

“Die Schuilen Kil”

The Schuylkill River Discovered in 1616
By James K. Helms

For the “Chronicle and Advertiser.”

The early or primitive history of the Schuylkill River should appeal to all who have seen its muddy bottom, when told that before the days of coal mining, no other tributary stream or river in the country could possibly out-rival it for its rugged beauty, with its one hundred and twenty-five miles of winding, turning, and here and there its rapids, that would delight any Indian brave in his bark canoes.

It appears that the Indians had a number of names for the Schuylkill River, the oldest of which was “Nittabockunk,” it dating back previous to 1655. In the deeds of William Penn, in his purchases from the Indians during the years 1683 to 1685, it is called “Manalunk,” (Our Place of Drinking). According to John Heckewelder, the Missionary to the Indians, they also called it “Ganschowehanne,” signifying in the Indian language of the Lenni Lenapes, “A Stream Whose Falls and Ripples Make a Noise.” However, the latter name is doubtful.

The early Swedes called it the “Linde Killen,” or linden stream, from finding many large trees of that kind growing on its banks. This name is found on Peter Lindstrom’s map of 1655.

The Dutch Name Sticks.

After Captain Henry Hudson had probably sailed near the mouth of the Delaware in 1609, he settled in New York. It is said that Lord Delaware sailed into the Delaware, which now bears his name, for a short distance, in the year 1610. After the Dutch had finally settled in New York during 1610-12, Captain Hendrickson, a Dutchman, constructed a yacht, which he named “Onrust,” meaning restless in English, and although it was only of sixteen tons capacity, still Hendrickson set out for discoveries in 1616.

Apparently he sailed from Nova Scotia to the Virginia Capes, and while on this voyage, he undoubtedly entered the Delaware River, and sailed up as far as the Schuylkill River, which he finally entered for a short distance, giving him the credit of its discovery. In 1633, by orders of Governor Van Twiller, of Manhattan, Arent Corsson, the Commissary was

The town of Frackville not so far Creek. In making a coffer dam, to form the railroad bridge at Dotson’s Island

Apparently he sailed from Nova Scotia to the Virginia Capes, and while on this voyage, he undoubtedly entered the Delaware River, and sailed up as far as the Schuylkill River, which he finally entered for a short distance, giving him the credit of its discovery. In 1633, by orders of Governor Van Twiller, of Manhattan, Arent Corsson, the Commissary was given orders to purchase a tract of land on the Schuylkill, for the purpose of erecting a fort.

It was not until 1648, that Corsson, concluded a purchase from a number of Indian Chiefs holding title, which transfer was approved by the West India Company, and properly recorded by them. The fort was well placed in the vicinity of Gray's Ferry. This fort was called "Beverrede," meaning or having reference to the beaver trade, which was carried on quite extensively with the Indians, a trade which continued so to grow, that the trading in beaver skins, was greatly increased up to 1656, the documents of the Company speaking of it as: "The Great Beaver Trade of the Schuylkill."

Its present name, "Schuylkill" was without doubt given to it by none other than Captain Hendrickson, its credited discoverer, in 1616, if, however, it was not given it at the time it was discovered, there is a permanent record of its bearing that name, seventeen years later, or in 1633, almost three hundred years ago, as given in the orders for the erecting of the Beverrede Fort.

There was published in Amsterdam in 1729, a rare publication, entitled "Woordenboek Der Noderduitsche in Fransche Taalen," by Francois Halma "which throws some light on the origin of the Dutch name of the local stream. Here it is called the "Schuil-Kil," or the "Schuilen-Kil." "Schuil, or Schuilen, in the Dutch, signifies concealed or hidden, that is by land, or otherwise."

"Kil, signifies a channel, stream, or river. Therefore, the meaning of the Schuil-Kil, or Schuilen-Kil (the way it is spelled in the Dutch), and, as it should now be written, is, "Hidden River, or Concealed Stream." A name, no doubt, which suggested itself to its Dutch (Captain Hendrickson and his outfit) discoverers, from its being hidden or concealed by several low islands, that unless in clear weather or by close observation, the river sometimes will not be noticed until it is entered, in fact, from the opposite side of the Delaware, the mouth of the Schuil-Kil is hardly noticeable.

The Sources of the Schuylkill.

The main stream of the Schuylkill has its origin from two small streams up in the Broad Mountain, in Rusl Township, and from this it is also called Schuylkill County. Its principal tributaries in that county are Tumbling Creek, West Branch, Bear

The town of Frackville not so far away, one of the fastest growing towns of recent years in the country has an altitude of over 1700 feet, claiming the record of the State for a town of its size.

Other tributaries of the river are Malden and Tulpehocken Creeks, in Berks county, Pigeon and French Creeks, in Chester County, Perkiomen, Mantawny, and Mill Creeks in Montgomery County, and the Wissahickon, in Philadelphia. There are also a large number of smaller streams worthy of mention, feeding the Schuylkill River.

Here the Indians loved to roam, or paddle in their roughly-made canoes, or hunt, as evidenced from the numerous large collections of Indian Relics gathered along its banks; Peter Fister, of Hamburg, Winfield Scott Sands, of Pottstown; Dr. Reed, of Norristown, and Edward Smith, of Wissahickon, being among those who have garnered numerous Indian souvenirs of this former hunting grounds of the vanished tribes.

"It is told as a tradition, that the Indians called the Schuylkill River, the Mother, and that what is called "Malden Creek," a branch of the Schuylkill above Reading, was called "Onteelan-tee," meaning the little daughter of a great mother. The letter of Governor Stuyvesant, of 1644, to Colonel Nichols, says they discovered the Varsche Riverte—the little freshwater river, in 1628."

Original Course of the Schuylkill.

"In Watson's Annals is written this peculiar statement: "I have heard it conjectured that the flat ground of Pegg's marsh, and the low ground of Cohocksink Swamp, are the beds of the Schuylkill, which may have passed here before Fairmount barrier gave way, one channel having come from Fairmount to Pegg's Swamp, and the other from the Falls of the Schuylkill to Pegg's Swamp."

"Mr. P. Martin, who is an intelligent man, and seems to have examined things scientifically, gives it in his opinion that this low ground of Pegg's Swamp must have once been the bed of the Schuylkill, traversing from near the present Fairmount.

"He says the route of the whole is still visible to the naked eye. His theory is, that at an earlier period the original outlet of the Schuylkill was by the Cohocksink Creek, and that he thinks the stream, in two divisions, can still be traced by his eye, meandering and ascending to the Falls of the Schuylkill, that at the Falls, which was once a high barrier, the river was turned to the eastward; when that

Creek. In making a coffer dam, to form the railroad bridge at Peter's Island, they came at a depth of thirty feet of excavation to the stump of a tree completely imbedded in the soil, thus evincing that the course of the river had been changed from its original channel.

"It is even now within the memory of man (1840) when it was a great fishing place. Old Shrunck assured me he had caught as many as 3000 catfish with a net of a night, near the Falls of the Schuylkill and William Penn's letter of 1683, speaks of Captain Smith, at the Schuylkill, who drew 600 shads in a draught." The Rev. Horatius Gates Jones, who preached at the Lower Merion Baptist Church, without recompense, earned his livelihood by operating a fishery near the mouth of the Wissahickon Creek, where he operated a farm of over twenty-two acres. One of his buildings was recently torn down near the Pencoysd Tunnel, and one remains to this day.

In the year 1915, there were some geologists who made experiments with the bed rock along the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon, and claimed that the Wissahickon was the older of the two, it dating back to the azoic age, and were belched up, while in a molten state by the force of a great external heat.

The Schuylkill Mountain and Eck.

One of the other peculiarities of the more picturesque Schuylkill River occurs at Schuylkill Haven, named as stated before from the stream running around it. The town stands on an eminence, and the river flows around this eminence from Connors to Bowens, a distance of about four miles; When building this Schuylkill Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, their engineers decided to build a cut through this high ground, which was for this reason called "The Deep Cut," and their route from Connors to Bowens stretches a distance of less than a mile. In traversing this circuitous distance, the river runs against the face of a mountain range, which is a spur of the Blue Mountains, and follows the base of the mountain for almost a mile, and so this mountain also has been called, "The Schuylkill Mountain."

Where the river flows through this Schuylkill Mountain Range there is also another phenomena, and a voice called or spoken at certain points will echo and re-echo, sometimes as many as seven, and for this reason it has been called: "The Ech."

Some of the Great Floods.

"In 1733, month of February, the ice in Schuylkill broke up with a fresh, and came down in cakes of great thickness, in a terrible manner, breaking great trees where the flood came near the low land. It carried off the flats of two ferries, and the water was two and one half feet high on the ground floor of Joseph Gray's middle ferry, which is much higher than any fresh is known to have been in that river."

"This morning (Sunday, March 15, 1784) about 2.00 o'clock in the morning the Schuylkill gave way, but soon after it lodged, and formed a dam,

1733/8
1784/3

river, or concealed stream." A name, no doubt, which suggested itself to its Dutch (Captain Hendrickson and his outfit) discoverers, from its being hidden or concealed by several low islands, that unless in clear weather or by close observation, the river sometimes will not be noticed until it is entered, in fact, from the opposite side of the Delaware, the mouth of the Schuylkill is hardly noticeable.

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The main stream of the Schuylkill has its origin from two small streams up in the Broad Mountain, in Rust Township, and from this it is also called Schuylkill County. Its principal tributaries in that county are Tumbling Creek, West Branch, Bear Creek, and the Little Schuylkill. The Tumbling Creek is one mile below Pottsville, and feeds two great reservoirs or dams, while the West Branch is three miles below Pottsville above the largest town in the lower end of the same County, and it, too, takes its name from the stream, and is called Schuylkill Haven. The Little Schuylkill was called Tamaquon by the Indians, the beaver stream, or the place where they abound, and it meets the main stream at Port Clinton, in a beautiful gap of the Blue Mountains.

At Port Clinton is found the nicest scenery of the entire Valley, possibly even in the State or Country, here the Reading Railway tunneled a range of the Blue Mountains, and recently they expended over half a million dollars to divert the course of the stream, so as to abandon this tunnel, of a hundred years old.

To the north the Schuylkill and Little Schuylkill Valleys give most pleasant views, while the Blue Mountains seem to shoot straight up into the sky. While motoring through this gap last December during that heavy snow storm, our party had the pleasure of seeing the snow traveling for miles along the top, while it had not reached the bottom of the hills at all. One mile below the village, almost in the Gap is the celebrated Blue Mountain Dam on the Schuylkill River, with its thirty-one feet of water fall. When constructed it was pronounced one of the best engineering feats of those times.

In all, there were thirty-four dams constructed in the Schuylkill River, with one hundred and nine locks to produce the Schuylkill Canal, about which a complete story was presented our reads one year ago. The total descent of the Schuylkill River and the Canal from Pottsville to the Delaware River was over six hundred and twenty feet, while above Pottsville the main stream descends from the Broad Mountain, hundreds of feet higher up,

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Pegg's run terminated at a point two hundred and fifty feet north of Callowhill street. The present route of Willow street, approximately follows it, which terminated in a swamp at the Delaware River, which extended as far up as Fifth or Sixth street. In case of high water in the Delaware, the boats of low draft passed over the best part of this Pegg's Run or Swamp.

The hollow running eastward from the Falls of the Schuylkill is the same as Hunting Park avenue, and the route of the Richmond Branch of the Reading Company. The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company have erected some big building on this ground, and recently they made excavations for some of these buildings. Solid bottom was required for the foundations, and at a depth of about thirty feet below grade at their point, they first ran into a layer of mud, followed by a layer of river gravel, before solid bottom was reached. In talking this over with Robert Turner, one of the Wark Companies' Civil Engineers on the erection of the building, he stated that this strata of earth or fill, was decidedly, that of an ancient River Bottom, and when this incident was called to his attention he looked at the present contour of the hollow, and remarked that it was similar to that of a river bed or bottom.

Another fact illustrating the above theory by Watson shows; "A fact occurred in November, 1832, which goes to confirm the theory advanced before, that the Schuylkill once passed from the Falls by the way of the Cohocksink

Where the river flows through this Schuylkill Mountain Range there is also another phenomena, and a voice called or spoken at certain points will echo and re-echo, sometimes as many as seven, and for this reason it has been called; "The Echo."

Some of the Great Floods.

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"On February 21, 1822, the ice and water came over Fairmount Dam to a depth of over nine feet, and brought with it the Falls of the Schuylkill Bridge entire. The fresh of 1822 is considered to have possessed the greatest body of water and ice ever known, from Reading down, at that place the river rose twelve feet."

"In 1824, on July 29, the bridge at Flat Rock, on the Schuylkill, was considerably damaged. A large quantity of lumber and driftwood was carried down the stream, and a man who was endeavoring to collect a portion of it was drowned yesterday morning, below Fairmount Dam."

Causes for Coal Culm and Mud in River.

Up to about 1890 to 1895 the coal was sifted, screened, and graded with rotary screens, and the smallest grades were pea, or possibly in some cases buckwheat, consequently most of the buckwheat, and on some of the older coal dirt banks at the mines, a good grade of pea coal remained in the dirt. During the years 1890 to 1900 the method of screening the coal was changed from the rotary method to the shaker system, by the means of which the coal could be sifted, washed and screened down to the smallest grade of rice coal. This made it possible to cull vast quantities of buckwheat, pea, and even a good portion of nut coal.

Washeries were constructed at the waste coal dirt piles, and the smaller grades of coal reclaimed by means of the shakers, and the culm washed directly into the river, which since has been gradually working its way down. In 1894-95 it was just starting past Pottsville. Previous to using the shaker system, the dirt was screened, and hauled with mules and cars to the banks, but when the shakers started, the black laden water was turned directly into the small streams leading to the Schuylkill, many people at Seven Stars, Connors, Schuylkill Haven, and Landingville have collected damages in the years gone by, from the various coal companies who thus polluted the stream. In some cases this damage money amounted to a good sum. The Schuylkill was not always a muddy stream.

12/28/30

8 MILLION HOMES FINANCED BY PLAN IN LAST 100 YEARS

**\$244 Represented by First
Association Has Grown to
\$9,000,000,000 Today.**

STARTED IN FRANKFORD

By I. K. FAGAN,
Building and Loan Page Editor.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago, in Philadelphia, was born an institution that has grown from an original \$244 to \$9,000,000,000.

It has had more to do with bringing happiness to millions of Americans than any other single institution.

It is the building and loan association.

It has financed 8,000,000 homes in 100 years.

It is now, at this moment, financing home for 3,000,000 families.

It does an almost magic thing. It takes a modest portion of a family's income and gives it back a home.

It fills that universal, primary, human hunger—the desire for a home of your own.

Now 12,342 Associations.

The original B. & L. Association has grown to 12,342.

The handful in the first B. & L. has expanded to 12,111,209 members today.

Next Saturday, all over the country, this momentous Philadelphia occasion will be celebrated at hundreds of anniversary dinners. And next August the National League of B. & L. Associations will meet here as a compliment to the birthplace of the movement.

The B. & L. movement was born in Thomas Sidebotham's tavern, 4219 Frankford ave., Frankford, the night of January 3, 1831. The tavern, now known as the Park Hotel, still stands.

A group of Frankford citizens had banded together to enable their members to get homes of their own. For then, as now, the average salaried man needed financial aid to become a home owner.

Samuel Pilling, one of the founders, had come here from England in 1820. Jeremiah Horrocks had come over about the same time. They saw their employes here struggling to acquire homes, and not being able to handle the undertaking. Pilling and Horrocks then recalled the British building & loan associations.

They drew up the papers that famous night in 1831. They had no guide. They enlisted the aid of Isaac Shallcross, teacher in the principal school of Frankford. They consulted Dr. Henry Taylor, who worked much among the poor.

Thus, they launched the Oxford Provident Building Association. Jesse Castor, attorney, wrote the minutes of the first meeting.

Grown to Billions.

The modest sums he set down grew to thousands, then millions, then billions.

meet specific needs. In fact, their records said, "This association shall continue until each member shall have the opportunity of building or purchasing a dwelling house."

They did not dream that the plan would spread until it had invaded virtually every community in the country, and is growing by leaps and bounds today.

Shallcross, the first treasurer and secretary, setting his salary at \$15 a year, never imagined that the ablest financiers of the nation, in years to come, would guide the tremendous business he had helped to launch.

Isaac Whitelock, the first president, was a manufacturer of spinning wheels and chairs, and also in the lumber business.

