 1st - 1893

The Gorgas Park.

City Councils will meet for the Fall session on Thursday next. Members from this ward will please prime themselves with facts and reasons favoring the proper enlargement and equipment of the Gorgas Park on the basis of Mr. Linton's ordinance, "to select as a public park and place on the City Plan a piece of ground situate in the Twenty-first Ward, bounded by Ridge avenue and Jefferson street, Gates street and Manayunk avenue (extended)."

The jury to assess damages for the opening of Vernon Park, Germantown, brought in a total claim against the city of \$323,500! We can do much better than that with prudent management, and still have a most eligible site. Brace up, Councilmen!

Jan. 20-1893

Fatal Negligence.

Coroner Ashbridge on Wednesday investigated the boiler explosion in the McDowell Paper Mills, which occurred early on the morning of the 11th instant, and which caused the death of Amos Border, the engineer, 25 years old, who lived on Prospect street, Roxborough.

J. B. Preston, the manager of the mills, stated that Border had been in the firm's employ since last August, and was considered a careful, capable man. He was on night duty at the time of the fatal accident. His orders were, he added, that 80 pounds of steam should be carried in the boilers.

Thomas Gill, the day engineer, stated that the boiler which exploded was inspected last spring by the boiler inspectors, and 80 pounds was the amount they declared could be carried with safety.

Thomas Butler, another employee, testified to having gone to the engine room early on the morning of the accident to see the engineer, as the machinery was running slowly. Looking at the guage, he said he found that it registered but fifty pounds of steam. At that time Border was wheeling in coal. About five minutes later witness heard a noise and steam poured through the door into the machine room. Border was found under a brick wall, back of the boiler, several hours later by a party which started in search of him.

Charles McDowell, the owner of the mills, stated that, so far as he knew the boiler was a good one.

Chief Boiler Inspector Overn swore that the boiler was inspected on March 23th and was then in good condition. His theory, he remarked, was that the water became low in the boiler and that the sheet got hot, and, being too weak to withstand the pressure, exploded.

The jury found the accident was due to Border's negligence.

Jan 13-1893

Sudden Death on a Train.

Charles G. Wilde, a well-known resident of Manayunk, died on Monday afternoon in a passenger car, on the Norristown branch of the Reading Railroad, while on his way to the city.

Dr. Wilde, as he was formerly known, lived alone for a number of years past at 415 Wood street. On Monday he hurried to the Manayunk station and bought a ticket for the 1.53 train for the city. He had apparently run to catch the train, for when he asked for the ticket the agent said, he was so out of breath that he could hardly speak. After the train had passed the Falls of Schuylkill the brakeman saw Dr. Wilde's head resting on the back of the seat, and on going to him discovered that he was dead.

The body was taken to Ninth and Green streets and given in charge of Undertaker Good.

Dr. Wilde was born in Prussia in 1830, and came to America in 1858, when he settled Manayunk and became extensively known as a herb doctor. In response to President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, Dr. Wilde enlisted for three months in Colonel John F. Ballier's regiment, and contracted rheumatism from exposure during the service.

Deceased had with him at the time of his death a grip sack containing \$1396.67. The Coroner took charge of the money.

Jan. 27-1893

Our intelligent and energetic young townsman, Dr. Robert N. Keely, Jr., who has just returned from a sojourn in Cuba on the steamer Marstonmoor, of the Earn Line, brings the report of tremendously rough weather.

The vessel is now in the ice off shore, about a mile from Lewes, and Dr. Keely arrived in Philadelphia last Thursday night. He left the ship on Friday morning and walked across the ice in the bay to the town, and came up on the train.

"We left St. Thomas on January 4th," said he, "and had fair weather to St. Jago, arriving there on the 9th. Four days from St. Jago, about 300 miles south of Hatteras, we met a terrific gale which lasted 36 hours. There was a high sea on, also, and the next morning we found two steel plates on the bulkhead broken. They were not noticed at first.

"In order to save the ship from serious damage at that point, for she was unable to keep head on in the gale, for the bulkhead was broken further, the vessel was compelled to turn half way and receive the force of the gale broadside, which was an additional danger. The rudder chains broke, and in order to repair this damage a large quantity of oil was poured over the sides to quiet the sea.

"When we got near to the Capes on Monday we found large quantities of ice fifteen miles out at sea, and had to steam north above Cape May to get near a pilot boat whose light we saw. She was frozen in the ice ten miles off from Cape May and we had great difficulty to get near enough and throw a line to which the small boat was fastened. The pilot climbed into this and the boat was hauled over the ice to our vessel.

"On Tuesday we arrived at the Breakwater, and after making two or three attempts to get up the river decided to put back, for there was no making headway against the huge masses of ice. We had great difficulty to make the anchors hold, as the ice forced them up and carried them away. Steam had to be kept up in order to keep the ice from forcing us out to sea.

"There was another attempt made to steam up again yesterday morning, but the Captain gave it up and we put back towards the Breakwater, where the vessels now lies in the ice."

COR.

March 10-1892

NOT FOUR POLICEMAN.—Sergeant Levi Reger wishes us to state that there were not four policemen present in front of Lyceum Hall on Monday evening a week when the lock-out of Post 12, by the authorities of Camp 50, occurred. There were but two policemen and himself, and they knew nothing of what was likely to occur until some of the members of the Post came up and tried to open the door. Afterwards, when the excitement increased, he thought it prudent to have men enough on hand to prevent a breach of the peace. His men, before that, merely occupied their usual post, and he happened to be there at the time on a different errand. No blood was shed on either side.

Chronicle

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Feb. 24-1893

Sunday and Monday's Storm.

One of the bitterest storms this section has experienced for many years set in soon after ten o'clock on Sunday night and lasted well into Monday afternoon. There was a slight fall of snow and a fierce nor'-easter kept raging all night, causing such a din and clatter as to render sleep well nigh impossible, the biting air whistling through every keyhole and cranny.

The blast, as people turned out to go to their places of business on Monday morning, was keen and cutting, owing to the low state of the thermometer, and it was strong enough at times to interfere with locomotion. The condition of things in the higher portion of the ward is thus set forth in Tuesday's Ledger:

At Roxborough all the country roads were blocked by snow drifts, which in places were over eight feet deep, and remained impassable all day. The first car on the Manayunk and Roxborough Inclined Plane Railway, which left the depot in Upper Roxborough at 5 o'clock in the morning, proceeded but a short distance below the depot when it got stuck in the snow. The horses were driven back to the station and hitched to a large sleigh, in which the passengers were driven to Wissahickon.

The running of the sleighs was continued all day. On some of the cross country roads farmers' wagons became so firmly wedged in the snow that they had to be abandoned.

At the pumping station at Shawmont the temporary sheathing placed over a hole in the roof, over that part in which the large new pump is being erected, was blown off by the wind and several of the boards crashed down upon the bed of the new pump. The window of the dynamo room at the station was blown in, but no damage was done to the machine.

Owing to the fierce wind ferrying between Shawmont and Rose Glen, on the Schuylkill, had to be suspended, and a number of persons living on the west side of the river, who had taken trains from the city on the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads expecting to be ferried across the river, were obliged to walk back to Manayunk, then walk up on the west side of the river to their homes.

During the worst part of the storm, one of the ferry-boats at Shawmont, in which several persons were being rowed over to Rose Glen, had a narrow escape from being driven over the dam breast. Two of the boats had to be tied up on the east side of the river. One belonged to Edward Boyle and the other to Samuel Cregar.

On Monday morning the boats, it was found, had been torn from their moorings and carried down the river. The owners searched for them all along the river, as far down as Fairmount, but failed to find them. It is thought the boats were crushed by striking the rocks after passing over the dam. Owing to the strong wind no attempt was made on Monday to run the ferry boats.

Dec. 1 - 1882

Sept. 22 - 1916

Chronicle

Feb. 24 - 1893

64

PATTISON

Will not appoint his cabinet before January 1st, 1883, and

ROBT. M. LAYCOCK

Did not get elected as Representative to Harrisburg, therefore, you are requested to examine his stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Consisting of TOYS IN ALL VARIETIES, Fancy Papererie, Autograph or Scrap Albums, Pocket Books, Purses, Cigar Cases, BIRTHDAY and CHRISTMAS CARDS, fringed and plain; McLaughlin Bros. Toy Books; DRUMS, DRUMS, DRUMS; Sleds, Clippers and Skippers, School-traps and Bags, also the Latest English Pictorials, great novelties. A specialty

In Choice Brands of Cigars,

Done up in Fancy Boxes and suitable for presentation. Being determined to close out the Toy Business this year, bargains may be had at low prices, and election expenses promptly met.

LAYCOCK, the Newsdealer,

103 LEVERING STREET.

Oct 27 - 1916

Charles Righter.

After several months illness Charles Righter, one of the oldest and best known business men of the 21st ward, passed away early last Friday morning at his late home, 466 Green lane.

Mr. Righter was born in Roxborough in 1845 and was a son of the late Michal and Emeline Righter. In his early manhood he married Miss Annie Adams, daughter of the late John and Mary Adams. He is survived by his widow, one son, George M. Righter, and three daughters, Mrs. Clinton Stafford, Mrs. Dr. Walter M. Hornby and Mrs. Louis Wagner Taylor.

Funeral services were held Monday morning and were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. T. Richardson of the Roxborough Baptist Church, of which the deceased was a member. Interment was private in Leverington cemetery.

The writer was privileged to have a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased and with host of other friends extends sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Snyder—Auth.

A very pretty and impressive wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Conarroe street, on Tuesday morning when Miss Teresa M. Auth and Mr. Charles Snyder were united in marriage by the pastor, Rev. Henry Gantert.

Many admiring friends of the couple witnessed the ceremony, and the church presented a pretty sight. The voices of the choir lent tone and harmony to the celebration.

The bride's gown was of crepe de chine with a court train, she wore a tulle veil with arranged with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Mina Auth, wore a gown of pink crepe de chine, daintily trimmed, and carried a bouquet of pink asters. Mr. William Schlotterer was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder left on their honeymoon which will be spent in Boston, Mass., and Portland, Maine. They will be at home after October 2d, and will reside at 225 Dupont street.

Jan 20 - 1882

MELLOW WEDDING BELLS

HARMER—CARPENTER.—On the 26th of Dec, 1881, at the Ebenezer M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. C. W. Bickley, Mr. John W. Harmer of Manayunk, to Miss Miriam Z. Carpenter, of Roxborough.

LAYCOCK—GOSS.—STEEVER—LAYCOCK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 12, at the residence of Wm. Laycock, Sr., Gwynedd Township, Montgomery Co., by Rev. Henry Pastorius, of Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa., Wm. Laycock, Jr., of Gwynedd to Ida M. Goss, of Philada.

Also, by the same at same time and place, Arthur D. M. Steever, of Eureka, Mont. Co., to Grace E. Laycock, of Gwynedd.

LAMBERTON—McCURDY.—On Thursday afternoon, January 5th, at the Southwestern Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John McLeod, Mr. William A. Lambertson, of Bethlehem, Penna., and Miss Mary McCurdy, of Philadelphia.

PATTON—JONES.—At the home of the bride, on Church St., Myk., Jan. 18, by Rev. G. H. MacClelland, assisted by Revs. Wm. R. Patton and Chas. E. Burns, Richard H. Patton and Ella M. Jones.

RAYNER—YOUNG.—On the evening of the 17th inst., in West Manayunk, by the Rev. Chas. Logan, Albert Rayner and Martha Young, all of West Manayunk, Montgomery Co. Pa.

RUDOLPH—DIXON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, at St. Malachi Roman Catholic church, Phila., by the Rev. Edward T. Prendergast, Mr. Aloysius Rudolph, of the firm of S. A. Rudolph's Sons, West Manayunk, and Miss Clara E. Dixon, daughter of John W. Dixon, Esq., No. 1629 N. 15th street, Phila., and formerly of this place.

UHLER—YEAGER.—On the 18th inst., at the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Charles Logan, Harry N. Uhler Jr., of Manayunk, and Bertha R. Yeager, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Pennypack Towers, widow of John Towers, died on Monday, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Penn Stroud, on East Roxborough avenue, after a brief illness, of general debility. Mrs. Towers's maiden name was Pennypacker. She was born in Montgomery county about two miles below Phoenixville, a settlement now known as Port Providence, and was a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family that settled in the State shortly after it had been acquired from the Indians by William Penn. Deceased was married to Mr. Towers in 1827 and subsequently removed to Manayunk, where they lived for a short period near the canal locks, and afterwards moved to Rittenhouse street and Ridge avenue, Roxborough, Mr. Towers, who carried on an extensive flour, feed and coal business (now owned by Wm. P. Stroud) near Wissahickon station, on the Norristown Railroad, died October 30th, 1869, from the result of injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage. Mrs. Towers carried on the business for some time after her husband's death.

In religion Mrs. Towers held to the Baptist faith, having been a member of the denomination for many years. During her residence in the ward she regularly attended services in the Roxborough Church. Four of her five children, with eight grand children and two great-grand-children survive.

Though so well advanced in years Mrs. Towers retained all her mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and for a number of years past, owing to having received her second sight, she did not require glasses. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon in Leverington cemetery.

COR.

Dec. 15 - 1916

Jackson—Dorwart.

Miss Dorothy Dorwart, daughter of Common Councilman and Mrs. Geroge E. Dorwart, of No. 6222 Ridge avenue, and Herbert W. Jackson of Roxborough, were married at 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. S. M. Vernon, D. D., pastor of Centrl M. E. Church, officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, and wore a gown of pussy willow taffetta and Georgette crepe. Lilies of the valley and orchids formed her corsage bouquet. She was attended by her sister, Miss Esther Dorwart, as maid of honor. Mr. John Robinson was best man. After a wedding dinner to the two families the young couple left for a short trip. They will reside at 6222 Ridge avenue.

Rox Presbyterian Church

Chronicle

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July 22-1904

Dutch
 The mission
 in 1833 by Rev. Samuel Bumstead,
 first held Sunday afternoon service
 the "Little Yellow School House,"
 East Shawmont avenue, near Ridge av-
 nue. John Hagy, proprietor of the
 Green Tree Hotel, gave half an acre of
 ground, on which the present building
 was erected. Roxborough Presbyterian
 Church was organized after the consistory
 and members of the Reformed
 Dutch Church had unanimously voted
 to dissolve the relations with the Fourth
 Church and to affiliate with the Chest-
 nut Hill Presbyterian Church.

At the spring meeting of the Second
 Presbytery of Philadelphia, held in the
 church at Chestnut Hill, April 19, 1854,
 the church was received. Rev. Dr.
 Joseph Beggs, then a student at Prince-
 ton, was elected to supply the church,
 and the following first Board of Elders
 and Deacons was chosen: Elders, Peter
 Streeper, John Hagy, Francis H. Latch,
 Valentine Keely; Deacons, John Lever-
 ing, Joseph Layre, Christian Rex,
 Charles Keely. Dr. Beggs became pas-
 tor May 17, 1855, and served until
 April 23, 1868, when he became pastor
 of the newly formed church at the Falls
 of Schuylkill. These members were
 dismissed from the Roxborough Church
 to the Falls of Schuylkill Church: Rev.
 and Mrs. Beggs, Matthew Fulton, Alex-
 ander and Matilda Wilson, Elizabeth
 Johnson, William and Agnes Arrott,
 Annie Hogg, Maria and Emily Culp,
 Laura Kephart, Angela C. Brenchley,
 Sarah Crawford.

Other pastors were Rev. Charles H.
 Ewing, November 8, 1868, to August 20,
 1870; Rev. Samuel Phillips, March 13,
 1871, to June 2, 1878; Rev. William A.
 Patton, October 22, 1878, to April 7,
 1881; Rev. W. E. Westervelt, Novem-
 ber 30, 1881, to October 30, 1886; Rev.
 Charles A. Oliver, May 12, 1897, to
 December 7, 1899; Rev. John R. Sanson,
 May 5, 1891, to November 25, 1895;
 Rev. J. C. Harvey, December 1, 1895,
 to April 21, 1896; Rev. M. F. Duncan,
 September 16, 1896, to January 9, 1898,
 and Pastor Gibson, who was installed
 July 26, 1898.

In the pastorate of Rev. Samuel
 Phillips the spire was added to the
 church building. When land was con-
 demned, in 1894, by the city, for the
 Roxborough reservoir, a portion of the
 church property, including the parson-
 age on Port Royal avenue, was taken.
 The trustees decided at a recent meeting
 to purchase the mansion owned by the
 Houston estate in front of the church,
 the site of the of the old Green Tree
 Hotel, which will be fitted up for a par-
 sonage.

The services will be continued eve-
 nings through the week and on Sunday
 next. A roll will be called next Sunday
 evening, when the different pastorates
 will be represented by ten little girls,
 bearing banners. Hymns written by

Mr. Gibson will be sung.
 Among those who attended the church
 at its formation and are now living are
 Mrs. Laura Kephart, Mrs. Annie L. Mc-
 Manus, Mrs. Amanda Rex, Mrs. Angela
 Brenchley, Robert Corbit, Darius Keely
 and Henry C. McManus. The latter is
 President of the trustees and the senior
 elder.

The oldest member of the church now
 living is Mrs. Mary A. Miller, of East
 Shawmont avenue, who is 91 years age.
 She joined the church when it was of
 the Dutch Reformed denomination, in
 1839, and has belonged 65 years.

The services began last Sunday morn-
 ing with Children's Day exercises of a
 ng character.

#

Dec. 15-1916

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Trade of the Twenty-first Ward was held Thursday evening, December 7th, in Dillman's Hall, Ridge avenue and Hermitage street. President William F. Dixon occupied the chair.

Mr. H. G. Stevenson, Osborne street, Wissahickon, was elected a member of the Board.

Officers for 1917 were nominated as follows :

President, William F. Dixon

First Vice President, John J. Foran

Second Vice President, C. W. Horrocks

Third Vice President, I. J. Riegelhaupt

Treasurer, Joseph C. Morris

Secretary, John S. Turner

Directors for 3 years—J. Vaughan Merrick, W. R. Haggart, Joseph Missimer, John J. Foran, John F. F. L. Morris, I. J. Riegelhaupt.

Mr. Cox called attention to the fact the cars on the local trolley line are being operated at night without the necessary lights indicating the direction of the cars.

He thought there should be only one light at the rear end of the car and that one a red light, indicating that the car is going, not coming, as it is now difficult for automobilists to determine whether or not a car is approaching. A rapidly moving automobile and a rapidly moving car very quickly meet and there is danger of serious accidents from the source. The matter was referred to the transportation committee.

Mr. Morris asked if there had been any headway made toward placing names at the street corners. He was informed much progress had been made and that already many streets were so named.

President Dixon informed the Board he had visited Mr. Fell to see what had been done about renumbering houses on certain streets and that he offered to appoint a committee of the Board to assist him with the work.

Mr. Fell said it was the work of the Board of Revision of Taxes and he felt ashamed to admit that nothing had been done, but explained that they had been so very busy that they could not take the work up this Fall, but would do so soon after the first of the year.

Mr. Keely inquired of the president if any special arrangements had been

made for the annual meeting in January. He suggested that the Board have a committee to arrange for music or some sort of entertainment.

Mr. Wilby suggested that there would be very little time for music or other form of entertainment, as the meeting would be addressed by Dr. Holman White, superintendent of schools for the Eighth school district, and the president would read his annual report. No formal action was taken.

The president reported that he and the secretary had attended the annual meeting of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, held in the hall of the Library Building, Germantown.

The annual address was delivered by Mr. George Webster, former Chief of the Survey Bureau in Mayor Blankburg's administration and now a member of the Housing Commission.

The speaker said the purpose of this commission is to plan residence, business and manufacturing sections of cities in a manner that would best serve all interests and at the same time make of the city a city beautiful.

The proposition involves the scientific planning of all the activities of a city so that there would be a beautiful and harmonious development.

The city would be divided into zones. There would be residence zones, business zones and manufacturing zones. No manufacturing plant could be located in a residential zone and a residence could not be erected in a manufacturing zone.

A river front would be set aside for commerce, a belt line railroad for manufacturing sites and main arteries of traffic for business.

Small houses that would rapidly deteriorate in the upkeep could not be built along the lines of expensive boulevards, and unharmonious business blocks could not be built facing public plazas. The speaker stated that many cities in Europe and America have now scientific city planning.

Mr. Webster consented to address the 21st Ward Board of Trade on this subject and arrangements will be made accordingly.

Mr. Cox offered a motion that the Board hold its annual meeting in the Manayunk Library building on Green lane, which was adopted.

Orders were drawn on the treasurer for printing and rent, \$5.60, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

MANAYUNK

The following Survey Notice appeared in one of the editions of The Manayunk Star of 1859:
 Plans of survey and regulation of the 4th section of the 21st Ward comprise the following bounds:
 Northwardly by Ridge Road
 Southwardly by Schulykill River
 Eastwardly by Schurs Lane
 Westwardly by Center Street

MANAYUNK applied to the State Legislature for a borough charter in 1833, but in consequence of opposition it was delayed until 1840 when the village officially became a borough.

Before 1840, Manayunk was governed by the Roxborough Township authorities. In 1854, by the act of consolidation, it became part of the city of Philadelphia.

The earliest record of establishing communication through the Mt. Vernon section came about when it was proposed the Passenger Railroad now running along our Main Street should continue further up on Washington Street, now Umbria, and extend to Hipple's Lane.

The first road laid out in this section was the Ridge Road, in 1706, from Wissahickon Mills to Philadelphia; the same year the road was extended to Perkiomen above Norristown. At first its width was 60 feet, afterwards reduced to 50 feet on account of the muddy condition of the road. Later a company was formed, and act of incorporation signed by Governor Simon Snyder on March 30, 1811.

The first complaint registered about non-protected grade crossings happened away back in May, 1859. The locomotive gave out an unearthly whistle but even this was not enough as we read of several deaths and accidents throughout the years until now, and the old-time resident would be astounded to see this long-needed improvement at last, in 1929, become a reality.

The value of the upper part of Manayunk was apparent when Washington Street was laid out to a 32 foot width in 1882; Fountain Street, 33 feet in 1824, from Ridge Road to Jones' Ferry and Main Street. Schurs Lane was opened in 1825 and made a new through road to Germantown. Green Lane, sometimes known as Muddy Lane, was laid out 41 feet and the original plans called for a straight street, but on account of property-owners it never carried out the straight plans.

The population of the section, according to census of July 25, 1860, amounted to 8140 people.

The Masonic Hall corner store was laid on August 26, 1860 and formally dedicated with ceremonies on December 19, 1861.

*Weekly Forecast
 April 24-1919*

*see Picture
 Collection*

**Victory Statue Un-
 veiled At Roxborough**

**Little Miss Mary E. Altemus
 Tugs Hard at Release Cord**

Little Miss Mary Elizabeth Altemus, in the presence of a vast multitude of persons, vainly tugged at the cord which was to release the veil over the Victory Statue placed at Lyceum and Manayunk avenues, Roxborough, where the Victory Loan was launched on Monday evening at 5 o'clock for the Falls of Schuylkill district, which embraces Roxborough, Wissahickon, Manayunk and Falls of Schuylkill. But C. C. Cox, of Roxborough, who was chairman of the exercises, decided quickly and with the aid of the American quickly and with the aid of the American standard brought about the unveiling, whereupon shouts, handclapping and blares from automobile horns filled the air.

The unveiling and the speechmaking were preceded by a parade, which started at Ridge and Lyceum avenues, Roxborough, and marched along Lyceum avenue to the Victory Statue. Many different bodies were in attendance and a service tank lumbered along in the rear.

The speakers included the Rev. S. M. Vernon, of Roxborough, who spoke the invocation; Dr. Petty, Mrs. B. Dobson Altemus, Mrs. J. Vaughan Merrick and a Victory Loan orator. The ceremonies were briefly conducted.

Weekly Forecast
Nov. 29-1916

PARK GUARD PREACHER 74

Rev. Charles S. Albany, the Fairmount Park guard preacher, known in the Falls, is quietly celebrating his seventy-fourth birthday anniversary at his home, 435 Martin street, Roxborough. Born in Manayunk, November 24, 1842, he has always resided in that part of the city, except when, during the Civil War, he was with a Pennsylvania regiment which helped to drive back the Confederate invaders of this State. He followed painting until May, 1876, when he was appointed a park guard. For the last two years he has performed night duty in the Sedgely guard house.

When a youth he became a member of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church of Manayunk, became an exhorter, and in 1898 was ordained to the ministry. He has for more than twenty years had charge of Rue Bell Hill Methodist Episcopal Mission in the extreme eastern end of the Twenty-first ward, where he preaches every Sunday.

He has two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Schofield and Miss Margaret Albany, who, with their mother, will join in the celebration. Miss Margaret Albany holds the world's record for regular attendance at Sunday school, not having missed a session of Ebenezer school in 41 years.

Chronicle
11-24-1916

Rev. Charles S. Albany's Birthday

The Rev. Charles S. Albany, known as the Park Guard preacher, is quietly celebrating his 74th birthday anniversary today at his home, 435 Martin street, Roxborough.

He is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Levi Albany, and was born in Manayunk November 24, 1842. In his early youth he was converted in Ebenezer M. E. Church, of which he has been a member for more than 60 years. He was ordained to the ministry at Bethlehem, Pa., when the Philadelphia Conference met there in 1898. He has had charge as pastor of the Blue Bell Hill Mission for more than 20 years, where he preaches every Sunday evening and has charge of the Sunday School.

In his early manhood Mr. Albany carried on house painting, and on May 1, 1876, was appointed a guard in Fairmount Park and for many years was stationed at Ridge avenue and the River drive. Two years ago he was assigned to night duty in the Sedgely Guard House near the east end of the Girard avenue bridge. During the civil war he served in an emergency regiment.

Mr. Albany is widely known and highly esteemed throughout the 21st ward in which he has always resided. He has two daughter, Mrs. Joseph Schofield and Miss Margaret Albany, the latter it is thought holding the world Sunday School record, in that she has never missed a session of Ebenezer Sunday School in 41 years.

In entering upon his 75th year Mr. Albany has the best wishes of the Chronicle and his host of friends.

Chronicle 1/13/1893

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen P. Harmer, on Hermit street, in the presence of a large number of guests, by the Rev. R. B. Medanel, Pastor of Wissahickon Baptist Church, the contracting parties being Miss Daisy Sophia Harmer and Mr. Lewis Burke. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock in the parlor, which was beautifully decorated with palms and other tropical plants. Miss Ida Harris was the only bridesmaid and Mr. Alfred C. Harmer, brother of the bride, acted as best man. The bride was also attended by two little flower girls, Miss Elsie Harmer and Miss Elsie Lockhart.

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Chronicle
12-1-1916

Zaiser-Hemmerle.

A pretty wedding took place Wednesday evening at the Epiphany Lutheran Church, Green lane and Silverwood street, when Miss Caroline M. Hemmerle, daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Hemmerle, of Roxborough, and Mr. Joseph M. Zaiser, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zaiser, of Roxborough, were married by Rev. Carl H. Hitzel.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Geo. F. Katzenbach, wore a gown of white crepe de chine, the bodice trimmed with pearls and tulle. Her veil was white tulle, with a wreath of myrtle and orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Eleanor Hemmerle, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore a gown of green taffeta. Misses Rachel and Mildred Zaiser, sisters of the groom, were bridesmaids, wearing blue and pink taffeta respectively and carried bouquets of pink chrysanthemums. Mr. George E. Katzenbach was best man, and Mr. Harry E. Schaefer and Mr. Howard F. Katzenbach ushers.

The wedding march was played by Mr. Wilbur C. Dillman. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. The young couple then left for a tour of the South and will be at home after January 1 at 4321 Mitchell street.

Chronicle 12/8/1916

New Building and Loan Association.

Believing in the thriftiness of our people a number of the prominent business men of the ward have applied for a charter for the Indian Rock Building Society. Over 600 shares have been subscribed and the first meeting will be held in January at a place to be announced later. The officers of the new Association will be:

President, Dr. D. D. Custer; Vice President, Erwin Simpson; Treasurer, Peter Liebert; Secretary, Fred Metzler; Solicitor, M. J. Donnelly. Directors—J. Walter Keely, John F. McCarron, C. C. Eddleman, William Hamilton, C. F. Dearnley, Dr. J. F. Schlotterer, Dr. Harry S. Carmany, Harry Weir and J. Frank Strawinski.

Weekly Forecast
March 7-1919

\$20,000 MANAYUNK MEMORIAL

Plans for the erection of a memorial for soldiers of Manayunk, who have fallen in battle, are being worked out by citizens of the Twenty-first ward, following a meeting at Nickels' Hall, Main and Cotton streets.

A monument, which is to cost \$20,000, and which will stand twenty-six feet high, will be erected in Gorgas Park, Roxborough, and designs have already been submitted by Herman Miller, architect.

The base of the memorial will be in the form of a huge tablet, on which will be inscribed the names of those who died during the war, and above the names will be a corresponding array of service stars. The tablet will be surmounted by an arch, on the top of which a large American eagle will perch.

Chronicle 1/20/1893

Joseph Field, of Wissahickon, crossed Spring Mill dam in a sleigh on Saturday afternoon, opposite Shawmont. The hundreds of skaters were amazed at the foolhardy trick, the ice bending under the horse's feet. When they reached the opposite shore the horse fell, upsetting the sleigh.—*Inquirer.*

Aug. 11-1916

OBITUARY.

REV. JAMES LEVINS,

a retired clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, died on Sunday at his home, No. 503 Seville street, Roxborough. Since his retirement from the ministry he had been engaged in home missionary work. His widow survives him, with one daughter.

CLIFFORD S. WARREN.

An old stroke of paralysis caused the death on Tuesday at his home No. 6300 Overbrook avenue, Phila., of Clifford S. Warren, a veteran accountant and for some years secretary of the England-Walton Company. He was 72 years old, and was born in Roxborough, where he lived for many years. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

JAMES MCKNIGHT.

After a long illness James McKnight, 84 years old, a civil war veteran, died on Tuesday at his home, 146 Wright street, Mt. Vernon.

Mr. McKnight was born in Struel, County Down, Ireland, February 24, 1832, and came to this country in 1854. He enlisted in the army in 1862 and served for 3 years participating in many battles and was wounded at Gettysburg.

For many years he was employed as a finisher at Nixon's paper mills but was compelled to retire on account of ill health and a few years ago became totally blind. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church; the Survivors' Association of the 68th Regt., Penna. Vols. (Scotch Legion), and Keystone Lodge, No. 6, Loyal Orangemen. In 1892 he was married to Miss Sallie McKnight, who died about a year ago.

The funeral takes place this Friday afternoon, interment to be made in West Laurel Hill cemetery.

Sept 26-1916

Mr. and Mrs. John Field recently entertained the ladies of Class 6 and their husbands of the Wissahickon Baptist Sunday School, and a few friends, with a good old-fashioned house-warming at their new home, 552 Livezey lane. The evening was most delightfully spent, and was crowned with a bounteous service of toothsome refreshments.

Aug 19-1916

OBITUARY.

DR. WILBUR F. PEPPER.

After an illness of four years diabetes caused the death on Sunday night at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, of Dr. Wilbur L. Pepper, of 3148 Berks street, Philadelphia. Dr. Pepper, who was 40 years old, was a son of Dr. David T. and Elizabeth Pepper. He was a graduate of Jefferson College and a member of several medical organizations. His widow survives him. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon, interment being made in Westminster cemetery.

JOHN H. SUTCH.

John H. Sutch, aged 89 years, a veteran of the civil war, who died last Thursday of general debility, was buried on Monday afternoon with military honors, from the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. John McHenry, 4503 Smick street. Deceased was a member of Union Veteran Legion No. 63; Post 12, G. A. R.; Manaiung Tribe No. 118, Imp. Order of Red Men and George Peabody Lodge No. 213, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Sutch was the oldest of seven brothers, all of whom served in the war and all returned. Several of them were wounded and all had good records.

MILES McGEHEAN.

Stricken with heart failure while attending the admission of a niece to a religious order in Villa Maria Chapel, West Chester, on Tuesday, Miles McGehean, for 45 years a member of the Philadelphia Fire Department, died in a few minutes. He lived at No. 854 North Twentieth street, and until five months ago was captain of Engine Company No. 35, located at the Falls of Schuylkill, but retired on account of ill-health. Mr. McGehean was 72 years old and is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Feb 24-1882

UNDERTAKING.

The Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned will continue the business of Ryan and Co., Undertakers, at 4369 Main street, Manayunk, next door to the Bank. Orders entrusted to him will be promptly and carefully executed.

ISAIAH P. RYAN.

Chronicle

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Aug 11-1916

A MINUTE

MANAYUNK NATIONAL BANK.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1916

It is with great sorrow we record the death of

MR. JOHN KENWORTHY

who had faithfully served the Bank since his election to the Directorate on October 29th, 1901, when he was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late John Lang. It was with the same interest, spirit and good judgment he administered the affairs of the Bank that he gave to his own private business,

Mr. Kenworthy died on July 16th, 1916, after a comparatively brief illness, although his general health had been impaired for more than a year, due to advanced age. He was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, on August 12th, 1840, and came to this country in 1854, being first employed in some of the mills in this vicinity. He and his brother, the late Thomas Kenworthy, formed a co-partnership under the title of T. Kenworthy & Bro. in 1870, to conduct the wool business, and subsequently to engage in the spinning of yarns in both of which businesses he was very successful. He has been well known as a man of most generous impulses and was charitable without ostentation. A kind, genial man and a good friend, he will be greatly missed by this community, his friends and his associates in the Bank.

This Minute is inscribed in dutiful and loving memory of Mr. Kenworthy by the Board of Directors of the Manayunk National Bank.

R. BRUCE WALLACE, Cashier

Nov. 10-1916

Mrs. Elmira McDowell, 94 years, one if not the oldest resident of the ward, died on Wednesday of general debility, at the home of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Paulus, 7916 Ridge avenue.

Mrs. McDowell, who was born in Philadelphia June 27, 1822, resided for many years on Umbria street, and was highly respected for her sterling character and intelligence.

She was twice married, her first husband being James L. Marlin and her second John F. McDowell. Two sons survive from her first marriage—James L. and George W. Marlin; and two daughters of the second marriage—Mrs. Samuel H. Paulus and Mrs. Louis Werkley.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the home of her son-in-law, 7916 Ridge avenue. Interment will be made in Leverington Cemetery.

Date Unknown.

The news of the death on Sunday of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, was sadly received here by those who, in 1864, marched with the old Lincoln and Johnson club, of the then Second division of the Twenty-first ward, to the United States Hotel, Manayunk, where the Governor made one of his characteristic war speeches, in favor of the re-election of Lincoln. On the rear of the balcony were seated, that evening, a number of young ladies representing the States of the Union, each dressed in white and wearing a red, white and blue sash. After the Governor had concluded his speech, and had bowed in response to the hearty outburst of applause, he turned around to re-enter the room, when he

the first time noticed the young ladies and pausing said "My! What a display of loveliness!" He then stepped to one end of the row, shook hands with and kissed each of the girls. A few minutes later the Second Division Club relit the torch lights and transparencies, and, to the music of Andrew Ford's fife and a drum, marched homeward. At that time the song, "We'll all drink stone blind," was in vogue. When the club reached Shur's lane the men were somewhat astonished to hear a number of Manayunk boys sing,

Oh, Andy Curtin he got drunk,
Hurrah! hurrah!
Oh, Andy Curtin he got drunk,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Oh Andy Curtin he got drunk,
And kissed the girls in Manayunk;
We'll all drink stone blind
When Johnnie comes marching home."

The ready adaptation of the kissing incident to song, showed that there was genius in Manayunk that had not been recognized.

Sept 22-1916

At the fiftieth annual reunion of the Survivors' Association of the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers last Saturday afternoon, on the lawn of the Secretary William F. Dixon's residence, 8835 Ridge avenue, Roxboro', "Judge" John Kelley, who was the first man to enlist from the Falls, told in his address at the dinner in the Manatawna Baptist church how he came to enlist. He was employed by Samuel Frazier, who rented the Robeson farm, which included the meadow on which Camp Stokley was located. One day he asked Frazier for a raise in his pay and gave him until the next day to consider the matter. The request was denied and Kelley told him, "Sooner than work for you for \$12 a month I'll go over in the meadow and enlist for \$13 a month." He said he climbed over the post and rail fence, walked down to the camp and was sworn in as a soldier of the regiment, and allowed he had never regretted the act.

Oct 13-1916

IN MEMORIAM

In compliance with a motion passed at the stated meeting of the Board of Managers held on August 22d, the undersigned who were appointed as a Committee present the following Minute in memory of the late

WILLIAM LAWTON.

On August 19th, 1916, Saint Timothy's Hospital suffered the loss by death of William Lawton. He died nobly in a brave attempt to save another from drowning. Still a young man, not yet twenty-nine years of age, he had already achieved much by earnest and persistent work and by the steady development of his native gifts. He was a member of the Bar, Assistant Title and Trust Officer of the People's Trust Company, and at the early age of twenty-five years Accounting Warden of St. Timothy's Church and member of the Board of Managers of St. Timothy's Hospital. Though young in years he was mature in judgment and wise in counsel, esteemed and loved by young and old. His life was full of promise, but also full of accomplishment. His memory will be cherished for his genius worth, his diligent work, his unconscious example and unassuming Christian character, his wise head and warm heart. His death was worthy of his life.

Resolved, That a copy of this Minute be sent to his family, and that it be inserted in the local papers.

GEORGE C. BOWKER
EDW. H. PRESTON
JAMES B. HALSEY

Jan. 20-1882

A BIRTHDAY GIFT.—On Monday evening last, Miss Louisa Sobernheimer, residing corner of Washington and Fountain Sts., Mt. Vernon, was waited on by the class of girls she teaches in the Manayunk Presbyterian Sunday School, and presented by them with a satin-lined sewing-basket, with silver thimble &c., as a birthday gift. There were thirteen of her scholars present, namely Misses Maggie Giles, Agnes Innes, Isidore Baer, Mary Weir, Mary Righter, Emily Sobernheimer, Martha Dowhurst, Agnes Hamilton, Emily Cardwell, Lillie Fye, Jennie McLaughlin, Sarah Wendling and Keziah Wood. After a repast of cream and cake, and having spent a most enjoyable evening, the happy party left at rather a late hour for such young ladies, who must have felt happy over the part they had taken in rewarding modest merit.

Chronicle
Mar. 10-1882

70

ROXBOROUGH LYCEUM.

A Course of Eight Popular Lectures and Literary Entertainments accompanied with brilliant Sciopticon Illustrations, at

LYCEUM HALL, Roxborough,

On alternate TUESDAY EVENING'S, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6th, 1881, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Lecture 9th.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14th, 1882.
NIAGARA FALLS.

By PROF. CHRISTINE,
of Philada. High School.

Cards of Admission

FOR THE ENTIRE COURSE,

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

To be obtained of the members, or at Morrison's Drug Store.

Admission to a Single Lecture 25 Cents each, at the Door.

Doors Open at 7 o'clock;

Lecture at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

Proceeds in aid of the Lyceum.

Feb. 3-1882

WISSAHICKON AVENUE is the name which some give to that portion of what has been known as Manayunk avenue running down from the Ridge to the Wissahickon. That neighborhood will present a scene of unusual activity when the Spring opens. The lots offered for sale on the Camac property have found many purchasers who are getting ready to build. Messrs. Harmer and Gillet have a number of buildings contracted for. The Messrs. Dobson have arranged for the building of four more blocks of double houses, eight in all, and Mr. Jas. Christie has bought a lot on the south-east corner of Rochelle avenue. The two handsome brick dwellings in one block, on Sumac avenue, built for Mrs. Bromley, are nearly ready for occupancy, and she and her family will move into one of them in about a month from now, holding the other for rent to a good tenant.

The completion of the new stone bridge over the Wissahickon, the moving of the railroad track, and the building of a new depot, will all contribute to the stir and bustle and business-like activity which is ready to burst forth. All the indications point, therefore, to a rapid growth and development in that quarter, and it will be found that the location of St. Timothy's Workingmen's Institute, the planting of two or three Mission churches, and the movement to secure a public school building have not been in any sense premature. See ad. "Wissahickon Station."

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March 24-1893

Samuel Bower Righter, a life-long resident of Roxborough, died at his home, Fountain street, below Ridge avenue, last Friday night. Mr. Righter was born in 1819, and was a descendant of Michael Righter, who emigrated from Germany and was one of the first settlers of Roxborough.

After obtaining an education in the Roxborough school, Mr. Righter was apprenticed to the late David Tibben to learn the trade of carpenter and builder. Upon completing his apprenticeship he began business for himself, carrying it on successfully for nearly 50 years.

Mr. Righter married Margaret Tibben, who, with five of their six children, and seven grand children, survives. Preparations were completed by the aged couple for celebrating their golden wedding in May. The deceased was the last surviving charter member of Roxborough Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F. During Mr. Righter's business career he constructed many of the largest houses in Roxborough, and a number of the factories in the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. Righter was buried on Tuesday afternoon and the funeral was largely attended by his former neighbors and friends. The services were conducted by Rev. James W. Willmarth, D. D., pastor of the Roxborough Baptist Church. About the handsome black cloth covered casket were a number of floral tributes. At the conclusion of the services the cortege, under the direction of Undertaker Frank S. Whiteman, moved down the avenue to the cemetery where the last rites were performed.

March 31-1893

Dr. Harry N. Uhler.

Dr. Harry N. Uhler, a well-known former resident of the Twenty-first Ward, which he, at one time, represented in Common Council, died suddenly on Saturday evening in his drug store at Atlantic City, of heart disease.

Dr. Uhler was a graduate of Jefferson College and was one of four brothers, William M., Jonathan K. and Algernon Uhler, who adopted the profession, and a singular coincidence in his death is that they all died suddenly.

Dr. Uhler had a large practice for a number of years in Manayunk, where he also carried on the drug business. Several years ago he removed, on account of his health, to Maryland, and a little more than a year ago he removed to Atlantic City for the benefits derived from the salt air.

On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Uhler had taken a walk along the boardwalk, and a few minutes after their return, and while sitting in his drug store, he was attacked with heart disease and died. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and other organizations. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Nov. 10-1916

Manufacturer Charles R. Simister Killed in Auto Mishap.

Charles R. Simister, manufacturer of shoddies, whose mill is located on the canal bank at Umbria and Nixon streets, was killed on Tuesday evening when his automobile turned over on the Germantown pike near the old Arch street road. Charles Rex and William Jackson, also of Manayunk, were in the machine with Simister. Rex had an arm and rib fractured, while Jackson escaped injury. Simister had a deep gash cut in his head and was instantly killed. He was unmarried and lived in Philadelphia at the Rittenhouse Apartments.

The Germantown pike is being repaired and when Simister's auto shot around a sharp curve the car left the road, went into a gutter and turned completely over.

Mar 17-1893

The Flat Rock Collision.

John R. Rupp, whom a Coroner's jury held responsible for the collision of an express train with a coal train on the main line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Flat Rock, near West Manayunk, on the 24th of October last, by which eight persons were killed and over thirty were wounded, was arraigned in Court in Norristown on Monday afternoon and pleaded not guilty.

The testimony in the main was the same as that presented at the Coroner's inquest. A number of witnesses gave the defendant an excellent character. The Commonwealth insisted that he violated a rule in permitting the coal train to leave West Falls, while for the defence it was contended that Rupp had the right to let the train pass so long as he took precautions for keeping it within his yard limits.

The jury on Tuesday evening returned a verdict of not guilty, after being out four hours.

Dec. 30-1881

NEW PAPER MILL.—Mr. Alexander Balfour, of the Wissahickon Mills, has purchased a large property on Tioga St., opposite the Philadelphia Gas Works, on which he intends erecting a model paper mill, with entirely new machinery. The capacity of the new mill will exceed ten tons of paper per day. Wells capable of supplying two thousand gallons of pure spring water a minute will be sunk at once. This can be obtained on the property purchased by Mr. Balfour. The "Megarge Mills" on the Wissahickon will not be removed at present, as the Park Commissioners have leased the building for two years from May, 1882, to Mr. Balfour.

Chronicle

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Nov. 24-1916

Pastor Kindly Remembered.

On Sunday last Rev. W. B. Forney celebrated his eighth anniversary as pastor of Mt. Vernon Baptist Church and at the morning service preached from the text, "Give a portion to seven and also to eight; for ye know not what evil may be upon the earth."

At the close of the sermon, which was one long to be remembered by all present, Deacon John W. Harmer presented the pastor, on behalf of the congregation, with a substantial purse. The Junior C. E. presented him with a large potted fern and the choir a handsome bouquet of chrysanthemums.

The service closed with the singing of "One more year's work for Jesus."

March 3-1882

FALL OF A MILL BUILDING.—About seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, the new mill building of Kenworthy & Bro., on Shur's Lane, the fourth story of which had just been completed, fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, leaving nothing standing but tottering fragments, and piling stone and joists around in terrible confusion. Fortunately, owing to the rain, none of the builders were at work that morning, or the result must have been fearful. The hoisting machinery was all ready on the ground for the purpose of raising the heavy roof timbers, so that the structure was on the point of completion. The builder, Wm. F. Rayner, says the walls must have been unsettled by the recent alternate frost and thaw, and the heavy rain on Tuesday night completed the work of destruction.

Sept 25-1916

Rev. Calverley To Return.

Rev. Edwin F. Calverley, son of B. Frank Calverley, 4245 Pechin street, who spent five years doing missionary work in Arabia and preached last Sunday in the Susquehanna Ave. Presbyterian Church, of which church he has been a member since boyhood, will shortly return to the foreign field, locating in Kuwait, Arabia, a city of 50,000 inhabitants. His wife, Dr. Eleanor Calverley, a medical graduate, will do evangelistic work among Moslem women. Mr. and Mrs. Calverley and their three little daughters will sail from Seattle on October 14.

Chronicle
Dec. 23-1881

THE FIRST SNOWS.—Mr. Thomas L. Young, Wissahickon, has kept a record for 22 years of the first snow of any importance in each year, and favors us with the following as the result:

1860, Nov. 21.	1871, Nov. 19.
" 61, Nov. 16.	" 72, Nov. 16.
" 62, Nov. 10.	" 73, Nov. 17.
" 63, Dec. 31.	" 74, Dec. 1.
" 64, Dec. 10.	" 75, Dec. 5.
" 65, Dec. 9.	" 76, Oct. 16.
" 66, Dec. 16.	" 77, Dec. 29.
" 67, Dec. 5.	" 78, Dec. 6.
" 68, Dec. 4.	" 79, Nov. 6.
" 69, Dec. 9.	" 80, Nov. 13.
" 70, Dec. 16.	" 81, Nov. 15.

WHITE GRAPES, Oranges, Bananas and Lemons, at Noble's, Green Lane and Baker street.

Jan 3-1882

"THE EVERGREENS."—J. Vaughan Merrick, Esqr., of Roxborough, has bought the fine mansion and grounds, the property of Mrs. James, known as "The Evergreens," on Ridge and James avenues, and is having the house put in thorough repair. Mr. Samuel Cochran is doing the plastering.

Forecast 5/3/1915

Two cannons used in the Civil War and procured for Hetty A. Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R., Roxborough, were planted last Saturday afternoon by the Twenty-first Ward soldiers' monument, in Leverington Cemetery.

Forecast June 10-1915

P. O. S. OF A. FOUNDER DIES

George West Blake, one of the founders of the P. O. S. of A., died last Thursday at his home, 512 East Leverington avenue, Roxborough. He was 76 years old. For 25 years he was clerk of the Roxborough Baptist Church.

Forecast Aug 12-1915

MANAYUNK MANUFACTURER DIES OF HEART TROUBLE

John W. Platt, a Manayunk manufacturer, known in the Falls, died Friday at noon at his home, 436 Seville street, Wissahickon, from heart trouble. He was 53 years old. A widow, one son and two daughters survive.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon. He was a founder of the Wissahickon Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee and choirmaster. He was also a member of Roxborough Lodge No. 135, F. and A. M.

Forecast July 8-1915

MANAYUNK PREPARING FOR CENTENNIAL

According to a newspaper report in one of the Philadelphia dailies our near-by neighbor, Manayunk, is planning ahead for its centennial celebration. Read a part of the newspaper's writing:

Residents of Manayunk, which, owing to its manufacturing interests, has been called the Manchester of America, are looking forward to a number of highly important events. The town will be 100 years old in 1924, an event which will likely be celebrated with fitting honors, and efforts might be made to get the Federal Government interested so as to arrange for an international exposition. This matter will be taken up in the near future by the Manayunk Business Men's Association, the Twenty-first Ward Board of Trade, the Church Federation of the Twenty-first Ward and other organizations. A matter of so much local and general importance, it is claimed, is worth eight or nine years' preparation.

Suburban Press
Jan. 28-1932

Roxborough Woman Is 93 Years of Age

Mrs. Adeline Carmany to Observe Birthday on Sunday

IS AN OPTIMIST Holds Original Opinions Concerning Actions of Young Folk

One of Roxborough's grandest old ladies—in the person of Mrs. Adeline Carmany, of 366 Green lane—will celebrate her 93rd birthday next Sunday.

Born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, on January 31, 1839, the daughter of David John Stober and Marie Liebig Stober, Mrs. Carmany, after her marriage, and at about the age of twenty-five years moved to Roxborough, where she has since resided. Her husband, born in Annville, Pa., was a school teacher at the time of their marriage, but upon coming to this section established himself in the textile dyeing business and built up quite a large enterprise.

Of eight of her children who grew to manhood and womanhood, five still survive. These are Dr. Harry S. Carmany, Dr. William C. Carmany, Mrs. Harry Binns, Mrs. Dr. William McKinney and Mrs.

Charles Stout. The late George Carmany—once mayor of Atlantic City—was also a son, and the late Mrs. Jacob Heft, who will be remembered by a host of the older residents of the 21st Ward, was a sister of Mrs. Carmany.

Of a family of fifteen children, Mrs. Carmany is the sole survivor.

Her 80th birthday was celebrated by Mrs. Carmany, by taking an airplane ride at Atlantic City. This wonderful person continues to personally supervise the household duties of her home, has an optimistic sense of humor, and holds a tolerant contempt for the present young generation, for their attitude of superiority.

"These young people", says Mrs. Carmany, "will grow to learn that people are people everywhere, and that a few dollars won't make any of them better than the rest. Human beings, everywhere, are made of the same materials, so why should these youngsters be proud?"

Mrs. Carmany says that she has never experienced a business depression as bad as the present one, but that she feels that conditions will eventually right themselves and the people will get back into their old habits.

One day last week, Mrs. Carmany was visited by John Henry Gallati, of Manayunk, who will celebrate his 97th birthday next Thursday, and as Mr. Gallati played the piano, Mrs. Carmany brought forth her old accordeon, and the couple held an impromptu musicale.

Weekly Forecast
April 20-1916

GREAT AUTHOR BURIED AT LEVERINGTON CEMETERY

Richard Harding Davis, the great war correspondent and author, was interred Saturday at the Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough. His body was cremated and the ashes placed in the lot where his father was buried.

Suburban Press
April 10-1930

**Funeral of
Davis Took
Place Here**

Brilliant Writer Laid to
Rest in Leverington
Cemetery

14 YEARS AGO

Made Reputation as Reporter
on Old Philadelphia
Press

April 15th 1916—that's fourteen years ago, next Tuesday—was one on which literally critics of many nations stopped to pay tribute to one of the world's leading writers, and incidentally to turn their thoughts to Roxborough.

Why? Well, because it was on that day that the earthly remains of Richard Harding Davis were laid to rest in Leverington Cemetery.

Until two years ago, no slab, or identifying mark indicated the grave of the one-time war correspondent, author, playwright and journalist who sleeps in a quiet spot near the center of the cemetery overlooking the peaceful Wisahickon Valley.

Davis, who has been credited with being the publicity man who brought Theodore Roosevelt—the original of the name—to the forefront in Spanish war annals, and thus to the presidency, was educated at Lehigh and at Johns Hopkins. In the early nineties he was employed as a reporter on the staff of the old Philadelphia Press, at 7th and Chestnut streets. He was familiarly known as "Dick" Davis to his fellow workers; a generous, warm-hearted fellow, with nothing "ritzy" in his demeanor toward his co-reporters on the old newspaper, although he was something of a Beat Brummel in the choosing of his wearing apparel.

Davis also worked for the "Record" and the tale of how he happened to lose his position with that paper is pretty generally

known among newspapermen.

James Chambers, who was a resident of Germantown, was at the time city editor of the Record. One day he happened to observe Davis writing a story, wearing a fancy pair of gloves. Davis was fired on the spot.

"Dick" Davis earned a reputation for himself as a newsgatherer in Philadelphia. When the Johnstown flood occurred, Davis and "Bob" Brannan, of the Press reportorial staff were sent to the stricken area to cover the story.

Davis always maintained that Brannan was the most natural

newspaper reporter that he ever came in contact with. Brannan's ability to ask the right question at the right time, and his lucid manner of writing always called for praise from Davis.

At the time Davis worked for the Press there was also employed there a youth by the name of Gallagher. The lad's Christian name cannot be ascertained, for it was never used around the office, he being known simply as "Gal." He was a rollicking sort of a character who had a knack of telling humorous stories and making what we in this whoopee age call "wise-cracks." The story that brought Richard Harding Davis his greatest fame was centered around this witty Irish youngster.

"Gallegher" first appeared in Scribner's Magazine, but was not published in book form until after the author had moved to New York. The book that was ultimately published was a collection of short stories which the writer named "Gallegher," spelled with an "e" in the center, supposedly from the manner in which the youthful Celt pronounced his own name.

The first book was an almost instant success, and the rapidity with which Davis forged to the front in popularity as a writer of short stories need not be recapitulated. His rise was without parallel in his own generation. The scenes of his first stories were principally laid in the old Philadelphia Press office.

The following are some of Davis' works: "Soldiers of Fortune," "Gallegher," "The Princess Aline," "Our English Cousins," "Van Bibber and Others," "About Paris," "The Ruler of the Mediterranean," "Exiles," "The King's Jackals," "Ranson's Folly," "The Bar Sinister," and "The Man Who Couldn't Lose."

Among his plays were "Taming of Helen," "Ranson's Folly," "The Dictator," "The Yankee Tourist," and "Who's Who."

Davis was first married in 1899 to Cecil Clark, a daughter of J. M. Clark, and was divorced by her in 1912. A few days later he married Bessie McCoy, the well-remembered "Yama-Yama Girl" of stage fame.

Davis was stricken by the hand of death, while telephoning in his New York State home in 1916. His body, like those of his parents, who are also buried in Leverington Cemetery, was cremated at the Chelton Hills Crematory, in accordance to his wishes and placed in a dark coffin, adorned simply with long silver handles.

**Lock Tender
Observes His
79th Natal Day**

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Winfield S. Guiles, of Flat Rock, Says He'll Stick to Job

CONTENTED WITH LIFE

Has Been Employed Along Schuylkill River For Seventy Years

Captain Guiles is still on the job.

Last Sunday the lock tender at Flat Rock Dam celebrated his 79th birthday—in the harness.

For 48 years Winfield S. Guiles has tended the locks on the Manayunk Canal, and 70 years he has been working along the Schuylkill River.

Captain Guiles no longer thinks of retiring. He intends to work "so long as they treat me right."

He is known to the citizens of this section as the "sleepless wonder." In the days when there was heavier traffic along the canal than there is now, his little lantern could be seen at night in any weather, blinking beside the lock gate.

For more than 25 years he never slept in a bed. With a 24-hour-a-day job, he was compelled to develop a technic for sleeping in a chair in his office at the lock house, but was always wide awake when a boat came along.

"Tell the world for me," he said, "that sticking to one job is the best way to attain happiness. I've got things down to a system here, no worries, lots of fun, plenty of friends."

"This view up the river means everything to me. I can't find any fault with the world. It's the folks who roam around who are unhappy. What I haven't seen is never going to worry me."

In 1861 Captain Guiles, then a child of eight, went to work at the little Reading Dam to help his father tend the locks. He worked there for 14 years and in 1875 went to the dam at Conshohocken. A year later he was tending the locks at Spring Garden street, when the canal ran that far, and in 1881 he started three years of service on a tugboat, which earned for him the title of captain. In 1884 he went to Flat Rock Dam.

Traffic on the canal now is mostly canoes, rowboats—pleasure parties—and this traffic is concentrated in the summer time. The main part of Captain Guiles work is watching the rise and fall of the water. One error on his part and every mill on the canal would be flooded in less than five minutes.

Men and Things

Roxborough's New School Building Adds Another Notable Memorial to the Family of Leverings, Who Were Founders of the Community And Active Factors in Its Progress For Generations

ROXBOROUGH'S new William Levering Public School, at Ridge avenue and Gerhard street, not only commemorates a family whose members are recognized as the founders of Roxborough and who have been leaders in activities of the community ever since, but is further notable because its site has been used for school purposes for 181 years, the original part of the ground having been given by William Levering, in 1748.

The name of Levering is honored in numerous ways in Roxborough. There is a Levering street and a Leverington avenue. The principal burial ground, on Ridge avenue in the centre of the community, is Leverington Cemetery. Wide open spaces still abound in Roxborough. The numerous single dwellings lining the main thoroughfare suggest the elbow room that makes rural life delightful; hence it does not seem incongruous to see this burial ground bordering the principal street. A little farther north is the beautiful new Leverington Presbyterian Church. And there is also a Leverington Building and Loan Association. For more than a century the Leverington Hotel was the principal inn. Before the building of bridges Levering's ford was an important crossing in the Schuylkill at Manayunk. Once the postal department changed the name of Roxborough to Leverington, but the original name survived.

The William Levering who gave the site for Roxborough's first school was of the third generation of the family that dwelt there. His grandfather, Wigard Levering, and the latter's

brother, Gerhard, were the first settlers, coming here about 1691. About 1691 Previous owners of the land had acquired it from William Penn only for speculative purposes. The two Leverings arrived in Pennsylvania in 1685, from Germany. They came as employees of the Frankford Company, which had acquired large areas of land at Germantown and farther in the interior and was selling it to German settlers.

In consideration of assistance the company gave the Levering brothers and their families on their journey to America, they bound themselves to serve the company, Wigard for four years and Gerhard for eight years. Controversy ensued over this agreement, and a law suit followed which evidently was decided for the Leverings, though particulars are scant. However, it is known that Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown and agent of the Frankford Company, in 1700, petitioned court for a rehearing, offering the curious plea that he had been prevented from having the case properly presented because Wigard Levering had retained all the lawyers in Pennsylvania for his side. Lawyers were few and far between in those days. Even judges of the courts were not necessarily law-

yers. A few years afterward Pastorius claimed consideration of the court in a similar suit for like reasons. He was engaged in litigation with John Henry Sproggell regarding control of Frankford Company lands, and Pastorius asserted Sproggell had engaged all the lawyers in Pennsylvania, who at that time number four.

By 1697 Wigard Levering owned 500 acres in Roxborough Township, and his brother Gerhard 100 acres. This included the steep and rocky slopes bordering the Wissahickon and the Schuylkill, comprising 600 Acres the lower part of the present Twenty-first Early Titles Ward and including virtually all of what now is Manayunk. Nearly all the Roxborough Leverings have been of the family of Wigard. The homestead was near Ridge road, north of Leverington Cemetery. On the farm overlooking the Wissahickon ravine was a family burial ground, which eventually was included in the present cemetery.

Wigard Levering died in 1745 at a great age. The family Bible records that he was 107 years old. But his age as given in other documents leads to the conclusion that an error of ten years was made in the Bible entry.

The Levering Bible record also mentions the death of John Seelig, in 1745. With the exception of Coarad Matthaer, Seelig was the last of the "Wissahickon hermits" who, under the leadership of John Kelpius, established their community on the banks of the Wissahickon in 1694. Seelig's closing years were spent with the Levering family, and by his will he bequeathed his belongings to William Levering, son of Wigard. Five Bibles and 120 Latin, Dutch and Greek books included in the bequest were suggestive of the studious type of men who made up this unusual Wissahickon community.

Jacob Levering, the tenth of Wigard Levering's twelve children and the first born in Roxborough, was the first resident in the region where Manayunk is now situated. His father gave him 85 acres on the hillsides bordering the Established Schuylkill, along Green In Manayunk lane. Besides tilling the farm, Jacob Levering also had a distillery which gave the name of Still House Run to a nearby stream.

William Levering, beneficiary of the "Wissahickon hermit's" bequest, had a son named William, who founded the first school and the first tavern in Roxborough. He gave 20 perches of land on Ridge road, between the sixth and seventh milestones, in 1748, for a school, the deed reciting that the gift was made by William Levering and his wife "for and in consideration of the love and regard they have and bear for the public good in having a school kept in their neighborhood."

His inn, the Leverington Hotel of later times, he built in 1731, naming it the Tun Tavern. His son Nathan, who succeeded as owner of the tavern, enlarged it in 1754. It was owned by subsequent generations of the family until 1858. The building, situated at Ridge and Leverington avenues, was used for hotel purposes until prohibition came into effect. Three years ago the old structure was removed and a theatre built on the site.

Nathan Levering also was a public benefactor. He helped to found Roxborough's first church. Members of the Baptist faith met for worship in his house. He gave them a lot on Ridge road, in front

of the Levering family burial ground, and thereon a church was built in 1790, the name

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adopted being The Church of Jesus Christ on the Ridge in Roxborough Township. It is now the Roxborough Baptist Church. Nathan Levering transferred title to the burial ground to 13 trustees, thus making it a public ground.

Jacob, John and Anthony, sons of Abraham Levering, all enlisted in the American army, and Jacob Levering is credited with services of special

value as a scout and spy. Family traditions say that when the British held Philadelphia, in 1777 and 1778, and the American army was at Valley Forge, Jacob Levering, attired as a Quaker, would go into the city with farm produce and gain information about conditions there, which he transmitted to General Washington. Once a party of British troops captured him near his home. They knew one of the Leverings had been suspiciously active but supposed it was John Levering. As they were making preparations to hang their captive, a resident of the locality identified him as Jacob Levering, whereupon the British released him. William, Nathan and Jacob Levering all received payments from the Government of Pennsylvania for damage done their property by the British.

When Roxborough received a post office, in 1823, Aaron Levering, of the sixth generation, was made the first postmaster. The postoffice was located in the Levering Hotel, and the name given was Leverington.

From the little one-room stone school house, erected in 1748 on the twenty perches which William Levering donated, to the present beautiful three-story structure costing nearly \$400,000, is a long record of steady educational progress. Several times new buildings arose.

Early Days and frequent enlargements were necessary. In the Old School Houses in 1771, as the need of more space became imperative, William Levering gave another tract of ten perches, while Andrew Wood deeded an adjoining lot of the same size. An addition was built in 1798 as a dwelling for the teacher and his family, and a second story was added where a woman teacher taught sewing.

Seven trustees governed the school. Abraham Levering, one of the original trustees, held that office for fifty-six years. Families sending children to the school paid tuition charges to the teacher, unless they were willing to confess they were too poor to pay, in which event the county had to assume the charge.

Athletic sports not only had no place in the school routine but they were regarded as an evil, judging from the following rule of the trustees of a century ago:

"Trafficking, gaming, swearing, lying, gambling, fighting, wrestling, boxing and every kind of athletic practice must be carefully guarded against."

Only one teacher was employed, even when the number of children approached 100. He heard classes in all branches, from the A, B, C's to trigonometry, the children coming forward to his desk in the crowded room for their recitations. One of the early teachers was Michael Conrad, grandfather of Robert T. Conrad, first Mayor of Philadelphia after the consolidation of 1854. A teacher who possessed unusual ability as an instructor was Francis Murphy, a native of Ireland who took the school in 1823 and served until 1831. At the same time he also was busy as a surveyor and scrivener. Previously he had taught and surveyed in Montgomery county and had written a volume of stories, "Tales of an Evening," which

was printed in Norristown in 1815. After giving up the Roxborough school Murphy was Justice of the Peace in Manayunk, and he died there in 1855.

One of Francis Murphy's students in Roxborough was Horatio Gates Jones, a descendant of the pioneer Leverings, who in later life was widely known as a clergyman and historian. About 1880, narrating his recollections of his school days, he said:

"I remember the smile-provoking joviality of Squire Murphy, who had a notable way of rubbing his hands whenever a good thing was about to be uttered—and I have a strong reason for remembering still better a small round mahogany ruler which, besides being used for copy books and deeds, was too often applied to bare hand or harder head of some unruly urchin—if the term 'unruly' can be properly applied to an urchin who felt that same ruler at least once a day."

In the lack of any other meeting place the early school house served for a variety of community purposes. Elections for the township were held there. Religious services were conducted by new congregations that did not yet have a church of their own. The Roxborough Lyceum held weekly meetings to debate the problems of mankind.

In 1846 the property, by an act of the Legislature, was transferred from the old board of trustees to the township School Board, but in 1854 another State law took it from the School Board and gave it to the Roxborough Lyceum. Apparently efforts were being made to find some one who would take proper care of the building, for it had become dilapidated. A tornado, in April, 1856, hastened the process of disintegration by carrying away the roof. Now the Legislature gave the school property to the city of Philadelphia, and the Roxborough Lyceum built for itself a large hall which still stands near the entrance to Leverington Cemetery. To replace the ruined structure the city school authorities built a school house in 1857 at the cost of \$3,500. Enlargements were made in 1873 and 1889, and in 1896 a stone building, modern and commodious for that time, was completed, which will continue to be used in connection with the new Levering School just opened.

E. W. HOCKER.

Feb-17-1893

The Election Next Tuesday.

The following are the candidates to be voted for in the several divisions of the Twenty-first ward, outside of the nominees for City and County offices, viz:

Common Council (3 to be elected).
Republican—William F. Dixon, Josiah Linton, Henry Wanklin. Democratic—Alexander McKernan. Independent Republican—A. Ellwood Jones, Cyrus P. Carmany.

School Directors (4 to be elected).
Republican—Daniel W. Bussinger, Joseph Stanley, Harry Gill. Democratic—Robert M. Laycock. Citizens—Samuel H. Birkmire, Joseph Jobbins.

Overseers of the Poor (in the 1st, 2d, 13th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Divisions only).
Republican—Overseer, Daniel W. Bussinger, Auditor, Jos. H. Foering; Town Clerk, Emanuel H. Brendlinger.

Chronicle 2/17/1893

Feb. 3, 1882

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The Southwark Foundry and Machine Company are placing in position the immense new pump in the Roxborough pumping station, at Shawmont. It is similar to the one in operation at the Spring Garden station and will have a capacity of 13,000,000 gallons per day. One-half the bed plate, an iron casting weighing 40 tons, rests upon foundations of substantial masonry, and the other half will be added soon after its arrival. An air chamber, over 20 feet high and about 6 feet in diameter, is erected north of where the pump will stand. The contractors are making every effort to have the pump ready for operation by April, the time the contract calls for the work to be finished.

The new pump will be used in connection with the two at the station for pumping water into the Roxborough reservoirs. The three pumps will have a combined capacity of 26,000,000 gallons a day. Before the new mains, which will be either 36 or 48 inch pipes, can be laid to connect the pumping station with the new reservoir, Shawmont avenue, beneath which the pipes will be laid, is to be regraded.

The present reservoir, which has a capacity of 11,759,000 gallons, will be connected with the new reservoir by pipes laid under Williams avenue, a thoroughfare running parallel with Ridge avenue, and formerly known as Shaw's lane.

Work on the new reservoir, which will contain two basins, each of a capacity of 74,000,000 gallons, will be pushed forward as quickly as possible as soon as spring opens. One of the basins is nearly ready to be filled with water. The other will probably be completed by July or August, when it is thought the work of laying the immense mains will be well under way, if not completed.

March 17-1893

New Foundry at Pencoyd.

A. & P. Roberts & Co. are adding to their extensive Pencoyd Iron Works a large foundry building which is already well under way. It is located on the corner of Clegg's lane and the Reading Railroad, and will be 42 by 80 feet, one-story high, of heavy timbers, covered with corrugated iron. On either side of the main building will be an extensive wing. The timbers stand upon piers of substantial masonry. In the centre of the building is a foundation of heavy masonry that will support an immense crane, which will be so arranged that it will reach all parts of the large room.

The land on which the building is being erected has been graded at great expense. Clegg's run has been covered by a 12 feet culvert over 300 feet in length, and the rocky hillside adjoining West Laurel Hill Cemetery, on the north, has been quarried away. Along Clegg's lane the land is held up by a heavy retaining wall. The foundry and yard is reached by a railroad that extends from the River road branch of the Reading Railroad along Clegg's lane to the west part of the yard. The foundry will be used for making the necessary castings belonging to bridge and other work that the company turns out.

Frank T. Sheldrake, of Bala, is the builder.

THE "REFUNDING" ORDINANCE.—Mayor King has approved the following ordinance to refund \$8,123.02 to the Managers of the Roxborough Poor:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain:

That the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and two cents (3123.02) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Receiver of Taxes, for the purpose of refunding to the Managers for the relief and employment of the poor of the township of Roxborough, the poor tax assessed for the support of the poor for said township for the year 1881, for the pursuance of the act of Assembly of May 16, 1878, to be paid on the warrant of the Receiver of Taxes in favor of the managers aforesaid, drawn on the City Treasurer, to be paid by said Treasurer out of the poor tax for the year 1881, upon properties in said township and which may have been paid to said Treasurer by the Receiver of Taxes, or by the Collector of Delinquent Taxes. Provided, That no warrant at any time shall be drawn on the amount hereby appropriated in excess of the amount actually received by said Receiver and Collector for the poor tax of said township for the year 1881.

Jan 20-1893

St. Timothy's Hospital.

There were but two patients in the Hospital on Christmas Day, and as both were on "light diet" they could not enjoy the many delicacies that were sent by kind patrons to the Superintendent. The staff of nurses, etc., however, could and did appreciate them, and a right merry Christmas they had, too. The building was prettily decorated with greens as in previous years, and there was a general air of good cheer about it that betokened a thankful appreciation of the season's blessings.

The choir of St. Timothy's Church afforded great pleasure to all the inmates of the Hospital by singing hymns and carols in the lower hall after the 4 o'clock service on Christmas.

Oct 13-1882

THE TELEPHONE COMING.—Mr. Al. Rudolph received a dispatch from Mr. Morton of the Bell Telephone Exchange, on Wednesday morning, stating that the legal proceedings instituted to bar their progress in this direction have been set aside, thus leaving the Company free to prosecute its work. No other cause of delay is anticipated, and we are likely to be telephonically connected with all our doors early in November.

Weekly Forecast.
Dec 12 - 1918

DR. JOSEPH VINCENT KELLY

Dr. Joseph Vincent Kelly, 74 years old, the oldest physician in Manayunk, who practiced in the Falls of Schuylkill, died Saturday morning at his home, 138 Rector street, from a complication of ailments after a long illness. He was the son of Thomas Kelly and was born in Manayunk July 19, 1844.

After receiving an education in the public schools he was a clerk in a drug store. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the three-month service in the army. He afterward enlisted in the navy and served in it until the end of the war.

He was on the battleship John Paul Jones when it was blown up by a torpedo in the James River.

After the war Dr. Kelly matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1868. He practiced in his home town and the Falls of Schuylkill for more than fifty years.

Dr. Kelly was twice married and is survived by a widow and three sons: Dr. James Kelly, a prominent surgeon of this city; Captain Thomas Kelly, of Germantown, and Joseph V. Kelly, Jr., an insurance broker; two daughters, Sister Rachael, of the Order of Mercy, a teacher in the Catholic High School, and Frances, the wife of Dr. Joseph B. Lehman, of Manayunk, and eleven grandchildren.

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Feb. 9 - 1905

DEATH OF A WELL

KNOWN LAWYER.

Patrick F. Dever Dies From Complications Following La Grippe.

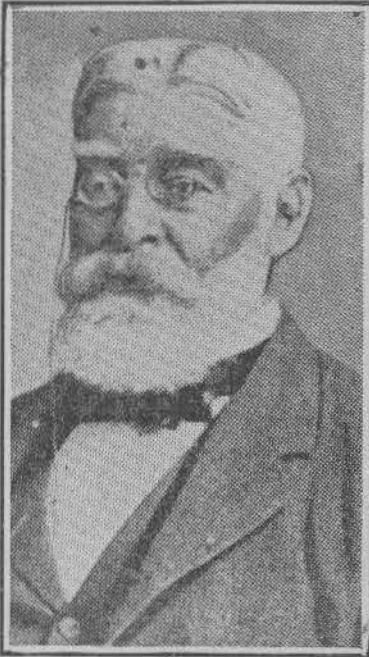
The funeral of Patrick Dever will be held this morning. High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at St. Elizabeth's Church. The celebrant will be the Rev. Bernard Dornhage, the rector, who will be assisted by the Rev. Thomas McCarthy, formerly of St. Elizabeth's, and the Rev. Hugh Murphy, of St. John the Baptist's, Manayunk.

Mr. Dever, who was a member of the Philadelphia bar, died Sunday at his home, 2025 Columbia avenue, of a complication of ailments, following an attack of la grippe.

Mr. Dever was the son of Patrick Dever, and was born in Ireland in 1850. When a child his parents went to Manayunk. He exhibited rare qualities as a speaker when a schoolboy, and, on the advice of friends, chose law as his profession. He studied in the office of General William McCandless and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Mr. Dever soon became prominent as a criminal lawyer and built up a large practice.

He was for many years a prominent figure in Democratic politics. He was orator of the old Americus and Randall Clubs, and as a speaker was heard in different parts of the State. He was a leader in politics in the 21st ward and prominent in Catholic circles, being connected from his childhood with the Church of St. John the Baptist, Manayunk. Several years ago he removed to the Columbia avenue address and became a member of St. Elizabeth's Church. His wife, who was Elizabeth Hoffer, of Manayunk, and three sons, Dr. Francis K. Dever, John and Joseph and two daughters, Misses Marie and Elizabeth, survive.

April 5-1906



J. VAUGHAN MERRICK,
AGED SCIENTIST, DEAD.

**Noted Citizen and Philanthropist
Passes Away at His Residence in
Roxborough.**

USEFUL CAREER ENDED.

John Vaughan Merrick, man of science and eminent in philanthropy and other useful arts, passed away at 12.45 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, March 28, at his residence in Roxborough, after an illness of several weeks. His death was due to pneumonia.

His family, who had been expecting the end for days, were about the patient's bedside when the end came.

Mr. Merrick, who came of a noted Philadelphia family, was 78 years old, and the greater portion of his long life was given to researches along philanthropic and scientific lines.

He was born in Philadelphia August 30, 1828, his parents, Samuel Vaughan and Sarah M. Merrick, being well-known residents of Roxborough. After graduation from the Central High School in 1843 he received a special education in engineering in the best technical schools of this city and in the works of Merrick & Towen.

He married on October 23, 1855, Miss Sophia Wagner, who died nine years ago, on August 31, 1897, after a long and happy union.

Mr. Merrick took up his business career as senior partner of Merrick & Sons, in 1849, serving until 1870. Two years later he became manager, and in 1886 assumed the vice presidency. The firm was noted as builders of gas and sugar machinery and of marine engines.

Expert in Marine Engineering.

He was a pioneer member of the Zoological Society. In 1883 Mr. Merrick was chosen as a member of the board of experts to examine the Philadelphia water supply, and in 1867 he was selected as an expert by the United States Navy Department. He belonged to many scientific bodies and had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania since 1870.

He was also a member of the Franklin Institute, and served as its president from 1867 to 1870. He was vice presi-

dent of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers from 1883 to 1885, retaining membership until his death.

In religion Mr. Merrick was of the Protestant Episcopal faith, and was active in the charities of that denomination.

He was the founder and a trustee of St. Timothy's Hospital, at Roxborough, and was president of the Free and Open Church Association, holding the presidency of that body since 1873. He was honored by various scientific bodies, and last February received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Merrick's social affiliations included active membership in the Union League, Philadelphia, and Penn Clubs, and the American Philosophical Society. He joined the Union League on July 22, 1863.

Survived by Four Children.