One of the city fathers of Frankford, he was chief burgess from 1827 to 1829. When the town was stricken with a cholera epidemic in 1832, he was one of a "sanitary committee" named to handle the emergency. His charities were many, and it is especially recounted of him that he was good to the Negro residents.

The first loan of the Oxford Provident went to Comly Rich. It was for \$500. The house that helped to build still stands, on Orchard st., Frankford.

The second B. & L. association in the country was formed in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1836, by a group of men who visited Frankford to study the Oxford's methods. By 1856 there were more than 100 in New York State. By 1892 the U. S. Building & Loan League was organized.

Oldest Is in Phila.

The Oxford matured its shares and dissolved. A new association, with the same name, was formed and matured its shares in 1853.

The Holmesburg B. & L. was formed here in 1842, closing its books successfully in 1853. The Franklin was formed in 1845, the first to have its shares at \$1 a month, with \$200 as maturity value.

The oldest living association now is the Kensington, organized January 22, 1847. The second-oldest is the Decatur, formed two years later.

A thousand anniversary dinners to commemorate that famous event in the Frankford parlor will be held in all parts of the country Saturday night by members of the United States Building & Loan League.

Thousands who are buying their homes under the building & loan plan, the investors whose funds are used only for this purpose, city officials and others will attend these dinners.

Radio talks on the merits of home owning, sermons on the benefits of home owning, pageants depicting the colorful scene enacted in the Frankford parlor 100 years ago, and other features will mark the celebration.

The minute book of the Oxford Association has been preserved and thousands of reproductions of its cover, with its quaint lettering, are being made to use as programs for the celebration dinners.

Plata Record 12/18/1930

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Where B. & L. Idea Was Born in 1831



Oxford Provident, first building and loan association in United States, was formed in Sidebotham's Tavern (above), 4217-21 Frankford ave., January 3, 1831. Hotel still stands. Right, Isaac Shallcross, first secretary, paid \$15 a year. The Oxford started with \$244. Today the 12,342 building and loan associations in the United States have 12,119,209 accounts, or members, with assets of \$9,000,000,000. Through the building and loan 8,000,000 homes have been financed in 100 years.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE OXFORD PROVIDENT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

10/26/30

DINNERS TO MARK B. & L. CENTENNIAL

Anniversary of New Idea in
Home Buying Will Be Ob-
served All Over U. S.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—On January 3, 1831, a group of men met in a back parlor in Frankford, now a part of Philadelphia, and laid a few hundred dollars on a dining room table. Rose-covered cottages not being any cheaper in proportion to income than they are at present, these men organized the country's first building and loan association.

On January 3, 1931, the building and loan business, grown into billions of dollars, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary in hundreds of modern offices where thousands of persons lay their money down every month at griled teller's windows.

A thousand anniversary dinners to commemorate the inauguration of this business in the Frankford parlor will be held in all parts of the country on that night by members of the United States Building and Loan League, according to Philip H. Lieber, Shreveport, La., chairman of a committee to arrange for these meetings. The United States Building and Loan League is in charge of the plans to honor the Pennsylvania citizens who founded this business.

Features of the Celebration

Thousands of persons who are buying their homes under the building and loan plan, the investors whose funds are used only for this purpose, city officials and others will attend these dinners on January 3. Radio talks on the merits of home-owning, sermons on the benefits of home-

owning, pageants depicting the colorful scene enacted in the Frankford parlor a hundred years ago and other features will mark the week and should act as a stimulus toward new home construction, says Mr. Lieber.

The minute book of the first building and loan association has been preserved and thousands of reproductions of its cover, with its quaint lettering, are being made to use as programs for the January 3 dinners.

Assets Now Nine Billions

"In a hundred years the building and loan associations have increased their assets from a few hundred dollars to \$9,000,000,000," said Mr. Lieber in announcing the anniversary dinners. "And last summer the United States League members pledged themselves to obtain another billion dollars as soon as possible, so that more home owners can be added to our rolls of happy people.

"In a hundred years, the movement has grown out of that little room in Frankford into thousands of orderly businesses that occupy modern offices and, in many cases, entire buildings. Supervised a hundred years ago by men in other occupations, who did this work for more or less altruistic reasons, the building and loan associations today have enlisted the best financial talent in the world in their personnel.

"One might almost say that the building and loan movement has kept pace with the increases in population, growing side by side with the new generations who, becoming of age, begin to feel that laudable desire for home ownership.

"The men who made all of this possible, who had no thought of starting something that would endure for a century, deserve our reverent appreciation during this coming anniversary."

1/1/1931

Building and Loan Societies 100 Years Old

First Association Formed in
Frankford by 28
Men

M A R K ANNIVERSARY

Many Old Groups in 21st
Ward and East
Falls

The night of January 3, 1831, in a back parlor in Sidebotham's Tavern, Frankford, 28 men met to form the first building and loan association in America.

Next Saturday, throughout the country, thousands of associations, with their 12,000,000 members, will celebrate that event with anniversary dinners.

Those 28 men met to save \$500 each, or \$14,000 in all. Today, total association assets are over \$8,000,000,000.

To honor Philadelphia as the home of the association movement in the United States, the State league and the national league meetings will be held here some time in August.

A large delegation from Great Britain is expected for the convention here.

They are coming here to learn American methods.

The union of building and loan societies in Great Britain recently cabled a message to the United States league.

The resolution said that the United States' associations "are perhaps in advance of us in what is known as the merchandization of accounts; they have other methods from which we can gain a great deal of useful information . . . we should try and gain all that information we can."

At the suggestion of Isaac Shallcross, a conveyancer, and Jesse Y. Castor, a lawyer, a meeting was held January 3, 1831, at a tavern on the east side of Frankford avenue, north of Worrell street, &

the Oxford Provident Association was formed. Others present were Samuel Pilling, Jeremias Horrocks, manufacturers, and Dr. Henry Taylor.

The plan of this association, according to Joseph H. Sundheim, of Philadelphia, noted authority on building and loan history, was similar to the plan used today.

It was not incorporated, as there was no statute to provide for it. It was managed by trustees, according to Sundheim, appointed by deed, which gave them ample power to conduct its affairs.

"According to the Frankford Herald of November 11, 1871," Sundheim relates, "an initiation fee of \$5 was paid by each stockholder, and a further sum of \$3 per month upon each share of stock, the matured value of each share being \$500. This association paid its stockholders the matured value, and closed its affairs June 10, 1841, having run 10 years and six months."

The tavern is still standing, and is known as the Park Hotel.

Some of the old building and loan associations, here are: Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association, Fifth Mutual Building and Loan Association, Independent Saving Fund and Loan Association, St. Timothy's Building and Loan Association, Franklin Building and Loan Association, Roxborough Building and Loan Association, Falls of Schuylkill Building, Saving Fund and Loan Association, Laurel Hill Building and Loan Association, and the Wissahickon Building and Loan Association, of East Falls.

The Man on the Corner

He Helped to Bury Lincoln's Assassin

Ever since the Man on the Corner first told the story of the interesting part which Alfred C. Gibson, of West Phil-Elena street, had enacted in the trial of the conspirators implicated in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, he has been interviewed on the subject from time to time by representatives of different publications.

The "copy" which his reminiscences inspire is especially acceptable for the Lincoln's birthday period. At the time of the recent anniversary of Lincoln's birth a full-page feature story based upon Mr. Gibson's recollections was syndicated among various Sunday newspaper supplements throughout the country. As a consequence Mr. Gibson received numerous letters on the subject.

One of these letters came from Frederick C. Kogel, 169 Herman street, Germantown, who mentioned that his father-in-law, the late John Justus Gimbel, was one of the men who had helped to bury John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Lincoln.

Though Mr. Gibson had nothing to do with the burial of Booth, he well recalled the mystery that surrounded the incident at the time. His own duties were those of clerk to General John F. Hartranft, who was provost marshal of the military court that tried the conspirators. This trial took place in an abandoned penitentiary building in the arsenal at the foot of Four-and-a-half street, Washington. There Mr. Gibson learned that Booth had been buried under the floor of the cellar in the basement of the penitentiary building, and the spot was recognizable because of the evidences of excavation.

What Was Done with the Body of John Wilkes Booth

John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865. He was though hampered by a broken bone in his leg received when he jumped from the President's box onto the stage. Soldiers trailed him to a tobacco warehouse in the country some miles from Washington. They surrounded the

of Booth to the old penitentiary building a squad of soldiers were sent to bury the body. One of these was Mr. Gimbel.

These soldiers were required to take an oath not to reveal the place of burial. For that reason Mr. Gimbel never uttered a word about it for nearly sixty years. Then, as there was virtually no longer any real doubt about what had been done with the body, he considered himself absolved from his oath.

Mr. and Mrs. Kogel say that according to Mr. Gimbel's recollections, a stone slab was removed in a footway and the body placed thereunder.

Clara E. Laughlin's book says the burial took place in the cellar of the penitentiary. This had a brick floor. The bricks were removed and a grave made underneath.

Mr. Gimbel was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Gettysburg. He was also taken prisoner by the Confederates and spent a short time in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.

For forty-seven years he conducted a butcher business in the Cohocksink district. After retiring he made his home with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kogel, in Germantown, living here four years, until his death, in June, 1923, at the age of 82. He was a member of Birney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was colorbearer of the Post in parades for many years.

Mr. Gimbel's wife, before she was married, lived with the family of Frederick Gutekunst, the photographer, on Arch street, Philadelphia, and she recalled President Lincoln's coming there to sit for his portrait.

When Mr. Gibson called on Mr. and Mrs. Kogel, he was able to explain what had long seemed to them a discrepancy in the different accounts of the burial of Booth. Mr. Gimbel had told them the burial took place in a prison. Printed accounts said it was in the arsenal. Mr. Gibson explained that there was an abandoned penitentiary building on the arsenal grounds and there all the persons arrested following the killing of President Lincoln were confined and the military trial took place there.

The body of Booth remained in the original grave only for a few years. Members of the Booth family then obtained permission to have it removed to a cemetery in Baltimore.

... street, Washington. There Mr. Gibson learned that Booth had been buried under the floor of the cellar in the basement of the penitentiary building, and the spot was recognizable because of the evidences of excavation.

What Was Done with the Body of John Wilkes Booth

John Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre, Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865. He fled though hampered by a broken bone in his leg received when he jumped from the President's box onto the stage. Soldiers trailed him to a tobacco warehouse in the country some miles from Washington. They surrounded the building early on the morning of April 26 and set it on fire. In endeavoring to escape Booth was shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett. He died several hours

Printed accounts said it was in the arsenal. Mr. Gibson explained that there was an abandoned penitentiary building on the arsenal grounds and there all the persons arrested following the killing of President Lincoln were confined and the military trial took place there.

The body of Booth remained in the original grave only for a few years. Members of the Booth family then obtained permission to have it removed to a cemetery in Baltimore.

to the cellar. A grave was dug. The corpse was placed in a gun box and covered with a blanket and thus it was buried.

The story as here given is according to the most reliable accounts. One of the best narratives is that contained in the book "The Death of Lincoln," by Clara E. Laughlin, published in 1909.

The secret service officials who were in charge of affairs wove an atmosphere of mystery about the occurrence. However, the day following the burial the Washington Star printed the facts of the burial substantially as they occurred.

Many wild stories have been told from time to time about the disposition of Booth's body. Sometimes it was said it had been burned. Other stories were that it was taken out upon the Potomac or out upon the ocean and sunk. Still further stories that have been persistently circulated, even in recent years, were to the effect that Booth was not killed but that he escaped and lived for many years afterward.

Kept His Secret until the Last Year of His Life

There was never any doubt in the minds of those who had a part in the case, says Mr. Gibson, that Booth not only was shot and killed but that his body was buried in the Penitentiary building.

In this belief Mr. and Mrs. Kogel corroborate Mr. Gibson. They told him that Mrs. Kogel's father, Mr. Gimbel, never discussed the matter until the last year of his life. Then one of the tales about Booth having lived for a long time after the war caught Mr. Gimbel's attention. He knew this was false, he declared, because he had helped to bury the body of Booth.

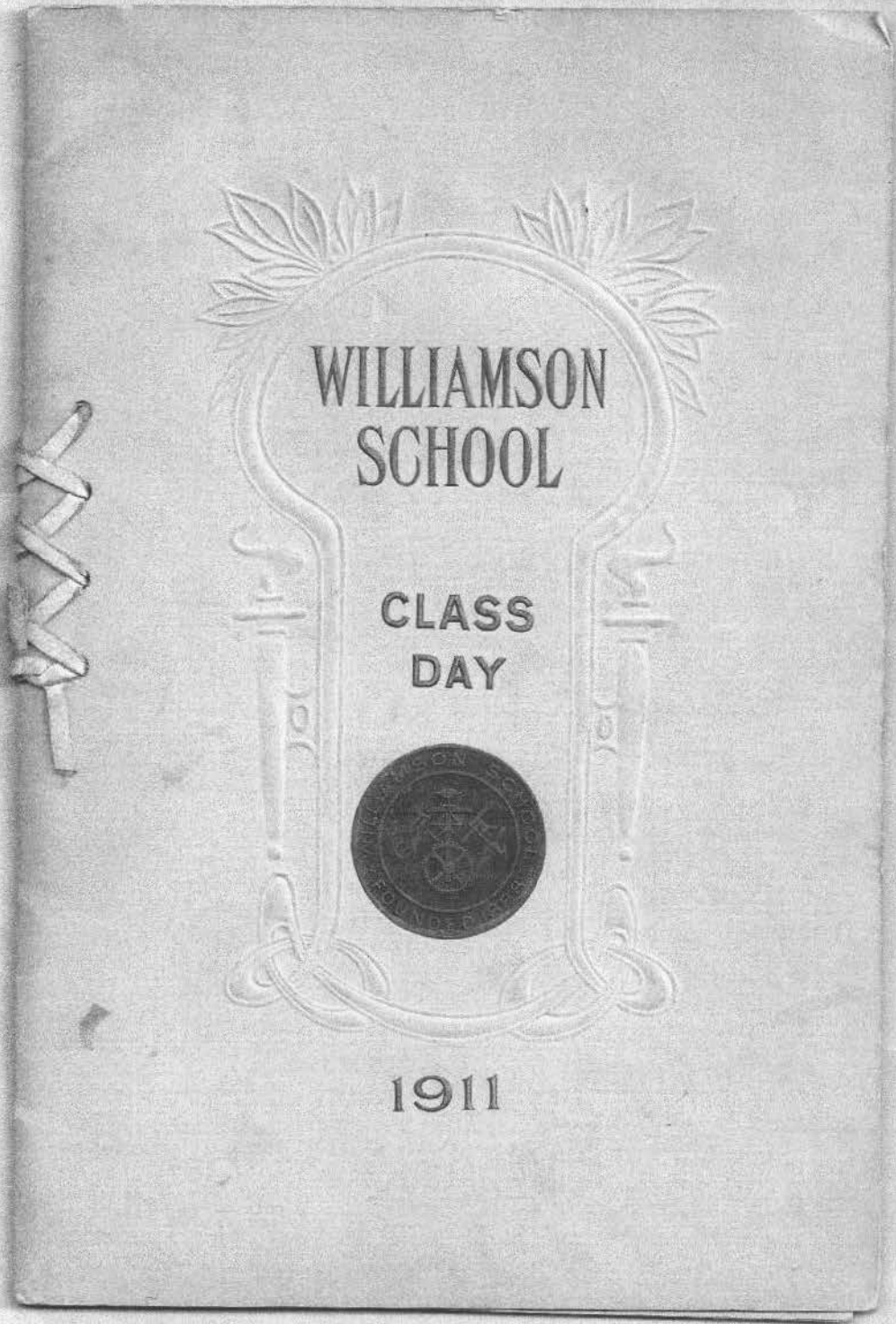
Mr. Gimbel, a native of Germany, was living in Stroudsburg, Pa., before the war. He enlisted in the 142nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was transferred to the Ninth Regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

In 1865 he was in Washington, D. C., with the troops detailed to guard the White House.

When Colonel Baker took the body

The body was sewed in an army blanket and strapped to a board, and was thus carried in a cart to a ship on the Potomac. Then it was conveyed up the river to the navy yard at Washington, where the body was placed upon the monitor Montauk. It was identified on April 27, and an autopsy performed that day. The commandant of the navy yard ordered the construction of a box in which the body was to be sealed.