Mr. Merrick was the father of four children, J. Vaughan Merrick, Jr., an instructor in the Episcopal Academy; J. Hartley Merrick, secretary of the University of Pennsylvania; Mrs. George A. Bostwick and another daughter, Mrs. Minnie Williams. Mrs. Bostwick and her three children resided at "Houghton," the Merrick estate on Ridge avenue. All were at the bedside when the end came.

He was buried on Saturday last in St. Timothy's Episcopal Church yard, within a stone's throw of his former home.

Oct 15-1903

**DEATH OF PROMINENT
WISSAHICKON RESIDENT.**

Reuben Wunder.

Reuben Wunder, for forty-two years an employe of the Custom House, died Sunday at his home, 160 Sumac street, Wissahickon. He was a son of Jacob Wunder, a soldier of the War of 1812, and was born in Germantown, February 24, 1821. He learned the trade of printer, and subsequently edited a newspaper in Schuylkill Haven, after which he returned to Germantown and opened a grocery store, in which liquors were sold. While engaged in this business he became converted and emptied his stock of liquors into the gutter. On March 24, 1861, he was appointed to a position in the Custom House, where he remained until his death. Mr. Wunder, as a Baptist, became widely known throughout the city and helped to found the First Church, Germantown; Grace Church, Mervine and Berks streets, now Grace Temple, Broad and Berks streets; Memorial, Broad and Master streets, and Wissahickon. Of the latter he was senior deacon. The funeral was held at his home yesterday afternoon.

Weekly Forecast
Dec 12-1918

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Manayunk National

Bank Head Die

Edward Howard Preston

Had Been Ill Two Years

Edward Howard Preston, for forty-four years connected with the Manayunk National Bank, of which he had been president for the last seventeen years, died Monday, December 9, at his residence, 105 Rochelle avenue, Wissahickon, of a complication of diseases after an illness of nearly two years at the age of 60 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence this afternoon (Thursday), at 2.30 o'clock, the Rev. Daniel Martin, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Penns., officiating. The interment will be made at Westminster Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers mentioned are Gwynne Shepperd, T. Rawlins Adams, Joseph Kenworthy, John Flanagan, George Flint, Wilbur Hamilton and Frank P. Hill.

The names of the active pallbearers are Charles J. Cole, Oliver S. Keely, George C. Bowker, Edward D. Hemingway, John J. Foulkrod, Jr., Thompson Littlewood, R. Bruce Wallace and Ed. H. Morris.

Mr. Preston is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Ella Rile, of Norristown, Montgomery County, Pa.; two daughters, Mrs. Paul Lum and Mrs. H. Tudor Morgell, both of Washington, D. C.; two sons, Senior Lieutenant Ralph W. Preston, U. S. N., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was coxswain of the varsity crew, and Edward H. Preston, Jr., a student at the Penn Charter School. Senior Lieutenant Preston is on the U. S. S. Wyoming in foreign waters. He was commissioned an ensign at the Annapolis training school and was recently promoted to his present position. Two granddaughters are the little Misses Marlon Preston Lum and Carolyn Williams Lum, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Preston was born in Manayunk. He attended a private school conducted by a Miss Esther Hoffman, in Manayunk, and later Central High School, after which he entered the Manayunk Bank as a clerk. In 1897 he was made cashier and in 1901 its president. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of St. Timothy's Hospital and at one time president of the Manayunk Business Men's Association.

As a banker he had gained wide recognition, which may be evidenced by the unprecedented growth and substantial standing attained by the bank of which he was head during his administration. The U. S. Government authorities, on occasion, commended the Manayunk banking institution upon its excellent management and adequate resources.

Mr. Preston was a man of most affable qualities, being distinguished for his conversational abilities. He was extremely fond of travel, in which he engaged much, visiting many parts of the United States. Above all his interest in his home was an outstanding trait of his character.

Suburban Press
August 27-1931

Memorial Is Suggested For Hagners

Were First to Grind Drugs With Use of Machinery

CHANGED INDUSTRY

Settled at Falls of Schuylkill and Later Went to Manayunk

"Girard", in his daily column, in a morning newspaper, said last Friday:

"I am told that the people of Manayunk may create there a memorial for the Hagner family. It would be well deserved.

"The death early this year of Miss Mary Hagner at more than four-score removed from Philadelphia the last of that distinguished clan.

"Her uncle established the first postoffice in Manayunk and also the first local stage coach line to the city.

"That uncle, who was Charles V. Hagner, performed a revolution when he was yet in his teens.

He was the first in the world to grind drugs by machinery.

For several years the druggists of this country and Europe refused to accept Hagner's innovation, which gave him a monopoly and built for himself a considerable fortune.

"Eighty years ago this summer, Hagner wrote for a medical magazine an account of his revolution in drug preparation.

"Dr. Haral, of Philadelphia, had 6000 pounds of cream of tartar to grind. It was of the fineness of ordinary table salt.

"Hagner, whose father had a mill at Manayunk, induced Dr. Haral to permit him to powder the cream of tartar.

"By the old way in a mortar the work would have required a couple of months.

"Hagner hauled the cream of tartar to his father's mill and did the job in one night.

"Dr. Haral, when informed of that miracle, vowed his drug had been ruined. A body of other druggists was summoned.

"They examined the cream of tartar, pronounced it the finest they had even seen, and then Dr. Haral, as Mr. Hagner wrote, paid me liberally for the job.

"That wide-awake pharmacist, Dr. Joseph W. England, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, now recalls this story of Hagner's revolution in the drug trade.

"It was accomplished in 1817. Hagner's father and grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War and that boy drug-grinder fought the British in 1813 as a captain.

"Philadelphia saw the first quinine manufactured in this country. It was done in 1823 in that factory which soon afterwards became known to world-wide renown as Powers and Weightman.

"Hagner said the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—first in America—produced a remarkable and beneficent effect upon the whole drug trade in this country.

"Until that college came, there was more cheating in drugs than there is today in bootleg liquor.

"Miss Hagner always insisted it was her grandfather, Colonel Philip Hagner, who took Christ Church bells to Bethlehem in 1777 to prevent their falling into British hands.

"Her father was one of those Pennsylvania delegates who aided in the nomination of Jefferson for President.

"I believe our Pennsylvania Historical Society has in its keeping the sword and uniform of Colonel Hagner.

"That family had also some rare German books brought to the United States from their fatherland in Europe, some of which you may now see in that wonderful library at Pennsburg on the Perkiomen.

"So it seems that since we are in the age of memorials, one at Manayunk for the Hagners would be all to the good."

Suburban Press 4/21/1929

Old Timer Travels Down Memory Lane

Manayunk Man Takes Imaginary Hike to By-Gone Villages

FORCED TO WALK

Indian Town Once Stood on Site of Pencoyd Iron Works

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Years ago, when mother wore hoop skirts and dad wore a stove pipe hat, there were villages and settlements scattered about all withing walking distance and "walk they did," because there were no trolley cars or taxis in which to ride. So "shank's mare" was the mode of transportation, unless they were lucky to own a horse and buggy and nine times out of ten they would sooner walk than ride because most of the old Dobbins carried tales.

Sometimes they would walk over to Abbottsford, a settlement east of the Schuylkill River on the heights at the Falls of Schuylkill. From Abbottsford they would go over to

Ashtonville, a village on the west side of the Schuylkill on the road from the Falls, near the intersection of Belmont avenue.

After resting for a while and refreshing themselves with a cold glass of spring water, they left to pay a visit to a friend's house at Greenland, a village on the west side of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the Falls on the Ford road.

When mother was a girl, if she loved trinkets, her lover would take her over to Nittabaconck, an Indian village situated on the east bank of the Schuylkill about or below the Falls of Schuylkill, where he bought her a string of beads. If they had any business to attend with Erskine Hazard, they stopped at Whitestown, a collection of houses on the west side of the river, near the Falls, where White and Hazard had a wire factory, and a settlement of homes for the workmen employed in the wire works. Or they would travel to an old village near by to see the ruins of Wiessakitkonk, an Indian town on the west bank of the Schuylkill, which was mentioned as a place in a grant of land by the Upland Court in 1677. The site was about opposite the mouth of the Wissahickon creek. Leaving Wiessakitkonk they'd return to the Falls village and have supper at the Falls Tavern before they returned home to Flat Rock, now called Manayunk, and call the trip finished.

If the following Sunday was clear they would go visiting in another direction. Up over the hills to the Wissahickon ravine and see the first paper mill ever erected in America, at Rittenhousetown, along the banks of the Wissahickon creek. From the paper mill they would pass on to Cresheim, a village near Germantown, at Washington lane; then on to Mount Airy, another village; likewise Crefeit near Chestnut Hill. After a short rest they would travel to Somershansen, now a part of Chestnut Hill; another stop at Beggarstown, a village between Chestnut Hill and Germantown; then wade across the Wissahickon to the Roxborough side, passing through Gorgas lane into Leverington, a village between Allens lane and Gorgas lane; along Ridge avenue, stopping at the Levering Hotel for a mug of ale and lunch.

Probably they remembered an old friend, who lived in the upper end of the borough, so they'd go down Hipple lane, to "the Blocks," inspecting the block houses built for defense against Indian warfare; then passing through the Monut Vernon section, take a path through the woods and arrive on "Hat Shop Hill," or Sunnycliffe, returning home in time for supper.

During the week the young folks would attend a party up on "Nigger Hill"; over in Raynorville or perhaps away up on "Germany Hill" or West Manayunk. Then again it may have been at "Rose Glen," at the mouth of Mill creek, or across in the village of Shawmont.

All of these villages are a thing of the past. Most of them are now within the confines of the 21, 22 and 8th Wards.

Hoop skirts and stove pipe hats are gone and "shank's mare" has been replaced by flivvers.

"Barrel of Fun" Once Gave Amusement to Thousands

BY JOHN M. SICKINGER

In my boyhood days, we kids never knew the pleasures that the kiddies of the present day enjoy. No movies or theatres were thought of. Once in a great while the old Indian Medicine Man would float into the town, hire old Temperance or Masonic Hall, and stage a show.

A couple of blackface tramps would pose as actors, and thump on a badly worn banjo and sing songs. The Doctor would then tell about his wares. Wild flower cough syrup or Snake root would make an old grandfather as active as his youngest descendant or "If you wish to get rid of your mother-in-law get her to rub her joints with snake oil and she will become so active that she will skip out with the old dishpan peddler. Such were the remarks and wise cracks of the barker.

The kids would be packed up in front and our orders were to clap like the devil, when one of the hams sang a song. If we did not like the actor and razed him out we went on the bounce.

This was our amusement. Jack Cotter landed in the old town from the coal regions. Jack was a natural born actor. He could dance, play a sliding trombone, and sing. He could be a hero or a villain.

Cotter soon found a bunch of local boys who looked good and he began to train them for the stage. In Ralph Staley, the new producer found one of the best old maid impersonators alive. After Cotter was finished with Staley, he was in great demand by lodges and church societies whenever they staged a show.

The Getterman brothers, John and "Henney" were the best German actors in this section. "Tommy" Duffy was always sure to fill the Irishman's place on the bill. "Chris" Wagner was the one man orchestra and he could make a piano talk. "Dave" Barnes was a song bird, the silver-toned tenor, and Roy Cotter, brother to the producer, could not be equalled for a black face comedian. "Harry" Tyson was door man, and Harry Daniels and William Groom were the property and stage hands.

When it became necessary to eject any one the entire company acted as special officer.

With due respect to the stars I almost failed to mention Miss Lydia Cotter, a sister of the Cotter boys, and Miss Ada Boulden, who could impersonate a three-year-old child to perfection. Later Miss Boulden became Mrs. Jack Cotter, and they teamed up, traveling for many years on the Keith and Nixon Circuits, as Cotter & Boulden.

A few years ago, the Grim Reaper called Mrs. Cotter, Ralph Staley, Tommy Duffy and Harry Daniels to their everlasting home.

After Cotter had spent many weeks training his company he decided they

were a success and rented the second floor of the building now occupied by M. Weiss & Sons, on Main street at Roxborough avenue. An electric sign swung from the building, blazing forth to every one that it was the "Family Theatre," "price 10 and

15 cents."

The company became known as the "Barrel of Fun" and such was its fame years later in the coal regions.

The Family Theatre was open Fridays and Saturdays only and I for one enjoyed many a happy night at the "Barrel of Fun."

The company played to full houses until the advent of the movies when a "shifting picture" palace opened up on the ground floor next door. It was known as the Twentieth Century Palace. After a few years they leased the Todd Drug Store, below the old Manayunk Bank and opened up the Lyric.

The rest of the members of the "Barrel of Fun" company, traveled over the country but moving pictures, soon drove them out of business and they began to sing illustrated songs, a feature that was popular in the early days of the silvered screen.

The boys who gave Manayunk its first theatre are scattered. The Cotters still follow the footlights as well as conduct an automobile business on the side. John Getterman is connected with the Ocean City Police Department, Tyson is connected with a movie reel agency, "Hen" Getterman and Will Groom follow up their trades in the iron industry, while Wagner is in the textile game. "Dave" Barnes is still behind the footlights. Oh! For only one more night at the Family Theatre.

Suburban Press, Oct 24, 1929

Boys' Games Have Changed

"Chipper-Skip," a Glib Way of Saying "Chip or Skip" and "Ticklies" Are Heard No More.—Lads Find Different Pastimes.

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

How many of the old timers remember the old saying "Chipper-Skip?" The recent warm spell reminded me of running "Ticklies" in the dead of winter.

When old Jack Frost came blowing his cold breath over the pond

and lakes in the vicinity, the crowd of boys with whom I traveled would go over to the Rudolph Dam in West Manayunk, to skate. First we dug up the roof of a sapling, similar to a golf stick and started a game called "Shinny." About twenty-five or more fellows would skate around pushing a small stone or block of wood, called a puck. It did not take the sharp runners long to break up the ice and on short notice the dam would be full of cakes of ice. Then the real fun began!

We gathered a huge pile of dead timber and fire wood from the yard of the Ashland Paper Mill which was always well stocked with broken rosin barrels and blazed very quick and kept a roaring hot fire. Then we'd begin to run "ticklies," or in other words, jump from one cake of ice to another. The fellow who could always jump across the middle of the pond was a hero, because he was considered an adept, but those who had the luck to get off balance instead of in dead center, would very likely find himself standing up in the dam to his arm pits. Nine out of ten had that luck. And that was where the bon fire came in handy, for shivering bodies had to be dried out.

When other kids came around to see the fun, they had to "Chipper-Skip," which meant gather fire wood, or get of the lot.

After the ice on Rudolph's Dam became unfit for skating we traveled the next afternoon after school, up Rock Hill road to the "Devil's Pool," as it was called—an old quarry hole—and then the old folks living near-by used to tell us it was bottomless, a tale we believed, and before we would skate on the pond some of the gang would climb to the top of the cliff which was about fifty feet above the pond. A stone weighing about ten pounds would be tossed from the cliff and did it not break through the ice we were sure it was safe for skating. After the smooth surface of the ice would be cut up from the ice skates, to a snow-like mixture, we would drill a hole through the ice and hold a lighted match over it and watch the air or gas blow up fifteen feet in the air.

But no running "ticklies" on the "Devil's Pool," because we preferred having our families recover our bodies, so they could hold a burial.

Other times found us up on "Juniper Lake," at State road and Rock Hill road. "Juniper Lake" was a large body of water and owned by a concern who called themselves "The Juniper Lake Ice Company." Here we skated and ran "ticklies" to our hearts' content. Last of all we had the Schuylkill River, and many times I skated up and down to Fairmount, on the frozen stream. On the Wissahickon Creek we acted as the Romans do in Rome—obey orders—of the Park Guards. We also had the Manayunk Canal to skate on.

Rudolph's Dam and Juniper Lake disappeared after the dam breasts were washed away from summer showers. Devil's pool has also disappeared, but we still have the Schuylkill, the Wissahickon and the canal. However no more ice, so like other familiar sayings, "Chipper-Skip" is a phrase of the past.

MANAYUNK FIREMAN NOW INSTALLED IN NEW HOME

FORMER LOSSES BY FIRE HEAVY

**\$270,000 Blaze in 1891 Still
Holds Record for Property
Damage Here**

VERY FEW LIVES LOST

Members of Engine Company No. 12 had moving day last Saturday, when they removed all city property and their own personal belongings, to the new fire house adjacent to the Empress theatre. The job was done during a snow storm, and there were no ceremonies or public speech making. No politicians, no big chiefs, from fire headquarters were there to welcome the men on the floor of their fine new home.

Old Engine 12 has been housed since 1876 in a building at Main and Center streets, and in the past few years it has fallen into decay. A look into the basement reminds one of a forest in mid-winter, to see the numerous props that hold up the main floor.

It is believed by the "smoke eaters," that Truck Co. 25, which will share the new house with Engine 12, will be placed in commission on March 1.

The new fire house is constructed in the most modern of buildings erected for fire headquarters. It has locker rooms, shower baths, chiefs' offices, a large kitchen, bed rooms and a large assembly hall. It is built in the heart of the town, from whence it can quickest reach fires, and where the men can greet their friends as they pass by. Engine 12 has covered the mill district faithfully for fifty-two years, and have fought some very large blazes during that time.

A brief review of fires some years back, during the days of the old Volunteer Fire Company show that losses were heavy then:

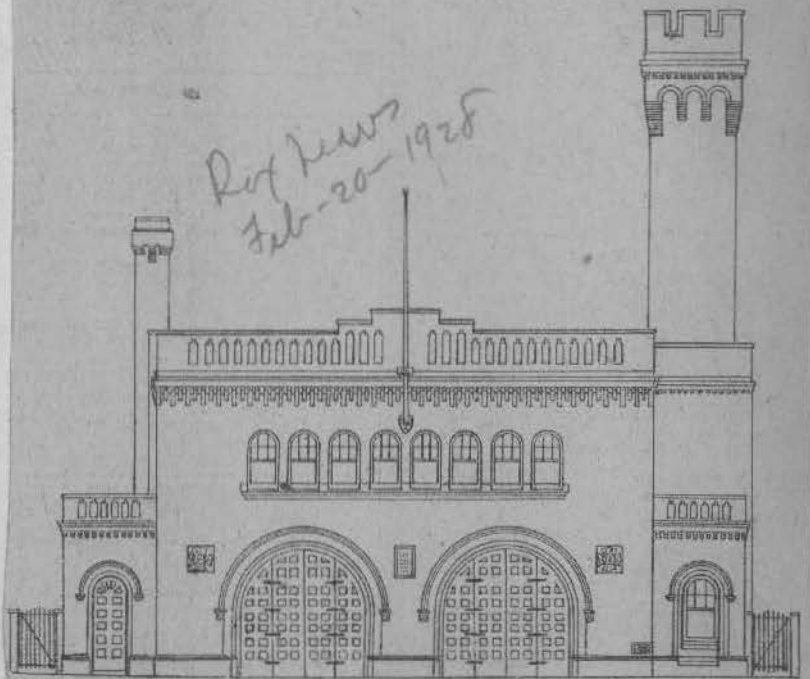
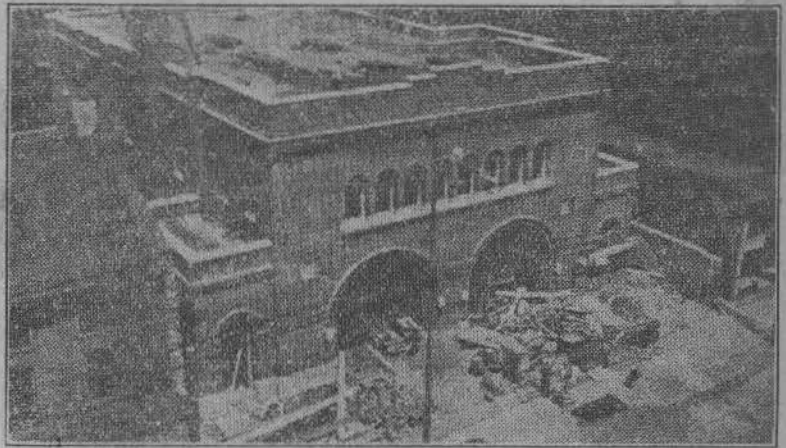
January 1, 1870—John Maxson & Sons, cotton mill destroyed, loss \$50,000.

March 21, 1871—Heft and Ogle, drying house destroyed, the fly wheel killing the engineer, loss \$75,000.

January 20, 1875—J. M. Preston, cotton and woolens mill totally destroyed, loss \$31,526.

The Philadelphia paid Fire Department was then inaugurated, and moved into the building at Main and Center streets. The new company was known as Engine No. 12, and was composed of the following twelve men: Foreman, John Rumney; Engineer, Joseph H. Hand; Stoker, Daniel Jones; Driver, James L. Marlin; Hosemen, Jerry Stapleton, Joseph W. Marshall, William Lanigan, James McGowan, Thomas Mulligan, Daniel Shronk, Greenwood Firth and Charles E.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEWEST FIRE HOUSE



Above is a view of the new home of Engine Co. No. 12, taken from above during the course of its construction. Below is a sketch of the new structure, made from blue prints prior to the breaking of ground.

Zinn.

April 10, 1876—Roxborough Baptist Church totally destroyed, loss \$21,000.

May 11, 1879—Brewery of Sebastian Nagel, on Paoli avenue, totally destroyed, loss \$21,000.

July 15, 1879—J. P. Holt Perseverance Mills, totally destroyed, loss \$30,000.

December 23, 1879—St. David P. E. Church, Center and Baker streets, totally destroyed, loss \$18,000.

December 30, 1880—M. and W. H. Nixon paper mills, rag and calendar rooms destroyed, loss \$60,000.

January 28, 1881—Richard Hey carpet yards, Thomas Blackley burnt to death, loss \$10,000.

January 5, 1882—Seville Schofield woolen and cotton mills, loss \$50,000.

February 10, 1882—Scioto Carpet Mill, Thomas Schofield, totally destroyed, loss \$30,000.

May 21, 1882—Albert Lee & Brother shoddy mill, Terrace and Dawson streets, loss \$50,000.

December 12, 1882—Enterprise Mills, occupied by Joseph M. Adams, Keely & Wilhere, Lord & Connor, John Wilde & Brother, cotton and woolen yarn spinners, one girl killed, one died from burns, and 16 others injured jumping from windows, loss \$65,000. The injured had to be removed to Philadelphia hospitals.

THE JONES FAMILY WAS ACTIVE IN EARLY HISTORY OF LOWER MERION

Next Year Will Mark 250th Anniversary of Landing at
West Manayunk Originally Named "Glenrason"—
Descendants of the Early Settlers Still Reside in
the Township.

A place, named by the Indians, Wiessakitkonk, situated on the west side of the Schuylkill river, is mentioned in a grant of land made by the Upland Court, in 1677. The site, shown on a crude map, is supposed to have been opposite the mouth of the Wissahickon creek, where the blast furnaces of the Pencoyd Iron Works are now located.

On March 4th, 1681, King Charles granted William Penn, a tract of land in the New World. Shortly afterwards Penn granted a parcel of ground to his beloved friend, John Apt Thomas, who was a gentleman landowner of Laithgwin, Merionethshire, Wales. One Edward Jones, a surgeon, of Bala, Merionethshire, also shared in the gift of a home in the land across the sea. All preparations were made for the long journey, but on the eve of departure, John Apt Thomas, whose health had been failing, was too ill to risk the trip. Edward Jones, the surgeon, and his party, set sail from Liverpool, with the understanding that they would prepare some sort of a home for John Apt Thomas and his family, who were to follow later. They sailed on the vessel "Lyons" (or Lion) in May, 1682, and arrived on August 13th, 1682, two months before William Penn sailed up the Delaware.

The "Lyons" with her passengers sailed up the Schuylkill river as far as the present Falls of Schuylkill, near Wiessakitkonk, where everybody landed and walked back from the stream, or up the river banks, picking out the choicest lands, then called Wincoro.

A large portion of ground was set aside on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, running three miles along the river, two miles back, then extending parallel with the river for six miles. The tract comprised four thousand acres. This land was called Glanrason, and was set aside for John Apt Thomas and his family.

Others who came over on the "Lyons" founded the Bala, Merion, Narberth, Radnor, Goshen and other nearby communities of the Main Line section. When the "Lyons" returned to Liverpool, it was learned that John Apt Thomas had expired. The widow, children and servants, numbering twenty persons, set sail for America. They were brave and thrifty people, and made friends with the Indians, who supplied them with fresh meats.

When the widow and her party arrived at Glanrason, she was presented with a deed to the tract, but the name of John Apt Thomas was written in the deed as "Thomas Jones." Their home was in a corner of the

tract, in a large barn-like structure, which is standing today, on the corner of Price street and Ashland avenue, in what is familiar to us, as West Manayunk.

Horace J. Davis, of Ashland Heights, which is a part of the old Glanrason, who is executor of the Jones' Estate, has in his possession an old parchment deed, which has been in the Jones' family for ten generations. The family still owns land in West Manayunk.

The settlements of Belmont and Ashland Heights are laid out on the land of Katherine Jones, widow of (John Apt Thomas) Thomas Jones. The deed reads: "Robert, the elder, second son of Thomas and Katherine Jones, to Robert, his son, 1746; father of Paul Jones, in 1795; Robert Jones, second, son of Thomas Jones, married Ellin Jones, sister of David Jones" who was a justice of the peace, a member of the Provincial Assembly, and very prominent among Friends.

Thomas Jones and family and

Edward Jones, the surgeon, were the builders of the Merion Meeting House. The barn, at Ashland avenue and Price street, has been partly demolished. One-half was converted into a dwelling several years ago, and is now owned and occupied by a Mrs. Lentz. The other part of the main structure still remains standing. It was built of field stones and long narrow slits in the walls take the place of windows.

When the Jones' first arrived, window glass was unknown in the New World, and the long slits were covered with oiled rags, or paper, to admit light. On the plastered walls are many curious inscriptions, one being "John Bartley, 1711." Dozens of others can be seen very plainly. There were no wooden door frames in the early days, so the door swung from the outside, hanging on iron hooks which still remain in the walls.

The generations of Jones', as taken from the records of the Merion Meeting House, run as follows: "Robert, second son of William Apt Thomas (Thomas Jones) married Ellin Jones, daughter of David Jones in 1693; Peter Jones married Jane Martin in 1695;" and so on down the line.

C. Brooke Jones, who resides on a part of Glanrason, is a descendent of William Apt Thomas. Mr. Jones conducts an electrical and radio business on Levering street, in Manayunk. The stone in the center of Mrs. Lentz' home, which is a portion of the original Jones' homestead reads, "J. P. and P. 1682-1771." The Jones were Friends but the history of the past wars of the United States shows two

of them listed as heroes; "John Paul Jones" and "Captain Paul Jones," commander of the "Wasp," during the War of 1812.

Jones' Ferry is shown on Hills' Map of 1808, as crossing the Schuylkill river at Green Tree Run, which is now known as Green Lane, and when the waters of the river are low, the piers of a queer bridge can be seen. This bridge was erected by one of the Jones' and its history may be found at the Stevens Memorial Library in Manayunk.

Next year will be the 205th since the Jones' clan came up the River Schuylkill, and an appropriate anniversary should be held to honor the founders of West Manayunk, formerly called Glanrason.

It is believed that William Penn was a visitor at the Jones' homestead, because of the fact that he preached from the pulpit of the Merion Meeting House, which is still used for worship.

West Manayunk is rich in old history and tradition. Anthony Levering erected the first mill in the New World on the west side of the Schuylkill, and used a ford to get his materials across the river. The site of the Levering mill is now occupied by the recently erected plant of the Glen Willow Ice Manufacturing Company, at River road and Belmont avenue.

The old homestead of Anthony Levering is still standing, just over the road to the Glen Willow offices, and is now in possession of the Rudolph family.

The old farmhouse that stands on a rocky cliff, overlooking Joseph Miles & Son's lumber mills, is another Jones' landmark. History shows that one son, Paul Jones, was commander of a warship during the War of 1812. The house is now the property of the Theresa Lyle Estate.

If you ever happen to be in the neighborhood of Price street and Ashland avenue, stop in and visit Mrs. Lentz. She will be glad to show you the interior of the first Jones' house, and the many inscriptions which still adorn its walls.

MASSACRE VICTIMS GIVEN HOMAGE IN MEMORIAL SERVICE

GOV. H. F. BYRD SENDS LETTER

Pres. Cauffman, of Wissahickon
Valley Historical Society
Lauds Martyrs

SERVICES ARE IMPRESSIVE

One of the most impressive historical services ever held in this vicinity took place on Sunday evening, at the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ridge and Roxborough avenue, when the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, combined with the pastor, officers and congregation of the church, paid honor to the Continental soldiers of Lee's Virginia Legion, who died in the service of their country, in Roxborough, on the evening of December 19, 1777.

It was on that date that Captain Andrew Cathcart of the 17th Light Dragoons of the British Army, then occupying the City of Philadelphia, with a squadron of men, surprised an American picket of 18 men of Lee's Virginia Legion, on Ridge Road at an outpost about four miles from the City. The British, greatly outnumbering the American force, opened fire, immediately cutting down seven of the Continentals. The others retreated in the direction of Valley Forge, where the main force of the American Army had recently established their winter quarters. Toward nightfall they took refuge in the barn owned by Andrew Wood, in Roxborough, which formerly stood on the site now occupied by Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. There they were discovered by the British. Failing to respond to the first challenge to surrender, Captain Cathcart ordered the barn burned, and the Continental soldiers were killed as they tried to escape.

As the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung, vested choir of Grace Church led the procession, followed by the color guards of Hattal-Taylor Post, V. F. W., and the Henry Houston Post, American Legion. These were followed by the G. A. R.

The choir filed off to the left and the veterans took seats to the right of the pulpit. Nurses from the Memorial Hospital and members of the various historical societies occupied the front row of pews.

The church service then proceeded with the Versicles and Gloria, responsive Psalm reading and the lesson of the evening which was taken from the Gospel of St. Luke.

An, an hem. "O God, Our Help in

Ages Past" preceded the singing of "God of Our Fathers Whose Almighty Hand," after which the congregation listened to an address by Stanley Hart Cauffman, president of the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society.

Mr. Cauffman stated, "Through the courtesy and co-operation of the pastor, officers and members of this church, the service this evening has been designated as a memorial one, to those men who offered their lives for their country, here in Roxborough, during the Revolutionary War.

"This event is the only one upon historical record, where within our district, lives were sacrificed in battle, and the event is of a nature which should never be forgotten while we and our descendants hold in veneration the virtues of loyalty and courage. I have here a letter, from Honorable Harry F. Byrd, Governor of the State of Virginia, which says:

Governor's Office,
December 12, 1927.

Dear Sir:

"Virginia joins heartily with your Society on the occasion of your celebration of the 150th anniversary of the loss of members of Lee's Legion, in Pennsylvania, who fell at the hands of the British regulars during the War for American Independence. It seems significant that, upon the spot where these patriots laid down their lives, there now stands an edifice dedicated to the worship of God.

"Upon the graves of these martyrs to freedom, and others such as them, rests the foundation of the fabric of our great Republic.

"I commend the spirit of your Society which pauses to do honor to the memory of these heroes of the past—men who in failing helped to effuse a nation, to guarantee truth and to establish liberty.

"I am, in all respect, most cordially yours,

H. F. Byrd,
Governor."

"Historical authorities differ slightly in regard to the skirmish which took place here, but the salient facts are somewhat of this nature:

"After General Washington's Army was defeated at Germantown and withdrew to the Perkiomen, where it remained encamped until December 11, it went into winter quarters. At that particular time, the early winter of 1777, hopes for an American victory were probably more remote than at any time during the Revolution. Philadelphia, the seat of the new Government, had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The numerical strength of the army was at its lowest, and to accentuate the want of food, clothing and equipment, one of the most severe winters ever experienced in this locality loosed its blasting menace upon the small band of patriots who had taken up the sword against tyranny.

"The British were safely and comfort-

ably housed in Philadelphia and General Washington, unwilling to leave to them the fruits of victory, scorned retreat and established his command in the now famous Winter Headquarters at Valley Forge.

"From these small bands of men were often dispatched to annoy and harass the soldiers of the king; attacking foraging parties, burning away outer defenses, and capturing supply trains—in fact, doing everything possible to make the redcoats remember, that while the winter was too severe for warfare on a large scale, that the men and women of America were still determined to gain their freedom, even at the point of the bayonet.

"Just one hundred and fifty years ago, tomorrow night, a small detail of Virginia cavalymen, 'Light Horse Harry' Lee's troopers, to be exact, left Valley Forge, swept down the Ridge to reconnoiter and if possible to attack a British outpost. Evidently this small body of soldiers advanced a mile or so below this point, and probably they penetrated the outer British lines. This caused consternation within the city, redcoats were quickly mobilized to withstand an attack, and general excitement reigned, for these few Americans might prove the vanguard for a general attack.

It was exactly for this purpose that these patriots had ridden so far, and their work was well accomplished. Some historians believe that they were fired upon, returned shot for shot, and that some fell upon both sides. We are certain, however, that this small band was chased from the city, by the aroused and infuriated enemy, and the rattle and clang of their horses' shoes echoed along the Ridge road, just one hundred and fifty years ago, tomorrow night.

"Upon the ground where this church now stands, there stood at that time, a stone house—the home of Andrew Wood and his family—and close behind this house a large barn.

"Andrew Wood was a patriotic and worthy citizen. He was a shoemaker by trade and it was only, in all likelihood, the necessity of providing for a considerable family, which prevented him from taking the field himself. Before his door that night these returning-troopers paused. Far down the road they had shaken off pursuit. The cold was intense and Valley Forge some miles away across the river. They asked Mr. Wood if they might have shelter until morning, knowing he was their friend. Instantly they were made welcome. The house could accommodate but a few, but the barn and the straw was a comfortable haven for any of these men, after the hardships of Valley Forge. Sentries were posted, although thoughts of danger were scarcely entertained. Within a short time thereafter these men were sleeping their last sleep on earth.

"Meantime down in Philadelphia Captain Andrew Cathcart, of the British Light Dragoons, had been one of those officers aroused and alarmed by the entrance of the Virginia cavalymen into the British lines. Whether he was informed by some Tory spy that the Americans had taken refuge in Wood's Barn, we do not know, but it would seem likely, as he apparently came directly to this spot.

"Bent upon administering a lesson to the courageous Continentals, he ordered to follow him, a company of British, far

superior in numbers to the Virginia Troops; and stealing over toward Germantown, he crossed the Wissahickon Creek above this point and crept quietly down the Ridge.

"What fear of attack the sentries might have had would be certainly from the south, and not the north. The first warning of an enemy at hand was the sharp command to 'surrender!' followed by so prompt a volley of musketry that, even had the thought of yielding entered their minds, they would have had no time to have acted upon it. With the sentries scattered an immediate rush upon the two buildings followed.

"It is thought that some of those soldiers resting in the house were able to make their escape; but those in the barn were awakened by the crack of gun fire, to discover themselves surrounded by a much superior force, and the barn, in which they had taken shelter, on fire in several places.

"The hastily aroused men rushed toward the entrance to escape, the flames swirling about them, and were met with a withering hail of bullets. Some fell lifeless upon the threshold, others were driven back to perish in the flames. And when the redcoats had ridden hastily away—in fear that the glare of the flames, in the night might draw down other Continentals to avenge their fallen comrades—the hurrying townspeople discovered eighteen charred and mutilated bodies clothed in the coarse homespun of the patriotic army.

"Tenderly these ashes were laid to rest across the road from where this sacrifice was made, and in later years removed to the Leverington Cemetery, where a monument stands to commemorate their valorous deeds.

"It is well for us as a nation—it is well for us as individuals—that such deeds cover the pages of our history. So common has been martyrdom for the cause of freedom, that scarcely was this particular event recorded. It has always been thus: that when duty demanded that American men and women should defend unto death, that which was right and just, they have responded without hesitation, and given of their life's blood without stint. And yet, one hundred and fifty years ago there was a distinction—there was a difference.

"These men had come to our defense from a distant State—a journey in those times extremely hazardous, even in days of peace. They could not, as can we, look back upon a century and a half of unequalled progress as a Nation. They had no traditions to uphold—no citizenship to guard—they did not have even a flag under which to rally. No monied Government stood behind their effort, or aided much in their equipment, or their care. No hospitals awaited the wounded, medical knowledge was small and surgical knowledge still smaller. There were no army nurses, no tender, yet skillful angels of the battlefield, to aid the fallen. A helping hand from a comrade, perhaps, and these men struggled on in the mud and blood of war—to win the greatest victory history has ever recorded.

"What led these men? From what came their victory? Faith! A vision! A courageous belief in their own des-

tiny. We are drawing to that welcome season when we celebrate the birth in the heavens of that star which guided the generations of the world to the manger of Bethlehem. There have been other stars shining to lead to righteousness, and it seems safe to say that, save only that holy light, nothing has so enlightened and emancipated the civilized world as the birth of our own nation.

"We here tonight honor these dead as we honor all heroes of every war—for every war has brought them forth by legions. And peace, too, has its heroes, as staunch and true as they. Only a few weeks ago, this district suffered the loss of a great soldier, an honored officer, battling in that conflict which knows no armistice—the war of science against disease. There has passed from us a courageous citizen, an ideal husband and father, a learned Christian, gentleman. We do not know the name of one of those men who died for us upon this spot 150 years ago tomorrow, but we should ever do honor to the name of a hero of our own day, and the name of Clarence Keller Dengler, M.D., who is described by his most intimate friend as "a physician to the soul and to the body," should never pass from our memory.

"And it is unquestionably fitting, and it is unquestionably our duty, to give thanks, here in the house of God, that such men have been born among us. Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, fruits of the same Nation. And we should give thanks, too, that we, of lesser worth, are given the insight to appreciate their glorious devotion.

"May I ask, in the memory of all heroes of this land, that we all stand in silence for a few moments?"

Mr. Cauffman's request was complied with and as the congregation stood in silence, taps was sounded by a Boy Scout bugler, which was followed by an echo from some distant part of the church structure.

After the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," the speaker of the evening, Hon. Samuel Emlen, president of the Germantown Historical Society, was introduced and addressed the congregation on the subject of "Americanization."

Mr. Emlen said: "The year 1927 has been a memorable one in the history of this part of our country, in that it marks the 150th anniversary of many important events in the founding of the Nation.

"The Battle of Brandywine, the Battle of Germantown and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British forces under the command of General Howe.

"There was of necessity a great loss of life.

"There were deeds of valor and some mistakes made, all performed by men loyal to the cause of freedom from the

"It has been said that the American Army and those back of the American Revolution were small tradespeople and farmers, who were badly guided.

"The men whose honor we are here to commemorate were some of these. Little is known of them except that they were on their way to join Washington's army, were pursued by the British troops, and captured and killed. They were executed at the time of their endeavor to serve their country.

"Such men as these formed the backbone of our country—E Pluribus Unum—out of many, one—was the motto adopted by the founders of our Nation, when they formed a union of the 13 colonies or States. To these we have

added 35 more, bringing all under one control, yet leaving each State wide latitude in self government.

"Attracted by our liberal form of government, immigrants have flocked to our shores. These immigrants and their descendants have proved themselves good citizens, in a large part. Liberty has knit us closely together as Americans.

"Americanization then manifests itself first when these foreigners adopt our mode of dress, manners and customs. More important, however, is the manifestation when he substitutes for his mother tongue, the English language of our Nation. But these are only a small part of the general process.

"To become truly Americanized a far greater change must be wrought. The outward conformity is not sufficient, but his interests and affections must become deeply rooted here. He must be brought into complete harmony with our ideals and aspirations and cooperate with us for their attainment.

"What are American ideals? They are the development of the individual for his own and common good. Our form of government, as well as humanity, calls for the development of the individual. Under universal suffrage, every voter is a part ruler of the State and unless the rulers have education and character and are free men and women, our great experiment in democracy must fail. It devolves upon the State, therefore, to fit its rulers for their task, it must provide facilities for the development and the opportunity of using them. It must not only provide opportunity, but it must stimulate the desire to avail of it. Thus we are compelled to insist upon the observance of

what we term the American standard of living.

"This implies the exercise of those rights which our Constitution guarantees—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Life, in this connection means living, not existing; liberty, freedom in things, industrial, as well as political; happiness includes among other things, that satisfaction which can only come through the full development and realization of one's faculties. In order that men may live and not merely exist, in order that men may develop their faculties, they must have a reasonable income, they must have health and leisure.

"Every citizen must have education—broad and continuous. This education cannot stop at the ages of 14, 18 or 20—it must continue throughout life.

"A country cannot be properly governed unless those responsible for that government have the proper education and the time and facilities for continuing it.

"William Penn in starting this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, led the way, in the matter of not only religious liberty, but also in education. He wished to show that the liberal Gospel of Jesus Christ was practical as well as spiritual—full of sound sense as well as divine Revelations.

"Compare our colony with Massachusetts, with Maryland or Virginia!

"To follow the development of our country in its march westward, and in its contacts with the Old World—always interesting and instructive. It is for historical societies to keep alive these memories, preserving properties, whenever possible, and hand down to

to verify the true accounts of the founding of our Nation and the personalities of its leaders."

The offertory anthem "God of Israel," which followed Mr. Emlen's talk, is a composition of Mr. Cauffman's.

At this juncture, the Rev. Paul Z. Strodach, D. D., pastor in charge of Grace Church, recited some of the facts concerning Wood's Barn and its connection with the church, which now stands on the site of the massacre. Doctor Strodach stated that for more than twelve years the congregation of the church, in their own quiet way, have been commemorating the event of 150 years ago, and that the organ, which is in the building, was placed there by the congregation and its friends, in honor of the fallen Virginians, and is known as "The Patriots Organ."

He spoke of ardent Americanism of the people of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, most of whose forebears were of German origin, but who, in the most recent war, sent their loved ones to the field of battle to uphold the principles of this great and glorious American Nation.

"The memorial service, tonight," said the pastor, "is emphasized by the part played by the local historical and patriotic societies."

Doctor Strodach displayed several interesting war relics, which are the property of Stanley Hart Cauffman. One was an all-leather Hessian helmet, which was dug up on the Cauffman property, on Rochelle avenue, in Wissahickon; another was a flint-lock pistol of the Revolutionary period and still another was a huge war drum, of the War of 1812, which was found in New Jersey. The drum was made by Germantown maker of musical instruments.

In closing the pastor said: "All that we possess comes through the sacrifices of those who have gone before us. Love is made up of peace, joy and the receiving of gifts, from the people who sacrificed their all for us."

"Onward, Christian Soldiers" made a fitting hymn for the recessional.

Among the many societies which took part in the services were the Grand Army of the Potomac; Hattal-Taylor Post, of the V. F. W.; Henry Houston Post, and P. O. S. of A.; Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, the Nurses of Memorial Hospital, City Historical Society, the Germantown Society and the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society.

The services were arranged by a committee composed of the Rev. Paul Z. Strodach, Stanley Hart Cauffman, Louis F. Kappes, J. Ellwood Barrett and Herbert Spencer.

Suburban Press
Oct. 17-1929

Manayunk is Locale of New Novel

William B. Trites, Resident
of France, writes Book in
Which Scenes Are Laid in
21st Ward and Bala.—
Father Lived Here.

An autobiographical element in "Paterfamilias," the new novel by William B. Trites, is pretty certain to interest both residents of Manayunk and Bala and those whose memory carries back to the municipal politics of Philadelphia in the middle '80's of the last century. Such will have no difficulty in identifying the leading character of the book, Dr. William B. Stanton, as a thinly disguised portrait of the author's father, Dr. William B. Trites. In dealing intimately as the younger William B. Trites has done with his father's characteristics, he has allowed the example of Thackeray.

The author of "The Newcomes" portrayed his revered stepfather, Major Carmichael Smith, with love, delicacy and tenderness in his delineation of Colonel Thomas Newcome. On the other hand, it is hard to forgive Dickens for using his mother as the model for the ever whining Mrs. Nickleby in "Nicholas Nickleby," and painting his father in the immortal comedy character of Wilkins Micawber, in "David Copperfield."

Mr. Trites has transferred the scene of "Paterfamilias" from Manayunk, where his idealistic father lived and labored, to a suburb, which will be identified as Bala, the former home of Mrs. Etelle Klauder, whom he married. Dr. Stanton of the novel is the over-burdened head of the family, a man of most affectionate disposition, and of such universal loving kindness that his tender heart will not allow him to collect bills for professional services from his poorer patients.

The invulnerable optimism of this medical idealist sustains him through his tribulations as the head of a family whose financial needs are always pressing. He is like the Dr. Stockmann of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," in fighting a battle to save the only available water supply of his suburb from diversion by the unscrupulous agents of a rapacious corporation. His opportunity for heroic service comes in a great inundation. Just as the Johnstown flood swept General Dantel H. Hastings into the Governor's chair at Harrisburg, so does the popular acclaim carry Dr. Stanton into the same seat of the

mighty.

Dr. Trites was not so fortunate in his political idealism, though he was equally unselfish. He held aloft the banner of the Democratic Party in the Twenty-first ward and sat for a term in Select Council. He was more than common tall and wore a flowing brown beard. In 1887, he was the Democratic candidate for coroner against Samuel H. Ashbridge, later Mayor, but was defeated by a plurality of 28,000. In those days there was a real minority party in Philadelphia, the representation of Select Council being seventeen Republicans and fourteen Democrats, and in Common Council, sixty Republicans and thirty Democrats. So Dr. Trites was not so lonely in the municipal legislature as a member of his party would have been in either branch of Councils twenty years later.

The younger William B. Trites graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. In his first novel, "John Cave," he used some of his experience and observations while engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia. He had already resided in London before he wrote the book, and it was first published in London. Sales of "John Cave" in England and America are said to have reached 50,000. Several other novels from his pen have been published in England, and he got into the habit of issuing books of fiction in Paris. A year or so ago, an English publisher discovered "The Gypsy," a tense and colorful tale, with a Parisian imprint. English and American editions gave well up among the year's leading successes. Mr. Trites has lately made his home in a garden spot of the French Riviera.

WALKED 6 MILES TO PHILA. CHURCH

Manayunk Woman Recalls Ancient Days When She Views Photo in Today's Ledger

The aerial photograph reproduced on the picture page of this paper today is a view of Manayunk, a thriving industrial and residential community of Philadelphia.

Manayunk has grown from a settlement of less than a dozen homes a hundred years ago to one of the greatest industrial sections of the city. It is often spoken of as "the city within a city."

The greatest development in this community took place early in the nineteenth century with the opening of the Schuylkill Navigation Company's canal in 1818 and with the advent of the first train on the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railway Company in 1835.

In 1824 the name of the village was changed from Flat Rock to Manayunk, after the old Indian name for the Schuylkill River, which means "our place of drinking." Flat Rock was a scattered collection of a dozen granite homes located along the Schuylkill and along old Ridge Pike. The river at that time was filled with an abundance of shad, herring, bass and salmon. Fishing was the chief industry of the early settlers.

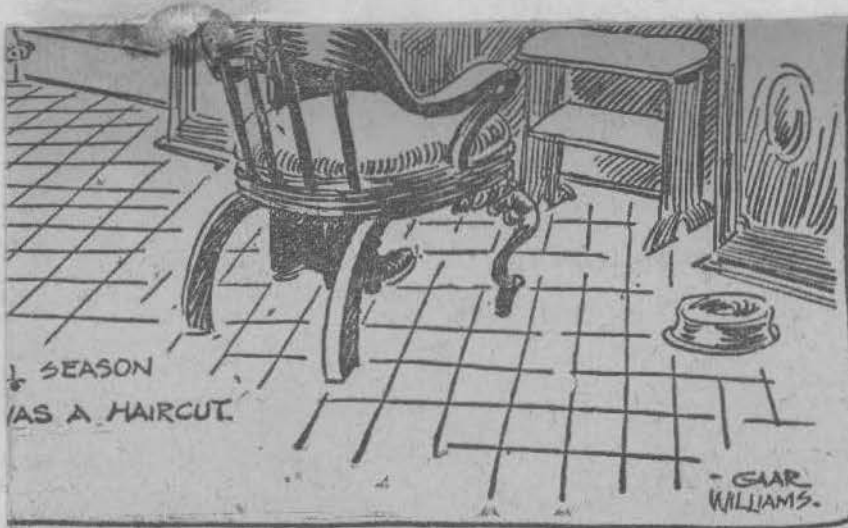
One of the oldest citizens of Manayunk, born in the community, is Mrs. Elizabeth Sickinger, 4423 Mansion street. Mrs. Sickinger is 86 years old and remembers the settlement when it had "growing pains" and was a long walk away from Philadelphia. "In those days," she said, "Manayunk was just a suburb six miles from town. It wasn't until 1869 that the first horse car of the Ridge avenue passenger railway came out this far. We walked to town every Sunday morning to attend St. Peter's Church at 5th street and Girard avenue.

"That is the Schuylkill River in the foreground. And between the river and the canal, on the upper bank, is a strip of land called Venice Island. There most of the mills are located.

"Captain John Towers, a retired sea captain, built the first mill along the river and canal. Folks hereabouts thought that the ice would come down the river and smash it up, but the old mill is still there and with many others beside it.

"The piece of land across the river from Manayunk in the lower left-hand corner of the picture is called Pencoyd. The bridge in the center foreground is the old Maule bridge used in the old days by the animals that pulled the canal boats over to the other side of the river. Main street runs through Manayunk above the canal and parallel to it and the river. Above it, running in the same direction, is the Norristown branch of the Reading Company.

"In the center of the picture is the St. John the Baptist, Roman Catholic Church and burial plots, and just to the left of it is Manayunk Park. Up at the top center are the buildings and grounds of the Roxborough High School."



SEASON
AS A HAIRCUT.

GAR
WILLIAMS.



RE



—Going Up

Skeez



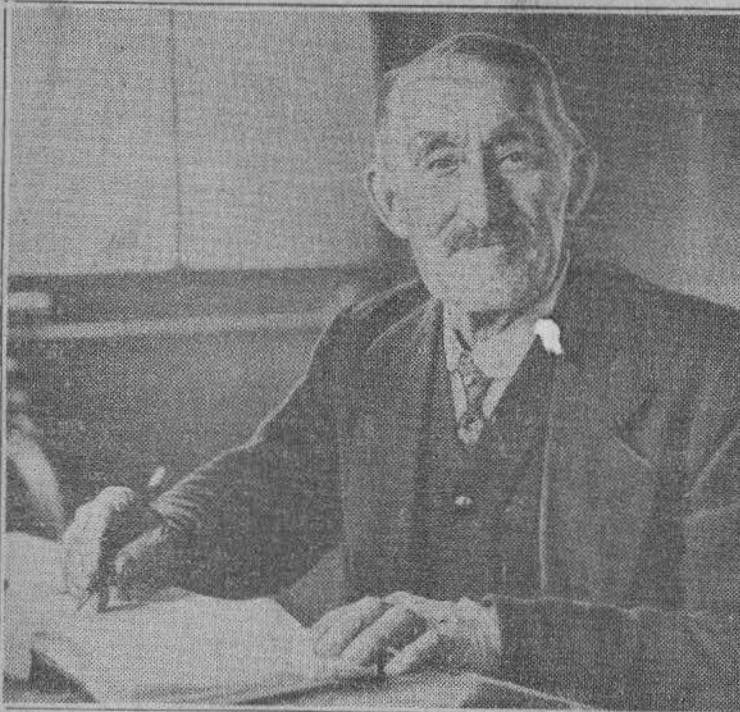


OUR VISIT TODAY IS TO MANAYUNK. In the extreme top center of the picture is the Roxborough High School. In the foreground is a part of the Schuylkill, with the Maule Bridge crossing the river in the lower center of the photo. At upper end of bridge are canal locks of Schuylkill Navigation Co. canal, with Venice Island to the right of the river

GERMAN HILL is pictured in the ^{left} upper right-hand corner of the picture. A trifle below the center of the photo is St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church. Manayunk Park is at the left of the church. Skirting the foreground of the picture, just above the river, is Main street. Church avenue curves through the center. (See story on page 10.)

Photo taken by Dallas Aerial Service for Evening Ledger

4-Hour Napper, 79, Says Most Persons Oversleep



WINFIELD SCOTT GILES

Ledger Photo

Looking back over seventy-nine years, forty-eight of them devoted to keeping watch at the Flat Rock Dam on the Schuylkill, Winfield Scott Giles can't remember when he had more than four hours of sleep a night.

He believes firmly in the theory of Thomas A. Edison that sleep is a waste of time and that most persons get too much of it for their own good.

He has never seen a baseball game and never attended a movie, but he finds entertainment and relaxation in his long nocturnal strolls along the river banks, in his consoling pipeload of tobacco as he sits by the dam at night and placidly watches the river flow by.

"I'll be just one less than four-score tomorrow, he said today, "but I still feel like a yearling colt.

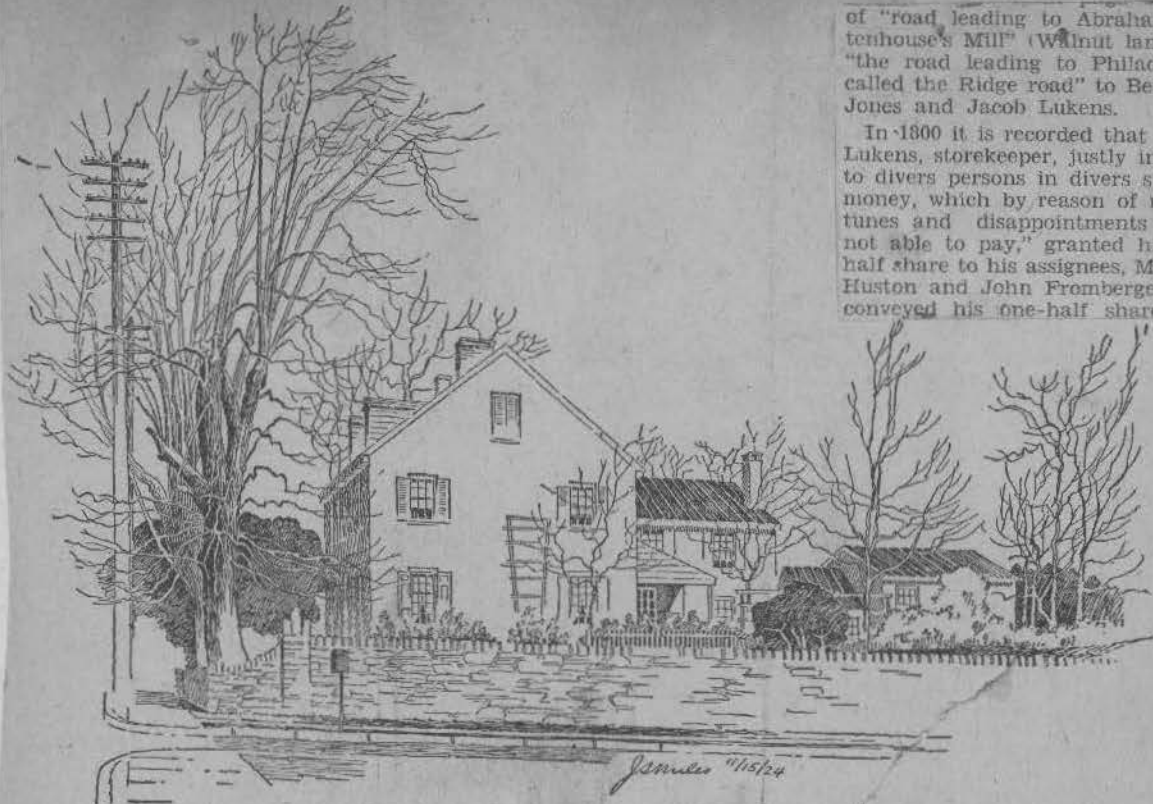
"The only way to keep feeling young is to act young. Keep on

your job instead of retiring. I'm a firm believer in the old saying that it's better to wear out than rot out. That's why I'm still on the job I started here forty-eight years ago.

"For many years I have had not more than two or three hours' sleep a night. When I was younger I got in the habit of patrolling the tow-path of the Schuylkill Navigation Company canal during the daytime and tending the feeder house at night. In that way I got accustomed to taking cat naps on a wooden bench. For years I did not get into a bed. Now I get into bed every night, but I am awake and up many times. I can't seem to sleep for longer than an hour at a time, then I get up and smoke.

"I think most of us sleep and eat a great deal more than we really need to for our health. These are habits which man has acquired far beyond the points of necessity."

ANOTHER HISTORIC HOUSE IS REMOVED



Above is a reproduction of a sketch, made by Joseph S. Miles, Secretary of the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, of "the old Kidd house," which until two weeks ago, stood on the northeast corner of Ridge avenue and Walnut lane. The building, which occupied part of a tract held by one family for more than 130 years, was torn down to make room for an automobile service station.

of "road leading to Abraham Rittenhouse's Mill" (Walnut lane) and "the road leading to Philadelphia called the Ridge road" to Benjamin Jones and Jacob Lukens.

In 1800 it is recorded that "Jacob Lukens, storekeeper, justly indebted to divers persons in divers sums of money, which by reason of misfortunes and disappointments he is not able to pay," granted his one-half share to his assignees, Matthew Huston and John Fremberger, who conveyed his one-half share back

Roxborough Landmark Disappears

Kidd House, at Ridge Avenue and Walnut Lane
Has Gone

BUILT IN SECTIONS

Remained in Possession of
One Family for 130
Years

By JOSEPH S. MILES,
Secretary, Wissahickon Valley Historical Society.

The passing of the Kidd House, recently demolished, at the corner of Walnut lane and Ridge avenue, to make way for another gas station, removes from Roxborough one more of its ancient landmarks.

This house for many years was one of the pleasant sights along the Ridge, especially on a clear morning, when its rough cast walls, brightened by the early morning sun, stood out boldly among the surrounding trees, boxwoods, vines and shrubs. Its excellent propor-

tions and simplicity, its plain dormers, shingle roof and small paned windows marked it as one of other days.

The dwelling was built at two different times, as might have been noticed by the fact that the cornice of the lower end (toward Walnut lane) and the upper end were different, in that the cornice of the former had a bed mould and that of the latter had none.

Away back in 1683, John Jennett, one of the first purchasers, bought from William Penn, the land from the Schuylkill River to Wissahickon avenue, between Markle and Pennsdale streets, containing 200 acres.

In 1698 he sold this tract to Matthew Houlgate, (Holgate), fuller. In 1790, Matthew's great-grandson, William Holget (Holgate) sold that portion of this tract from Ridge Road to Wissahickon Creek, between Walnut lane and Pennsdale street, containing 41 acres 60 perches, to Abraham Rittenhouse, miller, "together with all and singular the houses."

Whether the lower end of the house was included in "all and singular the houses", is not positive, but the assumption is that it was. If so, it was built prior to 1790.

In 1795, Abraham Rittenhouse conveyed the "two story stone message or tenement" and two acres of ground at the northeast corner

to Abraham Rittenhouse.

The deed for this transaction says, "Benjamin Jones and Jacob Lukens, who erected and built the aforesaid Message"; indicating that the upper end and the kitchen wing were built by Jones and Lukens between 1795 and 1800.

The front room of the upper end was used as a store and the door between this room and the kitchen was built in halves (upper and lower), with a small pane of glass in the upper half, to enable anyone in the kitchen to see if there was a customer in the store. This door remained until the house was torn down.

At the death of Abraham Rittenhouse, his property was divided, in 1817, among his three sons, Jacob, Enoch and Samuel, and Jacob obtained possession of this house. It then descended in succession to Thomas Rittenhouse Roberts, Jonathan Rittenhouse, Rebecca A. and Jacob S. Kidd, Thomas R. and Margaret A. Kidd and finally to J. Towers Kidd, by whom it was recently sold, thus remaining in the Rittenhouse family since 1800—one hundred and thirty years.

The house not only acquired this distinction, but throughout all these years it remained undisturbed, unaltered and unchanged—features, of which not many houses can boast.

The passing of "the Kidd house" is to be regretted.

Scaff Discusses Lesser Known of Early Settlers

We have often told of the Leverings and other old settlers of Roxborough, but there are several of whom we have never been able to obtain any lengthy information, until a few days ago when we ran across an old document which referred to some of those who dwelt in the township in the early days of its existence.

First we'll tell you what we learned about Matthew Holgate. This man whose name is variously spelled Houlgate, is said to have emigrated from England. He settled on the tract of land which William Penn had granted to John Jennett, and at an early period, erected a large stone house on Shurs lane, which was once known as Rittenhouse lane. The house was afterward owned by George Markle. Holgate was a fuller by occupation, and that art appears to have been kept in the family for several generations. Along the banks of the Wissahickon, just below Kitchen's lane bridge, may yet be seen the walls of an old mill, whose existence was remembered by citizens of Roxborough up to about 1840. In the huge boulders along the creek at that point, one may still see the indentions made to sustain a rude log bridge which once crossed the stream there.

This was the location of Holgate's Fulling Mill, and there is every reason to believe that it was the first fulling mill established in this section of the country.

On the 8th of December, 1720, Matthew Holgate, of Roxborough township, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, conveyed 100 acres of land, as also the fulling mill, to M. Holgate, Jr., and this deed recited that he had purchased the land from John Jennett, on the 16th of May, 1698. So that it is probable that the Holgates settled in Roxborough as early as this date. Matthew Holgate, the younger, on the 20th of January, 1762, granted the fulling mill to his son, John, who, on the 19th of February, following, conveyed half of the mill to Christian Schneider, of Germantown, a skin-dresser. The fulling establishment was bought in 1782 or 1783 by William Rittenhouse. John Holgate had five sons: Matthew, Samuel, John, Cornelius and William. The latter did some service in the Revolutionary War and in papers relative to that momentous time in America's history, his name has often appeared.

Henry Frey appears to have settled in Roxborough about the year 1692.

He was a son-in-law of Wigard Leverington, and bought 100 acres of the Phillip Talmun patent from John Jen-

nett. What became of him is unknown but on the 9th of March, 1729, he sold his property to John George Wood, who was a German, and who had anglicized his name from Hans Yorlick Hultz.

Wood built a large stone house on the Ridge road, near what is now Roxborough avenue, and it was afterward owned and occupied by a man named Shur. In its day it was, no doubt, much in advance of its age, although most of the houses erected in Roxborough at that period were large and substantial. The structure was graced on the north and east sides with a pent roof, which, over the door, was enlarged so as to increase the beauty of architecture. During the Revolution the house and property belonged to Andrew Wood, a son of the above named, John George Wood, and here, in the winter of 1777-78, the massacre at Wood's Barn occurred.

The writer has always wanted to obtain a list of the residents of Roxborough who lived in the vicinity in its earliest days, but beyond the year 1763, nothing seems to be available.

Among the names of early residents prior to 1753 there are those of Henry Frey, Johannes Gumre, Samuel Guldin, Michael Pelsner, Samuel Savage, John Linderman and his sons, John, Henry, Abraham, William, Christian, Samuel and Zachariah; Henry Snider, George Jacob and his sons, Henry, Jacob, Peter and Matthews; Thomas Reese and Isaac Linglow, of L'englois; Benjamin Morgan, Bartle Righter and his sons, John, Jacob, Peter and Bartle; George Geiger and John, David and Henry Shellenberger.

There were other residents, many of which were included in a list of taxpayers, which are recorded in the Court of Common Pleas. This list includes the names of taxpayers in Roxborough township in 1758, and as one of the earliest records relating to the township, it is given entire, the only change being the alphabetical arrangement of the names.

Abraham Levering was the tax collector. The Roxborough citizens who paid him "A tax of Three pence, in a pound, and nine shillings per head, laid on the estates of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Philadelphia, for repairing and enlarging the prison, and discharging sundry debts of the county, and destroying wolves, foxes, crows and other exigencies of the county" were:

Adam Alt, Jacob Amos, James Angnas, John Boulter, Daniel Barndollar,

George Barkman, Jacob Blade, Frederick Black, John Bold, Jacob Bold, John Butterwarke, George Calcge, Isaac Cooke, Jacob Cooke, Isaac Cooke, Jr., John Colton, Conrad Coret, Jacob Crawford, Frederick Coon, Thomas Daves, Arnold Fight, Caspar Fight, John Gruber, Isaac Gruber, Isaac Hanney, Matthew Holgate, John Holgate, John Holgate, Henry Kile, Joseph Keckler, Andrew Lees, Abraham Levering, Benjamin Levering, Jacob Levering, Septimus Levering, Benjamin Levering, II, Wickard Levering, Jacob Levering, William Levering, Thomas Livezey and for the mill: Phillip Marewine, Henry Markle, Michael Moyer and for the plow: William Morgan, George Page, Thomas Page, Jacob Pancake, David Person, Frederick Plankhorne, Thomas Price, Thomas Reese, George Righter, Michael Righter, Peter Righter, Jacob Rincker, William Rittenhouse, Michael Rittenhouse, William Rittenhouse, II, Nicholas Robin, Adam Schaffer, Jr., Henry Shellenberger, Adam Schaffer, George Shurr, Nicholas Shortale, John Stanaland, Conrad Star, Andrew Wood, John Wood, Peter Wood, Adam Yager and Henry Zeiner.

Some of the above names may be misspelled, on account of the tax collector using his own judgment, for I have seen the names of John and Jacob Bold spelled as "Bald"; and Nicholas Robin was very possibly Nicholas Rapine.

Who and what became of Nicholas Shortale and Jacob Pancake, I have never been able to learn. The names of Holgate, Righter, Levering, Rittenhouse and Moyer can still be found among the tax payers of the Twenty-first ward, which represents the entire old township of Roxborough.

The occupations of the old-time residents were various. They were mostly farmers, millers, paper-makers, carpenters or blacksmiths, and in some cases one man was apt to be a jack-of-all-trades. Everyone, at that time, had something to do, and no one was ashamed of his occupation. All were industrious and before their stalwart blows the forests soon disappeared. Their farms yielded them a full supply, and as the clothing of the day was of homespun, they felt, perhaps, more than you and I, quite independent of the world around them.

SCCAFF

Post Office Opening On Monday

To Celebrate Inauguration of
Mail Service in
Roxborough

DARROW TO SPEAK

Roxborough Business Men's
Association Arranging
Affair

Roxborough's new post office on Green lane, is scheduled to go into operation next Monday.

Contractor Harvey F. Brown, who erected the building, which will house the long-needed improved postal facilities for the hilltop section, expects to have everything in readiness for the opening.

On Tuesday, the Roxborough Business Men's Association, plan to celebrate the opening by having the building inspected by prominent National and City leaders.

Among those who are expected to attend the exercises are: Mayor Harry A. Mackey, former Postmaster George E. Kemp, Acting Postmaster Thomas McLeister, and his assistant, John Mack, Fairmount Park Commissioner, Frank L. Kenworthy, and Councilmen William Roper Howard Smith and Clarence Blackburn.

Following the public celebration at the post office, which will take place at 5:30 p. m., a dinner will be served at the Green Valley Country Club. The price of these passports has been set at \$2.50 and they can be obtained from any member of the business men's association.

The jubilation ceremonies are being arranged by Howard A. Lukens, on behalf of the Roxborough Business Men's Association.

To the local merchants committee, composed of Erwin G. Stein, Adolph Lang and Samuel T. Banham, in conjunction with Frank L. Kenworthy and Congressman George Darrow, the people of Roxborough owe this necessary improvement to the section. In addition to the Roxborough branch, which will provide facilities for 18 carriers, the new Manayunk office, for 8 carriers, on Levering street, will be thrown open to the public.

Schuylkill Valley Hills Always Fine for Sledding

How our gang of school chums would greet the first flakes of snow in the winter time and the deeper the snow the happier we become. Down in the cellar somewhere dad had stored the old skipper-sled, after we abandoned it following the spring time thaw. A piece of sand paper soon had the rusty runners shining like silverware. A crowd of boys, each armed with a coal shovel would soon pack the newly fallen snow. Then the fun would begin.

Races were staged, down the snow-coated hillside to test out the fastest skipper on the street. My sled was by no means a fancy one, but it was fast and no factory-made sled could ever beat it. My dad had a millwright make it, at the mill where he worked. The runners were screwed on a body made of hickory and whenever I crashed into another skipper, my sled would still be going while the other fellow's would be laid up for repairs.

After the first day of sledding, the police would interfere with our sport and drive us elsewhere, upon complaints of wagon drivers. The fair sex would go sledding too. In those days each maiden had her eyes on some young swain who was permitted to carry her books to and from school.

In our set were four couple and we often made up a sledding party and hiked back to Gorgas lane, which was one grand slide from Ridge avenue down to the Wissahickon Creek.

You can tell the "cock-eyed world," my home made sled with a long pine board attached to another boy's skipper made a dandy bob-sled, which held the eight of us; four boys and four girls. That old hickory box of mine would drag the bob down the lane at express speed. We'd sled down the hill about five times, and then it would be curfew for us. Some times we'd spill into the ditches, on purpose. In those days the laws of dressmaking had the girls wearing their skirts down to their shoe tops, and was it a rare treat to see a dimpled knee. If a present-day flapper would go night sledding on Gorgas lane she would be lifted off the sled frozen to death. Snow dust and the modern skirts would cause her finish.

After coming up the hill from our last trip we'd sled down Hipple's lane to Silverwood street, then along that thoroughfare to our home street and deposit our lady loves at their homes, and put up the old bob for the next night.

I never was a teacher's pet, but one who once instructed me, asked me to take her sledding back the creek. I was afraid, at first, that she wanted to watch the actions of our set, but she promised me she wouldn't. She wanted to go sledding where no one would see her. So I agreed, and took her over to Pat Regan's lane, now called Ashland avenue, in West Manayunk. We had several evenings' together during the sledding season. I thought at that time she was afraid I would fall off the sled the way she use to hold on to me. A kiss from the teacher was my reward for each sledding party. No More! No More!

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Here's A Tale of Radishes And Cuckoos at Merkle's

By John M. Sickinger

In the days before the 18th amendment was incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, no imbibor could enjoy himself on Sunday unless he was a member of a chartered club. The corner saloon keeper obeyed the laws and his place of business was locked tighter than can now be accomplished with a Prohibition padlock. Speakeasies were not as common in those days as they are now, and if one did not belong to a club where he could get a drink, then he remained dry on Sunday, or sought out a cider stube.

There were three of these cider parlors in the Manayunk section, but the most popular one of the town was that conducted by a good natured German named Fritz Merkle, on the northwest corner of Cresson and Carson streets at the rear of the Manayunk police station. Besides serving cider, Merkle conducted a furnished room house and sold meals at all hours. He was under contract with the city officials to feed all convicted prisoners who were awaiting transfer to prison from the local hoosegow.

No stranger ever returned to his home town and claimed that he saw all the sights of Manayunk if he had failed to visit the "G.A.R. Retreat", as Merkle's place was called.

Fun came in large packages at "the Retreat". The free lunch which was available at Merkle's, consisted of water cress, a dish of oyster crackers, and a bowl of black radishes.

Fritz was a "tough bird" when a racket took place and never once did he ever call upon his police neighbors to help to quell a disturbance in this place. For a "persuader", he used a hickory limb and he would lambaste the trouble makers until they yelled mercy.

One rainy Sunday night Fritz had just filled the radish bowl when four men walked in and ordered refreshments. Others, sitting around the tables were surprised to see one of the new comers empty the filled dish of radishes into his coat pocket, while Merkle was waiting on a weiss beer customer. The dish was set back on the bar and then the joker refilled it with Indian Turnip, which

is approximately fifty times hotter than a live coal. Another customer, who walked in and saw the inviting dishes, sampled a slice of what he supposed was radishes. As soon as he bit into it, he let out a yell, trying at the same time to tell Merkle how hot the radish was. "You don't know the first thing about eating those radishes", said Fritz, and he took a slice to show the man, but when he placed it in his mouth, his eyes turned lop-sided in his head, and his hair stood up like wire grass. Others seeing the expression on Fritz' face, made a hurried exit out the rear gate. Those near the front door were nailed when Fritz jumped the bar with his hickory limb. He cut loose and siammed the gang right and left, but he never found out the name of the man who played magic with his radishes.

On another occasion, a man entered and asked if he could be put up for the night, as he came from a distance to do some special work in a Manayunk factory. Merkle told the visitor his terms and wise-cracked "C.O.D., but we don't have it for breakfast", and then taking a candle, he escorted the stranger upstairs to a bedroom. When he came back into the bar room he said, "Now I got two cuckoos - - - pointing to one in a clock on the wall - - - and the other one I just put to bed."

A short time later, a policeman entered the barroom and inquired if a man answering to a

certain description was boarding at the place. "Yes", said Fritz. "he is upstairs in bed". "No, he's not - - - He's up in St. Timothy's Hospital, suffering from a fractured arm and leg. He crawled out your window and tried to walk on the telegraph wires", said the copper. "Now I have only one cuckoo clock", said Fritz. "I knew he was crazy when I laid eyes on him."

Twenty six years ago, the Law and Order Society raided a race track gambling house on River Road, in West Manayunk. Over Two hundred prisoners were captured and Fritz Merkle went ball for the entire lot. One time he was drawn for Grand Jury duty and the foreman was another Manayunker. Whenever Fritz wanted explanations about the case on hand he would address the foreman thus: "Hey, Honus!", instead of with the formal "Mr. Foreman".

It would take a good many columns in a newspaper to tell of the fun that took place in the "G.A.R. Retreat", but the foregoing facts are but a few instances which help to describe the lovable old character who conducted it. Fritz crossed the Great Divide many years ago, but I, for one, will always have a warm place in my heart and mind for him. Merkle was the greatest German of them all.

Nov. 24 1931
Phila Record.

Suburban Press
Sept 24 - 1931

CROSS IS BURNED BY KU KLUX KLAN

'Cyclops' Says Group Still Active Here.

The Ku Klux Klan, in sheets but minus pillow cases, burned a 50-foot fiery cross last night in a field in Upper Roxborough.

It was burned, according to a Klansman who described himself as the "exalted cyclops," to show that the Klan organization "still has life," and as a protest against Communism.

The cross, 50 feet high, was erected yesterday afternoon in a vacant field at 8800 Ridge ave.

Two policemen from the Roxborough station were present. The exalted cyclops explained that the Klansmen had a police permit.

At 10:30 P. M. 25 Klansmen in their white robes but without masks formed in line in front of the cross. Several hundred others, from Norristown, the cyclops explained, and from all parts of Philadelphia, crowded the field. Motorists stopped to watch as a match was applied and the cross flamed high against the sky line.

Veteran Mentioned In New Book

Logan M. Dayton, of East Rector street, who during the World War served as a field agent for the "Stars and Stripes", the official newspaper of the American Army, which was published in Paris by the A. E. F., receives mention in a book of memoirs, recently written by John T. Winterich. The book, "Squads Write", published by Harper and Brother, is a history of that now famous war-time news paper. It should prove of great interest to war veterans.

A complete file of "Stars and Stripes" is available at the library of Hattal-Taylor Post No. 333, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lyceum avenue and Pechin street.

Roxborough News Jan 4-1928

LAYING THE CORNER STONE



Ex-Mayor W. Freehand Kendrick, Director of Public Works Grakelow and Frank L. Kenworthy at the laying of the cornerstone of the Community Building in the Kendrick Recreation Center last Thursday. This was Mayor Kendrick's last public appearance as the city's highest official. Above is a view of the central portion of the new building.

Roxborough News
July 27th 1927

CHILDREN'S HOME ON MERRICK PLOT

The Northern Home for Friendless Children, which was established in 1853 at Twenty-third and Brown streets, has purchased from Emille D. Bostwick, of Haverford, J. Vaughan Merrick and J. Hartley Merrick the old Merrick homestead at Ridge avenue and Lauriston street, on a tract of almost six acres for \$100,000.

It is assessed at \$55,000. The tract was purchased. It is understood, as a site for new buildings for the home.

Suburban Press
April 3, 1930

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LARGEST FAMILY GETS NEW BIBLE

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Gorman, Sr., of 458 Conarroe street, Roxborough, were the recipients of the Bible, presented by Dr. George Wood Anderson, to the parents having the largest family present at the New Crusade meeting, held last Thursday evening, at the Fourth Reformed Church, Manayunk and Monastery avenues.