That afternoon, before the box had been completed, Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, in charge of the government secret service in Washington, took possession of the body of Booth, placed it in a rowboat and had it taken to the arsenal at the foot of Four-and-a-half street. There the body lay upon the wharf until night. Then it was taken



WILLIAMSON
SCHOOL

CLASS
DAY



1911



The Class of
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven

requests the honor of your
presence at its

Class Day Exercises

Friday, March the twenty-fourth
nineteen hundred and eleven

2.30 P. M.

School Auditorium

Commencement Week, March 19th to 25th

Program

March 24th—2.30 P. M.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES
SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

SHOPS AND DRAUGHTING ROOMS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
1 TO 2.30 P. M.

March 24th—8 P. M.

CLASS BANQUET
MAJESTIC HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

March 25th—3 P. M.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

SHOPS AND DRAUGHTING ROOMS OPEN FOR INSPECTION
1 TO 3 P. M.

Program

- SELECTION—"Sleep Time, Mah Honey".....GLEE CLUB
- PRESIDENT'S SALUTATION.....MICHAEL J. BARRETT
- SELECTION—"Rocking Time".....CLASS QUARTET
 - NUTTALL, *first tenor* REISNER, *first bass*
 - HAFER, *second tenor* BOWMAN, *second bass*
- CLASS HISTORY.....F. RALPH KAHLER
- TENOR SOLO—"My Hero".....FRANK A. NUTTALL
- CLASS POEM.....JAMES G. DAGGETT
- BASS SOLO—"The King of the Winds".....MURRAY BOWMAN
- CLASS PROPHECY.....B. FRANK GUEST
- DIALOGUE—"Nobody's Son".....
 - { WALTER REISNER
 - { JAMES DAGGETT
- RECITATION—"Last Token".....GEORGE CORNELIUS
- PIANO SOLO—"Rapsodia Zingara".....HERBERT ZELLERS
- PRESENTATION.....
 - { JAMES DAGGETT
 - { GEORGE CORNELIUS, *asst.*
- CLASS HYMN.....BY THE CLASS
- CLASS YELL.....BENTON HALE, *leader*

ALLAN BRINER, *musical director*

Officers

MICHAEL J. BARRETT, *President*

THOMAS D. McCLELLAN, *Vice-President*

FRED A. NOLTE, *Secretary*

RALPH R. KAHLER, *Treasurer*

Class

ANDREW F. AMMON
 MICHAEL J. BARRETT
 MORRIS BEAN
 FRANK L. BEARSE
 THOMAS W. BENNETT
 MURRAY R. BOWMAN
 HARRY L. BOYCE
 ALLAN L. BRINER
 JOHN J. BRONOCK
 S. GILBERT CHRISTINE
 FRANK W. CLAYTON
 WILLIAM E. CLYMER
 GEORGE W. CORNELIUS
 JAMES G. DAGGETT
 CYRIL DAWSON
 CLYDE E. DAVIS
 J. CORSON ELLIS
 GEORGE W. EMERSON
 HOWARD R. FULLERTON
 JOHN A. FORSYTHE
 C. ELLIS GIRTON
 BENJAMIN F. GUEST
 OLIVER K. GRIMLEY
 CLIFFORD H. HAFER
 ROBERT T. HAFER
 BENTON B. HALE
 EDWARD T. HANEY
 ALBERT M. HENDREN
 GEORGE ABRAHAM JACOBS
 CHARLES R. JAMISON
 ELLIS T. JOHNSON
 F. RALPH KAHLER
 FRED H. KNOX

HERBERT E. KROUSE
 JOHN N. LEINBACH
 JOHN M. LOGUE
 CYRIL E. McALLISTER
 TOM D. McCLELLAN
 CLARENCE A. MARSHALL
 T. ARTHUR MARION
 JACOB K. MAST
 J. EDWIN MEREDITH
 FRANKLIN H. MUSSELMAN
 FRED A. NOLTE
 FRANK A. NUTTALL
 E. LEROY OTT
 HOMER M. PARKER
 E. WAYNE PATTON
 B. CORRELL RAFFENSBERGER
 CARL P. RAPP
 W. RAYMOND REAGAN
 WALTER L. REISNER
 LEROY G. RHODES
 FREDERICK L. ROUCK
 LAWRENCE SCHEY
 HAMILTON W. SHERLOCK
 RAY L. SHOWERS
 HARRY J. SNELL
 THOMAS J. TAGUE
 HARRY A. TURNBAUGH
 H. NEWTON WEIKERT
 GEORGE E. WEIMER
 GEORGE YOST
 CLARENCE Y. ZEARFOSS
 J. HERBERT ZELLEES

Class Hymn

TUNE—*The Church's One Foundation*

Let every son of Williamson
 His voice uplift in praise;
 That all may know her greatness,
 And her standard raise.
 To thee our alma-mater
 We will e'er be true,
 Our thoughts shall e'er be on thee
 All our life through.

Your years are filled with brightness,
 Thy name is known afar;
 The spirit of your teachings
 Shines as a guiding star.
 May you forever lead us
 To victory's reward.
 To honor thee and bless thee,
 Our hearts are here outpoured.

True to your standards
 We will ever be,
 While marching through life's journey
 In goodly company;
 And when success we have attained,
 And we are called to rest,
 There still shall come forth others
 Thy worth to manifest.

—*Frank A. Nuttall*

Class Poem

Farewell! farewell! words or written statements cannot tell
What joy, what happiness, what calm, what sadness,
Is felt within, within each one of us today.

We go, we know not where, some here, some there,
Each one must run the race in life, some win, some lose,
But none can say that he is not prepared.

We leave, we go, and may we win our race,
So when we meet again and do each other face
Can say as did the vict'rious marathon, I've won! I've won!
I've won!

Goodbye, farewell dear schoolmates; wish you luck and happy
days

And as the hours, the days, the years so quickly run.
Forget not your class, "Nineteen Eleven, Williamson."

—James G. Daggett

Committee

CARL RAPP, *Chairman*

ANDREW F. AMMON

GEORGE A. JACOBS

FRANK A. NUTTALL

HOMER PARKER

ABOUT WILLIAMSON

Williamson At-A-Glance

Our Educational Approach

School History

Williamson's Vision

School Catalog

Board and Administration

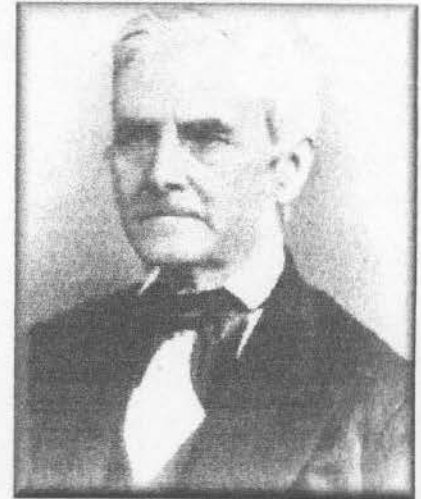
President

News & Events

Academic Calendar

A Brief History of the Williamson School

On December 1, 1888, Isaiah Vasant Williamson, a Philadelphia merchant and philanthropist, founded The Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades. His purpose in founding the School was to provide financially disadvantaged young men with the opportunity to become productive and respected members of society. In his own words, "It was seeing boys, ragged and barefooted, lounging on the streets, growing up with no education, no idea of usefulness, that caused me to think of founding a school where every boy could be taught some trade free of expense."



I. V. Williamson was born in 1803 in Fallsington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to a Quaker family whose ancestors came to America before William Penn. As a boy, Williamson worked as an apprentice in a country store, saving enough money to open his own dry goods store in Philadelphia. For a number of years, he ran the store and several subsequent businesses quite successfully, enabling him to retire in 1838 with a small fortune. Adopting the custom of wealthy young men at that time, he traveled throughout Europe for a couple years.

Upon his return, Williamson began a plan for investing his money and by 1880 had become one of the wealthiest men in Philadelphia. As his wealth grew he turned to philanthropy, giving away much of his fortune. A self-effacing man, he anonymously gave large sums to favorite charities, hospitals, colleges, and homes for children. The founding of The Williamson Free School with a two million dollar endowment was one of his last charitable acts before he died in 1889.

Upon founding the School, he directed through a deed of trust that the Quaker ideals of hard work, honesty, religious faith, and modest lifestyle be instilled in the students. In his own words, he said that "in this country every able-bodied, healthy young man who has learned a good mechanical trade, and is truthful, honest, frugal, temperate, and industrious, is certain to succeed in life, and to become a useful and respected member of society." Although some of the original rules have since been adapted to the times, the School remains dedicated to the values upon which it was founded.

The School's History

The 220-acre campus, located in Middletown Township, Delaware County, PA, was purchased in 1889. Frank Furness, one of the most prominent architects of the day, was employed to design the buildings. The School opened in 1891 and it offered three-year programs in bricklaying, carpentry, machine shop, and pattern-making. With the first graduation in 1894, the School became a significant pioneer in America's vocational education movement.

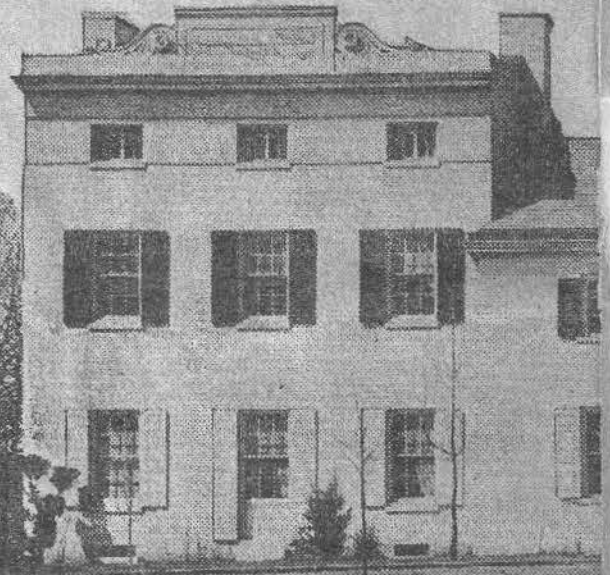
In 1957, when a fire destroyed all but one of the shop buildings, it looked like Williamson might be forced to close, but the School was saved when the Board of Trustees entered into agreement with the Trustees of the Rodman Wanamaker estate, creating The John Wanamaker Free School of Artisans, now an integral part of Williamson. The agreement funded the construction of four new shop buildings and a general education building, and provided an endowment that covered an increase in the number of scholarships offered.

Until 1961, students were of high school age and the School's curriculum emphasized the trades. However, due to the rise of secondary education and the significant advances of technology the Williamson Board of

Trustees decided to convert the School to a post-secondary institution. Programs were upgraded and in 1972 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted the School the authority to award the Associate in Specialized Technology Degree. Williamson now offers Craftsman Diplomas in Carpentry and Masonry and Associate in Specialized Technology Degrees in Construction Technology (with an emphasis on carpentry or masonry); Horticulture, Landscaping and Turf Management; Machine Tool Technology; Paint and Coatings Technology; and Power Plant Technology.

Begun in the 19th century, Williamson still provides a free, quality trade and technical education to qualified young men and continues to upgrade its programs to meet the current challenges of advancing technology.

A New HALL



Lucretia Mott was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery, also of suffrage for women, and did much for both causes.

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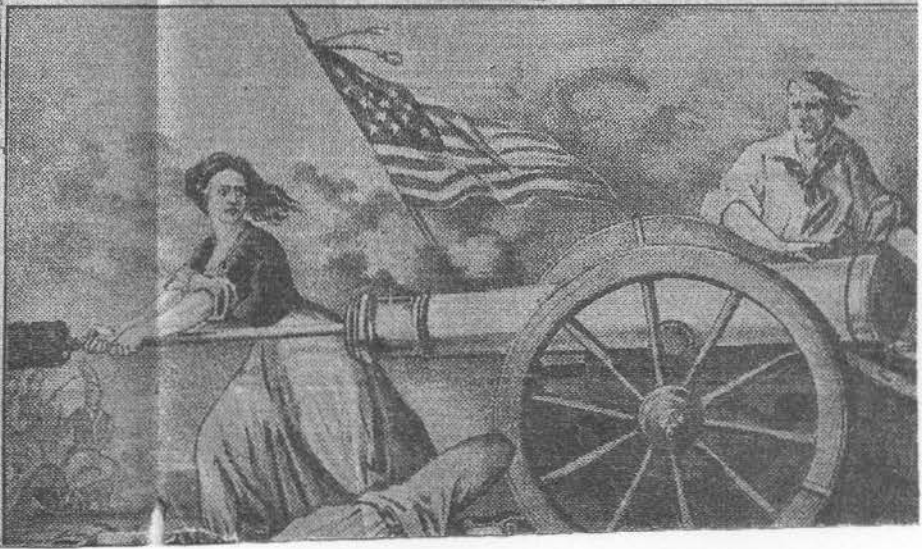
of FAME for Women



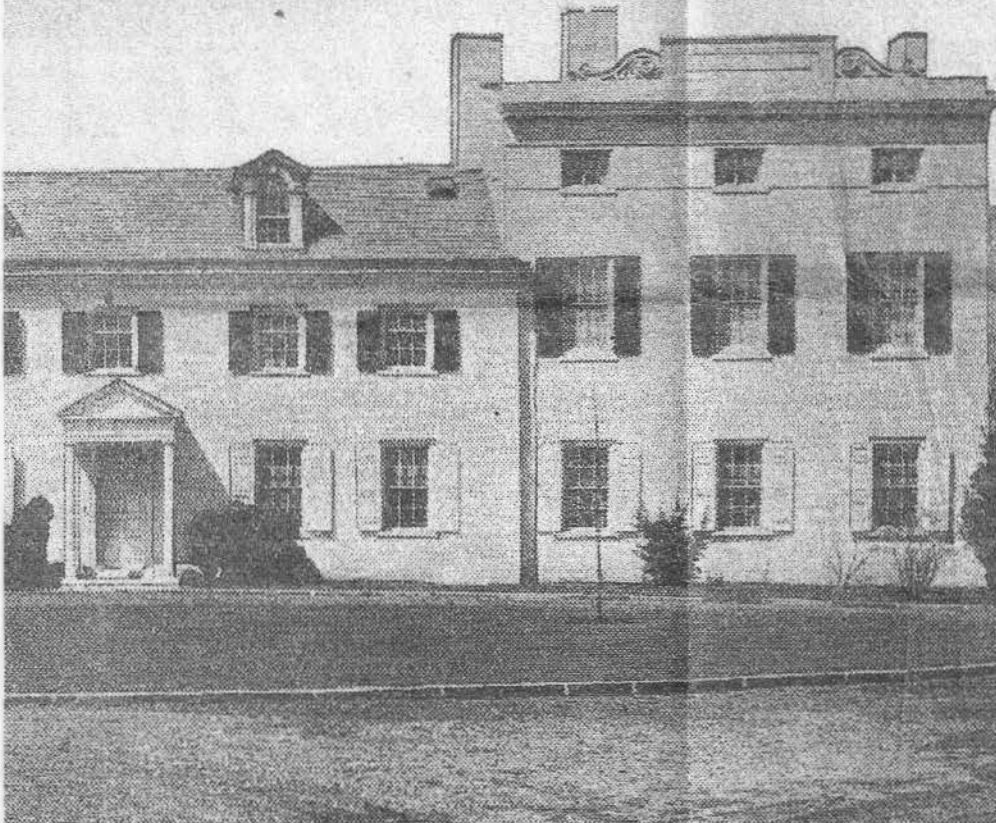
Strawberry Mansion, the famous old Colonial home in Mount Park, which has been restored and will contain the Book of Honor that will pay lasting tribute to famous women of Pennsylvania

Barbara Fritchie, made famous in Whittier's poem on the descent of Jackson at Frederick Md., was a Pennsylvanian

PENNSYLVANIA About to Institute Unique Departure in Honoring Well-Known Heroines and Empire Builders of State's Early Life, by placing a Record of Their Deeds in the Library of Historic Strawberry



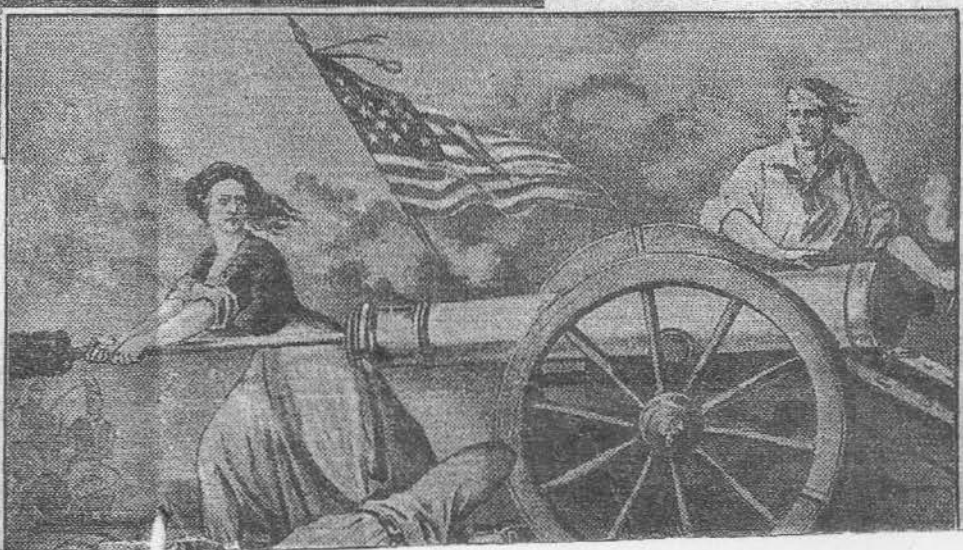
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Betsy Ross showing the newly adopted flag of the United States during the early part of the Revolutionary War

By Blanche Krause

THE name of at least one outstanding woman is to be found in the history of every country. France had her Joan of Arc, England her "Good Queen Bess," Russia her Catherine the Great and the United States—well now, just whom would you choose? Pocahontas? Betsy Ross? Molly Pitcher? Dolly Madison? Barbara Fritchie? How many other American heroines can you bring to mind from that old school history book?