The couple, who were married in the parsonage of the Fourth Reformed Church, by Rev. Patrick Kane, on January 22nd, 1902, had nine of their ten living children with them when the Bible was presented. Mrs. Gorman, before her marriage was Estella May Werkeley. She was born in Luzerne County, Pa., but came to the 21st Ward in her early childhood. Mr. Gorman was born and raised in this section and is employed as a policeman by the American Bridge Company at its Pencoyd plant.

Their children, who attended the church service with them last Thursday night were: Esther, William, Jr., Melvin, Helen, Russell, Charles, Ralph, Harry and Dorothy. The other living son, George A. Gorman was absent. The eleventh child of the couple died in its infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman are receiving the congratulations of their friends, not only for the size of their family, but also for the fact that they and their children were physically able and one-minded enough to attend the religious service in a body.

Roxborough News
Aug 3, 1927

MITTEN BUYS TRACT IN UPPER ROXBORO

Thomas E. Mitten, chairman of the board of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., has purchased a thirty-five acre tract of land at Summit avenue and the Wissahickon, to add to his residential estate in Roxborough.

The price was \$5,000 an acre. The purchase was from the Henry H. Houston estate, and with what Mr. Mitten already owns will provide him with a 150-acre tract.

Seaboard Press
Sept 5-1929

"The Locks" Was Once Tough Place

Policemen Green and Rich-
arts Finally Made Sec-
tion Respectable

WERE FINE OFFICERS

Infested by Iron-Workers
in Pencoyd's Great
Heyday

BY JOHN M. SICKINGER

The lower section of Manayunk, commonly called "the Locks," used to be the busiest section in the north-west arm of Philadelphia.

Between Robinson street, now called Rector, and along Main street, to Shurs lane, was once a battle ground for every "tough guy," gas pipes, revolvers, bowie knives and razors were used quite often in the line of defense.

The then great Pencoyd Iron Works before it was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation and the American Bridge Company, employed several thousand men. Shortly after P. A. Roberts turned the plant over to "the Trust," it removed the hammer mill to Ambridge, Pa., near Pittsburg. In those days a hammerman earned \$10 per day for eight hours, and he turned out forty locomotive axles.

The process began from hammering a bar of square iron called a billet, into the shape of a car axle. If a foreman's gang could do it in five hours they went over to "the Locks" to celebrate.

Next the puddling department was done away with which meant many hundreds of men less at the great plant. These employees were also high paid men, and they were real he-men, in brawn and strength. There existed a flock of human vultures who would not work for their living, but would pan-handle the iron workers for their wants. When they met with a refusal they would become very impertinent about it and many a battle broke loose, between the two elements. The police would be the final referees, which meant some one was arrested and that was the beginning of a wild night around "the Locks."

In those wild and wicked days there was no three platoon shifts in the police department. Around "the Locks," the natives were of Irish descent. The canal boatmen, who made up another wild gang, were called "Pennsylvania Dutchmen," and they loved their beer, while the natives were strong for liquor.

The Dutch boatmen would have to lie at anchor for several days, awaiting shipping orders, before they could

proceed down through the canal locks, to tidewater with their boats, and to idle away the time they loitered around Captain Murphy's piggery, drinking up gallon pigs.

A "pig," by the way, was a one gallon glass jug and could only be sold by a dealer who had a wholesale license. Martin, Regan, Gallagher, Tobin, Cumie Loughery, Clark, and Powers, were saloon keepers of the old school who were permitted to sell from one drink to a quart and no more.

Every six hours the police changed tours of duty. First would be "Dutch Billy," as he was called, but down on the pay roll as William Green, Sr., and then came "Dutch Alex," whose name was Alexander Richart. Both officers were very powerful men. Before their enrollment on the department rolls the officers patrolled "the Locks" section in pairs, but not Green or Richart,

who were the most feared men in Manayunk. They never courted trouble but when they met up with it, they always brought in their man, and after the advent of Green and Richart the only thing that worked in pairs around "the Locks" was the patrol horses which kept traveling quite often, especially on Saturday nights or holidays. Every new police officer who was ever stationed around "the Locks," had the misfortune to be beat up and thrown into the canal, and when Green took his place among the riff-raff they tried to do the same to him, but "Dutch Billy" labored about with both his baton and black jack. The patrol crew did not know who to pick up first as the worst injured. The rest of the gang not knowing what it was all about, took it on the run across the "Mule Bridge," into the Montgomery County.

Green was never known to draw his gun on a person during his entire police career and neither was Richart. Both officers made "the Locks" a respectable place for brother officers.

Another type of hill billy that made "the Locks" their headquarters, were a crowd of get-rich-quick dreamers. At this time "Steve Brodie" took a chance and dove off the Brooklyn Bridge, which made him famous.

Captain Murphy, who conducted "the Piggery," had a son, Hughie, who saw service with the Marines. Hughie Murphy, began training to break the record Brodie made, and practiced jumping from the mill bridges into the canal. Next it was from the old snake bridge of "the Penny" R. R., then City avenue bridge, in its turn, a fact which began to attract a gang of rowdies who followed him everywhere. At last dawned the day for his attempt from the Brooklyn Bridge, but the New York police stopped the trial.

I forget if Murphy ever did succeed in equaling Brodie's record, but I do know Green and Richart made hundreds of his followers jump across "Mule Bridge" into Montgomery County.

Evening Ledger
Feb. 19-1930

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MANAYUNK PLANS INDUSTRIAL DRIVE

Business Bodies Decide on En-
listing Mayor and Chamber
of Commerce in Campaign

Adoption of measures for the progressive development of Manayunk and its vicinity was urged last night by Samuel T. Banham, president of the City Business Club and the Manayunk Business Men's Association, at the monthly session of the latter organization, held at Cresson and Levering streets.

A banquet to which the Mayor and members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce will be invited was decided upon as the initial move in the new campaign. At this meeting means for the improvement of Manayunk will be discussed.

"Manayunk, with its splendid facilities both by rail and water, should be showing better results," Mr. Banham said.

Mr. Banham lauded the Chamber of Commerce, saying that "the frequent sailings of the Republic prove how strong and efficient the Chamber is."

"The Chamber of Commerce can do more for us than any other body, and it is our desire to get them interested in Manayunk's problems. By sending out circulars, telling what Manayunk has to offer to business men who are contemplating expansion in their industries we can get them to locate here."

A survey is being made of the number of plants in Manayunk, its buying power and the number of workmen available. A distribution of these figures when compiled is part of the new campaign.

Population and home building in Manayunk have considerably increased in the last ten years, Mr. Banham pointed out. The association is anxious to have the section known as "Mount Vernon" more fully developed. It is contended that 8000 people in this section are without transportation.

Suburban Press
Feb. 26-1931

Horse Race Gamblers Had Hectic Times

Were Chased From Place
to Place by Law
Enforcers

GIBBONEY STAGED RAID

Police Station at Manayunk
Was Crowded With
Prisoners

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

It appears that the police have always been opposed to horse racing, and those in whose veins flows the feverish betting blood have always had to "play the gee-gees" under cover. For even in these places, as soon as the police chiefs get wise to the bookmaker's, there is no security.

A warrant is usually procured, and a raid staged upon the building where the bettors congregate. Telephones are ripped out and everyone on the premises are arrested and the next morning are lined up before the judge, magistrate, squire or justice of the peace. They are usually discharged, or dismissed on account of lack of evidence.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, West Manayunk was the mecca of those who bet money on horses. A row of frame houses stood along Belmont avenue, adjoining the Rudolph dam, a body of water which was utilized for paper making. That section of the west bank of the Schuylkill was sparsely settled, and the more populated parts were composed largely of Polish and Italian immigrants who knew little of the customs of their American cousins.

Peter Byrnes, the local cop, was a cross between a cowboy and a Texas ranger, and he knew everything that was going on around his bailiwick, but week-ends found scores of visitors at the row of frame dwellings, with no one who lived in West Manayunk caring what was going on. However, their high-brow neighbors in Bala did not like the ways things were going and engaged outside aid to stage a raid on the Belmont avenue houses. All that the officers obtained for their trouble was a few telephones and card tables. There were no prisoners taken, because someone allowed information of the proposed raid to leak out, and the gamblers moved to safer quarters.

Through the carelessness of some

one, during the raid a fire was started, and it destroyed the roofs of the entire row of dwellings, which remained vacant for several years thereafter. Finally they were jacked up, placed on rollers and moved across the road to their present location.

On another occasion the Bala committee reported great activities at Boyle's picnic grounds, a very popular resort which once existed along the banks of the Schuylkill near the mouth of Mill Creek.

Every day saw sportily dressed men driving beautiful spans of horses towards Boyle's grove, and another raid was decided upon. The grove was so located that every approach to it could be watched by the minions of the law. The detectives planned to descend on the race track fans from the woodland on the hillside to the west of the grove, stalking from tree to tree, Indian fashion, until they finally arrived at the ravine. They agreed to remain hidden until their full strength had assembled, and then to rush into the stronghold of the gamblers, using a slow moving coal train of the Reading railroad for a screen. The rush went off as planned, and the axes of the raiders were used freely, and they soon broke into a building—which was empty! The loud blast of the whistle of a double-decked steamboat in the middle of the Schuylkill exultantly steaming for the opposite shore called the attention of the raiders to their escaping prey.

A shake-up—a la Lemuel Schofield—took place and Officer Byrnes was dismissed from the police rolls. At this time the Lower Merion Township commissioners increased the police force, and three men were assigned to patrol the West Manayunk district. A new system was also instituted by the gamblers. A new place was opened up on River road, just south of the Manayunk bridge. A lookout was stationed on the bridge, with a set of wig-wag flags to warn the race horse bugs of any danger. The quarters were in a house which the officials of the Pencoyd Iron works later demolished in order to establish a storage yard at that point. If a stranger crossed the bridge, who had any of the earmarks of a law enforcer, a red flag was waved; if there was any doubt at all, a green one was flown to the breeze; and if he appeared to be "all right" a white bunting was fluttered.

The new police force was not long in detecting the system and took steps to eliminate it. The officers reported to the chief and he took the matter up with the Citizens Committee of Bala. It was finally agreed to have D. Clarence Gibboney and his Law and Order Society make a clean-up.

Gibboney had a large dray loaded with empty packing cases, labeled "Pencoyd Iron Works", and in each case was hidden a detective. The truck was driven slowly—as was natural—down the River road, and when the vehicle drew up before the suspected house, a horde of coppers, with drawn pistols surrounded the place. Several men ran out of the building and were fired upon, three jumped into the

river and were never seen until darkness covered the landscape when they crawled out of the bushes beside the stream, and the rest of the inmates were arrested.

The township officials arrived with a justice of the peace and hearings were instituted at once. The prisoners were all committed to jail at Norristown. The co-

operation of the Philadelphia police of Manayunk was needed and Ardmore and Manayunk patrol wagons were forced to make several trips to haul them over to the 13th District police station. Two hundred and twelve were slated by the house sergeant. The cells were crowded and other prisoners were huddled together up on the third floor of the headquarters, some of whom climbed out of a window and slid down a telegraph pole to freedom.

A special train was despatched to the Manayunk station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the prisoners were again transferred, this time for the 10 mile ride to Norristown. More of them escaped in the transaction, and it is reported that only about twelve were on hand when court opened and that these were discharged.

Suburban Press
Jan. 16-1930

OLD MILL BEING DEMOLISHED

The ruins of the Charles Lachman & Co. Inc. mills are disappearing fast, before the advance of a large force of house wreckers. On December 13th 1929 the mill was totally destroyed in a three alarm fire after 110 years of service.

Built in 1819 by the late Captain John Towers, it started operation on November tenth of the same year. Captain Towers seeing the advantage of water power, after the erection of the canal through Manayunk, was the first to erect a mill in this section. He was followed by others after they realized that the ice freshets in the river had failed to carry it away.

Captain Towers always claimed that the ice by tumbling over the numerous dams up the Schuylkill River was broken up enough so that the danger was past when it reached Manayunk.

Later Towers sold the mill to a Mr. Rising, who operated it for many years, eventually selling out to Joseph Ripka, who was elected the first burgess when Manayunk was incorporated a borough in 1840.

General Robert Patterson became the next owner and he in turn was succeeded by the Elkton Co., until two years ago.

The Lachman Company took it over about one year ago and began the manufacture of engine waste. The mill was always known as "the Yellow Mill," from the color of its walls.

Builder Elmer Cuthbertson will erect a two story and basement mill in its place. The old mill site is located on the Canal bank, south of the new Green Lane Bridge.

Roxborough News -
April 26 - 1927

ROXBOROUGH AS IT APPEARED IN 1776

Old Days Depicted at Meeting
of Wissahickon Valley
Historical Ass'n

PAPER BY J. H. MILES

Roxborough, as it appeared in 1776, was reviewed by Joseph H. Miles, at a meeting of the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, at Hattal-Taylor Post headquarters, Pechin and Lyceum avenues, on Monday evening.

Mr. Miles submitted a most meritorious paper entitled "Roxborough During the Revolution," that was replete with interesting data concerning the early days of this vicinity.

Ridge avenue came in for a great amount of the story, Mr. Miles mentioning the march of the Continental and British troops up and down that thoroughfare, which was also used as a means of escape by the daring Captain McLane, after he had fired the British abatis line, on the night of the Meschianza.

The houses that lined the old road of ingress and egress to Philadelphia were named and located.

Mr. Miles pictured the parades of the British and Colonial soldiers through Roxborough, specifying many names that have long been connected with this section's history, and several others that were not so familiar.

A unique touch was added here when Miss Bertha Lawrence softly played the piano as Mr. Miles read of the patriotic actions of our forefathers.

In the paper, "Josh Warner's house," which was mentioned in Washington's order of the day, preceding the Battle of Germantown, Mr. Miles convincingly located that house, as being along School lane, on the hill overlooking the Wissahickon Creek, opposite Hermit lane.

From the facts that were laid before those in attendance, it was readily apparent that in the preparation of the paper, Mr. Miles had made an exhaustive study of old deeds, records and papers of Roxborough in his search for his material.

In addition to being a historian of accuracy, Mr. Miles is also an artist of note, and exhibited quite a large collection of his pen sketches, of old houses and scenes of Roxborough and its environs. Previous to the reading, the speaker, recounted some of the humorous incidents that he

experienced while making his sketches.

Mr. Miles opened and closed his local historical contribution by quoting the 28th verse of the 22nd Proverb: "Remove not the ancient landmark which thy fathers have set."

Carlton Ozias, a direct descendant of Christopher Ozias, a Roxborough soldier in the Revolution, was present. Mr. Ozias is a great-grandson of the colonial patriot.

Mrs. Julia Sturgess, whose husband is of the old Revolutionary Holgate family, was also in attendance.

After the reading, several musical numbers were rendered, with E. S. Siddell, organist and choir leader of St. Timothy's Church, at the piano. S. H. Cauffman, president of the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, with his cello and Logan M. Dayton, the Society's treasurer, vocalist.

Mr. Miles then detailed the histories of the buildings in his sketches and a general discussion followed.

Refreshments were served before the meeting was brought to a close.

Suburban Press: Dec. 17-1931

Joseph Skarne Miles.

Quiet in his demeanor, unobtrusive in his habits, but withal the possessor of a kindly sense of humor, Joseph S. Miles, who traveled on to "the Greater World" last Sunday, will be sadly missed by a wide circle of acquaintances.

To but few persons is allotted the combination of patience and skill which Mr. Miles controlled to attain the enviable reputation which became his as a student of local history and a wielder of pen and pencil in portraying his findings in word and drawing.

A good husband, a kind father, a conscientious citizen, is lost to his family and to his community, by the passing of Joseph S. Miles.

Hallowe'en, The Night of Nights, For Impish Tricks and Boyish Fights

Old-Timer Tells of Pranks Played by Youthful Revelers
in Years Which Now Have Gone

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Tomorrow night is the night of nights for the youngsters—the time of ghosts, goblins, and witches. But the old-time customs are passing.

The kids of yesteryear used to get a thrill out of Hallowe'en celebrations. Sometime before dark they'd go out into the country and raid a farmer's cabbage patch, pulling the hard heads from the ground, stalk and all. That night the boys would go around the neighborhood, and grasping the cabbage by the flexible root, hit the doors, in an effort to get some hot-tempered Irishman, or irate Dutchman, to give them a chase.

Others who did not relish that kind of fun, would steal one of sister's long, black, cotton stockings, and place a large potatoe in the toe, and go to start a gang fight with their "Sockie Ons," as they called the strange instrument of tantalization. No rayon silk hose could stand the usage that the old-fashioned black cotton ones were able to put up with.

One Hallowe'en night I was one of a group who removed gates from one property owner's fence, and transferred them to another householder's front yard. Tiring of this sport we moved the bakery wagon of a good-natured German, from the ground floor of his barn to the peak roof of the building. Being an early riser, "Old Pete" started out with the first streaks of dawn, to get his team ready for the delivery of his bread, only to find his wagon missing. He reported his loss to the local police, and the coppers searched the back streets and lots in vain for the lost vehicle. Daybreak disclosed the wagon perched high and dry atop the barn. Several of the baker's neighbors rigged up a block and tackle and lowered the dough bus to terra firma. All that seemed to worry them was "How did those kids ever get it up there?" Little did they imagine that we dismantled the wagon with a monkey wrench, and after getting the parts up on the roof, re-assembled it.

Other kids would get dolled up in all kinds of out-landish costumes, and go visiting the corner saloons. The patrons of the "filling stations" with one foot on the brass rail, would toss out handfuls of pennies and take great delight in watching the scramble which was sure to ensue. The kids would go through a song and dance sketch, and the bartenders would present the amateur actors with walnuts, and pretzels, besides treating them to a soft drink. At other saloons, where the "beer-slinger" was

cranky, that individual would be apt to have a hose hooked up and the revelers would get a "wash-out."

Another trick was to hook up a "tick-tack," on a window and worry the inmates of some house, who would think it was some kind of "Hex" in action.

On one Hallowe'en, which I never will forget, School House lane was the "dead-line." If a kid from the Falls was caught above the "dead-line," he received "plenty!" Likewise, of the Falls' boys caught a Manayunker below the mysterious boundary, he "got his!"

This particular Hallowe'en the politicians were holding an election parade. Several of our "gang" were hired to ride on a wagon handing out red lights and Roman candles. We obeyed instructions to the letter as to the red lights, but cheated on the Roman candles, which we saved for our own use. After the parade was over and the spell-binders were in the meeting place, reciting the good qualities of their candidates, a three alarm fire broke out in a Manayunk mill. The Falls' boys could not resist the thrill of running up the "town of the hills and the mills" to see a good fire.

One of the 38th Warders was dressed up to represent "The Old Boy From Hades." He was soon recognized by the Manayunk lads, and he and his crowd were in for it. The Manayunk kids let their Roman candles loose, and aimed them at "Old Nick." He evidently believed that the Hot Place had started a revolution against him. It appeared so, anyway, for he certainly did "pick 'em up and lay 'em down" faster than anyone I ever saw before, or since.

The two gangs of wild-eyed kids were running all over the town, and here is where the 21st Ward boys had an advantage, for the town was full of strange cops, who had come in answer to the fire alarm. The Falls boys, not knowing the cop, which was a regular, or which was a stranger, had a fine time keeping out of the way of the policemen, and at the same time evading the clutches of the Manayunk Hallowe'en fun-seekers.

If it were not for shame's sake, I believe I would take a chance and work the old "tick-tack" once more, to see if the same old "kick" was in it.

Old Disaster Is Recalled

Manayunk Writer Tells of
Boat Going Over Flat
Rock Falls on Memorial
Day, 1901.—Six Picnick-
ers Lost Lives.

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Twenty-nine years ago tomorrow (Memorial Day) one of the worst calamities that ever took place in this section occurred when six members of the Elm Social Club, of Philadelphia, was swept over Flat-Rock Dam of the Schuylkill river to their death.

A large number of young men and women trailed up Main street on the morning of Memorial Day, before eight o'clock in three gaily decorated picnic busses on their way to Boyle's Picnic Grove, at Mill Creek, which lies opposite Shawmont. One wagon had a large street piano in it and each member took turns turning the crank. At that time two new and popular songs were "Wait 'Till the Sun Shines Nelle" and "Sweet Annie Moore." The members of the Elm Social attracted considerable attention by singing these songs.

May 30, 1901, found the Schuylkill River had overflowed its banks, from the waters of the heavy rains further up the valley. A swift current was the result. Two members of the pleasure club hired a row boat shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon. They were warned that the river was dangerous but they rowed down the stream and loaded six girls and a man in the craft making a total of nine persons in the boat. They rowed for the east shore but found trouble in mid-river. One of the male members demanded that they place him ashore, which they did, landing him in front of Shawmont Pumping Station. The rest rowed again into mid stream and the current carried them down over the Flatrock Dam, the boat being crushed on the rocks below the falls.

One man held to the wrecked boat and was rescued one mile below the dam, by Eddie Mulligan and Constable Ted Watchorn, residents of Raynor's Row in West Manayunk. The other seven were drowned and their bodies were recovered at various points along the river from Flat Rock to Fairmount.

The old North American, a morning daily, erected a tent on the river bank and used it as police, press and hospital headquarters. The disaster was the cause of the closing of Boyle's Picnic Grove, which had its hey day during the National regattas of the American colleges before the up-river course was removed.

Roxborough news
Oct 12 1927

CAMP 50 DEDICATES HISTORIC TABLETS

PATRIOTS UNVEIL BRONZE MARKERS

Inclement Weather Fails to
Dampen Ardor of Crowds
Who Brave Rain

LAWLESSNESS CRITICIZED

The hills of Roxborough echoed with praise on Saturday afternoon, for the ideals of law established by American soldiers who made those same hills resound with battle cries a century and a half ago.

Five tablets of bronze, simply but effectually paying tribute to the men of the Revolution, were unveiled at five sites in Roxborough by Washington Camp No. 50, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Citizens of the community, despite the inclement weather, attended the various unveiling ceremonies, culminating in the final patriotic services of the day at the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church at Ridge and Roxborough avenues.

One hundred and fifty years after those, who were destined a few years later to frame the Constitution, fought for the establishment of new laws on this continent, descendants of those soldiers urged twentieth century "Minute Men" to be vigilant over these laws.

Where once stood "Minute Men" watchful of the birth of a new nation, Saturday modern "Minute Men," stood ready to guard against the breaking of the Constitution of that Nation.

Warns Against Lawlessness

As a leader of these present day "Minute Men," Gabriel H. Moyer, Past National President of the P. O. S. of A. from Lebanon, Pa., warned against the lawlessness of the present generation. He spoke as follows to a large crowd of Roxborough citizens and P. O. S. of A. members in Grace Church:

"Our forefathers were submissive to all those things which bound them together in their struggle for independence," he said. "Today it is your duty and my duty to keep unstained and unsoiled the traditions which they have handed down to us. We must be submissive to everything that keeps us a strong people."

"A nation that forgets its laws is writing its obituary. There was no misunderstanding among the Revolutionists when it came to a question of respecting the law. They were not selfish but they stood by those rules laid down in the Constitution. Lawlessness cannot and dare not be tolerated. It is our bounden duty, under God, to obey the law."

The ideals of the American patriots were held up as "shining lights," showing the way to a greater nationality by William H. Long, State Presi-

dent of the P. O. S. of A. from Hanover, Pa.

Preceding the services in the church there were unveiling exercises on the lawn where the fifth and last marker was disclosed to view. It was behind the Grace Church that the old barn of Andrew Woods stood, where seventeen Virginian Troopers were slain by the British after the British had set fire to the barn, in December 1777. The tablet was dedicated to the memory of these gallant men by Joseph Clark, President of Camp 50, and was assisted by Rev. William B. Forney.

Another tablet to these same seventeen soldiers was dedicated in the Levenshington Cemetery, where the bodies of the brave Virginians lie buried. The north line of this cemetery marks the southern line of General Lee's outposts while the British occupied Philadelphia. Here a seven year old boy, Jack Wynne, descendant of the patriot by that name, bore the colors for which the soldiers died. Hiram L. Wynne, grandfather of the boy presided, while a brief address of tribute was delivered by Rev. M. G. Gosselink.

A second delegation of members of Washington Camp No. 50, proceeded to the spot where Lafayette was almost surprised into capture, and where now stands the Roxborough Presbyterian Church. Here a third tablet was dedicated by George H. Lare, Jr., while the story of the place was recounted by Rev. Frank G. Bossert, pastor of the church.

Lafayette again gained praise at the dedication ceremonies at Barren Hill, where the French General took defense behind the stone wall of the burial grounds now surrounding St. Peters Lutheran Church. Many a page of early American History is written in blood upon the tops of those tombstones. The tales of these pages were retold by Fred Loos, and Rev. Leroy S. Ewing, Pastor of the Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The last tablet was dedicated at Hermit lane and Ridge avenue. It was here that General Armstrong's forces turned and marched to the Wissahickon, where they attacked the Hessians

on October 4, 1777, at the Battle of Germantown. James K. Helms presided here, while Dr. Forney delivered a brief address of eulogy. Those in charge of the ceremonies were headed by Charles Brumm Helms, State Secretary of the P. O. S. of A., who was chairman of the general committee.

These Historical Markers are made possible by the cooperation of the citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, with Camp 50, P. O. S. of A., and are simply marks of tribute and appreciation to the heroes of the Revolution who came to Roxborough offering their lives as a willing sacrifice on the Altar of their country, in its first and most important days.

The program of ceremonies at the

Grace Lutheran Church was as follows:

Arrival of the minutemen from the four preliminary unveilings.

Soldiers of the Revolution place the Stars and Stripes at corners of platform. Charles Brumm Helms, state secretary, P. O. S. of A., chairman board of trustees, Camp 50, presiding. "Star-Spangled Banner," Police Band accompanying. George H. Lare, Jr., in charge of singing.

Invocation, by Rev. Charles F. Dapp, pastor Grace Lutheran Evangelical Church.

Remarks by the chairman.
Selection by the Police Band.

Address—Honorable William H. Long, state president Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Hanover, York County, Pa.

Selection by the Police Band.

Address by the Honorable Gabriel H. Moyer, past national president, Lebanon, Pa.

Unveiling of the historical marker by Joseph Clark, president of Washington Camp No. 50, and Special Committee.

Benediction by the Rev. LeRoy S. Ewing.

**ALONG THE
SCHUYLKILL
With SCCAFF**

CAPTAIN JOHN TOWERS

Captain John Towers, Manayunk's pioneer mill builder, was a remarkably active and energetic man, originally a ships carpenter, afterward a sea captain, merchant, ship owner and finally a manufacturer. He had the reputation of always having been a daring, venturesome individual and consequently it is little wonder that he

was the one who first conceived the idea of erecting a mill at Manayunk.

No other person was willing to run the risk of building a mill to have it destroyed by the ice freshets so prevalent at that time. Everyone who dwelt in the neighborhood, and for miles around were astonished when they heard that Captains Towers had bought a narrow strip of land, consistently entirely of rock, gravel and juniper bushes, that previously had no value at all, for five thousand dollars, and intended to build a mill. Wiseacres of the period predicted that the building would be carried away with the first rush of water in the Spring.

Towers however, was a wily creature and had more ingenuity at his command than any of his critics gave him credit for. He proved this fact by his first action in erecting his factory. His first move was to build his water-wheel, and then he placed a man inside of it, to turn it—like the exercising wheel of a squirrel cage—and by the use of a rope hoisted the heaviest girders and timbers of his building into place.

Other tales of his cleverness have been handed down since the death of the captain. It is said that when he was following the sea he would often venture in the most rickety of vessels. On a certain occasion when in a foreign port, there was a gentleman who wanted to obtain passage but seeing Tower's leaky tub, refused his offer to bring him to Philadelphia. He took a passage on another ship which sailed two days before Captain Towers, who had told the passenger at parting, that he would be home before him; and sure enough, the first man to welcome him ashore was Captain Towers who had arrived two days previously.

On another occasion, when in a small vessel, he met at sea an English ship of war, in a sinking condition, with a signal flag of dis-

ress flying in the breeze. He bore alongside of her and went aboard. The commander of the warship requested Towers to take his crew on board of his little vessel, but the captain told him it was impossible to put so many men on his ship without throwing part of his cargo overboard; but that if he would place his ship under his command, he would stick by him and in the last resort, take off the crew. The British commander consented to the arrangement and Captain Towers, by various ingenious contrivances, finally succeeded in getting the ship and crew safe into port, for which he was rewarded by the British government.

One of the largest ships sailing out of Philadelphia, was the "Woodrup Sims." As she attempted to leave Philadelphia on one occasion, the boat went ashore in the Delaware Bay. Two or three different gangs of sailors and riggers were sent to get her off; but all failed and abandoned the attempt, when Captain Towers hired a ship, took down some men, and the third day after had the ship back at her wharf in Philadelphia. Joseph Sims, whose home was where the present North Laurel Hill Cemetery stands, was the owner of the vessel, and he paid Captain Towers eight thousand dollars for the job of releasing the "Woodbury Sims."

During the War of 1812, a number of small ships, known as "block ships" were built and armed by the government for the defense of the Delaware river, then blockaded by the forces of the King of England. A son of Captain Towers commanded one of them, the whole being under the command of a United States naval officer. At one time, when about to be attacked by the British ships, the commodore gave the signal to retreat, which was done. When young Towers came back to the city, a few days later, his father gave him a severe reprimand for having run away. The son explained that he had followed the commodore's orders—but in vain—for the captain denounced him, the commodore and the whole party as a set of cowards. Shortly afterwards the same situation arose to the block ships and young Towers, obeying his father, disregarded the commodore's signal and determined to have a brush with the enemy—and came near losing his vessel and was suspended for disobedience, but on his arrival home his father greeted him with great glee, praised him for his conduct and told him he would sustain him and defend him at all hazards. He corresponded with the then Secretary of the Navy, William Jones,

of Philadelphia, who was a personal friend of the elder Towers. The final result of this letter-writing was a challenge from Captain Towers to the Secretary to fight a duel.

Some years before Captain Towers commenced operations at Manayunk, he bought two mill sites at Rock Hill, on Gully Run, in West Manayunk, and erected two mills there. There were three other mills on this old creek. These were Heimbold's paper mill, Lloyd Jones' paper mill and Levering's grist and saw mill at the mouth of the creek. Lloyd Jones was at one time in possession of more money than any other man in the country. This came about when the seat of the Government of the United States was in Philadelphia, Jones bought several tons of old paper money, at the price of old rags, to make paper from it.

The risky, daring character of Captain Towers was finally the cause of his death. He had a lawsuit at Norristown and had chosen Charles V. Hagner to act as an arbitrator for him. The pair started off for the Montgomery County county-seat in a rickety old buggy. Something happened to the harnessing of the horse and the buggy ran up on the horse's heels each time they descended a hill. At Barren Hill the horse ran away and the men were thrown from the conveyance. Towers received a broken arm and several ribs, from which he never actually recovered.

This then is the story of the man who was the real pioneer of the "town of the hills and the mills."

SCCAFF.

Suburban Press
November 26-1931

When "Leona" Met "Vigilant" On Gridiron

A Thanksgiving Day Game of the Past Is Recalled

DOCTORS PLAYED

"Eddie" Eichman Captained One Eleven With "Frank- ie" Hoffman, Opposing

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Thirty-two years ago, today, two 21st Ward football teams played a wicked game in a field adjoining Bowler's Woods, on the outskirts of West Manayunk. It was an old time Thanksgiving Day. Brisk, chilly winds were blowing across the fields, with flurries of snow falling every now and then.

Those old warriors of the gridiron are now daddies themselves, with sons following their footsteps, but the kids of today do not know of "the rough stuff" that was "pulled" in their fathers' time.

Eddie Eichman, who lived on Cresson street, near Grape street, was the captain of a team named the "Leona's" and it was an unbeatable combination finishing season after season without a defeat and being scored on only once. The player to make that record was Leonard Hams, who was fleet of foot and had a cabinet filled with medals and silver cups, that he'd won on local tracks and in cross country runs. Hams' great run, however, was useless because "Leona" won the game as usual.

That memorial Thanksgiving Day, of 1899, found the playing field crowded with fans from Manayunk and Roxborough, reinforced by a large crowd of natives who lived in West Manayunk. The Keely brothers, of Roxborough, had a strong team in the field against Eichman's squad, named the "Vigilants". Rail fences were crowded with rooters;

fight fights were numerous and the smaller kids had roaring bonfires burning here and there about the field. Many of the fans were armed with shot guns which they used before and after the game hunting for rabbits.

After the teams had each taken fifteen minutes' practice, they went into action. When a man was "down" in those days, the entire mob of players would pile on top of him, and he had to be built of material like cast iron to survive the game. Every boy was a "huskie" and how they'd struggle for a

score.
The teams were made up as follows:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----------|--------|-----------|--|
| LEONA | | Positions | | VIGILANT | |
| Billy Belz | ... | L. E. | Yocker | Young | |
| Ed. Maiden | ... | L. T. | Doc. | Schofield | |
| Ed. Crowthers | ... | L. G. | Gus | Thoma | |
| Fatty Gagus | ... | C. | Pud | Keely | |
| Tom Bigley | ... | R. G. | Kidder | Keely | |
| Jack Donahue | ... | R. T. | Smokie | Becker | |
| T. Butterworth | ... | R. E. | Bill | Riley | |
| Oscar Coyle | ... | Q. B. | Ollie | Keely | |
| Tom Mooney | ... | L.H.B. | Jack | Schofield | |
| Billy Knoll | ... | R.H.B. | Wissie | Farley | |
| Ed. Eichman | ... | F. B. | Doc. | Hoffman | |

The final score was Leona, 6; Vigilant, 0.

During one scrimmage, Butterworth suffered a fracture of an arm, and "Pud" Gillespie had a narrow escape when one of the armed fans dropped a shot gun which discharged between "Pud's" legs.

The Manayunkers celebrated an undefeated season. The Penn-Cornell games at Franklin Field in modern times have nothing on the old time contests of past years.

Three of those old time players are today leading physicians of this community: Dr. Edward Eichman and Dr. Frank Hoffman, who are playing fullback against diseases; likewise, Dr. James Dobson Schofield. "Doc" Eichman can justly boast that he lead a team that went on the records of the past as undefeated.

Suburban Press
March 12-1931

Old School Is Historic Landmark

Lower Merion Academy Was Erected Over a Cen- tury Ago

IN WEST MANAYUNK

Many Prominent People Were Educated There

Much of the worthless Continental currency turned out during the Revolutionary War was destroyed by the Government on part of the land now occupied by Lower Merion Academy, Cynwyd, one of the famous landmarks in West Manayunk, Lower Merion Township.

The Academy was built in 1812 as the result of a bequest by Jacob Jones, who left ten acres of his land for the support of a school at which a certain number of pupils were to be educated free of charge.

The building is on the rim of

Rock Hollow at the lower end of which stood the paper mill of Lloyd Jones, where the Government destroyed the Continental currency.

The academy was conducted as a boarding school with day students, the latter being admitted without charge. The course taught was classical and no sex discrimination was made in accepting students.

The teacher was paid by the boarding pupils and was allowed to occupy the dwelling and grounds of the academy as recompense for instructing the free scholars.

Soon after the opening of the school on this basis considerable friction developed between the paid and free students. Those who paid tuition felt themselves superior to those who received their education gratis. So bitter did the squabble become that the first teacher, Joshua Hoopes, a Friend, resigned and went to West Chester, where he conducted a Friends' school for many years afterward.

The friends of the founder in whose charge the administration of the academy was left, considered building a separate building for the free students, but on second thought it was decided that, since the founder had explicitly expressed the desire that free students attend, it would be more in keeping with the terms of the bequest to eliminate the paid students. That was done while John Levering served as teacher. Besides his work of instruction, Levering was a noted antiquarian.

Among the students at the academy who later attained prominence were Charles Naylor, Representative in Congress from Philadelphia in 1840; Joseph Fornance, Representative in Congress from Montgomery County in the early '40's; Dr. Richard Jones Harvey, one of the pioneers to California in 1848, and George B. Roberts, a former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. William Lang, of Lemonte street, Roxborough, wife of a prominent florist, received her education at the old Academy, among others who now live in this section.

Today the old academy is used as living quarters for the janitor of the new school, which is separated from the academy by an athletic field. Because of the wording of the original bequest it is impossible to use the structure or grounds for other than school purposes. The broad porch, with its brick floor and flagstone border and steps, and the general exterior of the structure, with its heavy board shutters, remain virtually in their original state. The datestone on the gable is hidden by a profusion of ivy that covers the entire end of the building. Inside, partitions have been set up to increase the number of rooms.

Curb Mart Flourished In Manayunk

Merchants Held Permits to
Sell Wares on
Highway

LICENSES FROM RIPKA

Civil War and Masonic Hall
Put an End to Old
Custom

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Away back in 1856, when Manayunk politicians were working hard to swing the borough votes into the column of James Buchanan, for President of the United States, business of the village moved along quietly.

Joseph Ripka, the manufacturer, was the burgess, or "mayor," at the time, but the town had no local market, so the freeholders held a meeting and agreed to set aside spaces for the various merchants, who wished to do business with the local residents. A license fee was charged and space was numbered to correspond with the permit along the Manayunk Turnpike, now commonly called Main street.

In front of the hardware store of "Jet" Maurer, the jewelry store of Polands, the undertaking parlors of Emil LeBright, the cigar store of the Cavanaugh's, and the grocery store of Lutz, the numbers of the curbstome markets can be seen very plainly.

A number was carved in the curb, and the merchant who held a numbered permit was assigned to that place by the burgess. The market done a wonderful business. Of course, wages were not very high, and neither was foodstuff.

Mr. LeBright, the only survivor of the older business men in that block, said his mother often told him that she was paid twenty five cents in cash, and a large roast of beef thrown in, for the rent of the space in front of her shoe store, by a butcher who held the number

that was carved on her curbstone. In 1859, Roxborough Lodge, No. 135 Free and Accepted Masons, held a meeting to build a large hall on the turnpike. A site was selected and the cornerstone of the largest building ever erected, except for factory purposes, was laid in 1860. On the ground floor was erected many stalls divided by aisles, to be rented out for market purposes. The second floor was to be the town hall where concerts, mass meetings, etc. could be held, and the top floor was to be devoted for the use of the lodge. The building was called Masonic Hall, but is at present just as familiar as the Manayunk Market House.