Have you ever marveled at the fact that so few women's names have found their way into its pages? Have you gone further and thought of all the women who must have made outstanding contributions to the growth and glory of the country but whose deeds have gone unsung and whose names are little known beyond the folk tales of their own descendants?

PENNSYLVANIA now comes forward with a unique plan for recording and paying honor to the names and memory of her praiseworthy women.

A Book of Honor of Notable Pennsylvania Women is now being compiled. A hundred women from the period up to and including 1876 have been nominated through the columns of the PUBLIC LEDGER, and from this group the names first to be inscribed on the hand-illuminated pages of a beautiful leather-bound book are selected.

The names of the first group of women to be so honored are being chosen by a Board of Judges made up of eminent

historians and public-spirited, patriotically minded individuals throughout the State.

This idea had its inception with the Women's Committee of 1926, who will be remembered as the ladies who were responsible for the historical exhibit known as High Street at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration held in Philadelphia in 1926.

As these women played hostess in the buildings reconstructed to represent the graciousness and quiet charm of another day, they found themselves thinking what a splendid thing it would be if the City of Philadelphia were provided with a permanent place wherein real hospitality might be dispensed to distinguished visitors.

Synonymous with hospitality is the thought of a gracious hostess. Therefore, such a home hospitable would also be in the nature of a monument to woman and her contributions to the history and life of the community. Why not, they thought, record in suitable fashion in this home of hospitality the names of the women whose deeds had helped the Commonwealth to growth and glory?

And so it was decided that such a place should be provided, and that within its walls should be placed the records of Pennsylvania's notable women.

A building of Colonial vintage was easy to find. Philadelphia abounds in them, and many of the country houses of its distinguished residents stand today virtually as they were built by the original owners, because the land surrounding them has been part of Fairmount Park for many years.

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park agreed to turn Strawberry Mansion over to the Women's Committee for their purpose. This beautiful old building is of brick and stone, with plastered exterior. It is typical of the period when colonists of taste and refinement adapted their knowledge of Old World architecture to their own ideals and the requirements of their new environment, and evolved the Colonial or Georgian period we all admire.

The mansion was built in 1798 by William Lewis, who used it as a country residence. Here he entertained such notables as Washington and Hamilton. He was their consultant and confidant in matters of legislation and government.

In 1817 Judge Joseph Hemphill, a famed bon vivant of the period, occupied the house. He entertained extensively, numbering Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson among his friends.



Lydia Darra, Washington

mount Park Commended its days as a

It is peculiarly an old house, which had its early days and favorite haunt of should be selected by mittee as the place, pense the "distinguished" which they proposed to the city.

The house was found in excellent state of preservation. Under its varied history. Under the Pennsylvania Committee of the women's movement, the work begun.

The rooms have been decorated with contributions of authentic early period, so that the house is a treasure house of pieces.

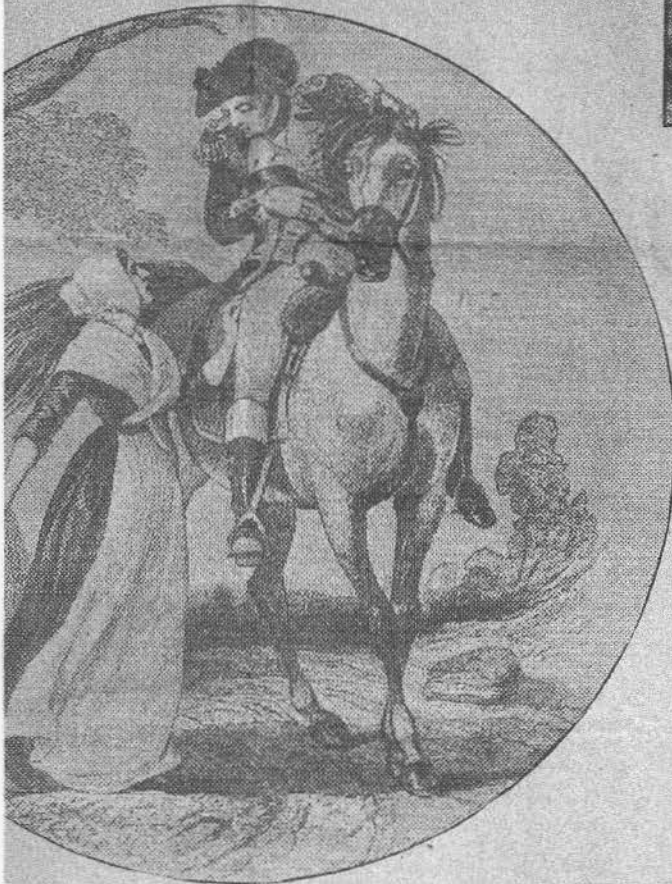
A fitting Hall of record permanently women who have contributed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SOME typical notable women of the group follow:

Hannah Penn was born in Pennsylvania. During his life she shared his country. During the last six years when he was too broken in spirit to engage in government, she administered the Province admirably and with this in the days of



Ann Willing Bingham was outstanding in



"Molly Pitcher," famous for her deeds in the Revolutionary War, was Mary Ludwig Hays, wife of a Continental gunner

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The contribution which Betsy Ross made to America is too well known to need repetition here. She was a native Philadelphian whose father, Samuel Griscom, helped build Independence Hall.

Lydia Darragh lived in Philadelphia during Lord Howe's occupation of this city. A room in the family house was commandeered by the British as a meeting room for their strategists. One night when they were sitting in conclave, Lydia was in her bedroom waiting for a pre-arranged knock on her door which was to be a signal that the British were leaving the house and that she could lock up.

Becoming cold, she went to a closet in another room to obtain a cloak. Now the walls of this closet were thin, and through them she heard the British making plans for the capture of George Washington. Returning to her room, she feigned sleep. At last the knock came on her door and, pretending to be aroused reluctantly, she responded to the officer, and when they had all left the house she set about devising a plan to warn Washington.

Next morning she made her way to the Colonial encampment, using a pass which the British had provided to make it possible for her to visit her children outside the city.

She encountered an American officer, Lieutenant Colonel Craig, whom she had known previously. When she had confided her knowledge to him, he made haste to reach Washington with it. The general used it to such good effect that he was able to avoid the plotted capture, which might have meant the complete

real name. She is known almost entirely by her sobriquet, which was bestowed on her by the Continental troops. Her name was Mary Ludwig Hays, and her husband was a gunner in the American Army. During the Battle of Monmouth, on an extremely hot June day in 1778, she carried water to the thirsting soldiers in her husband's regiment. From seeing her passing to and fro with a pitcher in her hand, the soldiers gave her the name by which we know her.

For her valor in filling her husband's place as cannoner when he fell wounded at the side of the cannon he had been serving, the Legislature of Pennsylvania awarded her a special pension. She was the only woman ever placed on the pension rolls of Pennsylvania because of her own services.

ESTABLISHMENT of American social prestige in the courts of the Old World was a matter of first importance in the first years of the new Republic. The very fate of democracy hung trembling in the balance, dependent on friendships and financial help abroad. Although the political maneuvering and diplomacy were formally delegated to the men, success often hung on the charm and social tact of the women they sponsored.

Outstanding among the women intrusted with this delicate task was Ann Willing Bingham. She was famous as a hostess in Philadelphia, and when the Bingham's went to England in 1784 they were accorded the honor of presentation at the court of George III, although this monarch was none too friendly toward Americans. They were also presented at the court of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette of France.

The exploit of Barbara Fritchie at the time of Stonewall Jackson's descent on Frederick, Md. is well known. It has been immortalized in Whittier's famous poem and recently furnished the material for a beautiful and stirring operetta of Civil War times. It is not generally known that Barbara Fritchie was a Pennsylvanian. However, the Lancaster County Historical Society is in possession of records indicating that she was born in Lancaster, Pa.

Lucretia Mott stands forth in history as one of those people who live before their time. She was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery and traveled thousands of miles preaching deliverance of the slave. Her home became a famous station in the "underground railway" which aided fugitive slaves to reach the border. She lived to see slavery abolished, but there was another cause close to her heart which

vocates of suffrage for women, and her last public appearance was made at the age of 86 at a suffrage convention held in New York in the year 1878.

Jane Grey Swisshelm was an ardent Abolitionist with a talent for writing. She fought with voice and pen and printers' ink for the cause she believed in, and like Lucretia Mott, she added women's rights to abolition.

REBECA GRATZ was born in Philadelphia and lived a long and useful life here. She was a great beauty and had many admirers, but she never married, preferring to dedicate her life to works of benevolence and philanthropy. She had the honor of serving as the inspiration for a novel by no less a personage than Sir Walter Scott, although she did not know him personally.

Rebecca Gratz came from people of considerable wealth and culture and was an outstanding figure in a contemporary group noted for their wit and intellectual attainments.

Her contributions to her native city were many. There was hardly a charitable institution of the day that did not have her name on its records, and she was instrumental in founding several of the organizations which are still functioning, among them the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The deeds of these early women should truly prove an inspiration. With ever-widening avenues of endeavor opening to them, the possibilities of splendid accomplishment for the women of today seem almost unlimited.

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she did not know him personally.

Rebecca Gratz came from people of
considerable wealth and culture and was
an outstanding figure in a contempo-
rary group noted for their wit and in-
tellectual attainments.

Her contributions to her native city
were many. There was hardly a char-
itable institution of the day that did not
have her name on its records, and she
was instrumental in founding several of
the organizations which are still func-
tioning, among them the Hebrew Benevo-
lent Society.

The deeds of these early women should
truly prove an inspiration. With ever-
widening avenues of endeavor opening to
them, the possibilities of splendid ac-
complishment for the women of today
seem almost unlimited.

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through the columns of the PUBLIC LEDGER, and from this group the names first to be inscribed on the hand-illuminated pages of a beautiful leather-bound book are selected.

The names of the first group of women to be so honored are being chosen by a Board of Judges made up of eminent

should be provided, and that within its walls should be placed the records of Pennsylvania's notable women.

A building of Colonial vintage was easy to find. Philadelphia abounds in them, and many of the country houses of its distinguished residents stand today virtually as they were built by the original owners, because the land surrounding them has been part of Fairmount Park for many years.

The Commissioners of Fairmount Park agreed to turn Strawberry Mansion over to the Women's Committee for their purpose. This beautiful old building is of brick and stone, with plastered exterior. It is typical of the period when colonists of taste and refinement adapted their knowledge of Old World architecture to their own ideals and the requirements of their new environment, and evolved the Colonial or Georgian period we all admire.

The mansion was built in 1798 by William Lewis, who used it as a country residence. Here he entertained such notables as Washington and Hamilton. He was their consultant and confidant in matters of legislation and government.

In 1817 Judge Joseph Hemphill, a famed bon vivant of the period, occupied the house. He entertained extensively, numbering Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson among his friends.

Finally, in 1868, the house became the property of the Fair-

mount Park Comm ended its days as a

It is peculiarly an old house, which had its early days and a favorite haunt of should be selected by mittee as the place pence the "distinguish which they propose to the city.

The house was fou cellent state of pres varied history. Unde the Pennsylvania M mittee of the won movement, the work begun.

The rooms have be tributions of authe early period, so that table treasure house pieces.

A fitting Hall of record permanently women who have contributions to the monwealth of Penn

SOME typical not group follow:

Hannah Penn was Penn. During his life she shared his c During the last sib when he was too broken in spirit to government, she ad ernment of the Prov admirably and wit this in the days w Amendment would as a fantastic drea



Ann Willing Bingham was outstanding in establishing American social prestige at Old World courts

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The contribution which Betsy Ross
made to America is too well known to
need repetition here. She was a native
Philadelphian whose father, Samuel
Criscom, helped build Independence Hall.

Lydia Darragh lived in Philadelphia
during Lord Howe's occupation of this
city. A room in the family house was
commandeered by the British as a meet-
ing room for their strategists. One night
when they were sitting in conclave, Lydia
was in her bedroom waiting for a pre-
arranged knock on her door which was to
be a signal that the British were leaving
the house and that she could lock up.

Becoming cold, she went to a closet in
another room to obtain a cloak. Now
the walls of this closet were thin, and
through them she heard the British mak-
ing plans for the capture of George
Washington. Returning to her room, she
feigned sleep. At last the knock came
on her door and, pretending to be
aroused reluctantly, she responded to the
officer, and when they had all left the
house she set about devising a plan to
warn Washington.

Next morning she made her way to
the Colonial encampment, using a pass
which the British had provided to make
it possible for her to visit her children
outside the city.

She encountered an American officer,
Lieutenant Colonel Craig, whom she had
known previously. When she had con-
fided her knowledge to him, he made
haste to reach Washington with it. The
general used it to such good effect that
he was able to avoid the plotted capture,
which might have meant the complete
annihilation of the Continentals.

Molly Pitcher's deeds have found a
place in most history books, but not her

and social fact of the women they spou-
sored.

Outstanding among the women in-
trusted with this delicate task was Ann
Willing Bingham. She was famous as
a hostess in Philadelphia, and when the
Binghams went to England in 1784 they
were accorded the honor of presentation
at the court of George III, although this
monarch was none too friendly toward
Americans. They were also pre-
sented at the court of Louis XVI
and Marie Antoinette of France.

The exploit of Barbara Frit-
chie at the time of Stonewall
Jackson's descent on Frederick,
Md., is well known. It has been
immortalized in Whittier's fa-
mous poem and recently fur-
nished the material for a beau-
tiful and stirring operetta of
Civil War times. It is not gen-
erally known that Barbara Frit-
chie was a Pennsylvanian. However, the Lancaster County
Historical Society is in possession
of records indicating that she
was born in Lancaster, Pa.

Lucretia Mott stands forth in
history as one of those people
who live before their time. She
was an early advocate of the
abolition of slavery and traveled
thousands of miles preaching de-
liverance of the slave. Her home
became a famous station in the
"underground railway" which
aided fugitive slaves to reach the
border. She lived to see slavery
abolished, but there was another
cause close to her heart which
had to wait many years after her
death for its accomplishment.
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the organizations which are and edu-
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Hannah Callowhill Penn, wife of William
Penn, took an active part in early Colo-
nial days in Philadelphia

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June

11/1/1928

Politics Rife Among Old Time "Smoke Eaters" of '85

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln, the Republican's have always, more or less, outnumbered the Democrats, as far as Presidential campaigns are concerned. Of course, there have been a few exceptions, but these, as the old adage has it, simply go to prove the rule.

However, we were somewhat surprised when we happened to run across an old copy of The Annual Almanac, which was published in 1885 by the Germantown Independent, to find that the Republican members of our local fire companies also held a majority over their ancient political foes. Remember, we are talking of 1885, not 1928, in which year the greater part of the municipal jobs are held by the party which has been in power for so long a time.

This article is not intended to boost the stock of the party which has as a symbol the mighty elephant, nor of the one whose members are boastful of the persistence signified by the sign of a donkey, but is a tale of the "then" of our local fire fighters.

In 1885, there were but two companies, No. 9 at Germantown avenue and Carpenter's lane, and No. 19 at 31 East Chelton avenue. Company No.

9 was composed of all Republicans, under the foremanship of Ambrose Pullinger. The members of the company were William B. Crout, George Frea, Jacob Geyer, Isalah Sheppardson, Simon Abey, Jacob Kephart, Edmund Wright, Charles Fisher, Lewis Roop, Samuel Drakely and Charles Righter.

Company No. 19 had a Democratic foreman, one John Whiteman. The other "dimmycrats" were Charles Whiteman, Allen Hillman, Daniel Manning, Michael Howard, Michael Cody, William Bennett and James J. Conner. The company had three Republican members in George W. Taylor, George W. Cochrane and Frank Cooley, and we can imagine what a lovely time they must have had around that fire house when election days rolled around.

Let's tell you more about the "blab boys" of the olden time. The old Almanac says: "Alarms sound in every engine house in the city when sent from the central office, and the men are compelled to make ready for a run every time, which is frequently no pleasant during sleeping hours. The firemen are sometimes called out of bed as often as four or five times a night. If the fire is out of the district th

fire."

Foreman Pullinger, of Company No. 9, reported the total number of alarms answered in 1884, as 440, and inasmuch as both companies always responded Company No. 19 had the same record.

The territory covered by Engine 9 on first alarm included all the Twenty-second ward and Roxborough. Second alarm fires took in Manayunk and Falls of Schuylkill; third alarm, the boundaries were Fifteenth and Cumberland streets, Nicetown lane, Seventeenth and Allegheny avenue, Tenth and Germantown avenue and Broad and Lehigh avenue. Fourth alarms took the men to Germantown avenue and Baker street, and to Broad street and Germantown avenue. When Engine 19 went to Manayunk, Engine 9 covered all of the ground covered by the former on first and second alarms.

Company 19 was provided with a steamer built by J. S. Chapman, of Philadelphia, with two single-acting pumps. The weight of the apparatus drawn to the fires was 6200 pounds. It also had a hose carriage which had been built by the department, which with 900 feet of hose, had a total weight of 3600 pounds. It also had a hook and ladder truck carrying five ladders. The expenses of the company in 1883 were \$12,454.58.

Company 9 had the same apparatus with the exception of the hook and ladder and its expenses for 1883 were \$11,935.88.

Here's a peculiar item concerning the old fire ladders which strikes the writer as amusing: "There are sixteen fire alarm boxes affixed to telegraph poles in every section of the ward, from which fire alarms may be sent by procuring the keys as points designated below. The key after alarm is sounded cannot be removed except by an authorized agent from police headquarters. Each key is numbered and stamped, and at once identifies the person from whom the key is procured. Besides the points mentioned below, each police officer carries one and alarms may be sent from the police stations at Chestnut Hill, Germantown and Olney, or from the Jewish Hospital. The location of the boxes and the points at which the keys are kept are as follows:

"Box No. 138, Chelton and Magnolia avenues, key, Scatchard's Mill; 251, Main and Wister streets, Jones' Mill; 252 Main and Walnut lane, Button's Mill; 253 Locust and Chew streets, Gen. Wagner's; 254 Miller and Wister streets, Allen's Mill; 256 Mill and Cedar streets Jewish Home; 257 Branchtown, Russell's Store; 258 Wayne Junction, Wayne Station; 259 Chelton avenue, Engine 18; 261 Wister and Godfrey streets, Bardley's Mills; 263 Wayne and Rittenhouse street, O'Byrnes Lehman and Wayne streets and George Edwards', 264 Main street and Carpenter's lane, Engine 9, 275 Fisher's Station; 351 Manheim and Wayne avenue, L. Bauman's; 354 Mount Airy avenue, drug store, and 375 at Cumberland street, Spencer's Mill."

We now have Truck 8 at Germantown avenue and Bringhurst street to assist 9 and 10. All are motor-equipped and the veriest child knows that the fire alarm system is as near perfect as men's wits have been able to make it.

Still one may get a laugh by reading how they worked things in the old times, when a fireman was as apt to be a Democrat as he was to be a Hooverite.

Men and Things

Story of the United States Mint, Established in Philadelphia 140 Years Ago, Is One of the Memorials of David Rittenhouse Who Was Named by Washington As Its First Director—Washington's Silverware Malted for First Coins

UNCLE SAM'S Mint, the big building on Spring Garden street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, is a memorial to David Rittenhouse whose 200th birthday anniversary, figured Old Style, is being celebrated here today, and it deserves to be so recognized. David Rittenhouse was a many-sided man, not to the extent to which Benjamin Franklin is credited with versatility, but above the ordinary. What he undertook to do, he did well.

In a time when scarcely any man conspicuous in public affairs, from President Washington down, escaped denunciation and slander, Rittenhouse was singularly free from attack, though he filled numerous responsible offices. He was director of the first Federal mint and was confronted with many a perplexing problem. Partisan feeling became keen in President Washington's second administration, and the new mint was included among governmental activities that were the subject of censure. This was just after Rittenhouse had resigned the office of director, but the leaders in the attack were careful to declare that Rittenhouse's probity was unquestioned and whatever shortcomings there had been while he was in charge of the institution had occurred because he was in poor health and could not be at the mint every day.

Following the Revolution the few coins circulating in the United States consisted of issues of various foreign countries and of several American States. Finally, in 1792, Congress voted to establish a Federal mint, and President Washington appointed as director of the mint David Rittenhouse, then America's leading astronomer, who had been treasurer of Pennsylvania from 1777 until 1789 and prominent in numerous public and scientific enterprises. At that time he was president of the American Philosophical Society, having succeeded Benjamin Franklin in 1791.

As Philadelphia was then the capital of the nation, naturally the mint was located here. A site was bought on the east side of Seventh street, above Sugar alley, now Filbert street. There were two lots facing Seventh street, with a frontage of about forty feet and a depth of 100 feet, and at the rear was a lot seventeen by fifty-seven feet, fronting on Sugar alley. On the place was an old distillery which Michael Shubart had operated. The Sheriff had sold Shubart's real estate in 1790 to Frederick Waller for \$15, and the Federal Government bought it two years later from Waller, described in the deed as a "surgeon barber," for \$4,266.66, subject to a yearly ground rent of \$27.50.

This was the first purchase of land which the United States Government made, and the prices quoted show that the seller made a handsome profit, for the Pennsylvania pound was then

worth \$2.66 2-3.

Here was erected the first building owned by the United States Governmental functions were then held on in the State House, which was the property of the State of Pennsylvania, or in various leased quarters.

First the old distillery was removed, and the records show the junk from the stills was sold for \$1, which Rittenhouse directed should be spent for punch for the workmen. The foundation stone was laid July 31, 1792, presumably by Rittenhouse.

By September 7 the construction of three buildings had been completed. Facing Seventh street was a three-story structure for the offices of the director and his subordinates. At the rear were shops for smelting metal and cutting and stamping coins.

Rittenhouse received \$2,000 a year as director. The salary of Tristram Dalton, treasurer, was \$1,200; of Henry Voigt, coiner, \$1,500, and Isaac Hugh, clerk, \$312. Voigt was a Philadelphia watchmaker who had assisted John Fitch in making machinery for the first boat propelled by steam. Albion Cox was brought from England, in 1793, to serve as assayer. It was required that the coiner and assayer provide security to the amount of \$10,000 each. Because they could not do so, there was delay in beginning the coining of gold and silver, though they were permitted to proceed with the stamping of copper coins until steps could be taken to lessen their responsibility.

Equipment was procured, mostly from England, and by October, 1792, three presses were making silver "half dimes" of the value of five cents. Apparently this work was only experimental, for not many coins were minted, nor were they generally circulated. Martha Washington, wife of the President, is said to have posed for the head of Liberty on these coins, while for the required metal, tradition says, Washington provided some silverware from his household.

Silver Half-Dimes First Coins In 1793, copper cents were made in large numbers. On the first coin the head of Liberty was encircled by a chain of 15 links, to represent the States then in the Union. Soon criticism was heard about the chain, which, it was asserted, represented the opposite of Liberty. Thereupon a wreath was substituted.

The copper cents and half-cents of that period are of much interest to collectors because so many variations have been found in the design. The dies, it appears, were frequently broken, and when a new die was engraved slight changes resulted. Collectors have identified about 40 varieties of the cents of 1793 and 1794 which are described according to certain characteristics, such as long hair, double chin, amatory face, coquette, scarred head, pyramidal head and the like. Minting of the big copper cents and half-cents similar to the original design continued until 1857.

The first silver dollars were made in October, 1794, and they caused a curious controversy in Congress. A Southerner, Matthew Lyon, protested against placing the eagle upon the coins, declaring it was a monarchical bird. Thereupon Judge George Thatcher, of Massachusetts, proposed that the goose be substituted because it was more republican, and furthermore goslings might be placed on the dimes. Lyon evidently lacked a sense of humor. Proposed as Deeming himself insulted, National Bird ed, he challenged Judge Thatcher to fight a duel. Thatcher refused to receive the challenge, and when it was intimated he thus laid himself open to charges of cowardice, he replied: "I always was a coward, and Lyon knew it or he never would have challenged me." This remark helped to restore amica-

ble relations between the two.

The first gold coins were eagles, made in June, 1795. In this same month Rittenhouse resigned as director. For a long time his health had been frail, and though he lived only a short distance from the mint, at Seventh and Arch streets, there were many days when he could not attend to his duties. He died the following year.

Dissatisfaction about conditions in the mint was voiced in Congress in 1795. It was alleged that not enough small coins were made to meet the requirements of the public, and that mismanagement was evident because the manufacture of every cent cost several cents. Salaries, it was asserted, were extravagant, and some offices were sinecures. Nevertheless, a new position, that of melder and refiner, at \$1,500 a year, had just been created. It was therefore seriously proposed to abolish the mint and to have money minted by contract. A committee of Congress investigated, and only by the narrow vote of 45 to 40 was the management of the mint sustained.

Parts of the first mint buildings remained until 1911. Frank H. Stewart bought the property and erected a business building on the site, which is Nos. 37 and 39 North Seventh street. Mr. Stewart placed a bronze tablet on the front noting that the first mint stood there. At present the Franklin Institute is displaying its recently acquired Sendner orrery in the window of this building, as a tribute to the first American who made orreries and who also was the first director of the mint.

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The Philadelphia mint was the only mint of the Government until those in New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., were opened, in 1838. The two last named were not continued after the Civil War began, and the New Orleans mint terminated its activities in 1910. Other mints were opened in San Francisco, Denver, Colo., and Carson City, Nev., the latter being closed in 1893.

Until 1873 the head of the Philadelphia mint retained the original title of director, and the other mints were branches of that in this city. Thereafter the director of the mint was stationed in Washington, and the official in charge of the Philadelphia mint received the title of superintendent.

In 1871 the mint struck a medal in commemoration of the first director, David Rittenhouse, it having been designed by William Barber. The medal shows a bust portrait of Rittenhouse, the dates of his birth and death, 1732 and 1796, together with the inscription, "He belonged to the whole human race."

EDWARD W. HOCKER

Men and Things

THERE are not many Pennsylvanians today who quite realize that the first important railroad in their State was a State-owned and State-conducted enterprise. Several years ago we had occasion to describe at length in these columns a curious little book which was published in Philadelphia in 1886 under the title of "A Pleasant Peregrination Through the Prettiest Parts of Pennsylvania." The author subscribed himself "Peregrine Prolix," thus concealing the identity of Philip H. Nicklin, and his work seems to have been undertaken with the purpose of commending to public attention not only here but in England the great enterprise of this State in constructing and operating most of the system of transportation by which the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, canal packets, the Portage Railroad, and stage coaches connected this city with Pittsburgh in the early days of the locomotive. Nowhere else in the Union had "internal improvements" as a function of State government been consummated with a more liberal hand than in Pennsylvania. In fact they were regarded here as splendid examples of the power of "modern enterprise" eighty years ago. Thus it was a matter of boast that in a single decade there had been expended more than twenty-two million dollars in creating more than one hundred miles of railroad and more than six hundred miles of canals. Indeed the Portage Railroad across the Alleghenies with its ten inclined planes was spoken of by the wide-awake Americans of that day in terms of admiration not unlike those with which we now view the Panama Canal.

I am going to recur to "Peregrine Prolix" today in connection with some of his observations which were not touched upon in our previous talks, but which are not unworthy of consideration at the present time. For example, the author, who did not foresee how different would be the opinion of most of his fellow citizens twenty years afterward in the light of experience, estimated that the annual tolls which the State would collect from these public works would be a million dollars, and he pointed to the gratifying spectacle the Legislature was about to present in abolishing the taxes which had been authorized for the purpose of insuring to the public creditors the punctual payment of the interest on the loans that they had made to the State. He was particularly anxious to impress this fact on English readers:

"We wish our sometime relative, now our friend, honest John Bull, to make a great effort to understand that these great improvements and this profitable expenditure have been made solely by the democratic State of Pennsylvania, three-fourths of whose Legislature are annually elected by the people by ballot, more than two hundred thousand voters exercising their franchises on one day. Friend John must also take care not to confound in his mental vision the image of the General Government (the United States) with that of the State of Pennsylvania, which within her own borders is sovereign in these matters and would not suffer the Union in anywise therewith to meddle."

It was also thought that Britons, when they heard about the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and the canals and the Portage Railway, would be likely to cross the Atlantic to disport themselves for the summer at the Virginia Springs, that is to say, the White Sulphur Springs. It was facetiously said of the proposed

Levelled the mountains, raised the valleys,
Made straight the crooked, smoothed the rough;
Cut tunnels through the hills, and alleys
Through the forests cease and tough.

Nor have they spared the Allegheny,
But overcome his towering height,
With engines, endless ropes and many
Inclining planes and bridges light.

"The Hut." It may be said, was a house which stood in the Lansdowne region of the present Fairmount Park; it was part of the estate of the Bingham when the main Lansdowne mansion was their country abode, and when Alexander Baring, of England, afterwards the famous Lord Ashburton, married one of their daughters, it was in "The Hut" that the young couple spent their honeymoon.

Peregrine Prolix journeyed on from Lancaster to Columbia, which was the terminus of the railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna and which then had dreams of a metropolitan greatness that never came. Thence on the next day he proceeded by canal boat to Harrisburg. With the railroad he had been by no means entirely satisfied, not because it took him from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon to reach Lancaster, but because of "millions of little pestilent triangular cinders" that got into his eyes—an ordeal that could not be passed without damage, unless the passengers shut their mouths and eyes and held their noses and tongues. Although the railroad between Philadelphia and Columbia, he said, had cost the State a large sum, yet it had some great faults, and he pointed in particular to the numerous curves and the shortness of their radii, and the fact that the journey to Columbia, a distance of eighty miles, required seven or eight hours instead of four or five. The viaducts were built of wood instead of stone, and because of doubts as to whether the structure could bear the weight of two trains at once, the engineer of the road, in bringing the two tracks on them closely together, had really prevented two trains from crossing at the same time. "Thus," said Peregrine, "in shunning Scylla, had he rushed into the jaws of Charybdis, for in several instances accidents have occurred from the collisions of cars upon these insufficient viaducts. The roofs are so low as to prevent the locomotives from having chimneys of a sufficient height to keep the cinders out of the eyes of the passengers and to prevent the sparks from setting fire to the cars and baggage. The chimneys of the steam tugs are jointed, and in passing a viaduct, the upper part is turned down, which allows the smoke to rush out at so small a height as to envelope the whole train in a dense and noisome cloud of smoke and cinders." Such were the "modern improvements of travel" that Pennsylvanians of 1836 hailed as "wonders of civilization," and so indeed were they viewed by all men who were leaders in the American spirit of enterprise which was following close on the heels of the progress of railroading in its English infancy.