Every Saturday afternoon in the old days found the market house crowded with women buying their week's supplies.

The opening of the new market house did not effect the curbstome markets at first. But the dark clouds of the Civil War hung on the horizon. Rumors flew thick and fast and it was an open secret that President Buchanan was favoring the South. The blanket Mills began to hum with orders; likewise the cloth factories, which began to weave the Union Blue, for army uniforms. Another presidential election took place and "Honest Abe" Lincoln, a Republican, was elected. Lincoln's mandate is well known. The negro slaves must be freed. And on the 12th day of April 1861, the bombardment of Fort Sumter took place. They were the first shots fired between the North and South, in a civil rebellion which lasted for five years. The breaking out of the war reduced the man power in the Manayunk factories. In some families the entire personnel enlisted. The Conlows, father and five sons, rallied to the Union colors. The O'Neil boys, four brothers rushed to the front to defend the Northern cause. School children were put to work in the mills to replace the man power.

Boys and girls, eight nine, ten, and from eleven to fourteen years of age went to work. Many of them had to stand on stools to reach the spinning frames. The boys ranging from fifteen years and up, were already in the training camps. Money became scarce. Those who had any funds saved were considered very lucky. The curbstome market began to fade from sight. Many of the merchants entered the service, or were forced to re-

tire on account of the lack of funds, and when peace was again declared, the Manayunk curbstome market was no more.

Rox. News
Oct 5-1927

OLD ROXBOROUGH RELICS DISPLAYED

Wissahickon Valley Historical
Society Has Novel Showing
In Tyson's Window

MANY LOCAL HEIRLOOMS

An unusual and most interesting window display is being presented to pedestrians on Ridge avenue by the Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, through the courtesy of Harold Tyson, who has donated the use of his store window to the society for the purpose.

Several pieces of antique furniture, all heirlooms of old Roxborough families, and genuine antiques, form the basis of the display. A pair of old spectacles, and paley shawl, the property of Mrs. S. B. Schofield, were loaned by her to the society for the occasion. Both were worn on the streets of Roxborough over 100 years ago.

Some books, from the collection of J. Ellwood Barrett, of 4115 Houghton street, are features of great interest, and contain the following titles: Memories of David Rittenhouse, by William Burton, a first edition volume dated 1813; "The Levering Family," by Horatio Gates Jones; two novels by George Lippard, "The Quaker City" and "Paul Ardenheim" (1845.) Both of these were best sellers in their time, and the scenes of both are laid in the Wissahickon Valley.

An original oil painting, done on wood, was loaned by Joseph S. Miles. It is the work of one of Roxborough's soldiers in the war of 1812.

The window was planned and arranged by Philip N. Yates, of 105 Rochelle avenue.

The Wissahickon Valley Historical Society is interested in preserving relics and mementoes of old Roxborough and invites anyone interested in the same work to join its ranks. Its annual dues are only \$2 and junior membership costs but 50 cents. The officers of the society are: Stanley Hart Cauffman, president; J. Ellwood Barrett, vice president; Joseph S. Miles, secretary; Logan M. Dayton, treasurer; and James K. Helms, historian.

Suburban Press
December 26-1929

Roxborough Artists Win Wide Renown

William H. and Charles W.
Cook Sought Out by
Big Firms

EXPERT CRAFTSMEN

Make Advertising Displays in
Studios on East Dupont
Street

It may appear peculiar to start a Roxborough story by drawing our readers' attention to the giant figure of Santa Claus, which projects itself forty-five feet into the air beside the playground and theatre in the 69th Street Section, but inasmuch as that was the incentive of this narrative, it is no more than proper that we begin there.

The huge head of the effigy of the patron saint of childhood, which itself is sixteen feet tall, and eight feet wide, was created in Roxborough, at the Cook Studios, at 550 East Dupont street. And thereby hangs our tale.

Thirty-five years ago, after attending the art schools of Philadelphia, William H. Cook started painting scenery and designing sets for theatrical and movie companies, being one of the first three men employed by the late Sigmund Lubin, and afterward being connected with the old Biograph Company, in New York. Art painting, taught by his father, also contributed its share to his life's work. When Mr. Cook's son, Charles W. Cook, had graduated from the public schools of this city, he attended art classes under several noted instructors, and went abroad to complete his studies, returning to join his father in business. When but sixteen years of age, the son painted stage scenery for Lew Dockstader and Tom Shay, when those famed old celebrities were rocking their audiences with laughter at the Grand Opera House, at Broad street and Montgomery avenue. At that time the Cook studio was near that once-popular playhouse, but for the past ten years it has been located at the Dupont street address. With the passing of Philadelphia's moving picture production companies, the Cooks sought a new field of endeavor, and finally decided to design and manufacture artistic animate and inanimate advertising displays, of papier mache and other portable materials. Since the very beginning their project has been successful and their reputation for making lifelike figures—still, or in motion—has become international.

We first heard of the Roxborough

studio of the Cooks' from a man who lives in Chester, Pa., and then we saw a sample of their art on the boardwalk at Atlantic City, in the form of a butcher carving chops from a loin of pork. The attention to every detail of the form, color, motion and setting of the display attracted thousands of sightseers to the shop window in which it was shown. Again, we heard of the now famous DuPont Duco paint exhibit, in the show windows of the fashionable DuPont Hotel in Wilmington, Delaware, where miniature motor cars, in need of painting, realistically enter a paint shop to emerge bright and glistening with a fresh coat of Duco. The lifesize acrobatic clowns and monkeys, displayed in Gimbel Brothers' windows, at Ninth and Chestnut streets, were made in Roxborough, last year, by the Cooks'. And when the International Rotary Clubs held their convention in Mexico last summer, the Philadelphia delegation visited the Dupont street artists to have them fashion a light-weight duplicate of the famed old Liberty Bell.

How many of us have seen the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motor truck displays of John Gilbert, Tom O'Brien and Karl Dane—as true to life as a mirror's reflection in "The Big Parade," and that of Ben Hur with the four chargers, and not even suspected that they were planned and manufactured in the confines of the 21st Ward. Seven of these floats were made and trundled over highways and byways in all parts of the United States. President Ferguson and Robert Lynch, the Philadelphia manager, of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation called in person on the Messrs. Cook to place this order.

The entire mechanical display in "Fairylund," at the John Wanamaker Store, which this year delighted thousands of Philadelphia children and grown-ups, too—including the comically grotesque "Whistlers," were made in Roxborough, as were the five foot wreaths

and heads of Santa Claus, and the four foot gnomes heads, which are to be seen in the 69th street neighborhood.

W. L. Hurley and Company—Camden's leading department store, at Broadway and Pine street—has

a fourteen foot Christmas display with moving figures, and the president of the company, Mr. Hurley, was so pleased with it that he ordered a twelve foot duplicate of it for his private residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan M. Dayton, of 248 Rochelle avenue, Wissahickon, are among the local people who appreciate the art creations of the Cook Studios, and have at their home a Nativity Scene, under their little daughter's Christmas tree, in which the manger of Bethlehem is depicted in a most vivid fashion.

Other pieces of work, in this locality, which are worthy of note, are the drop curtains and scenery in the auditorium of the Roxborough High School, at Ridge avenue and Fountain street, among which is a vast painting of the Walnut Lane Bridge over the picturesque Wissahickon Valley.

The workrooms and studio brings

thoughts of Charles Dicken's "Old Curiosity Shop." Here is a pig, there a rabbit, here a ham, over there a leg of lamb, up there a Victor dog, on that shelf a colossal frog, and crowded everywhere are fairies, elfs, Kris Kringles, horses, and—what have you. Circular saws, band saws, drills, chisels, planes, carving tools, paint pots and brushes, and a thousand and one tools and parts of figures and mechanical devices, drawings, photographs, moulds, plastic casts and so forth

are all in orderly array, so that these two skilled master craftsmen may proceed with as little loss of time as possible in carrying out the many orders which comes to them.

In order to turn out work, such as is accomplished in the Roxborough workshop of William and Charles Cook, one must be an artist, sculptor, draughtsman, machinist, electrician, carpenter, wood carver and photographer, all merged into one person.

And all this takes place on a little thoroughfare which runs off from the main street of Roxborough. We sing our praise of two men, with an industry involving almost \$100,000 per year, of which most communities would boast loud and long, but of which but few of our residents are aware.

Rox. News - 1929

ROXBOROUGH

God spreads his gifts with lavish hand
on our beloved hills,

There's beauty rare at every turn, a
wholesomeness that thrills,
For Nature smiles upon us here from
out a kindly heart,

And broods o'er us in tenderness, her
treasures to impart.

A step or two beyond our ever busy
marts of trade,

The Wissahickon wanders through a
quiet sylvan glade;

There wooded hills climb up to greet
the blue skies far above,

And feathered throats trill out a
song of happiness and love.

Our homes sprawl o'er the hillside
green, or stand in neat array

Along the deep and shaded streets,
where little children play;

A church spire rises here and there
in tall and slender grace

To cast a benediction over every
shining face.

We see across the Schuylkill, at the
closing of each day.

The glory of the sunset as it turns
from rose to gray.

We see the lights come peeping out
along the distant hill,

As evening shadows gather o'er a
world that's hushed and still.

For Nature smiles upon us here from
out a kindly heart,

And broods o'er us in tenderness her
treasures to impart.

A Roxboroughite.

Germantown Telegraph
Jan 1st 1932

Editor Raves Over Roxboro

Compares Its Historic Associations With Germantown
—Charges "Chiseling"

The esteemed editor of the Suburban Press, Roxborough, is again on the war-path over the claims that have been made by the Telegraph about Germantown's greatness and priceless historic possessions. Probably this is due to his bubbling enthusiasm over the arrival of buses in Roxborough after all the rest of the city has been supplied, to take the place of the old trolley line, for he now accuses us of "chiseling."

After reading his communication below, you will almost be led to believe that the sun rises and sets in Roxborough, and that we are only a side show to a circus compared to that locality in historical wonders.

However, the editor of the aforesaid journal is a good scout and publishes a paper that is a credit to weekly journalism, so we give below his latest outburst in full, in the hope that it will interest Germantown's crop of historians:

Roxborough, Dec. 19, 1931.

Editor Germantown Telegraph:

Since bus route "R" started operating, we have just cause to snicker at the Germantown merchants. Check up with the PRT officials on the drop in fares on Route "E" to Germantown since December 13th.

In another article in a recent issue of the Telegraph, appeared a list of Germantown "Firsts," which go a long way in supporting our claim that there are a number of 22nd Ward folk who have acquired the habit of "chiseling."

For instance—the first paper mill in America was and still is, in Roxborough. (West of township line).

The first fulling mill in this country—Hougate's—was along the Wissahickon Creek—in Roxborough. And incidentally almost all of that delightful stream, of which Germantown residents are wont to boast, is in Roxborough. See old township and present-day ward maps.

Johannes Kelpius, the hermit of the Wissahickon, who if he were the real honest-to-goodness hermit historians claim him to be, would hardly have been inclined to travel to Germantown to have his portrait painted. More likely, that Dr. Witt, of Germantown, visited Roxborough to do this. Therefore the painting may have been made in territory now served by the Suburban Press, of Roxborough.

"Carlton," Washington's headquarters prior to and after the Battle of Brandywine, is very often cited as being in Germantown, but at the time the Father of

His Country was residing here it was known as "Roxborough Plantation," and is this side of the Township line.

The only part of the Battle of Germantown, which the American forces carried to a successful conclusion, according to the plans made before the contest, was along the Wissahickon—in Roxborough.

Queen Lane Manor—often referred to as a suburb of Germantown—receives its mail from "East Falls Station," there never having yet been established an office in "West Germantown."

Think these things over. Chiseling? We think so.

And lastly, here are a few things that we're still a few jumps ahead of Germantown—which causes us to smile.

First drug mill in America—Hagner's at the Falls of Schuylkill.

First printed silk handkerchief—at Simpson's Washington Print Works, now the Eddystone Print Works.

First wire suspension bridge, White & Hazard's, at the Falls.

Anthracite coal first burned—at White & Hazard's.

First glass factory. Robert Morris, at West Falls.

Mercury developed—at Powers and Weightman Laboratory.

Reading's elevated railroad.

Rare Spleenwort—*asplenium ebenedes*, by your own R. Robinson Scott, at the mouth of the Wissahickon creek.

Aldan Park Manor Apartments.

Woman's Medical College.

Penn Charter School.

Prospective site of Episcopal Cathedral in Roxborough.

Atwater Kent Radio Factories.

Residence of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, when writing "Hugh Wynne" in Roxborough.

Residence of the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania who was accustomed to going to Germantown, to preach to General Washington, when yellow fever drove the President out of Philadelphia.

And so on, ad infinitum.

We are still a-chuckling!

Quantum sufficit!

Yours very truly,

A. C. CHADWICK, Jr.,

Editor Suburban Press.

[While the editor of The Press gloats over the loss of trade to Germantown, caused by the new buses, he forgot to tell us that Roxborough merchants now stand in their stores and see the same buses crowded with former patrons on their way to the subway. Here is something that does not appear in his Laughing Gas column.—Editor Germantown Telegraph.]

Suburban Press
Jan. 7-1932

108

Accuses Us Of Praising Roxborough

Germantown Editor Pays
Suburban Press a Left
Handed Compliment

BUSSES DISCUSSED

Honest Merchants of Any
Section Do Not Fear Down
Town Competition

Last week, Editor Mustin, of the Germantown Telegraph, replied to The Suburban Press, in answer to a letter we had mailed him the week previous, in which he said, to his readers:

"After reading The Suburban Press communication, below, you will almost be led to believe that the sun rises and sets in Roxborough, and that we are only a side show to a circus compared to that locality."

Mr. Mustin finished up his article with the following: "While the editor of The Suburban Press gloats over the loss of trade to Germantown, caused by the new buses, he forgot to tell us that Roxborough merchants now stand in their stores and see the same buses crowded with former patrons on their way to the subway."

We couldn't permit the Germantown writer to "get away" with that answer, so we penned him the following truths:

January 1st, 1932

Germantown Telegraph

Germantown, Pa.

Dear Mr. Mustin:

"Thanks for the expressions regarding our loyalty to Roxborough, which appeared in last week's Telegraph. You advertised us good, in this section.

"We, of Roxborough, have no desire to rob Germantown of any of its glories. And it has plenty to be proud of—but we do want to be given credit for the honors which rightfully belong to us.

"And in all truth we owe lots to Germantown. Prior to the last election we depended on one of your own workers, Howard Smith, for any civic improvements which came our way. We're grateful, and disappointed over the vagaries of politics which deleted him from the Sixth Councilmanic picture. The remainder of the old Sixth District Councilmen must have forgotten they had any constituents in this section.

"We, are indeed, delighted with our new PRT Bus Routes, whether we obtained them last, or not. There's an old saying in reference to the last being first, which comes to our mind. This step forward—

and the fact that in Mr. Frank L. Kenworthy, we have a Council representative of our own—while still deploring the loss of Mr. Smith—gives us great hopes for the future.

"Germantown will have to watch its step, when it comes to growth in the next five years, if Old Man Depression can only be induced to row himself somewhere out in the middle of the Atlantic, or some other ocean, and stick his head into it three times and only pull it out twice. This is a prediction. Mark it down to be held for your 'Five Years Ago' column in 1937.

"As far as your comment about down town shopping—the real merchants of Roxborough, or Germantown, are not worrying. And incidentally we've been in your community often enough to observe that there is no dearth of large department store trucks making deliveries.

"Any honest-to-goodness business man, who deals in quality goods, or service, fears competition from no one. If his place of business be drab, his stocks shoddy, his prices exorbitant, his service nonchalant—then it's curtains for him anyhow!

"The new bus lines are counted upon to bring more residents to high and healthy Roxborough. More residents will mean more business. For after all, there are only certain types of commercial enterprises which can thrive in a residential section.

"We're still a-smiling — and a-wishing Germantown folks, as well as our own—a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Yours Very Truly,

THE SUBURBAN PRESS,

Germantown Telegraph
Jan. 8 - 1932

"Real Merchants Not Worrying"

**Says Roxboro Editor in Com-
menting on Bus Lines Car-
rying Trade to City**

Editor, Germantown Telegraph:

Thanks for the expressions regarding my loyalty to Roxborough, which appeared in last week's Telegraph. You advertised me good, in this section.

We, of Roxborough, have no desire to rob Germantown of any of its glories, and it has plenty to be proud of—but we do want to be given credit for the honors which rightfully belong to us.

And in all truth, we owe lots to Germantown. Prior to the last election we depended on one of your own workers, Howard Smith, for any civic improvements which came our way. We're grateful, and

disappointed over the vagaries of politics which deleted him from the Sixth Councilmanic picture. The remainder of the old Sixth District Councilmen hardly knew they had any constituents in this section.

We are, indeed, delighted with our new PRT Bus routes, whether we obtained them last or not. There's an old saying in reference to the last being first, which comes to our mind. This step forward—and the fact that in Mr. Frank L. Kenworthy we have a Council representative of our own—while still deploring the loss of Mr. Smith—gives us great hopes for the future.

Germantown will have to watch its step when it comes to growth in the next five years, if Old Man Depression can only be induced to row himself somewhere out in the middle of the Atlantic, or some other ocean, and stick his head into it three times and only pull it out twice. This is a prediction. Mark it down to be held for your 'Five Years Ago' column in 1937.

As far as your comment about down town shopping—the real merchants of Roxborough, or Germantown, are not worrying. And incidentally we've been in your community often enough to observe that there is no dearth of large department store trucks making deliveries.

Any honest-to-goodness business man, who deals in quality goods, or service, fears competition from no one. If his place of business be drab, his stocks shoddy, his prices exorbitant, his service nonchalant—then it's curtains for him anyhow!

The new bus lines are counted upon to bring more residents to high and healthy Roxborough. More residents will mean more business. For after all, there are only certain types of commercial enterprises which can thrive in a residential section.

We're still a-smiling—and a-wishing Germantown folks, as well as our own—a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Yours very truly,

THE SUBURBAN PRESS

A. C. Chadwick, Jr., Editor.

[We agree, most heartily, with the editor of the Suburban Press that Roxborough is in for a big boom on account of bus transportation and when the Norristown Railroad is electrified this year that whole sections over there will benefit. This will, of course, help Germantown, for it will bring more shoppers to the big up-to-date stores in this community.—Editor, Telegraph.]

Suburban Press
Jan. 7 - 1932 109

Botanist's Son Tells of Rare Spleenwort

Strange Genus of Fern Was
First Discovered Near
Wissahickon

ASPLENUM EBENOIDES

Found by R. Robinson Scott,
Germantown Land-
scape Artist

In a list of local "Firsts," printed in THE SUBURBAN PRESS and The Germantown Telegraph, as an answer by the editor of the former to a letter penned by the latter, there appeared an item citing the discovery of a rare fern, the "Asplenium Ebnoides" by R. Robinson Scott, of Germantown, near the mouth of the Wissahickon Creek, in this vicinity.

The article evidently attracted the attention of Mr. Scott's son, James Grimshaw Scott, who sends us the following letter:

Suburban Press:

Roxborough:

Dear Editor:

Righto! You said it! Asplenium ebnoides discovered and named by my father on Roberts' Run, near the confluence of the Wissahickon Creek and the Schuylkill River has become the most noted of the world's ferns.

Also R. R. S. founded the "First" horticultural journal in the United States (1852), "The Philadelphia Florist and Horticultural Journal." A complete file of this journal was recently sold for Fifty Dollars, for four bound volumes: all that were published.

Files of the monthly journal may be found in the library of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, 1600 Arch street, and on the shelves of the Ridgeway Library.

Also another fern—Nuttall's spleenwort, was discovered by an alien botanist, Nuttall, on the bluff to which the Bridle Path climbs at Ridge Road and Wissahickon Drive.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES GRIMSHAW SCOTT

In an explanation, it might be well to add, that Scott's spleenwort, the Asplenium Ebnoides, is a celebrated cross between asplenium ebneum and camposorus rhizophyllis, the most noted of ferns, and was discovered by Mr. Scott, a well remembered Germantown landscape gardener, who as his son states, found the plant in Roberts' Hollow, which is just below the City avenue bridge. Mr. Scott, at

the lime resided on School House Lane, near Germantown avenue. The famous fern was also later found along the upper Schuylkill, where Lafayette crossed after his adventure at Barren Hill, and though now known at several places, yet continues to be the one fern to disturb the nonchalance of

"hair-splitting" enthusiasts.

Nuttall's Spleenwort, which the present Mr. Scott mentions in his letter, the asplenium pinnatifidum, another rare plant, was first discovered by Henry Muhlenberg, and then overlooked. It was rediscovered on the banks of the Schuylkill river near the Falls of Schuylkill, and recorded in "Genera of North American Plants" by Thomas Nuttall. This is the plant referred to as being found near the High Bridge, at the mouth of the Wisahickon.

*Suburban Press
March 30 - 1930*

Canal Was Once Busy Thoroughfare

Large Number of Local Men
Found Employment
on Boats

IS 114 YEARS OLD

Freight-Laden Craft Are
Seen No More in
Manayunk

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

The tariff that comes "once in a life time," recalls the days of boating on the Schuylkill Canal, which was the greatest of any to the kid who could not resist the temptation to hitch on behind the rudder of a canal boat as it passed through Manayunk. Another way of boarding a moving boat was to hang by the hands on the bottom rail of one of the numerous mill bridges, that cross the canal, and drop on the deck for a ride up or down to the locks.

In the early 80's Joe Philips, who lived at the corner of Jefferson and Washington streets, was the canal superintendent, while Bill Van Fossen, of Domino lane, was one lock tender and Dan O'Leary, Jr., Terrace below Cresson street, was the other. O'Leary, well up in years now, is still stationed at the Manayunk Locks.

When Mike Dowd, of Cresson street and Shurs lane, left the office vacant, O'Leary became his successor. Ben Knarr, of 4332 Main street was a boat builder by trade and had a small marine establish-

ment along the canal, in the rear of his home.

In those days every mill along the canal used boats for transporting coal, wood, lime, etc. A veteran boatman who owned a fleet, which sailed out of the port of Manayunk, was Joseph Hendren, who lived on Ridge avenue, above Gorgas lane. He was skipper on his own boat, called the "Josephine Hendren," which was named in honor of his wife.

Other boats from this port were the "Martin and William Nixon," "Dove," and the "Sarah Ann."

The "William Rambo" was a four mast wind jammer, from Bridgeport, and was used in the transportation of lime only. As soon as "the Rambo," reached tide water its sails were set and it became a coastwise schooner, but while in transit between the Delaware river and Norristown, the vessel was a canal boat.

The men from this section who were boatmen and pilots were: Joe Kelly, and Dan Baliff, both who lived on Ezekiel street; Humphreys Baliff, 4154 Apple street; Jack Blackburn, River road, West side; Jim Caviston, East and Terrace streets; John Cline, 136 Mechanic street; Bill Gilsenin, Allison and Apple streets; Jack Levins, Cresson and Shurs lane; Denny Miller, Penn and Cresson streets; Chris Reamshart, 132 Cedar street; Sam Tickner, Dupont street; Jack Will-over 6 Lock street; Bill Wolfington, Cresson and Dawson streets; Griff Yarnall, Pechin street; Jack Wolfington, 156 Cedar street, and George Wright, 4606 Washington street, who held a license as a sea boatman, which today means he was a sailor.

The canal was dug through Manayunk in 1816. It was necessary to build seventy-one locks in its length of 108 miles, to overcome a drop of 618 feet, from Tamaqua to Fairmount. Other locks nearby are located at Conshohocken, and Bridgeport. The boats were drawn by mules and it was nothing for a small boy to walk twenty-five to fifty miles driving the "jacks" along the tow path before some one would relieve

him. When approaching a lock the pilot, or deck hand, would blow on an old horn or bugle to warn the lock-tender of the boat's arrival, and if another vessel was in the lock chamber, the pilot of the approaching boat would have to keep his craft out in mid stream to permit the other boat to have free use of the channel. It took a skilled pilot to handle a boat when in mid stream, on account of the swift current, which fell over the nearby dam.

Every lock house was built near a dam break and the mule driver did "some tall swearing" at his "jacks" to get the boat back into the channel after the other one passed.

The only steam craft seen in those days were the tugs "Catfish" and "Schuylkill," which were used for dredging the channel. Floats with clam-shell buckets, were lowered into the water and brought up full of black slimy mud which

was dumped into scows and as soon as they were loaded the tugs would haul them out into the river and drop the load far out from the channel.

A coal-laden boat had a draft of ten feet and if the channel was not kept at its proper depth, the boat

would stick in the mud and jerk the mules down on their haunches and some times overboard.

Boating on the canal is past history. The canal is now one hundred and fourteen years old and for the past twenty years no boats have been seen in the channel, but pleasure craft which are scattered along the canal along the entire route to the coal regions.

*Suburban Press
July 23 - 1931*

Has A Shorter Name Than Re

H. P. Re, reputed to have the shortest name of any man in the United States, died at Coldwater, Michigan, on Sunday. Death was attributed to the heat. He was 75 years old.

For twenty-five years he had been a newsdealer in Coldwater. He spent a good deal of his time explaining to strangers that his name really was Re.

This reporter covered too much ground when he claimed Re had the shortest name of any man in the United States.

In Manayunk we have a respected business man with a name as short as Re's who conducts a repair shop on Levering and Mansion streets. His name is A. Py, and he does not waste his time in explaining to strangers that his is the shortest monicker in Manayunk, but however he tells the world that he has no equal as a locksmith.

Serves Trust Company for Forty Years

Lazelle Thornton Praised by
Fellow Workers on
Monday

RECEIVES PRESENTS

Started as Bookkeeper With
Financial Institution
in 1890

Employees of the Manayunk Trust Company, whose main office is at 4340 Main street, Manayunk, congratulated Lazelle Thornton, treasurer of the company, on Monday, for his having rounded out forty years of service for the institution. Mr. Thornton's fellow-workers marked the event by presenting him with a huge basket of flowers, and the Board of Directors gave him a handsome wrist watch, at a celebration, held after bank hours, in the Board Room.

Forty years ago, the present treasurer of the company was employed as a bookkeeper, during the regime of President Richard Hey, the then prominent textile manufacturer. Mr. Thornton served as bookkeeper until he succeeded Treasurer Thomas H. Ashton, who was elected president upon the death of Charles W. Klauer.

Mr. Thornton is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thornton, and was born in this section. After completing his early studies, at the Green lane school, he entered the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Company in its offices at 4th and Walnut streets.

It was in 1890, when the Manayunk Trust Company was organized that he was selected as the bookkeeper, although only about 20 years of age. In this capacity he served in the company's temporary office in the Bernard Building on Main street, below Green lane, and later in the original building on the present site, where his faithfulness has been rewarded by his being made treasurer and maintaining the friendship and respect of those he works with and for.

Mr. Thornton was married in 1895 to Miss Mary E. Lindsay, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lindsay and is the father of two sons, Lindsay and Lazelle, Jr. The family makes its home at 464 Green lane, Roxborough.

IS HONORED



LAZELLE THORNTON
Treasurer of Manayunk Trust Company, who on Monday, completed forty years of service with the financial institution. The Board of Directors and his fellow workers remembered the occasion by presenting him with a wrist watch and flowers.

Rox. News Feb 16, 1927

"SICK" DISCUSSES COMMUNITY PRIDE

Another communication from "Sick." We are always glad to hear from him and never fail to get a kick out of his "stuff." He is one of the best boosters in the district and this time he is just bursting with community pride.

"I wish to show our readers what the old town has done for the nation.

"First. It was in this section that William Penn held a treaty with the Wissahickon tribe, at Roxborough in 1682, after which patents of lands were granted to the Leverings, Hoj-were and other early settlers.

"Second. The first paper mill built in North America was erected by William Rittenhouse and William Bradford, at Roxborough in 1690.

"Third. The first astronomer in America was a Roxborough man, David Rittenhouse.

"Fourth. The first Mennonite Bishop in America was a Rittenhouse of Roxborough.

"Fifth. The American Weekly Mercury, the first newspaper established in the middle colonies, was published by a Roxborough man, William Bradford, in 1719.

"Sixth. The first Monastery in the new world was in Roxborough.

"Seventh. The first oil mill, or refinery in Philadelphia, was erected by Captain John Towers in 1818, on

the Schuylkill River at Manayunk.

"Eighth. The first canal in Philadelphia was run through Manayunk.

"Ninth. The first balloon ascension in Philadelphia took place in Roxborough, by Captain King.

"Tenth. The first filtration plant built in Philadelphia was erected at Roxborough.

"Eleventh. The first steamboat and locomotive whistle, gas cooking stove and pure-air coal mine fan were invented by Thomas Shaw, of Upper Roxborough.

"Twelfth. The well known Keiffer pear was the art of Farmer Keiffer, of Roxborough, by the grafting process.

"Thirteenth. The first public burying ground in Philadelphia, the Leverington Cemetery, was opened at Roxborough. A walk through it reminds one of a Poor Richard Almanac, when reading the tombstones.

"Fourteenth. The first underground railway in the North was operated by the Roxborough Quakers to free the slaves ten years before the Civil War.

"Fifteenth. The first soapstone found in Pennsylvania was mined (quarried) at Roxborough.

"Sixteenth. During the Revolutionary War a night battle was fought on Wood's farm, now the site of a church at Roxborough and Ridge avenues.

"Seventeenth. The first woman to lose her life in the Civil War was Hetty Jones, a nurse from Roxborough.

"Eighteenth. The first single one-arch concrete span to be erected in the world was built over the Wissahickon between Roxborough and Germantown.

"Nineteenth. Generals George Washington and Lafayette were no strangers here; in their time the old Leverington Hotel was their headquarters.

"Twentieth. The late President Theodore Roosevelt was proud to speak from the rear of a special train at the Manayunk (Reading) station to the natives.

"So friends don't get discouraged when you hear anyone knock our section of the city. Our section has been here from the beginning with records untold, and we will be here to the finish with records that never can be blotted out. The latest and greatest that ever was invented in this section was the eight page newspaper, the Roxborough News, and if it does not give better protection to its carriers it will be guilty of murder. Since the days of apartments, with three and more families to a house, the poor carriers are in wrong when they only leave one paper per house. But our good editor is sure to protect his carriers and in a few weeks time we will leave as many papers per house as necessary."

"SICK"

Suburban Press
Jan 28-1932

J.H. Gallati Will Celebrate 97th Birthday

Brush Manufacturer Has Re-
sided in Manayunk
Since 1847

A CHURCH MUSICIAN

Recalls Many Incidents of
of Boyhood Days in
21st Ward

King Henry IV, in the Shakespearean play of the same name is philosophically made to say, "Past, and to come, seem best; things present worse."

But the phrase is evidently the reasoning of fearsome middle age, rather than that of hopeful youth, or satisfied lengthy age, and particularly not that of the comparatively few people who have been laboring, loving and lingering on this mortal coil for ninety-seven years. To those of these, who can better weigh things according to their true values, is given a cooler, calmer, more collected view of life. Everything appears to coincide with a belief that things are just as they should be:—the old days, the progress of men, women and conditions; modern inventions; modes of living of all periods have their good features; and contentment seems to spread a kindly aura all about these old folk and their surroundings.

Thoughts, in the above vein, were inspired by a visit to John Henry Gallati, of 4348 Main street, Manayunk, last Saturday, who on Thursday of next week, will observe his 97th birthday.

Born in Mollis, in the Canton Glaris, Switzerland, on February 4th, 1835, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Gallati, the grand old man of the 21st Ward, came to Manayunk when but a lad of twelve, and his extraordinary memory permits him to look back to the year of 1847, with a clearness which is truly remarkable.

The Gallati family, after its arrival in Manayunk, occupied a dwelling near what is Main and Lock streets, adjacent to a bakery owned by "Old Joe" Richart, a site which is now covered by a building known now as the Schofield Mill. Afterward, the Gallati home was in a house on Canal Bank, near Green lane, a building they resided in until 1888, when the row of which it was a part, was torn down.

However, before this occurrence, John Henry Gallati, had grown to manhood and in 1860, at the age

a home of his own, when he was married by Rev. Andrew Culver, of the Manayunk Presbyterian Church, to Miss Annie Ross, a native of New York State. The couple enjoyed all the happiness of connubiality until 1922, when Mrs. Gallati expired.

Mr. Gallati, with his brother Rudolph, who died about a year ago, learned the trade of brush-making from their father, and started in that business, in a small way, in 1876, making household brushes. Subsequently the venture developed into a factory for the manufacture of textile brushes and orders were taken for these special shaped brushes from all parts of Philadelphia and the surrounding territory. A year, or so ago, Mr. Gallati turned his business over to an old employee, who now conducts the factory.

The Manayunk man's home near the old "Pay Bridge" allowed him to be personally acquainted with the toll collectors on that span, the names of three of whom he readily recalls: Conrad Neil, John Smith and Johnny Owens.

Of the mills in operation in 1847, Mr. Gallati states that beginning from the lower end of the village, the factories were as follows: Maxson's Mill, near the present Littlewood Dye plant; Kempton's "Lower" Mill, near what is now Spink's Mill, a factory which was afterward known as Heff's; a little mill near the locks; Kempton's "Main" Mill; McDowell's Paper Mill; four buildings and a dyehouse of the old Ripka Mills; the Eagle Mills; Shaw's Mill—later Adams'—Winpenny's Mill; a saw grinding factory at what is now Keely's Lumber Yard—the Nixon street bridge over the canal being a wooden, covered affair which was known as the "Yellow Bridge"—Salm's Mills; a grist mill on the site of the familiar Collins & Aikman plant; another grist mill adjoined this; then there was a rolling mill between the last named grist mill and Hipple's lane—now Fountain street. Then came Whitaker's Mill; Preston's Mill, and the last, at the extreme end of Venice Island, Nixon's Paper Mills.

In those days a bridge crossed the Schuylkill River at Flat Rock, connecting Domino lane with the West River Road. At the west end of the bridge stood Smith's Hotel, where fishermen were wont to gather.

Main street, in 1847, was known as the Flat Rock Road, or more often, "the Turnpike," and was crudely paved with broken stone. There were no street lights, and pedestrians carried lanterns at night. The side streets were entirely devoid of any hard surface.

The 21st Ward churches, in existence when Mr. Gallati first came to Manayunk, were St. John the Baptist; the Dutch Reformed—a building now used by the members of St. Josephat's Polish Catholic Church—the Bethany Lutheran—in Temperance Hall, now the Dixie-Rose Theatre—St. David's P. E.; the Manayunk Presbyterian; Roxborough Presbyterian, at Port Royal avenue; and the Roxborough Baptist, on Ridge road. The corner-

stone of St. Mary's Catholic Church was laid shortly afterward and in recalling the exercises, Mr. Gallati remembered the scaffolding collapsed and that Mrs. Joseph Richart—wife of the old Manayunk baker—was injured. Surrounding the former Dutch Reformed Church—now St. Josephat's—was a cemetery, in which the bodies of Mr. Gallati's parents as well as many soldiers were laid to rest. When the cemetery was abandoned, Mr. and Mrs. Gallati were removed to West Laurel Hill, and the remains of the soldiers taken to Westminster Cemetery.

Transportation to Philadelphia was dependent upon John Small's stage coach until 1854, when the horse car line was placed in operation. This continued until the electric street cars, replaced the horse-drawn vehicles in the early 90's. The PRT bus line to Roxborough, which went into operation

on December 13th, last, is the fourth change that Mr. Gallati has seen in Manayunk's transit facilities. Freight was hauled in and out of the town by canal boats and the Reading Railroad, when the aged man was a boy.

Mr. Gallati first attended Sunday School in the German Lutheran Sunday School, then in Temperance Hall. And incidentally he has marched in every Fourth of July parade since that time. In 1851 he removed to Reading, Pa., for one year, but came back to Manayunk and for three years was a member of the choir of the Manayunk Presbyterian Church. In 1860 he was asked to play the organ in St. David's P. E. Church, when Orlando Crease was in charge of the choir. In August 1879 Mr. Gallati went to the Bethany Lutheran Church, as organist and also directed the choir, remaining in that position until quite recently, when his years compelled him to retire.

An interesting sidelight, concerning church music, was given by Mr. Gallati, when he told of the introduction of a melodeon in the Manayunk Presbyterian Church, two members of which were so highly indignant at bringing music into the church, that they resigned and joined the Falls of Schuylkill Presbyterian Church. But their chagrin must have been great when the latter congregation shortly afterward installed a pipe organ, several years before the Manayunk church replaced its old melodeon by a larger and more modern instrument.

Roxborough, in Mr. Gallati's boyhood, was principally farmland, with the exception of a few dwellings, a store or two, two churches and a couple of hotels along Ridge road.

Optimism prevails about the domicile of John Henry Gallati, who can look back and remember progressive incidents in the life of his community and circle of friends over a period of more than four score years, a situation which gives his opinions far more weight than all the theoretical data which can be assembled by those of a pessimistic turn of mind.

Suburban Press
November 14 - 1929

Armistice Day Brings Back Memories of Spanish War

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

A busy year for local doctors occurred in 1898. There was no outbreak of an epidemic but the casualties were very heavy among small boys in every section of the 21st Ward.

The spring of 1898 found "the kids" on their favorite lot playing marbles, or "Peggie" or rolling their hoops along the highways, until April 25th, when every mill whistle in the town was tied down which was the custom of calling for help whenever floods or fire endangered the factories.

Everybody ran to the mill district where they found three soldiers standing atop a wagon on a lot at the foot of Levering street, surrounded by a large mob of people.

I will never forget that April 25th as long as I live. One soldier held the American flag, another was playing an ancient flute while the third was "rolling away" on a kettle drum. After playing "Yankee Doodle," a large stout man, in the uniform of an officer walked in front of the trio and saluted the colors. All "the kids" were up front, thinking this was some new kind of a medicine show, until the high officer uttered these thrilling words: "Gentlemen, today the Congress of the United States have, at President McKinley's request, declared war on Spain and the President has issued a Proclamation calling for one hundred and seventy-five thousand volunteers to join the army."