The canal boat passed from "the quay" at Harrisburg—where it stopped after midnight to let off or take on passengers—to Duncan Island amidst the magnificent scenery in the vicinity of the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna. Prolix relates how the travelers landed on the island, where they took up their quarters with one Mrs. Duncan, who had a "spacious mansion" where passengers were accommodated for the night.

toils which the State would collect from these public works would be a million dollars, and he pointed to the gratifying spectacle the Legislature was about to present in abolishing the taxes which had been authorized for the purpose of insuring to the public creditors the punctual payment of the interest on the loans that they had made to the State. He was particularly anxious to impress this fact on English readers:

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It was also thought that Britons, when they heard about the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and the canals and the Portage Railway, would be likely to cross the Atlantic to disport themselves for the summer at the Virginia Springs, that is to say, the White Sulphur Springs. It was facetiously said of the proposed line of steam packets between Valparaiso and New York—referring to the projects which were soon to eventuate in the Suez and the Great Western—that "as soon as it appears that the passage can be comfortably made in twelve to fourteen days, all Kentucky and Tennessee will rush to Ireland and England in such numbers as perhaps to break down the incredible chain bridge over the Straits of Menai; and the brilliant and eccentric genius of this people will so amaze and delight John Bull and his interesting family that there can be little doubt that many of them will return the visit; and it may become the rage in London to make the trip to the Virginia Springs." As for Americans themselves, it was more seriously noted that "New Yorkers and people from Down East" who might wish to visit the Virginia Springs could not take an easier and more delightful route than the one which was now furnished through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio to Guyandotte, whence they would be carried to the Springs by good stage coaches over a good road of 160 miles.

We have already had occasion to dilate upon the events and circumstances which Peregrine Prolix narrated in connection with his observations of Philadelphia and his departure from the city. To him Philadelphia was a very pleasant town; it had then 130,000 inhabitants, and he exclaimed "What a comfortable place is the City of Penn! How is Philadelphia adorned with neatness and peace! How do her indwellers linger about her with good things and strangers delight in her rectangles!" Although the city was then a century and a half old, he said that not only did it look new, but that it was new, and that, like Juno, it always would be new, because the inhabitants were "constantly pulling down and new vamping" their houses. He thought that the furor defendi, as he called it, with regard to the destruction of old houses was as rife in the bosoms of our citizens as it was in the breast of old Cato with regard to Carthage. In fact, with the exception of Christ Church, in Second street above Market, he hardly knew where to find a respectable looking old house, so rare had they become. As for the dwelling houses in general in the principal streets, they were all very much alike, and at a time when Benjamin West's big canvases were popular here, he somewhat wittily noted that they had "much the air of brothers, sisters and

escaped from the collisions of cars upon these insufficient viaducts. The roofs are so low as to prevent the locomotives from having chimneys of a sufficient height to keep the cinders out of the eyes of the passengers and to prevent the sparks from settling fire to the cars and baggage. The chimneys of the steam tugs are jointed, and in passing a viaduct, the upper part is turned down, which allows the smoke to rush out at so small a height as to envelope the whole train in a dense and noisome cloud of smoke and cinders." Such were the "modern improvements of travel" that Pennsylvanians of 1836 hailed as "wonders of civilization," and so indeed were they viewed by all men who were leaders in the American spirit of enterprise which was following close on the heels of the progress of railroading in its English infancy.

The canal boat passed from "the quay" at Harrisburg—where it stopped after midnight to let off or take on passengers—to Dunbar Island amidst the magnificent scenery in the vicinity of the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna. Prolix relates how the travelers landed on the island, where they took up their quarters with one Mrs. Dunbar, who had a "spacious mansion" where passengers were accommodated for the night or with meals. The next morning another packet boat proceeded along the Juniata, passing Millerstown, Mexico and Millin and arriving before sunset at an August day, at Lewisport, a distance of forty miles. At that town, which had, we are told, sixteen hundred inhabitants, some of whom made excellent beer, the forty passengers on the boat took to their cabins for the night and, after passing Waynesburg and Hamiltonville, they were at Huntingdon early the next morning. Toward the close of the day—Petersburg, Alexandria and Williamsburg being among the small towns on the route—the boat glided into the basin at Hollidaysburg, the terminus of that part of the Pennsylvania Canal which lay east of the Alleghenies. There goods destined to the West were taken from the boats and placed in "burthen cars" which ran over the mountains on the new Portage Road. It was thought in those days that there was great promise also for Hollidaysburg, but in the course of time, when the Portage railroad was abandoned, the main tides of travel were turned to other points. To nearly all of us what Peregrine Prolix discoursed upon when that road was a "miracle of art" in his eyes, is as a remote page in the history of Pennsylvania, and yet J. King McLanahan, the "grand old man of Hollidaysburg," as he is called by everybody in the beautiful old town today, saw all these things when he, as a boy, was a part and parcel of them, and as his son, M. Hawley McLanahan has told me, still likes to have a talk about them when he takes a run down to Philadelphia or Atlantic City.

The canal-boat, as described by Peregrine Prolix, was a microcosm that contained almost as many specimens of natural history as the Ark of Noah. It was nearly eighty feet long and eleven feet wide, and had a house built on it that extended to a point within six or seven feet of the stem and stern. This was used as a cabin by day and a dormitory by night, the stewards apparently making up the beds in movements and operations not altogether unlike those of the latter-day Pullman porter in a sleeper. There were three tiers of berths in which twenty-four men and twelve women could be accommodated, in addition to four permanent berths in the women's dressing room. Aft of the cabin was the kitchen, in which an emancipated or escaped slave from Maryland or Virginia usual-

more seriously noted that "New Yorkers and people from Down East" who might wish to visit the Virginia Springs could not take an easier and more delightful route than the one which was now furnished through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio to Guyandotte, whence they would be carried to the Springs by good stage coaches over a good road of 160 miles.

We have already had occasion to dilate upon the events and circumstances which Peregrine Prolix narrated in connection with his observations of Philadelphia and his departure from the city. To him Philadelphia was a very pleasant town; it had then 180,000 inhabitants, and he exclaimed "What a comfortable place is the City of Penn! How is Philadelphia adorned with neatness and peace! How do her dwellers linger about her with good things and strangers delight in her rectangles!" Although the city was then a century and a half old, he said that not only did it look new, but that it was new, and that, like Juno, it always would be new, because the inhabitants were "constantly pulling down and new vamping" their houses. He thought that the furor delendi, as he called it, with regard to the destruction of old houses was as rife in the bosoms of our citizens as it was in the breast of old Cato with regard to Carthage. In fact, with the exception of Christ Church, in Second street above Market, he hardly knew where to find a respectable looking old house, so rare had they become. As for the dwelling houses in general in the principal streets, they were all very much alike, and at a time when Benjamin West's big canvases were popular here, he somewhat wittily noted that they had "much the air of brothers, sisters and cousins of the same family, like the supernumerary figures in one of West's historical paintings." When he left the city, he was carried in one of the cars of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, drawn by four fine horses, to the foot of the western bank of the Schuylkill, near Belmont, and having there ascended the "Inclined Plane," he proceeded on the first leg of his journey to Lancaster.

In dedicating his book and inscribing it to John Gullemand, Fellow of the Royal Society in London, the author spoke of an unbroken friendship between them of forty years, and he thus referred in verse to the changes that had taken place on the Schuylkill as a consequence of inventions which to us now seem very primitive or clumsy:

The scenes described, my friend did great,
Before the steam-boat's mighty powers
Had shortened English miles to feet,
And months to days, and days to hours.

His memory yet *The Hut* recalls,
That stands on Schuylkill's western shore,
A mile or less below the falls,
Above the town, three miles or more.

Together there the stream we viewed,
The forest roamed and climbed the hill,
Threaded the alleys of the wood,
And heard the gurgling of the rill.

This little book will show how changed,
Those scenes are now, by human art;
How cunning engineers have ranged
The land of Penn in every part;

the Alleghenies. There goods destined to the West were taken from the boats and placed in "hurler cars" which ran over the mountains on the new Portage Road. It was thought in those days that there was great promise also for Hollidaysburg, but to the course of time, when the Portage railroad was abandoned, the main tides of travel were turned to other points. To nearly all of us what Peregrine Prolix discoursed upon when that road was a "miracle of art" in his eyes, is as a remote page in the history of Pennsylvania, and yet J. King McLanahan, the "grand old man of Hollidaysburg," as he is called by everybody in the beautiful old town today, saw all these things when he, as a boy, was a part and parcel of them, and as his son, M. Hawley McLanahan has told me, still likes to have a talk about them when he takes a run down to Philadelphia or Atlantic City.

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But we must pause before we resume this journey with Peregrine and see him over the mountains. PENN.

AMUSEMENTS

56 TH ST. THEATRE Below Spruce
Mat. Daily
VIRGINIA PEARSON in
"ALL FOR A HUSBAND"
Addnl-FOX SUNSHINE COMEDY

Phila Record 3/31/35

Phila Inquirer 3/3/35

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS
1473-1543
ASTRONOMER

The greatest astronomer of the 16th century, who announced the discovery that the sun is the center of the solar system. Thus he gave to the world the basis of modern astronomy. Copernicus was born on February 19, 1473, at



Thorn, in Prussian Poland. He was adopted by an uncle, who saw to it that he received a good education. While he was attending medical school he gave considerable attention to mathematics, toward which he had a natural leaning. While teaching mathematics, the study of astronomy enthralled him, so much so that he soon was devoting most of his time to this science.

In 1505 he left Rome, where much of his fame had been gained, and returned to his native country. There he entered into Holy Orders, becoming a canon in the Cathedral of Frauenburg, an office he held until his death.

Previous astronomers had held to the Ptolemaic principle, that the earth was the center of the universe. Copernicus doubted the correctness of this conclusion, and his observations confirmed his doubts. His discoveries were not at once given to the world, however. He feared the criticism and hostility of the church, for a hint of his findings had brought forth the accusation that he was proceeding in a task that was opposed to the Scriptures.

When his great work appeared, explaining his theories and discoveries, it was dedicated to the Pope, in hope of gaining the sanction of the church. The attitude of the Pope, however, did not affect the astronomer. A few hours after receiving a copy of his publication, Copernicus, suffering from a stroke of apoplexy, died on May 24, 1543, without realizing he had achieved imperishable fame.

U. S. NEWS

The Connecticut Tercentenary stamp, which will make its appearance April 26 at Hartford, will bear a reproduction of the charter oak. It will be of three-cent denomination rectangular in shape and conform to the size of the Park stamps. Seventy-five million have been ordered printed in a rich lilac. Collectors will be limited to 10 first-day orders, for which orders will be accepted by the postmaster at Hartford.

First-day cover service on the new Farley issues handles from the Ben Franklin Station in Washington broke another set of records. Covers canceled during the first day sale of the new stamps totaled 171,280.

A five-cent stamp worth \$5000! In 1871 the U. S. Government issued a series of black and green stamps. A single copy of the five-cent value has been found in New York with the center inverted. It was purchased by Philip Ward at a price reputed to be about \$5000.

PHILA. MAIL FIRM
ONCE COMPETITOR
OF U. S. POSTOFFICE

Cheaper Rates for Delivery
Here Cause of Huge Loss
in Postal Revenue

By **EUGENE L. POLLOCK**
Stamp Album Editor

Philadelphia, through local enterprise, was the first city in the country to have its mail sent with postage stamps. Before the United States Government organized the regular postal system, various business houses in the larger cities issued their own stamps and set up mail and parcel delivery. The first and largest of these local mail carriers was D. O. Blood & Co., of Philadelphia.

In 1841 Daniel O. Blood and a younger brother, together with an old express messenger, established the Philadelphia Despatch Post, the first private mail delivery firm in America. Four years later the brothers had assumed full control of the company which now bore their name.

At that time, with offices at 5th and Chestnut sts., they were delivering 8,000 to 10,000 letters a day, all posted with stamps which were on sale at more than 300 stores throughout the city. Deliveries were restricted to the central portion of Philadelphia, as the United States Postoffice Department, still managed in haphazard fashion, feared that the low postal rate, in comparison to their own, would result in the loss of much of the Government's business. However, little attention was paid to these restrictions, as in a few years the ban was lifted and deliveries were legally made in all parts of the Quaker City.

Most of the Eastern cities of the country were now undergoing similar conditions. Local mail delivery companies entered into strong competition with the U. S. Postoffice and because of lower rates seriously endangered the progress of the Federal organization. At one time a committee of representatives from the local concerns approached Congress with the suggestion that the U. S. postal system be abandoned and the entire letter and parcel-post business of the country be entrusted to them.

These conditions finally forced the House and Senate to reduce the cost of postage to five cents an ounce for 300 miles and 10 cents an ounce for a greater distance, which

was a reasonable sum for those days.

The new rates failed to disturb the local business of the Dispatch companies and the postal authorities were forced to adopt new tactics.

As Philadelphia's D. O. Blood & Co. was the greatest competitor, it was the object of concentrated effort on the part of Postoffice lawyers to put it out of business. From 1845 until 1862 more than \$100,000 were spent by Blood & Co. in an unsuccessful attempt to defend itself against the Government.

On January 10, 1862, 21 years after the start of their mail and parcel route, D. O. Blood & Co. was forced to suspend business by order of the Federal courts. The Court declared "that the streets of the cities and towns were postal routes and mail could not be delivered by any other than the United States Postoffice carriers."

Inquirer 7/29/34

RECENT STAMP ISSUES

Editor Everybody's Corner: Will you please publish the names of the various postage stamp issues since President F. D. Roosevelt's administration?

J. K. L.

Issues of postage stamps since March, 1933, include: Washington Peace issue, April 19, 1933; Century of Progress, May 25, 1933; NRA emergency stamp, August 15, 1933; special imperforated sheets Century of Progress, August 25, 1933; Graf Zeppelin, October 2, 1933; Byrd Antarctic Expedition, October 9, 1933; General Kosciusko, October 13, 1933; special imperforated sheets Little America (Byrd Exped.), February 10, 1934; Maryland Tercentenary, March 24, 1934; Mother's Day, May 1, 1934; Wisconsin Tercentenary, July 7, 1934; National Parks (Yosemite—1 cent), July 16, 1934; Grand Canyon—2 cent, July 24, 1934. Two others will be on sale very shortly: (Yellowstone—5 cent), July 30, 1934, and (Mt. Rainier—3 cent), August 3, 1934.

55184

DIVISION 10 Philadelphia 10/3 1903

WARD 38

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Received of Stephen Miller

FIFTY 50 CENTS

For Personal Taxes FOR 1903.

For Receiver of Taxes.

104640

DIVISION 10 Philadelphia Oct 5 1901

WARD 38

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

RECEIVED OF Stephen Miller

FIFTY CENTS

FOR PERSONAL TAXES FOR 1901

James Mac Kay

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES

13a

Record 3/6/1939

14

City Marks 50th Anniversary Of Electricity for Homes

The old red brick building on Sansom st. near 9th became the shrine of electrical Philadelphia as the city yesterday observed the 50th anniversary of the commercial distribution of electricity here.

The little building, which stands next to the modern Edison Building of the Philadelphia Electric Company, was the original generating station of the complex system that now serves the city.

The ground floor today is used only for storage; the top by the William H. Taylor Annuitants Club for retired company employes.

Something to Write About.

But in its own day, to quote an old newspaper account, it was something to write home about.

The station, opened March 5, 1889, had, the newspapers said, "the two largest dynamos in the world for generation of electricity."

"Each is capable of carrying 3600 lights (there are more in many modern electric signs) at one time and they ordinarily will carry about 2500 lights each.

"The dynamos are perfect monstrosities and weigh 18 tons apiece. They stand 10 feet high and are about 6 feet in breadth."

Today, electric company officials pointed out, they would be midgets.

Skepticism.

Horace P. Liversidge, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, emphasized the skepticism which the old Edison Electric Light Company of Philadelphia had to overcome.

"Only the hardy pioneering souls among our citizenry would think of wiring their homes for the new 'contraption,'" he said. "They had to pay dearly for their enthusiasm, too. In those days it cost a dollar for an electric lamp whose equivalent costs 15 cents today.

"Five dollars a month then was

the minimum charge, while today the minimum is 75 cents. Rate for current in those days was 15 to 20 cents per kilowatt-hour, whereas the actual figure for the average of residential users of this company for 1938 was only 3 1/2 cents."

The Edison Company's first annual report boasted a generating capacity of 250 kilowatts. Its successor, the Philadelphia Electric, maintains a capacity nearly 5000 times greater.

Edison Helped.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the incandescent electric light, had a hand himself in the establishing of the original company.