This speech was greeted with cheers by the mill workers, but the cheering soon was checked by the tears from the mothers, sisters and sweethearts, of the boys who were rushing, crowding and pushing to get up on the wagon to sign the docket first.

After the excitement had died down it was found that nearly five hundred young men placed their "John Hancock" on the register. They were sent to various armories in the City and very few were turned away for disability. Those that were accepted were shipped to camps on Staten Island, and others to cantonments in the South, and then placed on transports bound for Cuba.

With the kids it was a great affair. They built forts on the hills and I remember "the gang," I traveled with, had the honor of erecting the first fort which we called "Fort McKinley." It was built on Ogles Hill, a small mountain surrounded by Carson, Levering, Fleming and Silverword streets. We toiled hard

collecting rocks to build the fort the wall being chin high and midway between the top and bottom we placed tomato cans for peep holes. Stove and heater pipes stuck out looking like cannons on a real fortification.

Joseph M. Adams, the then local Councilman and factory owner, who resided in the old homestead, now known as the Manayunk Club, in the rear of our fort, was as much interested in our citadel as we were. He told us to go down to the rear of his mill and get a flag pole that one of his workmen made out of a willow tree. We lugged the long stick up over the hill and the next day, which was Saturday, we raised a large flag that Mr. Adams presented to us. Standing on the wall, that protected his homestead, he delivered an address. We bestowed upon him the title of "Colonel of Fort McKinley."

Other kids, following our example, began to build forts until the surrounding hillsides were studded with them. And the factory owners began to raise flags over their mills. Every Saturday afternoon would see Rev. Patrick Kane, of the Fourth Reformed church, delivering an address, while the bands blared forth patriotic airs. Mill trucks with fire bells attached, would be in the parades.

The finest flag-raising that took place was at the Wm. and Martin Nixon "Flat Rock" Paper Mills. When the flag was raised and took the breeze 13 red, white and blue pigeons which were dyed and represented the 13 original states, circled over head until they located their bearings and flew off towards their coop.

On the canal, in front of the mills, was the Spanish fleet. Each boat was of large sized model and contained a keg of gunpowder, connected with a battery on shore. The Sons of Veterans held a sham battle across the canal and at a given signal an electric switch was thrown and the entire fleet blown up. Yes, those were the stirring days. I heard the Rev. Kane deliver his patriotic speech so often I knew it word for word and honestly believe that I could have "pinch-hitted" for him if necessary.

The War lasted but 114 days but many of our boys who went to Cuba are still there. Swamp, yellow and typhoid fever and other diseases were worse than Spanish bullets, while stone fights at the hillside forts kept local doctors very busy at home.

COLUMNIST SPEAKS OF MANAYUNK

A popular columnist in one of Philadelphia's great daily papers, had this to say in Monday morning's paper:

"Quest for place name origins, as well as origins of personal names, never ends.

"The same mail brings me a letter from a Germantown lady inquiring about our local Indian names. Another from George W. Bassett, of Bartram's Garden, concerning personal and tree names.

"Indians had no written languages. Hence our spelling of Indian names is the way they sounded to early settlers. Many of them could scarcely spell cat.

"Thus Manayunk appears in Colonial records spelled in a dozen different ways, and that is true of every other Indian name in Pennsylvania.

"Where do we go to drink? was what a Delaware Indian meant when he grunted something which sounded like "Mene-luk."

"You can imagine what illiterate English settlers did to that before it finally settled down to our familiar Manayunk, which now may or may not be a good place to find a drink."

Dec. 5 - 1929
Suburban Press

Tells Story of Old Time Politicians and Methods

BY JOHN M. SICKINGER

Election time takes me back forty years ago, to the days when "the Brewery Division," was the Democratic stronghold of the entire 21st Ward.

The old torch-light processions with men fitted out in white oil-cloth capes, a miner's lamp on the end of a broom handle, and the old Metropolitan Band in the lead, are no more. Oh, Boy! What a grand and glorious feeling came over the kid who happened to be picked to assist in carrying the big bass drum! Those were big moments in a lifetime!

The late Magistrate Maurice Wilhere, Maurice and Dennis Haugh, Peter P. Liebert and Gustave Knoll were usually the men behind the guns. In one campaign, Knoll's Hotel, at Oak and Baker streets, was the headquarters. A large platform was built, upon the old "walling Wall," in the rear of the Manayunk railroad station, which was demolished several weeks ago, and a large banner of netting with the candidates' likenesses painted on it, strung across Baker street from Knoll's house to the building then occupied by Shissler's Business College.

Albert Ladner, an old-time cigar maker, and a Democratic leader of Philadelphia, often arose to deliver an address in German to the brewery workers.

One time, if I remember rightly, the banner carried the pictures of Benjamin Harrison, for president, and Levi P. Morton, for vice-president, in addition to those of local aspirants for office. A few nights following election, a high wind came and carried the banner from its moorings and it swept several chimneys from the houses along Baker street.

Another familiar figure around the headquarters was Nathan Busby, who was a textile worker. He was the party's "good man Friday," and if he were alive today, would probably bear the title of "the leader's secretary." Busby was short of stature, but no one had the courage to get into a political argument with him. So he used to deliver the orations which were in his system, to the kids of the neighborhood. His pet aim in life was to get his party to have tariff restrictions lifted on Spanish onions and matches.

About 1896, when the regular Republican party had a "split" like some of those of recent years, Samuel M. Clements was up for re-election as the high sheriff of Philadelphia. The regulars were divided into two factions, one called "the Hog Combine," and the other "the Anti Combine." Alexander Crow, a mill owner from the Fairmount section, ran against Clements and was successful, going over with a large majority.

During that campaign Manayunk youngsters traveled across the Schuylkill, and trapped crows, so as to sell the birds at the various political headquarters for a half dollar apiece. The political workers would stuff the crows and mount them on broom handle perches and parade up and down the Main street, and carry them in the big turnouts on Broad street. Young fellows along the curb line, would find high glee in shouting "Caw, Caw, Caw!" at the marchers as they passed, which was just what the Crow men wanted. Even in those days, it paid to advertise, although today the right and proper place to do it, is in the columns of the newspapers, which people look forward to reading.

end of the run. The powder mill had a bad habit of blowing up and the oil mill a similar bad habit of burning down. The oil mill was changed many years later into a cotton wadding factory by Matthias Gorgas. However it continued its faults and in nineteen years, burnt down thirty two times.

In his will, dated May 28, 1780, John Gorgas, Sr., devised that five reputable freeholders be chosen to divide his lands, mills, etc., among his five sons and four youngest daughters—John, Jr., Benjamin, Jacob, George, Joseph, Catherine, Christiana, Sarah and Susannah. The "five reputable freeholders" chosen were Enoch Levering, Leonard Stoneburner, Winnard Nice, Jacob Engle and Christian Schneider.

In 1778 John Gorgas, Sr., conveyed 63 acres of the ground mentioned to his son, John Gorgas, Jr., miller, who as before mentioned built the homestead in 1810. He died in 1823 leaving but one child, Samuel.

Samuel had five children—John, Matthias, Samuel, Margaret and Susan. Susan died in 1892 and the property was sold to Susanna Gorgas of West Chester, also one of the Gorgas family, who died in 1913. The old house then passed to the Gorgas Home, after having been in the Gorgas family 103 years.

In 1918 the Roxborough Land Company bought the property and alterations and additions were made to the house to accommodate the Roxborough Country Club who occupied it until the fall of 1926 when they moved to their new quarters on Manor road beyond the county line.

Suburban Press, Dec. 12-1929

The Gorgas Homestead

By JOSEPH S. MILES, Secretary

Wissahickon Valley Historical Society

The recent tearing down of the Gorgas homestead at the corner of Ridge avenue and Gates street, removes another one of the old landmarks from Roxborough. This house was built in 1810 by John Gorgas, Jr.

On December 7th in the 7th year of the reign of Queen Anne 1708, George Evans sold to John Linderman the ground extending from Gates street to Gorgas Creek and from the Ridge road to Wissahickon Creek, together with the privilege to "hawk, hunt,

rowl and fish."

In 1738 Linderman sold this ground and the ground form Hermitage to Gates street to John Bald, of Roxborough Township, Cordwainer (shoemaker.)

In 1748 John Bald sold both of these parcels of ground to John Gorgas of Germantown, skin dresser. John Gorgas built a house and an oil mill near the lower end of Oil Mill Run (Gorgas Creek). Years later a powder mill was built near the upper

"Sickie" Tells Story of Ward's Former Bluecoats

By JOHN M. SICKINGER
"What kind of a police force did this section have in 1887?" And, "Where did it cover?" These questions were asked me recently in addition to "Did they earn their salaries in those days?" "I will say the policemen did, and the following will show the readers that our police force forty-two years ago were a brave body of men.

There were no motor patrols, not even a horse, but if a copper found a drunk along the highway he would borrow some merchant's push cart, or wheelbarrow, and haul his prisoner to the old lockup house, on Station street, between Cotton and Mechanic streets. It was in the rear of Masonic Hall.

The site of this old police station is now the Manayunk Bath House. The Lieutenant was Albert C. Allison, a native of Manayunk. His district covered from the Montgomery County line, on the north, running east from the Schuylkill river to Township line, on the east, and from Township line, running south from the Montgomery County line to School lane, to the Schuylkill river and thence north to the County line.

Lieutenant Allison called his roll, "Fall in, men! Attention to roll call! Sergeant Robert H. Ward, Sergeant Wm. H. Lush, House Sergeant William H. Kornby, House Sergeant Lewis J. Dunlay, House Sergeant Samuel Thornton." "How about Sergeant Levi S. Reger and House Sergeant Winfield S. Lawrence," asked the Lieutenant. "They are detailed at the sub-station in Roxborough, sir," answered Sergeant Ward. The sub-station was located in the building now occupied by J. Raymond Turner, the house furnisher at Ridge avenue and Green lane.

The Lieutenant now calls his roll of officers: "James Kenworthy, Robert Whiteside, Harry White, George Moyer, George Glanding,

John Kline, William Jones, William Green, Arthur Roberts, Timothy Clegg, Charles Watson, Henry Swartley, Peter Metzler, Daniel S. Jacoby, John Uttley, Harry Reibel, David Rowley, John Kinder, John B. Dunnohew, John R. Highley, Charles Ronsher, Jacob R. Nice, Augustus Peterman, George Painter, Bartholomew Welsh, Richard Bodkin, James Fullerton, August Reese, William McKane, Joseph Pontius, Alfred A. Bowen, Henry Kinder, Israel S. Greene, Samuel Levering, Daniel Desmond, Caspar Streibig, Samuel Robinson and Thomas J. Winn."

Every man answered, "Here!" John Uttley, is the only one of the entire squad to still be found at work in the 13th District. James Kenworthy and Harry White, were claimed by death this last summer.

Their wages were small compared to what the policemen are paid today. Records show that their lot was a hard one. Fires and floods were their hardest foes in those days. Blizzards were a common thing. Gang fights were daily happenings and the rough river men, who followed boating on the canal, were a thorn in a policeman's side. Then there were the iron workers, all hard men who used to break loose on pay days. Drowning was another item for the police. To search for bodies with grappling hooks was part of the work and they never gave up the search until the bodies were recovered. Many of the workers in the textile mills were members of the Knights of Labor and strikes were common occurrences.

Ex police officer, William McKane, is one of the few who still survives that personnel of the late eighties. He is also one of the two surviving members of Hetty Jones Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of Roxborough.

Yes, they were a fine body of men, those old cops, even if they did wear high hats for helmets.

Some Old Mills

BY JOHN M. SICKINGER

Away back in 1829, the population of Manayunk was about 1800 persons. Out of those 1800, there were 661 employees of the following factories:

115 at Richard Rush & Company's cotton factory.

9 at Rowland's Mill, for grinding and polishing saws.

5 at Smuck & Gorgas' grist mill.

20 at Charles V. Hagner's mill for grinding drugs, carding and spinning wool.

50 at Darrach's Mill, where wool for hats was prepared.

75 at Rising's Cotton Factory.

12 at Brooke's Woolen Mills.

45 at McDowell's Paper and Cotton Mills.

215 at Borie, Laquerenne & Keating's Cotton Mills.

100 at Wagner Brothers, cotton mills.

At that time the village of Manayunk was located in the township of Roxborough, of which the boundaries extended to the North Penn township line, somewhere about School House lane. A clipping from Poulson's Advertiser, of January 25th, 1829, says of Manayunk: "This thriving manufacturing village is situated on the Schuylkill Canal, in Philadelphia County, five miles from the city. The water power here is very great and is contributing to the wealth of the industrious and enterprising individuals who make use of it. Nearly two miles above the village and in sight of the Flat Rock Bridge, a dam has been erected across the Schuylkill, which flows the water back a considerable distance, and conducts it by the canal, through the village, with a high bank between the canal and the bed of the Schuylkill. It is the location of several superior manufacturing establishments, which for the excellent machinery and the quality of goods made, will probably vie with any in the State, perhaps in the Union. Every convenience is afforded by the canal for the receipt of raw materials and the removal of the manufactured products.

"The fall of water and the hum of the spindles and spools is music to the ears of the friends of the best interests of this country. Here new buildings are rising, the streets are improving, the road from Flat Rock Bridge to the Ridge Turnpike will be macadamized, new mills and factories are progressing towards completion, industry meets a due reward, and a banking institution is expected to afford for the extension of business."

Lawyers Did Not Always Yearn for Political Jobs

"Sickie" Tells A Tale of Old Time Attorneys Who
Were Respected For Professional
Ethics

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

Several weeks ago the Thomas Skelton Harrison Foundation, issued a report suggesting that the office of magistrate be abolished, and the duties of these officials taken over by the Municipal Court.

"Decisions should be rendered by duly qualified lawyers elected to the Courts", the report said. But the people who conceived this brilliant idea passed up the Constitution of the United States, and also that of the State of Pennsylvania, which clearly say, "any man learned in law may be eligible for elections to the courts of the State and country." It does not read that he must be a graduate of a college or a law school. Any man who can read plain English, owns a dictionary, and is acquainted with the laws of his commonwealth and nation, with a few ounces of common sense, is "duly learned" in law, and should be permitted to be a candidate for election to the courts.

The Mr. and Mrs. Babbitts, who make up the majority of the voters

of the Nation, are a very careless people. Bill Smith, the ward healer, tells them to vote for John Doe. They take Bill's advice and in doing so sell their rights as citizens in order to keep Joe Johnson, the big political chief, on top. Johnson is Doe's backer and he is surrounded with a flock of hangers-on, learned in the law, whose families sweated blood to educate them at a college, while the "hangers-on" lived lives of ease while acquiring a knowledge of how to live the rest of their lives at the expense of the Babbitt family.

The politicians invariably pick a lawyer for election to State Assembly, and to Congress at Washington, so that they may enact laws. And when those laws affect the makers, they have them repealed. But when they work a hardship on the poorer folk—with no big political pull—then they remain on the books, respected as the laws of the land. Activities like these are bread and butter for a group of half-starved barristers, who are on the political band wagon.

Away back in 1879, Manayunk had several good lawyers, who really practiced law. Their belief was "let the police and politicians do their worst, it is up to us to protect our clients". The dean of them all is still in active service—Homer Parson, who opened his law office

at 4324 Main street. He held public office, but once in his career, and that was as a director of the poor, in Roxborough.

Edward Haugh was another local attorney at law, who had his office at 140 South 6th street, near the old Court House, before City Hall was opened for business. He transacted more legal business at his home, 4506 Baker street, than he did at his down town office. He was one of the promoters of Whale Beach, N. J.

Another local lawyer was A. C. Rudolph, who conducted an office at 627 Walnut street, in the rear of the old State House. He attended to business at his home, which still stands at the west end of the Green Lane Bridge. He was a great lover of baseball, and managed the old Ashland Club, which received its name for his father's paper mill. He was also the proud owner of the only enclosed baseball park in the history of West Manayunk. The park was on ground which is now occupied by the Cynwyd Estates.

A. Ellwood Jones was among the old timers of the law men. He had offices on South 5th street, and a local headquarters on the second floor of the old Manayunk National Bank building, on Main street below Levering street.

Patrick Dever, better known as "the blood-thirsty Irishman," was the prince of them all. Dever was seldom a loser and his services were always in great demand. He had city offices at 514 Walnut street, and his local office was in his home at 153 Mulberry street, now familiar as Carson street. Old timers claim he was known to carry horse-radish in his handkerchief, so that he could bring a jury to tears whenever it was necessary, to obtain a prisoner's freedom.

And there was Samuel G. Thorne. All those mentioned, with the single exception of Parsons, have passed through "The Great Divide" where a Supreme Judge hands down His just decisions. Parson lives on East Leverington avenue in Roxborough, and maintains offices in the old Post Office Building, at 4444 Main street. The lawyers of other years were respected by everyone, and followed their profession without holding a lot of political ambitions.

Salvation Army Pioneers Once Faced Persecution

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

The World War brought the Salvation Army up from a small religious body, struggling along with the public working against it, to the great organization that it is today. The war showed the stuff that the members of the Salvation Army are made of.

Over on the battlefields of Europe with shot and shell screaming from sunup to sunset, the "Lassies" with their queer bonnets and ribbons, stood on the edge of the battle grounds, furnishing each fighter with a doughnut and coffee.

No dough boy would stand by and permit anyone to interfere with a street meeting held by the Army today, yet back in the summer of 1899, the local Corps of the Salvation Army was arrested and cast into prison by our local authorities because they 'disturbed the peace of the neighborhood.'

The police were criticized for their actions, which was started by a certain number of persons living in the neighborhood who took pride in standing up before the public and saying "we are 100% Americans, and we don't want that kind of religion in this neighborhood."

No army is an army without its band and the complaint was that the music that its members sang their hymns to was an annoyance.

Roxborough avenue at Mitchell street, was sparsely built up at that time and an open common, reaching over to Pennsdale street, was used as a carnival and circus grounds. It was on this lot that the Salvation Army erected a large tent and started religious services. The neighbors objected and the police department began a campaign against "the canvas church." The Army was ordered to stop playing their musical instruments, but the members refused to obey and they were arrested and detained over night, only to be discharged next morning by a magistrate setting in the Manayunk Police Station.

If I remember rightly, some of the members were Mrs. George Adams and daughter Blanche, Mrs. Mary Corman and daughter Susan, Mr. and Mrs. John Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett, "Bobbie" Stillwagon, "Buck" Wheeler, Misses Margaret Sutton, Selina Simpson, Adele Robbins, Ada Sellis, Ida Kornbeck and William Taylor.

Almost every one in Manayunk, Roxborough and Wissahickon traveled to the circus grounds to see the excitement. The meeting would begin in the usual way and as soon as the band began to play the police would rush into the tent and arrest the one playing the bass

drum. As soon as that musician was placed under arrest, another one would "pinch hit" and continue to play, and she, too, would be arrested and so it continued until the entire membership was loaded into the patrol wagon and driven away to the police station.

One morning an attorney, who was engaged to defend the prisoners quoted Article One, Section One, of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Magistrate Henry R. Stratton, of Court 28, was sitting as committing magistrate in the Manayunk Police Station that morning and the lawyer called the magistrate's attention to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Article 9, Section 3: "All men have a natural and indisputable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of consciences and no preferences shall be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship."

The Magistrate sat bewildered. He did not know what to do until the lawyer asked him to hold the prisoners; Adele Robbins, Ada Sellis and Ida Kornbeck for court to make a test case. Stratton granted the request and the girls refused to accept bail from any one and were remanded to prison. Their case came before Judge Henry J. McCarty, who on reading the indictments, became very angry and ordered all bills squashed against the girls.

Like the martyrs of old the girls were very willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of their religion. The decision of the high court left the police with their hands tied and the Salvationists' band played on until the cool weather drove them into their winter quarters.

John Lloyd, now a police sergeant and William Bennett, are now the only two survivors of the original members of the Salvation Army who are alive today, that can recall those stirring days, when some of the residents of Roxborough tried to drive them off the hilltop.

Century of Growth in 21st Ward

News Item Discloses Status
of Roxborough Town-
ship in 1830

SEVEN MILE AREA

Population of 40,358 With
Real Estate Assessments
of \$49,986,500

It is said that "the first hundred years are the hardest," and this though was brought back, on Wednesday of last week, when an evening paper printed the following item, under the caption, "One Hundred Years Ago." (From the Sentinel of November 26th, 1830). "We are indebted to Mr. William Matheys, assistant marshal for a copy of the census of the township of Roxborough, from which we take the following: Number of inhabitants, 3,334; of whom there are 1 blind, 1 deaf and dumb, 6 black males and 8 black females. The population in 1820 was 1,682, increase in ten years, 1,652.

"The village of Manayunk, situated in this township, contains 1,593 inhabitants, of whom 131 are aliens, 1 deaf and dumb, and 2 are black.

"There are in Manayunk, 14 mills and factories; 198 dwelling houses occupied, 4 unoccupied and 20 house buildings."

Today—in 1930—one hundred years later, the census of the Township of Roxborough, which is now the 21st Ward of the city of Philadelphia, shows the following figures:

Population, 40,358; Fire companies, 4; police stations, 2; post offices, 2; railroads, 2; electric trolley lines, 2; shops and factories, 125; business houses, 923; dwelling houses, 8,625; electric street lights, 592; gas lamps, 408; hospitals, 2; indigent homes, 3; theatres, 5; banks an d trust companies, 3; churches, white, 26; colored, 3; schools, 12, and five miles of the Wissahickon Creek ravine, the most beautiful park in the world. The real estate assessment amounts to \$49,986,500.00 and the personal assessments \$27,725,098.00.

What will the next century bring forth?

21ST WARD MANUFACTURERS.118
1181930

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Product</u>
Wissahickon Plush Company	Main street & Sumac	Plushes, Etc
John Wilde & Brother	Main and Sumac streets	Yarns
Hardwick & Hagee	Main & Seville streets	Yarns
Platt Brothers	Main & Seville streets	Yarns
Sykes Bros.	Shurs Lane & Main street	Yarns
William Spink Co.,	Shurs Lane & Main street	Yarns
Morris & Co.,	Shurs lane & Station St.	Yarns
Roxborough Felt Works,	Shurs lane & ...	Felt goods
Jay Strawinski,	Terrace & Hemmit streets	Tennis Tables
Hodson's Rope Walk,	Markle & Cresson Streets	Ropes, etc
American Bridge Company	Main & Sumac streets	Structural steel
Robert Krook,	Shurs & Main street	Yarns
Seville Schofield & Son	Foot of Rector street	Woollen yarns
Zane Chemical Company,	Foot of Rector street	Soaps, Etc
G. K. Flush Company	Foot of Rector street	Plushes, etc
? Container Co.,	Foot of Rector street,	Paper prod
? Picture Frame Co.,	Foot of Rector street,	Picture fra
Charles McDowell & Co.,	Main & Levering street	Paper
Littlewood & Sons,	Main & Shurs,	Dyestuffs
Phila, Gas Works Co.,	Main below Shurs lane	Gas
George Davis	Main & Gay streets	Yarns
Kelly & Lampe	Main & Gay	Yarns
Charles Lachman & Co.,	Main & Carson	Yarns
Manayunk Plush Company	Main & Levering streets	Plushes, Etc
William Lindsay Bros	156 Conarree street	Brass Foundry
William Schofield's Foundry,	Krams & Wilde street	Machinery
George Gilten,	162 Levering street	Cigars
French Fried Potatoe Kitchen,	Silverwood & Gay streets	Food stuffs

Name	Location	Product
Moore & Carpenter,	rear, 126 Conarree street	Machinery
Atlas Printing Company,	Baker & Gay street	Printing
Reichert & Company	Main street	Newspaper
Chronicle & Advertiser	4444 Main street	Newspaper
Suburban Press	474 Conarree street	Newspaper
Roxborough Press,	474 Conarree street	Printing.
Gallati Brush Works,	Main & Grape street	Textile brushes
Frank Hrobak,	Main & Shurs lane	Soft drinks
August Jaworaweski,	Cotton & Cresson streets	Soft Drinks
Roxborough Bottling Company	Terrace street, Wissa.,	Soft Drinks
Rueben Bartle	8919 Ridge avenue,	Soft Drinks
Phila Chaplet & Mfg Co,	School Lane & P & R	Foundry supplies
? Wieand	Conarree street	Signs
A. G. Hennessey,	6064 Ridge avenue	Signs
Jos. M. Adams,	Main & Dupont streets	Yarns
Hydro Electric Co.,m	Canal at Dupont street	Elec Curren
Manayunk Cement Co (Stickum)	Baker st & Leverington ave	adhesives
National Waste Company	Nixon st & Leverington ave	Wastes
S. S. Keely & Sons	Leverington ave & Main street	Millwork
Jos. S. Miles	West Manayunk	Millwork
Glen Willow Ice Mfg Co	West Manayunk	Ice
Furlong Wall Paper Co.,	Baker St & Leverington ave	Art papers
Thomas Brown	Baker & Leverington ave	paper tubes
Fred Lord	Baker & Leverington ave	wastes
William Dixon	Baker & Leverington ave	wastes
Fred Pearson	Leverington ave & Wilde	Plushes, etc
Sheppard & Company,	Leverington avenue & Wilde	Dress Goods
? Factory,	Mallory & Silverwood sts	Raincoats
Stafford & Son	Krams Ave & Silverwood	yarns
Stafford & Bros	Krams & Silverwood sts	yarns
Fibre Rock Company	Krams & Silverwood sts	asbestos products

Name	Location	Product.
Charles Bennett	Krams avenue & Pechine street	Plushes
Kaufman Brothers	Mitchell & Pennsdale street	Plushes
National Milling Co,	Nixon street ab Leverington	Chemicals
Collins & Ailman	Nixon street	Plushes , etc
A. T. Baker	Nixon & Fountain street	Plushes
Container Corporation of Am.	Nixon street	Paper goods
Comfort Iron Foundry,	High & Mallory street	Iron products
Robinson Iron & Steel Co.,	Umbria street & Paoli ave	Structural steel
Roxboro Brand Preserves	E. Hermitage street	Jellies, etc
Bordas & Son	E. Dupont street	Wagons, etc
Cook Studios,	E. Dupont street	Papier mache, etc
Birkmire's Marble Yard,	Green lane & Main st	Memorials
William H. Jones,	5150 Ridge avenue	Memorials.
Henry Grossmiller,	6148 Ridge avenue	Baked goods,
Whitakker's Bakery	Cresson & Levering	Ice Cream.
Walter Kenney	6166 Ridge avenue	Baked goods,
		Ice Cream.
		Ice cream

This list is probably incomplete, but will be found to contain most of the manufacturers of the 21st Ward. 1930

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Suburban Press
Sept 24, 1931

Petty Sworn In as Cairn's Successor

Mayor Names Former Rox-
borough Man For
Health Post

WORLD WAR VETERAN

Served on Staff of Memorial
Hospital With Great
Distinction

Dr. Orlando H. Petty, 1803 Pine street, formerly of Roxborough was on Friday sworn in as Director of the Department of Public Health to succeed Dr. A. A. Cairns, who died in Lankenau Hospital, September 9.

In announcing Dr. Petty's appointment, Mayor Mackey said: "I want it understood that I made this appointment without consultation with anyone—even with Dr. Petty."

Dr. Petty is Mayor Mackey's personal physician. The Mayor notified Council of the appointment when it reconvened last Thursday, following the summer recess. The appointment is for the remaining three and a half months of Mayor Mackey's term.

Dr. Petty is one of only two physicians who served in the World War to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, the other recipient being Dr. Joel T. Boone, now physician to President Hoover. He is an authority on the treatment of the diseases of metabolism and diabetes.

Dr. Petty was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, in 1904 and served as interne in St. Timothy's Hospital (now the Memorial Hospital) and later was an associate surgeon of Dr. John B. Lowman, of Johnstown, from where he returned to Philadelphia and was connected with the teaching of medicine in Jefferson Medical College until 1923. He held various positions up to Associate in Medicine. From 1923 to the present Dr. Petty has been Professor of Diseases of Metabolism in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

From 1908 until after the World War, Dr. Petty was a Medical Inspector of the Board of Health, during the period when Dr. Cairns was Chief Medical Inspector. One of Dr. Petty's medical works written in 1924, Diabetes and its Treatment by Insulin and Diet, has recently reached the fifth edition. He is also the author of many ar-

ticles dealing with the science of medicine.

Dr. Petty is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, a Fellow of

the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and a member of many other medical societies.

On April 3, 1917, Dr. Petty went on active duty as one of the surgeons in the U. S. Marine Corps, sailed for France the following August and served with the Fifth Regiment, 2d division. In addition to the Congressional Medal of Honor, Dr. Petty's valor decorations included the U. S. Distinguished Service Cross, French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Italian War Cross, and he also is permitted to wear as a personal decoration the red and green Fourragere awarded to the Fifth Regiment by the commander-in-chief of the French Army.

Mayor Mackey said he understood Dr. Petty is the "most decorated medical man in the United States."

Dr. Petty is chief of the Department of Diseases of Metabolism of the Philadelphia General Hospital, pronounced by experts one of the best in personnel and equipment of any department of its kind in the world. He has been a member of the medical staff of Memorial Hospital, Roxborough, and Germantown Hospital and Dispensary.

He is a former president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and is a past national commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, whose members are recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor and of the Distinguished Service Cross, and a past commander of the Thomas Roberts Reath Marine Post, No. 186, American Legion.

Mrs. Petty, a former Roxborough girl, was born at Lyceum and Manayunk avenues, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Mellersh.

Suburban Press
Sept. 24 - 1931

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Roxborough Has Historic Pear Tree

Planted by Peter Kieffer
on East Shawmont
Avenue

STILL FLOURISHES

Bore First Crop of Fruit
Fifty-eight Years
Ago

Two of the most popular varieties of the pear may justly be labeled as "Philadelphia products." One of these, the delicious "seekle" was discovered growing on the farm of Lawrence Seckel near Girard Point, in the "Neck" district, late in the eighteenth century. The original tree succumbed many years ago, but not, however, before numerous cuttings or "scions" had been removed from it, and this excellent variety perpetuated by grafting on other stocks.

The other Philadelphia pear, noted for its keeping qualities, is the "Kieffer." It began as a chance in the gardens of an Alsatian nurseryman, Peter Kieffer, on Shawmont avenue, Roxborough, and first bore fruit in 1873.

Kieffer had grown many specimens of the Chinese Sand Pear (*Pyrus serotina*) for ornamental purposes, the roundish fruit of the tree being virtually inedible in its raw state, though said to be very palatable when cooked and spiced. Near these Sand Pears were also grown some trees of the well-known Bartlett variety.

The original Kieffer tree still flourishes on the site of the old nurseries, now in the possession of David Fulmer Keely, a well-known attorney. The tree still bears freely and seems to retain sufficient vigor to assure many more years of existence.

Chronicle
March 19-1897

Most travelers on the Norristown branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad have a passing acquaintance with Joe Dewees, who is known as the "Prophet of Lafayette." For many years Joe has been leading the life of a hermit, living in a small hut built by himself only a few yards from the tracks of the railroad. From his appearance one would take Joe to be one of those ideal hermits who had stepped out of a story book. When in a confidential mood Joe will tell how he can stop the train without going near the track, and whether business will be good or bad for the ensuing week by the condition of the weather on Sunday. In speaking of his future plans, the hermit says that he expects four million dollars, which will arrive soon by private express. Joe has been telling of this for the last ten years, and when asked why it has not arrived, he says that the car has been sidetracked, and tracers are looking it up. The good-natured people of Lafayette see that Joe's larder is always filled and the old hermit wants for nothing.—*Record.*

Suburban Press
8/6/1931

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS



ISAIAH T. RYAN
Roxborough undertaker, who will pass another milestone on the road of life, next Wednesday. Mr. Ryan lives at Mitchell street and Lyceum avenue and has been a mortician in the 21st Ward, for more than sixty-two years, having started in 1869.

Suburban Press
8/13/1931

**Thursday Is
Monsignor's
Natal Day**

**Rt. Rev. Monsignor Murphy
To Mark His Birth
Anniversary**

BORN AT POTTSTOWN

**Has Served St. John's Parish
Since September
of 1891**

Rt. Rev. Eugene J. Murphy, rector of St. John the Baptist church, of Manayunk, who will celebrate his birthday next Thursday. Monsignor Murphy was born in Pottstown, Pa., and was ordained to the priesthood, by Archbishop Ryan, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, on May 20th, 1888. His first appointment was as assistant at St. Peter's in, Reading, which took place June 1st, 1888. Two years later, on June 20th, 1890, he was appointed assistant at St. Mary's church in Philadelphia, and on September 21st, 1891, came to St. John's church as assistant rector. In 1905 he was appointed to serve as rector and was named a Monsignor some time later.

The Suburban Press takes this opportunity of extending its felicitations to the well-known churchman.

Press, May 14-1931

**Want Kelpius
Street Opened**

George L. Layer, secretary of the Wissahickon Business Men's Association, has been in communication with members of City Council on behalf of residents of the community interested in the opening of Kelpius street, from Rochelle avenue to the new Henry Avenue Bridge.

Mr. Layer said on Monday that he has received assurance that Kelpius street is on the city plan and will be laid out in boulevard width, but that no assurance had been given as to when the work of opening it would be begun.

Opening of the street would give residents of the Wissahickon district direct entrance to the center of the city, and business men are keenly interested in getting the work done.

Press - 7/23/1931

(122)

**Local Doctor
Praised by
Newspaper**

**Joseph F. Schlotterer, M. D.
Lauded by Sunday
Despatch**

TS CIVIC LEADER

**Former President of 21st
Ward Medical
Association**

On July, 12th, past the Sunday Despatch contained the following article, which is well worth reprinting, inasmuch as it relates to a fellow townsman.

"The progressive advancement which has marked medical science during recent years has resulted principally through specialization. But the general practitioner, devoted to his profession and keeping pace with the development of medical science through continued study administers to his patients the benefits resulting from the specialist's research, added to his own experience.

Among the most able diagnosticians and skillful practitioners in Philadelphia, Joseph F. Schlotterer, M. D., whose offices are located at 207 Green lane, is one of the outstanding figures of the community. A thorough student with a vast fund of the combined knowledge of the most advanced methods of medicine, Dr. Schlotterer is one of the most distinguished exponents of his honored profession in Philadelphia enjoying an extensive clientele.

The medical history is replete with examples of self-sacrificing students who have risked and frequently lost their lives in unravelling the mysteries of diseases hitherto considered incurable and whose investigations have resulted in complete cures or preventive methods where contagion has been a dangerous factor. It is for this that they devote years of study and disciplinary training which never ceases, even though they may have reached the highest standard of efficiency.

Dr. Schlotterer is of this type, devoted to his profession and the cause to which it is dedicated. He is a graduate of the Medico Chirurgical College, '01, Ph.G. degree and Class '05 from which he received his degree of M. D. Aside from his professional connections, he is a man invested with a deep sense of civic pride which he never fails to exhibit in behalf of the moral, industrial and commercial welfare of the city.

Dr. Schlotterer was formerly president of the 21st Ward Medical Society and is at the present time president of the 21st Ward Civic Federation, an organization which is accomplishing much in the interest of the community. He is a member of the Foresters of America and Loyal Order of Moose."

Suburban Press
Aug. 6 - 1931

Roxborough Man Nears 100 Mark

Jacob Wright, of Fountain
Street, Is in 99th
Year

ENJOYS GOOD HEALTH

Is Friend of J. H. Gallati,
Who Is One Year
His Junior

Not many residents of Philadelphia can recall the days when there was a flourishing tavern on the present site of the Manayunk police station, 4431 Main street, or when Hipple's Tavern, on the Ridge Pike, was a favorite gathering place, but Jacob Wright, of 404 Fountain street, Roxborough, can remember that and a thousand other things.

Mr. Wright, who is in his 99th year, has led an active life, and in his younger days when he was Manayunk's itinerant butcher, used to stop in at the tavern for a chat with his neighbors.

Yesterday morning Mr. Wright was sitting in his garden, rocking back and forth in a wicker chair. Across his knees lay a stout knotted walking stick, and he kept his eyes on a large pear tree thirty feet away.

"Some young scoundrels have been shaking my pears down," he said. "I'm waiting here for them and I'll give them a taste of this stick if I catch them. I can't take very long steps, but I guess they'll be long enough."

Mr. Wright pointed to two maple trees, one of them ten feet around, which stand in his back yard.

"I planted those maple trees," he said. "They must be seventy years old. I never saw finer maple trees anywhere. I planted them right after I brought my wife here to live. She died seventeen years ago at the age of 77."

Mr. Wright was born October 12, 1832, in Lower Merion township, near Crow's Hill. He was one of eight children; all the others died long ago. His father lived to be 73, but his mother died comparatively young.

When Mr. Wright was a few months old the family moved to Roxborough, then a series of huge farms. When Jacob was 16, his father sent him around on the butcher's route. Later he would be sent up to Skippack to buy cattle, lead them home, slaughter and dress them. There were seventy-five traveling butchers in the section when Jacob started, but Jacob cornered most of the business, and

got married. He had four children, with one of whom, Mrs. Johnston Hughes, he makes his home.

His father bought him the ground where his present house stands for a wedding present. He still farms truck produce in the rear of his home, has fine grape arbors and plenty of lima beans.

Mr. Wright's sight and hearing would be exceptional for a man of 70. His figure is erect and he walks and works without difficulty. He has a snowy white beard, which he keeps well trimmed. He loves to talk about the old days, but keeps well posted on current events.

In the matter of longevity he has a friendly rivalry with J. Henry Gallati, retired Manayunk brush-maker, of 4348 Main street, who is one year younger and equally spry.

Press 8/6/1931

FELICITATIONS



LAZELLE THORNTON

Treasurer of the Manayunk Trust Company, who will mark a natal anniversary on Monday of next week... Mr. Thornton resides at 464 Green lane, and has been connected with the local financial institution since March 31st, 1890.