"Even after its foundations were well under way," Liversidge said, "a lively dispute arose between two factions among its sponsors as to procedure. Finally, a court of inquiry was held in Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., with Edison presiding. He delivered judgment and thereafter the task of building the station ran smoothly."

There weren't any experts when electricity was introduced here.

"The men who ran those pioneer plants," Liversidge continued, "had to more or less learn their business as they went along."

Incorporated in '87.

The Edison Electric was incorporated in 1887, with William D. Marks, professor of dynamic engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, as president. It was capitalized at \$1,000,000.

The generators produced direct current. In 1925 the Philadelphia Electric, which absorbed Edison, began to change over the central section of Philadelphia from direct to alternating current, with which the rest of the city was supplied. Generation ceased at the little plant and it became a sub-station. July 16, 1930, it was closed for good.

11/25/1929

15

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK DIES IN AUTOMOBILE

Musical Comedy Star Stricken in Driveway of His Los Angeles Home

Former Shoe Salesman Began Eventful Stage Career in Philadelphia

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 (A. P.).—Raymond Hitchcock, 64, stage actor and musical comedy favorite, died here suddenly early today from a heart attack.

The veteran actor and his wife, Mrs. Mangasarian Hitchcock, were returning to their Beverly Hills home from a short automobile trip. As they reached the driveway to their home Hitchcock gave a gasp and fell over on his wife's shoulder. Death was believed to have been almost instantaneous.

Hitchcock, who came to Hollywood several years ago to enter motion pictures, has been subject to heart attacks for several years, friends said. Films in which he was featured included "Red Heads Preferred" and "Money Talks." He also appeared in other pictures during 1926 and 1927.

Mrs. Hitchcock said her husband had been ill for seven months.

Shone in Musical Comedy

For many years Hitchcock occupied a leading position among the stage luminaries of America, his greatest successes having been in the field of musical comedy. Born in Auburn, N. Y., October 22, 1865, he made his first stage appearance in 1890. After appearing in minor roles in many New York comedies, he scored highly in "King Dodo." His first real starring vehicle was as Abijah Booze in "The Yankee Consul," in which he toured the country after a prolonged run in New York. One of his most outstanding successes was scored in "Hitchy Koo." His more recent efforts were in "The Old Soak" and "The Sap," in which he appeared in 1924.

The illness that removed Raymond Hitchcock from the stage in the face of what critics predicted would have been one of his best comedy vehicles struck him here last spring a few nights after he opened in Chicago in "Your Uncle Dudley." Hitchcock went into performance of that play against the advice of physicians, who told him he should rest. The company had been assembled, however, and Hitchcock insisted on going through with it. Chicago critics pronounced his performance the

opening night as among the best of his long career. The play ran only a few days when Hitchcock found himself unable to continue.

Hitchcock's Stage Career Begun in Philadelphia

Raymond Hitchcock began his long and eventful stage career in Philadelphia in 1891. Several days after he had been dismissed as a shoe salesman for John Wanamaker, he walked into the Grand Opera House and enlisted in the chorus of "The Brigands," to carry a part in that production of the Carleton Opera Company.

The following summer he became ill, and when he recovered he was given a part in the chorus of "The Little Tycoon," while it played at the Chestnut Street Opera House. It was Hitchcock's boast in later years that while he was a chorus man he "never lost a spangle," and finally he worked himself into an engagement as a comedian in an operatic repertoire company.

Returning to Philadelphia he went to the Bijou Theatre with Milton Aborn as a \$35 a week comedian, singing in tabloid operas. On holidays they played as many as eleven shows between 10 o'clock in the morning and 12 midnight.

Hitchcock was offered a job as manager of a company to provide theatricals for passengers on the steamer Republic, playing between Philadelphia and Cape May. He formed an operatic company, with himself as the star, and collected his own salary and \$2 a week on each member of the company.

After a short season in New York he came back to Philadelphia again and scored a big hit in "Said Pasha," at the Star Theatre, on Eighth street.

Mrs. Hitchcock, the former Flora Zabelle, lived in Philadelphia from her third to her twelfth year. Her father was Rev. Dr. Managasarian, pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church. The family came direct to Philadelphia from the Turkish village of Marsavon, near Constantinople.

Hitchcock was a brother of Mrs. Clarence E. Blackburn, of 3206 West Penn street, Germantown, wife of Councilman Blackburn.



We Have Just Begun to Fight

By Daniel A. Poling

Unmistakably the recent elections bring to the cause of national Prohibition a new occasion. "New occasions teach new duties." We would be blind, and inexcusably blind, were we not to recognize facts, facts however startling, however disheartening as of the present moment. The national administration aside, Dry stalwarts of a generation have been defeated and nine states have, by overwhelming popular vote, repealed their enforcement laws, while two others voted to petition Congress for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

But recognition of these facts has for us no bugle of retreat. There are other facts and these other facts will more and more emerge as time passes and our opponents begin to administer their real or fancied triumph.

Now is not the time to state a detailed program for the Drys, nor is it the moment to indicate the details of what we believe should be their strategy. But we may and should restate certain principles and justify the faith within us that accepts the present crisis as a challenge to go forward.

First: We are against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and we shall fight accordingly.

Second: We are against any measure for "legalizing" beer, or for liberalizing the Volstead Act, that circumvents the Constitution. Also we shall have no part in any program of mere obstruction. To illustrate: If we could at least hold the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution by thirteen states against thirty-five the "victory" would be worse than hollow. Such a program would be repugnant to the ideals and spirit of American democracy. Nullification, direct and complete, if not revolution, would be the result.

We believe that the Eighteenth Amendment, or the cause for which it stands, can be saved and advanced without a subversive policy. Drys should unite to defeat in the short session of Congress any bill providing for the legalization of beer. Other considerations aside, there is not time to work out vital details that involve public welfare. Certainly the "thirsty" who were promised "relief" by Christmas will be disappointed, but those responsible for the promise must bear now and eventually the full weight of their responsibility. There is a growing awareness in the opposition camp of difficulties ahead. The proposed two million dollar brewing combine in New Jersey has recently made inquiry concerning "protection" against the racketeer. And we were assured that legal liquor would eliminate law-

lessness! Also it is agreed that when a tax sufficient to affect the Federal revenue situation is placed upon beer, the incentive for the bootlegger will be correspondingly increased. These are only two of many matters that justify Wet leadership in its new role of near humility. Perhaps more and more the defeated party will see the wisdom of "allowing" the incoming administration, which will control both houses of Congress, to have full credit for any and all liberalizing liquor legislation that may be passed.

If, as claimed by the opposition, the recent national elections are to be taken as a mandate from the people to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, then certainly there is a mandate equally binding to keep out the saloon and to protect Dry territory. Both party platforms carried these specific pledges. No solution calling for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment can be submitted or even considered in good faith that does not make provision, definite and adequate, against return of the saloon and for protection of Dry territory. Every Dry and every Dry organization should keep this basic principle constantly before the American people. Nor should we be deterred or disturbed by the charge that will be shouted from the Wet households that such an honest fight is a filibuster.

Increasingly it is apparent that the brewers are premature in washing their kegs, in preparing their malt, and in getting steam up under their boilers. Increasingly it is apparent that repeal is more than a day's journey ahead.

As to Dry strategy, at least this may be said without prejudice to any future and more complete statement. The organizational unity that we believe is essential to the ultimate triumph of this cause, and without which we have suffered unnecessary defeats, may be still impossible. It may be inevitable that we shall disagree on important matters of the future educational, organizational and political program. But surely in the immediate crisis we can and must unite—first, to defeat both beer and repeal in the short session; second, to demand for every measure proposed specific and adequate provisions against return of the saloon and for protection of Dry territory—and this without consenting to the principle of repeal or compromising our position in the final vote.

Finally, our goal remains unchanged, our destination unaltered. Ours is at last not a fight for any law or amendment. Ours is a war to destroy the man-exploiting liquor traffic, legal and illegal. Ours is a continuing campaign to solve the liquor problem. This war does not end in, nor is it fatally affected by, reverses and defeats. This campaign does not rest its case at last with any statute or with any amendment. The Eighteenth Amendment is a means toward the great end. It never has been, and it is not now, the end in itself, we go on with the Eighteenth Amendment, or from the Eighteenth Amendment if necessary, to reach the goal, to solve

the problem, to win the war. Under the standard of this fight we would unite with all citizens of patriotism and good will who move toward the goal, who would solve the problem, who would win the war.

NOTICE!

The Leadership superintendent, within the past fortnight, has received requests for materials such as leaflets, lists of questions certificates, etc. The supply material is exhausted and just as soon as the new material is available it will be sent to those persons requesting it.

Many Endeavorers to Mobilize in Milwaukee



Pennsylvania's host of Endeavorers are looking forward to the International Convention, July 8-13, 1933 to be held at Milwaukee Wisconsin. This will be another outstanding event in the history of our great movement and a real program is being prepared for a big and profitable gathering.

Milwaukee is preparing a reception that will not soon be forgotten by the attending delegates.

Pennsylvania is going to be in the front when it comes to achieving registration goals and therefore we are beginning right now. Helena A. Allison, 156 E. Coracus Ave., Hershey, is our registrar and wants your registration. Fill in the blank below and mail it with your \$2.50 now.

If you cannot go this will prove a real investment in the youth of the nation. Appoint your county registrars and mail their names and addresses to the state registrar.

Registration Blank

Name

Address

Church

County

Mail to Helena A. Allison, 156 E. Coracus Ave., Hershey, Pa.

Lehigh

The Intermediate C. E. Society of Emmanuel Reformed Church of Allentown held an interesting Miniature Convention at the church, December 3. Conferences were held in the afternoon on the work of the four committees. Methods for the year, and plans for the coming month were stressed. The Missionary Conference was led by Annetta Block; Lookout by Frederick Fritsch; Social by Ellen Iobst, and Prayer meeting by Mrs. Robert Chapman.

Lebanon

The Lebanon County C. E. Union Convention was held on Thursday and Friday evenings, November 17 and 18, while the Junior convention was held on Sunday, November 13. The theme of the convention was, "Trusting We Strive, A LITTLE FARTHER for Christ and the Church." The meetings were all held in the Seventh Street Lutheran Church at Lebanon, Pa. At the Thursday meeting the Intermediates and the Seniors met separately for their business meetings and the elections for their 1933 officers. Following the business session all assembled after which our good friend, War-G. Hoopes, State Secretary, addressed the Endeavorers stressing some of the problems confronting the C. E. workers. A fine representation was had from all parts of the county. The officers who are to lead the county union during the coming year are: Senior President, John L. Witmer, Palmyra; Intermediate President, Erla Worcester, of Cleona.

At the Friday evening meeting Rev. Wm. A. Dean, pastor of Aldan Union Church, addressed the Endeavorers having as his subject, "Saved to Serve." Rev. Dean had a very impressive message for the young folks and pointed out many interesting facts for the adults as well. Rev. Chamberlin later installed the newly elected officers after which Miss Summy sang, "Nearer, My God to Thee."

A splendid crowd of Endeavorers were present on Friday evening and it was believed that Lebanon county just completed the best convention in years.

1180 Attend South Branch C. E. Rally

More than 1100 persons attended the bi-monthly rally of the Christian Endeavor Union of South Philadelphia, on Monday, November 28th, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Broad and Jackson Sts.

Dr. Ross Stover, pastor of the Messiah Lutheran church, and a great favorite as a Young People's speaker, delivered the principal spiritual message in which he stressed the importance of the work of young people in the present-day church. Others who spoke at the rally included Rev. George A. Palmer of the 1st Baptist Church of Haddon Heights; Rev. William J. Downing; Rev. Charles O. Bayard, of the Reconciliation R. E. Church; Rev. Charles Ferguson Ball of the Bethany Collegiate Church; and V. Clifford Harrington, President of the Philadelphia C. E. Union. James M. Zinger, president of the South Branch of the Philadelphia C. E. Union, presided. The Harmony Trumpeters and the Philadelphia C. E. Chorus of over 100 voices, under the leadership of Ray Lyons, rendered special music. Dr. Stover also led a "Keep Smiling Song Service."

Allegheny County

At the time of this writing all Allegheny county is anxiously waiting for Dan Poling, our beloved leader,

County Columns

to come to Pittsburgh on December 15th, for our monster Rally in the Second Presbyterian Church, Eighth Street, Pittsburgh. It is planned to make it a Southwestern District Rally. Endeavorers and friends everywhere have been invited. Wilkesburg Branch has challenged the other branches to equal its expected attendance of 500.

The next large affair is to be a concert by the County Chorus to be followed by the Easter Sunrise Service sponsored this coming year by the Allegheny County Youth Council of which the Christian Endeavor Union is a prominent member. Bill Wise our past county president being now the president of the County Youth Council.

Finley Speer,
Pub. Chm.

Evangelistic Team

Lawrence county has an Evangelistic team composed of four speakers, Cecil Bailey, Chairman, Guff Thomas, Paul Dickinson, K. Gaston, also a group of singers led by Howard Gilmore and a pianist. They take charge of the church service when the pastor is sick or away, help in Salvation Army work, Rescue Mission, and County Home Services.

These young people have led services all over the county and are always ready to furnish speakers and special music. It's a mighty fine work and excellent training.

The Endeavorers of the Southern Branch of Lehigh county met as a group for the first time on December 3, for a meeting of inspiration and fellowship. The meeting was held at Blue Church, a large country church two miles west of Coopersburg. Eddie Heiser, a popular young song leader, led the singing and gave a cornet solo. Earl Israel spoke on the subject "Mobilize, Vitalize, Evangelize." The latter part of the meeting was turned over to games and fellowship led by Bob Chapman. There are six societies in this branch. One hundred and fifty young people were present. Earl Cooper of Coopersburg is the new branch president.

The Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society of Westminster Presbyterian Church of Allentown, was the first society to secure a subscription to the Lehigh Crusader from each of its members.

A Quiet Hour Service was held by the Intermediate C. E. Union at 7 o'clock Thanksgiving morning at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Allentown. A hundred Endeavorers heard Carrol Parks, treasurer of Lehigh county Union, give an inspiring

talk on "Our Blessings." Miss Bette Mattern, Quiet Hour Superintendent was in charge.

A True Story

(Continued from Page 3)

Well dad I hope you are keeping in good health also Ma Tressler. I hope she will enjoy the one day of the year set aside for the finest of women that is mother's day.

Well I hope I shall hear from you when I get in New York as I feel as you are my own father when you took it upon yourself to make my worries your worries. So I will always call you Pop as that is what you are to me.

Well Dad give my best regards to all and tell them I am thinking of them and will send them a card but you can only have the best and that is a letter from your adopted son.

So please answer this as soon as you get it. I must close now with the best of wishes. May God Bless you and keep you till we meet again.

Yours Forever,

Fred R. Clifford (Boatswain)
S/S San Mateo.

On May 21st, I received a long distance phone call from New York from Mr. Clifford informing me that he had been promoted to 3rd Mate and that he and the Captain would go to Baltimore and take out a new ship. My surprise when he walked into the Seamen's Church Institute stopping on his way to Baltimore to see Pop and tell him the good news of his promotion.

This is one of the many opportunities that come to me as Assistant Chaplain of the Seamen's Church Institute of Philadelphia.

Help! — Help! — Help! "Come to Our Aid Quick"

(Continued from page 5)

Your share in this RESCUE can be one of the following three methods:

1st—"Become one of 365 members of the Dynamo Club who will contribute the cost of Promoting the Loyalty Program over the State for one day by paying \$19.50 now or in four payments due the 1st day of November, February, May and August."

2nd—"Assist in the great extension work all over the State by paying One Penny for each day of the year (\$3.65) and by so doing enter your membership in the Penny-A-Day Club. Everyone joining this club will receive a year's subscription to the State Paper (The Keystone Endeavorer)."

3rd—"If you do not care to rescue in the above ways—THEN feel free (VERY FREE) to send along whatever you desire, no matter how large or small—it will have a very definite share in moving our SHIP along on its worthy mission."

"The OFFICERS of OUR SHIP
"THANK YOU" for your RESCUE."
"Everyone to the Rescue Now"

Send Checks or Money Orders to
J. HERBERT WEBER, 601 Chain
St., Norristown, Pa.

Signed... (The Purser of the Ship)
Stanley L. Healy,
(2nd Vice-Pres.)