Press, Jan. 16 - 1930

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Trade Board Has Meeting

Old Officers of 21st Ward
Board of Trade Re-elected
to Serve Another Year.—
Pres. George E. Dorwart
Gives Annual Report.

With George E. Dorwart presiding, the annual meeting of the 21st Ward Board of Trade took place on Thursday evening, January 2nd, at the Manayunk Free Library, at Green lane and Fleming street.

Communications were received from the Schuylkill Valley Traction Company acknowledging a letter in reference to one man cars, but stating their opinion there is no danger in one man operation; from the Chief of the Highway Department, advising that the condition of the retaining wall at Green lane and Fleming street is being checked periodically, that the condition of the sidewalk on the north side of Hermitage street, west of Pechin street was being referred to the Sixth Highway District, with a notice that the Board of Education should be requested to make these repairs.

In lieu of his annual report, President Dorwart gave a verbal outline of the recent activities and scope of the Board of Trade work.

In reference to the new post office, Mr. Dorwart stated that both the Roxborough and Manayunk Post Offices are a credit to the community and an improvement long looked forward to. Mr. Dorwart was pleased to report that the contractors are many weeks ahead in their work of elevating the Reading railroad tracks through Manayunk.

On motion duly made and seconded, the secretary, Roland B. Haig, was instructed to cast a ballot electing to office, the following: President, George E. Dorwart; first vice president, Clarence Leech; second vice president, John S. Turner; third vice president, E. K. Tomlinson; honorary past president, William S. Dixon; honorary president, Frank L. Kenworthy; honorary vice president, Joseph S. Reiley; Treasurer, Charles Zaiser, and secretary, Roland B. Haig.

Growth of 21st Ward Has Been Slow, But Continuous

Large Number of Old Dwellings Torn Down to Make Way for Improvements.—Has Population of 40,759

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

At the Kenworthy dinner, held at the Elks' Club, on Wednesday night of last week, one of the speakers arose to quote the area, population and wealth of the 6th Councilmanic district, which includes the 21st, 22nd, 38th and 42nd wards.

Which brought to my mind the fact that the 21st Ward is slowly, but surely, increasing in size, despite the fact that in past years many of the dwellings have been removed to make room for improvements.

The Roxborough section, in particular, has been building up fast in recent years. Ofttimes one hears someone remark about the number of new houses which are being erected, but few think of the quantity which have been demolished.

Half a century ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed its Nor-

ristown branch, through the 21st Ward. The railroad right of way traverses property which was once a city street, with dwellings on both sides of it. The transportation improvement also threw into the discard another row of houses, on the east side of what is now known as Canton street. Likewise a number of frame houses which stood on Green lane at Main street.

When Manayunk Park, at Silverwood and Roxborough streets, was brought into existence, a large number of outworn residences were demolished to make way for the breathing place. St. Mary's new parochial school building, on Conarroe street, made it necessary to remove several houses, as did the rebuilding of the Ebenezer M. E. Church, on Gay street. The brewers, Leibert and Obert, tore down a number of homes on Carson street, to make room for their brewery.

A T. Baker & Company, plush manufacturers, occupy a factory which was erected on the site of a row of houses which stood on a street known as "Koehler avenue." Along the Manayunk Canal bank, near the old Pay Bridge, there once stood four houses; two frame and two brick. For the latter the well-known Gallati Brothers had the bricks shipped here from some distant place. These were the first brick dwellings erected in this section. After falling into bad repair, the four houses were taken down for safety's sake.

Another section of buildings stood in the way of the Kenworthy Bridge, when it was erected at Wissahickon, to eliminate a dangerous railroad grade crossing. And there were other homes, up along the

Wissahickon Creek, which the Park Commissioners tore down, when they were acquired by the Park.

Houses were taken over in order to build Roxborough High School, as well as the James Dobson grade school, on Umbria street. More recently, a row, which has gone forever, stood on the west side of Cresson street, at Rector. These have been replaced by Station street. Many others, parts of which are as yet standing, will after the settlement of damage claims, more than likely fall into the hands of the house wrecker.

Other modern structures, which were responsible for the removal of from one to six dwellings, are the Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, the Roxy Theatre, the Manayunk Trust Company, the Philadelphia Gas Works Office, the Fred Pearson Plush Mill, the Manayunk Plush Mill, the Manayunk Bathing house, and the old Riverside Mansion, with the Union Hotel and the two adjoining houses, are now leveled off as the stock yard of the Pencoyd Iron Works. The Manayunk Fire House is standing on the site once occupied by four houses.

Village blacksmith shops, with the smithy's dwelling beside it, have given way to a superfluity of gasoline filling stations, which are—or are not, as you look at them—an improvement.

A report of the census taker in 1840 discloses that Roxborough Township—which is now Manayunk, Wissahickon and Roxborough—had a population of 5797 persons; five cotton factories; three woolen mills; two paper mills; one rolling mill; one steel mill; one for polishing saws; one machine shop; and two flouring mills. Tallow candles were used for illumination.

The most recent census—imperfect as it may have been, is close enough for our purpose—shows a population as 40,759; 710 retail stores; 13 wholesale houses; 37 eating houses; 126 factories; 8655 dwellings; and the lighting system is placed at 403 electric lights and 974 gas lamps. There are two police districts; three fire engine companies and one fire truck company. Its one hospital with ambulance service, commendably serves the ward and its environs.

DO YOU KNOW THAT?

The 21st Ward has within its boundaries:

Ten streets on which you must climb stairways, and that in one place there are one hundred and three steps.

The largest group of apartment houses: Aiden Park.

Soon will have two of the highest bridges in the city; possibly in the country: Walnut Lane and Henry Avenue.

It has six six miles of the Wissahickon Creek and Valley.

The site of the first paper mill in America.

The birthplace of David Rittenhouse.

The only drive in the city where automobiles are not allowed.

The only stretch of canal in the city.

Second highest point along the Atlantic coast in the United States, between Northern New Jersey and Georgia.

One of Philadelphia's great journalists and writers is buried in Leverington Cemetery. Richard Harding Davis.

Local hills selected for automobile demonstrations in hill climbing contests.

Best sledding in the city for boys and girls.

Over 100 buildings used for manufacturing purposes.

One mill that is being run by the third generation of owners. Platt Brothers. They also have a "corner" in golf activities.

The oldest lock tender in length of service. Winfield S. Guiles, of Flat Rock.

One of the oldest roads from from the city runs through the Ward. Ridge avenue.

The site of the new Cathedral of the P. E. Church.

ROXBOROUGH'S GOLD STAR PARENTS



MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH HATTAL

Parents of Clarence Hattal, who was killed in France during the World War. Mrs. Hattal sailed for France last Thursday as a guest of the United States Government, to visit the grave of her son at the American Cemetery in Suresnes. She will be met in France by John Langdon Jones, on behalf of the Hattal-Taylor Post No. 333, Veterans of Foreign Wars, who will escort Mrs. Hattal to the grave of her soldier son.

~~Announcements~~

Forecast, Nov. 29 - 1918

Plans for a memorial to the soldiers of the Twenty-first ward who fell in France have been completed by Washington Camp, No. 50, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Roxborough.

The memorial will consist of two large granite shafts, which will be placed at each side of the entrance to Leverington Cemetery, Ridge avenue below Green lane.

A special committee charged with the execution of the project, has been appointed. James K. Helm is chairman. The cost of the shafts will be \$5000, and as the camp is desirous that the memorial shall be a community property, the public, if it so wishes, may contribute toward it.

September Storm Puts Lights Out

Freshet Caused Great Damage Along Schuylkill Valley

CANAL RUINED

Theatres Presented Plays By Candle Light

An evening paper, of Saturday, contained the following item concerning the Schuylkill river freshet, of long ago, which affected this section.

"Sweeping down the Schuylkill Valley, on the night of September 2, 1850, following a torrential storm which had spread over the upper Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, the worst freshet in the history of the city struck Philadelphia on the morning of September 3. All day long the water continued to rise until, at the peak of the flood, it was almost eleven feet above the top of Fairmount Dam. Roads and bridges had been wiped out, the Falls and Manayunk bridges swept away, the Norristown Railroad put out of commission, the Schuylkill Canal wrecked and along the lower Schuylkill all traces of the banks had been obliterated. The P. W. and B. road was forced to suspend arrangements being made to send all rail passengers from Philadelphia to Wilmington by boat.

"East and west of the river many householders found themselves marooned, but the most striking effect of the flood was its plunging Philadelphia into darkness. At that time the public, who did not use candles as an illuminant, were dependent on gas supplied from the city works at the Market street crossing of the river. The flood put the works entirely out of commission and the gas left in the mains was soon used up, there being little or no reserve supply. On the night of September 3rd the streets were left without illumination of any sort, the oil lamps having been removed. Only one light burned on Chestnut street, and that was the Drummond light, which P. T. Barnum, as a wideawake showman, had put in front of his Museum. Other places of amusement, like the Walnut Street Theatre and the Circus, had to shut, although Conner's Theatre gave a performance by candle light. Barnum's, where "The Lady of Lyons" was being produced, was brilliantly illuminated inside and out, in contrast to the darkness which prevailed elsewhere throughout the city."

Sullivan Press
July 31, 1930

Mysterious Deaths Are Recalled

Death of Thomas Ozias
Brings Other Enigmas
to Mind

SEVERAL CASES CITED

Slayings Prove Unsolv-
able
To Police of
Locality

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

The mysterious death of Thomas Ozias, of Roxborough, recently, brings to mind several local murders of past years, some of which were of a sensational nature.

It was like a Christmas gift, to a woman named Elizabeth Shuster, who was acquitted of the murder of her infant child, when the jury gave her freedom on December 23rd, 1875.

Next came the sensational Wissahickon Creek murder mystery when the head, arms, legs and body of a man was fished out of the creek, many weeks apart, before the police had a complete body. It was on March the 20th, 1884, when the first bag was found containing parts of a man. On October 12, John M. Wilson was bound over at Norristown, after he confessed that he killed Anthony Dealey, of Montgomery County, hacked his body with an axe and threw them into the Wissahickon Creek in January of 1848. The bags containing parts of the corpse were recovered on March 26, May 5, and June 15th. Wilson was hung for his crime at Norristown.

Another murder, which the news-hounds received a great kick out of was the Hinchcliffe murder, when the husband killed his wife in a fit of jealous rage. He was found guilty and sentenced to death, but a stay of execution permitted him to live for fifteen years before death from natural causes claimed him at the jail.

The McIlhane murder was another sensation. McIlhane, a foreman for a local ice concern, was stabbed to death in the rear of the old United States Hotel, on the site of the Riviere Theatre, by the son of a prominent family. The culprit served a long term in jail for his crime.

The King murder was a front page story for many days and was uncovered by the two "Bobs," of newspaper fame: Robert Laycock and Robert Shronk. Early on a Sunday morning, two old English "buddies" took an early morning hike across the country. Being thirsty they stopped at a roadside spring where they found the body

of King, who had been cruelly stabbed to death. The two friends, being well up in years, decided to notify the police. Charley Buckley, an old time saloon keeper, stood guard over the body while Hobson, a baker, ran over into Manayunk, to call the police. The two "Bobs" happened to be at police headquarters and went along with the officers. They made a newspaperman's investigation and traced blood drops from the spring to a dwelling house on a nearby hillside, where they found the kitchen covered with blood. The police arrested the inmates, "Tim, Ryan and wife, and Peter Murphy and wife. King was a Civil War veteran and had just cashed his pension check the day he was murdered.

Another sensational murder was the Crossley case. Crossley, who lived in Germantown, was a clock and watch maker. He was accustomed to traveling around the different farms over in West Manayunk and collected broken clocks or jewelry to take home with him to

repair. On his next trip around he would deliver the goods. One day, in the early fall, John Layer, a farm hand, saw the body of a man under a narrow wooden bridge that crossed Merkle lane, in West Manayunk. He notified the police and the body was identified as that of Crossley's. He was robbed of everything he owned and his death remains an unsolved mystery to this day.

An additional West Manayunk murder was of a beautiful woman, whose body was found in a decayed condition in a thicket, near Penney foundry, by two local hunters who were training rabbit hounds. The dogs lead the hunters to the body, where it had had concealed from July 4th, the last day she was seen alive. A large force of men, police and detectives, made several arrests, but the guilty person was never found. The suspects were all freed at a public hearing held on the lawn of the Rudolph Mansion and the case is still unsolved.

The West Laurel Hill murder mystery, after twenty years, still remains as such. The burned body of Watchman Campion was found in the office building with the safe doors blown open. After many months of hard work the detectives working on the case decided that a gang of post office yeggs killed the watchman, robbed the safe and set fire to the building to hide the crime.

Bodies of five infants were found floating in the river under the old Snake bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at different times. Doctors in each instance stated that they were dead when placed in the river. One evening a nearby factory watchman saw a bundle thrown from a north bound train

crossing the bridge. It proved to be the fifth and last dead child found in that section, because detectives began to investigate down town baby farms and found out it was their one way of disposing of dead infants without running afoul of the health department.

Another unsolved murder was of a gangster taken to the cemetery for a ride, and found shot to death in his car at the Belmont avenue entrance to Westminster Cemetery. A few short years ago, Stephen Harmer, while gathering watercress, found the body of an elderly woman lying in Bowler's Creek, at State road. Harmer notified the police who found the dead woman's bonnet hanging on the door knob of a park guard box at Strawberry Mansion. The mystery was never solved.

Many other murders took place in and near this section but they did not cause so much notoriety as those mentioned. We wonder if the newly created detective force with its teletype and other modern devices will solve the latest Roxborough mystery?

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Suburban Press
Aug. 28-1930

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Gives Picture Of Old-Time Manayunk

Old Book Discloses Facts
Concerning 21st
Ward

WAS FACTORY TOWN

Benjamin Franklin Had Plan
To Use Waters of the
Wissahickon

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

From an old book owned by John Shock, 126 Gay street, which he cheerfully loaned to me, I repeat the history of Manayunk as it reads from the pen of Sherman Day, under the title of "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania, which was published just 90 years ago by George Gorton, of New Haven, Conn.

The book contains a wood cut of the town of Manayunk. On the upper end of the town is the old box bridge, about where the new Green Lane Bridge stands today. From the box bridge down to the Manayunk Locks are two small mills and four large five story factories. In the background can be seen the old Fourth Reformed Church, now the home of St. Joseph Polish Catholic congregation, and a cluster of twenty dwelling houses, and the tower of the original church of St. John the Baptist. Along the canal is pictured a sail boat and a coal barge. Between what is called McDowell's Paper Mill and the lower Schofield Mills, at the locks, was a large vacant lot on which now stands the Zane Chemical Company, or better known as "Archie Campbell's Mills." In the center of the Schuylkill River, opposite the vacant lot, two large rocks are high above the water. Two boats, containing men in each boat, are seen engaged in shad fishing, with a larger boat lying at anchor.

The growth of the town is shown according to the then latest census, as follows: Roxborough Township, including Manayunk in 1800, 1048; in 1820, 1628; in 1830, 3334; in 1840, 5797. Today it is, 1930, 40,358.

A brief history of the town reads thus: "Manayunk is a bustling and populous manufacturing village on the left bank of the Schuylkill, seven miles from Philadelphia. This village has grown up entirely since 1818 by the impetus given by the completion of the Schuylkill Canal, which has created a vast amount of water power at this place. Previous to that time and to the erection of

the Fairmount Dam it was remarkable only for extensive shad fishing with one or two houses scattered here and there. Among the earlier residents, here, were the Leverings, and the Tibben's family. In 1823 the only factory enumerated

as being here was Mark Richard's Flat Rock Cotton Factory.

There are now located along the canal five cotton factories, three woolen factories, two paper mills, one rolling mill, one steel manufactory, one machine shop, one mill for polishing saws, and two flouring mills. Two noteworthy bridges cross the Schuylkill. The Reading railroad passes through the place. The village also contains Catholic, Dutch

Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. The slope of the hill above the village affords a delightful site for dwelling houses, commanding a fine prospect of this picturesque valley.

Mention is made of Ben Franklin's thoughts on a water supply for Philadelphia. Dr. Franklin had foreseen the want of pure water that would be felt as the city became densely populated, and by his will provided that one of his accumulative legacies after 100 years should be used for introducing the waters of the "Wissahickon" creek to the city. The suggestion was more useful than the legacy. The attention of the citizens were turned to the subject and one of the objects, the old Schuylkill and Delaware canal incorporated in 1792, two years after Franklin's death, was to introduce the water of the Schuylkill into the city from the level of Conshohocken. This attempt failed. The Wissahickon project was also deemed too costly, at that time, and a steam hoisting apparatus was built at the foot of Chestnut street, to raise the water to a considerable height, to force it through wooden mains into the homes of citizens who were taxed \$5.00 a year for the use of water from 1812 to 1815. Fairmount Water Works was then erected, doing away with the old Center Square waterworks.

Press - July 17, 1930

Tells Story of Great Dam at Flat Rock

Many Lives Have Been Lost
By Boats Going Over
Falls

STRONG CURRENT

Fishermen Has Peculiar
Experience When He
Falls to Sleep

By JOHN M. SICKINGER
When a person tells me that they

know "to a gallon" how much water falls over Flat Rock Dam, I know the answer will be "four quarts," but when inquiring how many persons have lost their lives in going over Flat Rock, then I can give them a more detailed answer. Records show the number.

If it were not for records this world would be a nation of dumb-bells. Away back in the 70's, when there were no scandal tabloids, to play up fake stories like the present age, only to contradict themselves in the next edition, records were reliable.

The archives of 1870 show that on June 13th, two brothers were drowned at the dangerous dam. Earnest, aged 10 and Alfred, aged 11 years, of a family named Whitworth. On September 13th, a row-boat containing two men and two women was swept over "Flat Rock." Frank Carver and Mrs. Minnie Tufel were drowned and the other two were saved. In 1901, on Memorial Day, a boat containing six girls and two men went over the falls. One man was rescued and seven were drowned.

In 1893, a man of Polish descent, who lived on old "Harrison street," now called St. David's street, had peculiar experience. If memory serves me right his name was "Stanis" Wolwiskey. He almost lost his life while fishing at night. During a nap, while lying flat in the center of a row boat, his anchor rope parted, leaving his boat drift over the falls. Day break found him still asleep in his boat below the Falls of Schuylkill by park police. His bottle of "Polinsky," a white liquor now called white mule, was still in the bottom of his boat. But Stanis never could explain the sensation of going over Flat Rock Dam and living afterward.

It is strange how death comes to many person when swept over the falls. I have sat on the abutment of the dam breast and watched schools of suckers and other fish swim up over the water fall into the upper river. Perhaps the old dam itself was responsible. It was partly destroyed during a freshet and when it was rebuilt it was made to reach from shore to shore on a straight line instead of having a box-break in the center. The old construction tended to create a stronger current for the water fell over five places at the same time.

Today the dam breast is dry; in fact every summer sees the dam sticking up high above the water. Heavy rains may fall and cause the river to overflow its banks, but a few days later the old dam will be seen high and dry again.

Carnivals Bring Memories Of Old Outdoor Fetes

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

The carnival season is now in full swing here, there and everywhere. Some church, lodge, war veteran or other organization is holding an annual carnival, or frolic. Perhaps there are one or more carnivals going on at the same time in different sections served by the Press and we wish them all success with a good profit.

But going backwards a few years, I remember when the main event of the season took place on "Nigger Hill," a section known to many old-timers as Raynorville, located between Ridge avenue, Pechin street, Pennsdale street and Roxborough avenue, which is now built up with dwelling houses and a large plush factory, beside the latest craze of the season a "Tom Thumb" golf course. This tract of ground was once a ball ground, and carnival and circus headquarters. It was here where the kids of yesterday got "a grand and glorious feeling" holding down a canvas balloon bag, that retained the smoke and hot air, from a large wood fire. Every once in a while the kids would raise the gas bag up off the ground to watch where the sparks would fly. Every ten minutes one of the balloonists' assistants would heave in a handful of chemicals which formed a gas and soon the signal would be given to make ready for the ascension. The performer would sit on his trapeze, all dolled up in tights and spangles. It was with an air of importance that those kids would hold to the dancing bag ready to cut loose at the right moment, when the "Let her go" signal was sounded. As the balloon shot skyward, those kids would watch it as if it were their own personal property. The same dirty, smoked-faced kids of yesterday are some of our prominent business men of today.

On one occasion the bleacher seats, in a circus tent, fell down injuring scores of residents of

Another favorite lot for carnivals was on Main street between Green lane and the old headquarters of Engine Company No. 12. In a corner of the lot was a cluster of rocks adjoining Montagues' Mill, and the ground sloped towards Main street. That was the site of the hobby horse or merry-go-round. The power for this was an old blind horse. One night, in attempting to snatch the brass ring, I was dragged off and rolled in under the platform of the merry-go-round. It rolled me over and over until I became wedged up against the rocks and the machine had to be dismantled to release me. I never was squeezed so tight in my life before and only once since, when a big blonde grass-widow gave me a sample hug.

The old time fire laddies used to get a kick out of those old carnivals held there because the fire house in those days was considered on the outskirts of the town. But after several years of carnival sports the Glen Willow Ice Company purchased the lot and erected, what was at that time considered, a modern coal wharf and stables. Improvements forced the ice company to vacate and the site is now a freight yard of the Reading Railroad.

Another carnival lot was located at Leverington avenue, Smick and Mansion streets, known as "Birkmire's Lot." It was on this lot that I first saw what they call a high diver. A performer would climb to the top of a seventy foot ladder and dive into a net. When he first made his appearance in the town he drew considerable attention. Birkmire's lot is a thing of the past. Rows of dwelling houses are now built on the site, but as years come and go, so do the carnivals, and each year they are getting better and better.

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ST. TIMOTHY'S INSTITUTE HAD GREAT BILLIARDISTS

"Al" Brown, Josephus Yeakel, "Bob" Laycock and "Dad" Murphy Formed a Quartette that Was Hard to Beat

By E. R. MUSTIN

Among the many indoor activities of old St. Timothy's Institute, at Wissahickon, back in nineties, was billiards. Noted stars of their day composed the first string team of the club and many exciting contests were staged each winter for a number of years with the Germantown Workingman's Club and St. Mark's, at 17th and Kater streets.

A schedule of games was so arranged that each team would play the other twice, one match at home and one match away from home. The teams were composed of six players each and the games consisted of 100 points.

The Institute team had such wizards of the cue as "Joe" Heath, Noel P. Wartman, William Gould, Charles Kurtz, John Heft and William Flanagan. Heath and Wartman were almost unbeatable at their best and had much to do with St. Timothy's success in match games.

On one occasion the St. Mark team gave Heath a big surprise party by bringing out a player named McElwee, who polished off the Institute star in easy fashion. He was a classy player and no doubt was secured for the occasion as he never appeared in further contests.

In those days the games with the Germantown Club were mostly pedestrian trips across the Wissahickon Valley. On one of those foot journeys the boys were caught in a blizzard and had some job getting back home.

Another series of billiard matches that attracted much interest among lovers of the games were the contests staged between St. Timothy's and the old Manayunk Social Club.

The latter had a good team of cue artists and the victories were pretty evenly divided. "Al" Brown, Josephus Yeakel, Robert M. Laycock and "Dad" Murphy, the schoolmaster, were a quartette hard to beat. All have since passed to the Great Beyond. They had several other good players whose names I have forgotten.

Old "Dad" Murphy was always a favorite at Wissahickon. He rarely ever used a bridge to make difficult shots, but would stretch his long legs over the table and execute plays with ease.

St. Timothy's also had a strong team of second string players made up by Oscar Brooks, Ed. Payne, Edgar Green, William Brooks, William Johnston, Jr., George Bisel and "Mont" Hawthorne, while "Doc" Fitzpatrick, the dentist, was one of the stars at pool.

All the clubs I have mentioned are no more. One by one they dropped out of existence. As the years rolled on games have changed and, with the coming of the automobile and the movies, interest faded in the old sports like snow in a summer sunshine.

However, there is no doubt that the old Institute, with its splendid library and reading room, checker and domino tables, bowling alleys and other amusements had a wholesome effect on the morals of the young men of that time.

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Guggenheim Lived Here In Boyhood

Philanthropist Listed Among
"Rulers of
America"

SCHOOL STUDENT HERE

Former Principal of Lever-
ing School Recalls Him
as Youth

Daniel Guggenheim, multimil-
lionaire philanthropist, died at his
home in Port Washington, N. Y.,
on Sunday.

He was the first of the "Rulers
of America," as chosen by James
W. Gerard, to meet death.

Guggenheim succumbed to heart
failure. For years he had been
troubled with a heart ailment and
was forced to retire from active
direction in the myriad enterprises
he and members of his family had
built up throughout the world.

The capitalist was 74. Two weeks
ago he returned in poor health
from a trip to Europe.

He is survived by his widow, the
former Florence Schloss, of Phila-
delphia; two sons, Lieut.-Col. M.
Robert Guggenheim, U. S. A., and
Harry F. Guggenheim, Ambassador
to Cuba; and a daughter, Mrs.
Roger W. Straus.

Daniel Guggenheim was the
guiding genius in the creation of
some of the largest enterprises in
the history of this country. Im-
portant among these was the Amer-
ican Smelting & Refining Company
one of the world's largest produ-
cers of metals.

The Guggenheim enterprises and
interests not only extended over a
wide field in the United States, but
penetrated into Alaska, Mexico,
South America, Asia and Africa.

After many active years, Guggen-
heim gradually withdrew from busi-
ness until he had no official con-
nection with it, having transferred
most of his responsibilities to his
son, Harry F.

During his active business career
Guggenheim gave much in philan-

thropies. After his retirement he
devoted himself to dispensing gen-
erously of his wealth in that di-
rection, as well as in the promotion
of aeronautics, in which field he
became the employer of Colonel
Charles A. Lindbergh.

Daniel Guggenheim, if not born
in Roxborough, came here at an
early age and lived here as a boy,
at one time in Highley's old Tav-
ern, at Ridge and Leverington av-
enues, and later in a house now oc-
cupied by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R.
Halg, at 443 Green lane.

Mrs. C. C. Thomas-Tyndall—
who was for many years principal
of the William Levering School,
recalls having attended grammar
school in the old Levering School,
with Mr. Guggenheim.

Other men who became promi-
nent from the same class were: the
Hartjes brothers, who were later
affiliated with Drexel and Company
and Edward Preston, who became a
bank president.

The school, at that time was
composed of six divisions, but
grammar was taught in one room
by the principal, Frank Butcher.

Days When Dime Museum Was Popular Are Recalled

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

The greatest thrills which came to me was when I used to invest ten cents and carfare for an evening's pleasure at the Old Dime Museum at 9th and Arch streets. For a "thin dime," a person could see the greatest show on earth; five acts of vaudeville in the theatre; the "zoo" on the second floor; and the grandest collection of freaks of nature ever assembled under one roof, on the third floor.

How I used to stand spellbound, listening to the announcer, dressed up in a "soup and fish" uniform and high shiny silk hat when he'd climb up on a freak's platform and tell what the subject could do, which was hardly believable, until the freak would perform right before your eyes. There was Laloo, a handsome looking fellow who had a twin sister growing out of his own body. "Rubber Neck Joe," another oddity, would gather a handful of skin and stretch it out, leaving it rebound with a loud report. The "armless wonder," who could shave himself, by bracing the razor or brush with his shoulders against a table and drag his face over it, or could beat any of our marble champions of the present age by shooting an "aggie" with his mouth. Of course "Old Zip" had to be there. He was the wild man, with his old fashioned plush pocketbook counting over a few copper pennies from day break to closing time.

The "Jersey Lily," a fat girl, who appeared as if she would take the

main tent of a circus to make her a bungalow apron, had her admirers. "He Eats 'em Alive," a fellow who would take a few small snakes and swallow them alive was enough to cure any drunk for life. "The Blue Man" was an old English soldier, whose skin turned a sky blue color. I used to think him a wonder, but now the town is full of blue men, especially on the day, which was once pay day, before this depression struck the town.

Mr and Mrs "Tom Thumb," were another attraction. The man from Jersey who had the Crucifixion burned on his back when struck with lightning while standing under a tree, use to draw the good-living souls to the old museum and Lingo, "The Matchtown Murderer," who could never be convicted was another feature. The talking pony and "Big Ben," a large snake, also drew crowds. One night "Ben" broke loose and after winding himself around the pony, crushed it to death. "Ben" used to swallow a pair of jack rabbits, or a small sheep for a meal.

After every one saw the freaks, a bell would ring and a grand rush would take place to go down the center stairway, to the theatre, on the ground floor where five acts of vaudeville would be shown.

The zoo, on the second floor, had cages of monkeys, black bears, parrots, wild cats, snake and other kind of birds and animals.

Just imagine all for a dime!

The car fare was ten cents, from Manayunk to the door of the thea-

tre and return. But those days are past and gone. A dime is only a coin, today. Something any kid expects for running an errand. The old Dime Museum has gone. Old Barnum used to have a slogan:

"There is a sucker born every minute, but I would give any thing for one more night back in the late 'nineties," so I could go on a slumming trip to the "Old Dime Museum."

Children Had "Rackets" in The Old Days

Boys and Girls of Neighborhood Had Many Ways
to Earn Money

NO "GOLD DIGGERS"

Lads Ran Errands, While
Maids Helped With
Housework

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

No matter what kind of business you are in to day it is called a "racket," but the greatest racket a school boy had forty years ago was carrying dinners to the workmen in the different factories. The "racket" paid thirty-five cents per week.

I, for one, had a good "racket", toting three dinners each day to different persons in adjoining mills. Two of the deliveries were for a cash consideration and the other was a charity job—as I considered it. That one was to my "Dad," the greatest "Dad" of them all. The other two were neighbors of ours. One was a woman and the other a man. The woman worked for my father who was a weave-room boss. The man worked in the factory next door, so I did not have to redouble on my tracks to make the deliveries.

There was also some side picking beside the dinner "racket." In those days the factory girls had one vice, rubbing their teeth with Scotch snuff and a strip of rag. They sometimes ran short of snuff and we boys would charge an extra nickel to walk down from the mill district, in the upper Manayunk section, to Harry Craven's tobacco store, on Main street below the police station, to purchase a new supply.

Sometimes the men would run shy of old "Union Jack," a favorite chewing and smoking tobacco, and we would earn another tip for replenishing their supply.

At other times we would be sent to Davis Brothers mill supply store to leave a written order for various firms, or to deliver a note to mill-owners' homes in Roxborough. Telephones in those days were as scarce as hens' teeth.

A bright kid had plenty of soft pickings if he stole in right with the millworkers.

I had another dinner to carry for a barber; the dinner to be delivered at one o'clock in the afternoon, and also his supper at 6.30 in the evening. This "racket" was supposed to pay 50 cents per week. After about seven months of steady payment, the barber became delinquent and failed to make good. The first month went around, then the second one passed and I resigned the job with \$4.00 due me in back

wages. I told the men in the factory where my father worked, of the incident and they promised to look into the matter. At noontime, on the following Monday, when I arrived with the dinners, I was considerably surprised when Sam Shorten, the boss finisher, handed me four dollars in nickels, dimes and quarters, saying, with a laugh, "Here is what the barber owed you." Later it was explained to me that the boys went to that certain tonsorial shop and received hair cuts and shaves to the amount owed me, and told the "gypping" barber that it squared his debt with me. They pooled the number of hair cuts and shaves they had received and paid me full value on Monday, and also taught the barber to shoot square, thereafter.

The girls had a "racket" all of their own, but what they were paid I never bothered to find out. Some would hire themselves out, after school hours, to nurse some one's baby. Others would help to thread needles for carpet rag and quilting parties, or assist some tired housewife to tidy up their home. And I must take my hat off to the girls of yesteryears because they seemed to be better bred and educated in household duties and cooking than the present day "chickens" and when a love-sick swain took unto himself a wife he never drew a

blank, even if they did wear skirts to their shoe tops and wore their hair long.

The pig tail girl of forty years ago, is the silver-haired mother of

today who is shocked as she sees the conditions that exist now. Yes! they worked a "racket" then as they do now, but on a system of honor, honesty and friendliness.

Ball Games Give Way to Pee-Wee Golf

"Billy" Bruce Tells an Interesting Tale of Old Teams

RECALLS PLAYERS

Golf Phrases Are Superseding Base Ball Terms

By JOHN M. SICKINGER

While sitting on the front porch of the house next door to the First M. E. Church, on Green lane, opposite to the Acorns Green golf course watching a number of golf players going around the links, the talk drifted from the latest in the sporting world back to the beginning of base ball in this section.

Of course, Billy Bruce, the sexton of the church, and the only living man in the 21st Ward who can quote base ball history from its early beginning, took the floor. Scanting a good story, I made ready for Bruce and I pass his tale along to the Press readers, just as I

heard it.

It was away back in the middle of the "Eighties" when the Active Base Ball Club and the Manayunk Club played ball on Raynorville's hill, over in the neighborhood of Mitchell street and Roxborough avenue. Each team had its own diamond and an area of about six feet separated them. Both teams had a large following.

The Manayunk team was under the management of big "Dan" Desmond, who at the time of his death, several years ago, was a retired P. R. T. motorman. Desmond's team was composed of the following players: "Joey" Rhodes and "Chalk" Carpenter, pitchers; "Bob" Forster, catcher; Morris Ehly, first base; "Tincher" Dougherty, second base; "Skinny" Moran, short stop; Frank O'Donnell, third base; "Dan" McMonigal, left field; "Joe" Markle, center field, and Frank Harris, right field.

It was a fast bunch of players. Dougherty, the second baseman, was the "Art Shires" of yesterday. "Doc" had a habit of catching the ball a second after the runner crossed the bag, but he generally tripped the runner at the same time with his "fast footwork." His habit caused arguments and many a riot, and is believed that it was in that neighborhood that the police word "Riot", was originated.

The Active team, under the management of George E. Bowker and "Allie" Ott, was composed of the following players: "Dick" Gill,

pitcher; "Archie" McQue, catcher; "Billy" Doohan, second base; "Jimmie" McQue, first base; "Parrot" Shaw, short stop; "Mont" Young, third base; John Harmer, left field; George Barr, center field; Frank Morton, right field, and John Carr, general utility man.

Like Dougherty, of the Manayunk Club, Doohan was another shrewd second baseman. He had a habit of tagging a player out with his empty hand before the ball was relayed to him, and he "got away with it" for a long while before he was caught. After that he was watched closely by the visiting teams.

Over in the west side of the Schuylkill river was the greatest sporting man in the history of the national game. A man of the legal profession, named "Gussie" Rudolph. He had his own enclosed grounds near the farm that was last occupied by "Sam" Gerber, and that is now known as "Cynwyd Estates." His team was called the Ashland Base Ball Club.

Rudolph's nine was composed of: McDevitt, pitcher; Crouthers, catcher; "Bill" Dick, who played second base, and Al Raynor on third. The other players were shifted so often it was hard to name them for a steady position. These were Brill, "Tinner" Kennedy, George Daymon, Charley Renshaw and "Little John" McMonigle, who was a good shortstop. Rudolph had a flow of blue sporting blood, and when he went after games for his Ashland Club he'd bet any amount of money, or the clothes off his back.

A spell of fever caused "Billy" Doohan to cut short his base ball career with the Active team, and Johnny Carr became the steady second baseman.

And now all one hears is "Fore", "par" and other golf expressions, but the old-timers still stick to their base ball.

Do You Know That-----

The first underground railroad, in the Northern states, came through Manayunk:---across the Schuylkill river at Flat Rock, up Domino lane, to Ridge road, down that thoroughfare to Shurs, or Rittenhouse lane, thence to the Wissahickon Creek, along which the Quakers hid the escaping slaves?

The first Kieffer pear tree grew on what is now Livezey's lane? It was discovered by Joseph Kieffer, in the process of grafting with other trees.

The first filtration plant in Philadelphia, was at Roxborough?

The first woman nurse to sacrifice her life in the Civil War was Hetty A. Jones, of Roxborough?

The first paper mill in America stood along the Wissahickon Creek?

The first one-arch concrete span in America was the Walnut Lane Bridge over the Wissahickon Creek?

The first locomotives to pass through the 21st Ward, was stowed away in a canal boat, on its way to Reading?

The artificial ice machine was invented in Wissahickon by Samuel King.

Gas stoves, locomotive whistles and pure air devices for

mines were produced at Shawmont, by Thomas Shaw?

The first steel bridge ever erected in South Africa, was fabricated at Pencoyd?

That Leverington Cemetery was the first public burial ground in Philadelphia?

The good ship "Lyons" out of Liverpool, two months before William Penn sailed for America, came up the Schuylkill river as far as the Falls, and from it disembarked the Roberts' and other Welsh settlers of Lower Merion Township?

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aged paper maker, who conducted a mill for more than half a century in Pennsylvania, and who gave this account, observed that this kind of paper was made of rotten stone, which is found in several places near and to the northward of Philadelphia, and that the method of cleaning this paper was to throw it into the fire for a short time when it was taken out perfectly fair." This quotation was culled from the pages of Isaiah Thomas' "The History of Printing in America."

The description, above, would seem to indicate an asbestos product. Thomas also says that William DeWees, Jr., operated a paper mill along the Wissahickon in 1736.

But there is no record of this in the history of the DeWees family, which, on the contrary, says that comparatively little is known about the younger William DeWees.

The third paper mill in Pennsylvania, and probably America, was in Concord Township, twenty miles from Philadelphia in Chester County. It was run by an Englishman named Thomas Willcox, who settled in Chester County about 1725, or earlier.

The fourth Pennsylvania mill, which followed the first Rittenhouse mill by forty-six years and the Willcox mill by seven or more years, was erected at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Another earlier Philadelphia paper maker was Christopher Saur, of Germantown; who built a paper mill in 1744; which is erroneously recorded as being "on a branch of the Frankford river, near the Falls of Schuylkill." A Philadelphia historian gives an account of the confiscation and sale of the forfeited estate of accused Tories in December of 1779, by the American government confiscation agent, and quotes this entry among the records of such sales: "Christopher Saur, house, paper mill, saw mill, mill dam, etc., Wissahickon road, Roxborough, sold to Jacob Morgan, Jr., for five thousand, one hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

SCCAFF.