From the Side Lines

LAST week, when I drew attention to the anniversary of the most famous duel in American history, I spoke mainly of Alexander Hamilton and neglected Aaron Burr. Yet his career is equally interesting, if only because he typified a class quite common in our early annals, those half-heroes who are able without being stable. These fore-doomed souls soar to great heights on the wings of an isolated achievement and drop back just as promptly to tragic depths. America, because it was once a land of pioneers, where hard necessity tended to push the daemonic type to instant glory without adequate testing, was full of just such piteous debacles.

Among these by-blows of irony, Aaron Burr was easily first. He was respectably, even well born. Jonathan Edwards was his grandfather. His father was head of Princeton, which though not yet the shrine of fashions for men—was already quite a swanky institution. Burr's record in the Revolution was a noble and brilliant one, and he came out of it a Colonel. Afterwards he mounted to quick esteem in his home State, New York, both as a lawyer and as a politician. He was her candidate for presidency in the famous deadlocked election of 1800. He and Jefferson ran a tie, and it was only through the forbearance of Burr that his opponent was finally chosen. In one of those bursts of incomparable saintliness which now and then overwhelmed this contradictory man, he refused to make the deal with the Federalists which would have brought him the office; and with a self-abnegation that the greater Jefferson never matched, contented himself with lesser post of vice president. Jefferson had always mistrusted Burr; now he hated him.

But in contrast to this notable public career there was ever in Burr's life a shady and dubious background. He was always hard up and always intriguing with women; and the various dodges that these weaknesses made necessary kept him continually suspect even at the height of his glory. Everybody admired his capacity, yet few trusted him. No one quite knew whether he was destined for the White House or the public jail, nor which he deserved.

Thus the stage was set for a terrible catastrophe; and it came. His duel with Hamilton shattered his reputation, closed many roads of revenue to him, and slowly forced him into desperate and questionable expedients. Only a few years after he had been the second officer of the United States he was arrested for treason. He went on the stand pursued by the implacable hatred of Jefferson, who used all the power of his position to secure conviction. Had it not been for Chief Justice Marshall, who presided at the trial, it is almost certain that Jefferson would have been successful.

Yet as nearly as we can judge, Burr was not guilty. Indiscreet, grasping, ambitious, unscrupulous, the friend of rascals and traitors he was; but a traitor, no! Justice secured a technical triumph, for he was acquitted; but it was one of those ghastly acquittals which darken a man's life even more effectually than a term in jail. He lived on for long years afterwards, a menacing, embittered shadow deprived of everything worthwhile. He had lost his position in the community and his daughter, Theodosia, the one respectable passion of his life. He was condemned to law-work not worthy of his intellect and comrades not worthy of his past. What a fate for the man who held the presidency within his grasp, and opened his hand to let it go!

ALPHONSE B. MILLER

THE JUKES FAMILY

Editor Everybody's Column: Please give me some of the main facts about the famous Jukes family. W. A. M.

Jukes was the flittitious name given to a family in New York State that had an unusual record of crime and pauperism. In 1874 R. L. Dugdale, while making investigations in behalf of the New York Prison Association, found several of the same family imprisoned for various crimes. Becoming interested in the subject, he traced the history of the family through several generations. They were descendants of two sons of a backwoodsman called Max, who married two of the Jukes sisters, one of whom is known as "Margaret, the mother of criminals."

Exact information was obtained in relation to 709 out of the 1200 descendants and blood relations; of these, 140 had been imprisoned for crime, 280 had been paupers, dependent upon public support, and the large majority were of low physical and moral standard. The estimated social cost of the family in seventy-five years was \$1,308,000.

For further information write to the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C., for the book on this family by Arthur H. Estabrook, of the Eugenics Record Office, or consult "The Jukes," by R. L. Dugdale.

From the Side Lines

IT is just a hundred and twenty-five years ago that two gentlemen already on their way into mythology met at Weehawken and shot it out. Aaron Burr at that meeting left behind his reputation and Alexander Hamilton, his life. The reputation has stayed lost, but the memory of Hamilton has maintained a puzzling and perennial vigor. It is not often that a man whose chief exploits are financial is remembered more sharply than his contemporaries among the fighting folk.

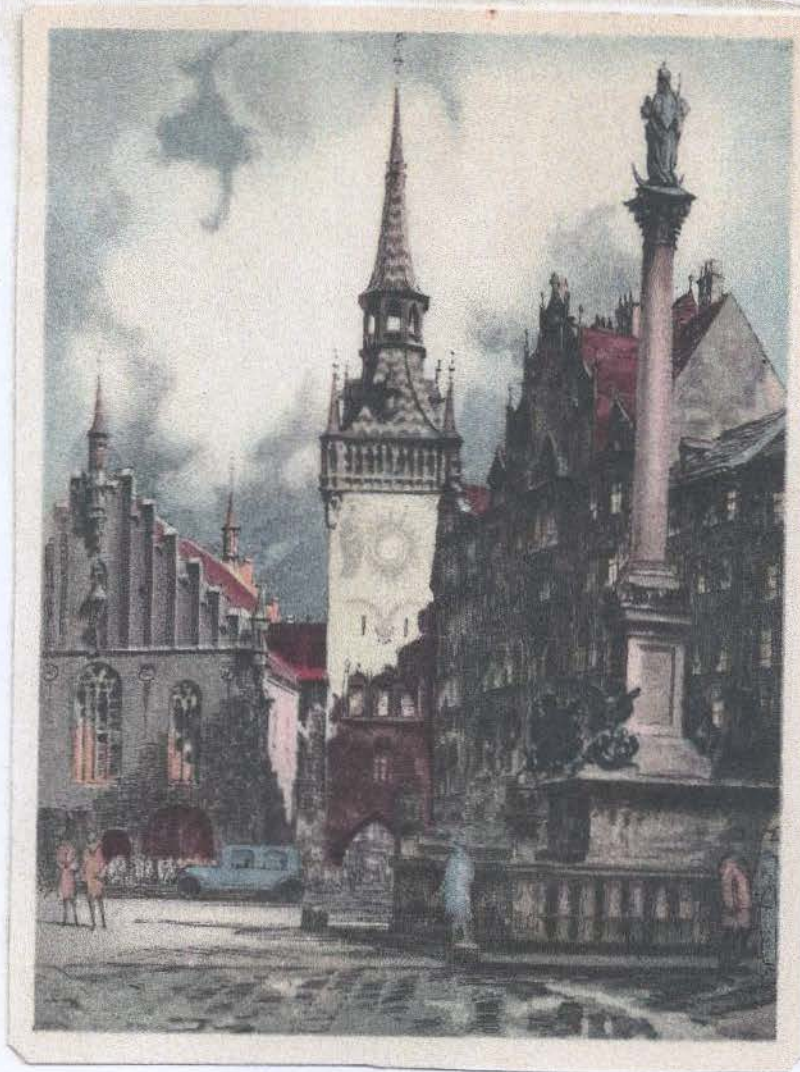
I believe that Hamilton endures not because of his actual achievements, but rather because he typified so dramatically the victorious one of the two schools of thought which struggled for control of this country at its birth. Today he fills the American imagination as the prototype of property, the philosophy which so subtly overwhelmed Jefferson, the friend of man.

Hamilton was born in the West Indies, the illegitimate son of a Scotch ne'er-do-well and an adulterous Jewess. He came to New York in his early teens and began his upward climb as an obscure clerk. In those informal days it was a simple matter to emerge, and Hamilton did it after only a moderate struggle. Before he was twenty-one he became aide-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. By the end of the Revolution he was a general in his own right.

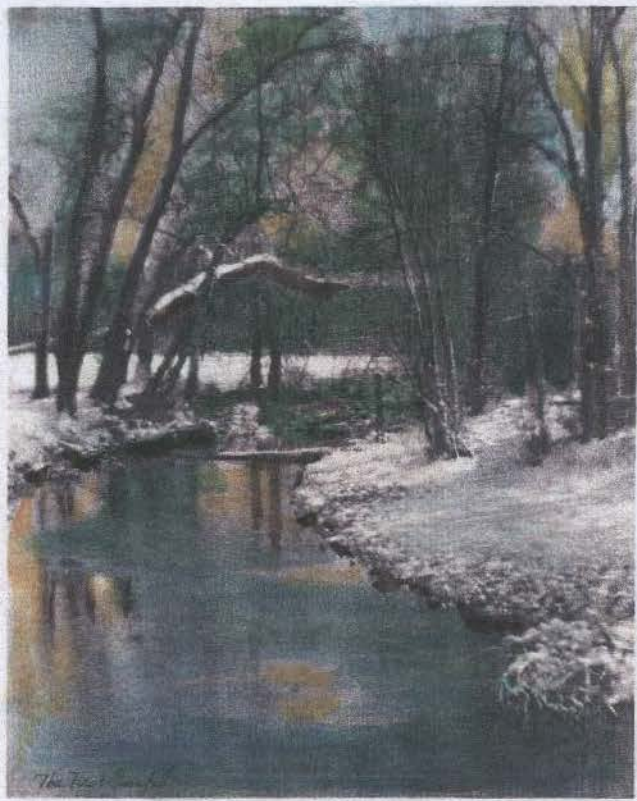
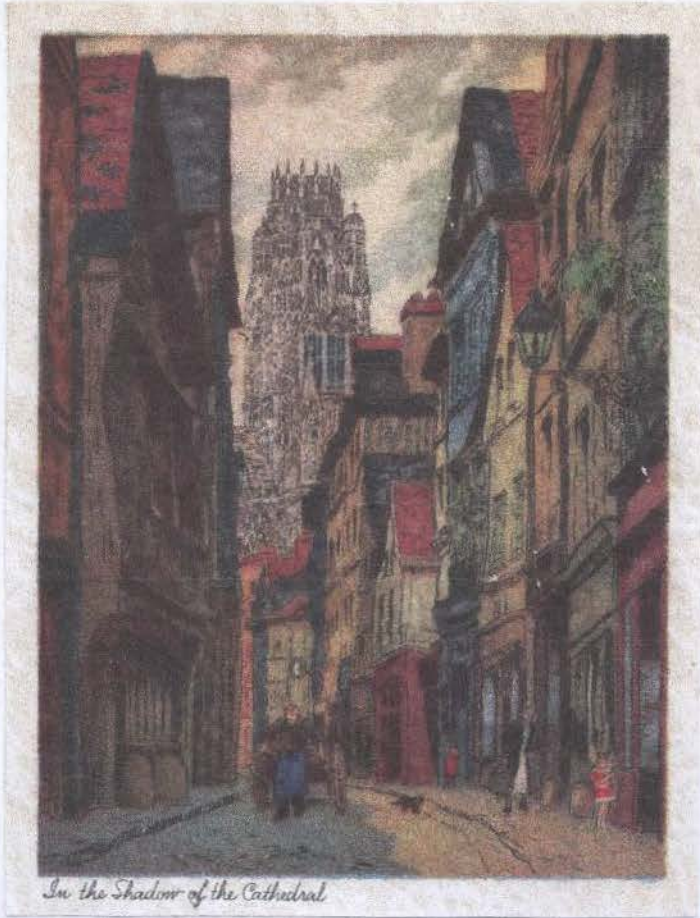
But there was more to this brilliant careerist than a mere aptitude for making himself useful and agreeable to important people. Combined with that devotion to property which finds its fullest flower in those who were once without it, Hamilton sensed all the implications of that devotion and stated them with a succinct clarity that was simply overwhelming. When the years of political uncertainty which followed the war were over, and the new Government faced problems in the main financial, as a matter of course, Hamilton was the man called on to solve them; for he had proven himself more fanatical in the defense of property than the masters of property themselves. He was not only single-minded but great-minded so that their choice turned out to be the best they could possibly have made.

He succeeded in imposing his philosophy upon American thought with a thoroughness which has lived to the present time. Between John Marshall and him was sired the whole current outlook on matters economic, social and political. Property has greater rights and solidier safeguards with us than perhaps anywhere else in the world. Hamilton was the victor in that battle between things and men waged so trucelessly by Jefferson and him. Maybe he triumphed because he sensed more shrewdly the essential trends of the American mind. But it is even more likely that he won because he was endowed with the tenacity and unscrupulousness of true genius, which urges men to fight—fairly or unfairly—until they establish what they believe in forever and a day.

ALPHONSE B. MILLER



Jack Frost



*The Penn. Governor
February 1912*

Genesis, Evolution and Adoption of the Public School System of Pennsylvania

By Christopher Heydrick, LL. D., Franklin, Pa.

(Concluded from January Issue)



WHILE the Schwenkfelder School System was the first practical step toward free non-sectarian education in Pennsylvania, and as an object lesson, covered the whole ground of subsequent advocacy of a State supported system, it may be doubted whether it exercised any considerable influence upon the popular mind outside of the limited sphere of its activities—the districts of Skippack and Goshenhoppen. Its founders and supporters were German immigrants, who for many years abstained from active participation in political affairs. These facts sufficed to turn the faces of English-speaking people away from them. On the other hand, however, the birth-place of George Wolf, son of German immigrants, and the site of a classical school in which he was educated, and in which he taught for some time, were less than twenty miles distant from one of the Schwenkfelder schools, the curriculum of which included, not only primary studies, but was adapted to training up young men of genius to become ushers or assistants in this the Schwenkfelder "or any other school in this county;" and while rigidly excluding sectarian teaching, required the master to inculcate divine veneration, philanthropy and patriotism in the minds of the pupils. The conjunction of these features in an educational system, if not theretofore unknown, was so unusual at that time, that it is hardly conceivable that Wolf had not become familiar with the system of which they were characteristic, and had not re-

ceived inspiration from it for the work to which he devoted the best years of his life.

Although there were no legislative responses to the urgent recommendations of the first six governors under the constitution of 1790, in the broad and liberal sense for which Wolf subsequently pleaded earnestly, the neglect is not attributable, as some have supposed, to stated indifference or other unworthy motives. There were numerous church or parochial and other private schools founded and supported by private munificence, or maintained by tuition fees paid by the well-to-do and the rich, supplemented by a State system supported by general taxation for the education of the children of the indigent as a class, as ordained by the constitution of 1790. This system, as improved during the administration of Governor Schulze, exhibited a tender regard for its beneficiaries. It required its administrative officers, called schoolmen, to superintend the education of all poor children in their respective townships; to direct the parents to send such children to the most convenient private schools, to furnish such children with all necessary books and stationery, to visit the schools and cause the children to be properly taught and treated as all other children were treated in the schools to which they should be sent. There remained, however, the odious distinction between rich and poor to be eliminated from the law, and from the records in which the names of the beneficiaries were required to appear.

It was not unnatural that the foun-

ders and supporters of the private schools should be reluctant to see them supported by a State system of education from which religious instruction should be excluded.

Nor were these the only obstacles in the way of the friends of free schools. To put the new government established by the constitution of 1790 in working order, required material revision of the statute law of the Commonwealth; and that demanded the attention of the ablest lawyers and profoundest thinkers of the time. Then came the era of internal improvement, embracing the construction of turnpike roads over mountain ranges and through sparsely settled regions and unbroken forests, and bridges across numerous rivers, without which there could be little or no communication between different parts of the State. These works of prime importance and the construction of a system of canals and slackwater navigation designed to connect the rivers, flowing into the Delaware and Chesapeake bays with the Ohio river and the great lakes, taxing the financial resources of the State, including its credit, to the utmost limit, absorbed the attention of a large proportion of the most intelligent and influential people of the Commonwealth.

Nevertheless, the labors of Governors Mifflin, McKean and Findlay and the three German governors, Snyder, Hiester and Schulze, in behalf of the rising generations were educational and tended to prepare the ground for the seed afterward sown by Wolf.

All measures requiring legislative action during the session of 1829-30, having been presented by Governor Schulze in his message of December 19, 1829, Governor Wolf's inaugural address one week later might, according to custom, have been confined to foreshadowing in general terms, the policy of his administration, without any specific recommendations; but he seems to have been unable to restrain himself from outlining in language

that cannot well be paraphrased; that system of education, the establishment of which was to evoke the noblest efforts of which he was capable during six years. One year later he had a free hand, and how he used it we have seen in his message of December 8, 1830. It is noteworthy, that, while portraying conditions which may seem at this day to have demanded immediate establishment of the system which he had outlined in his inaugural address and now impressed upon the consideration of the legislature as a measure enjoined by the constitution and demanded by the people he did not urge immediate action to the full extent of the apparent need; on the contrary, he warned the legislature against hasty action. This message bore early fruit in a report brought into the House of Representatives by N. P. Fetterman, chairman of the committee on education, whose patronymic reveals his lineage, strongly recommending a forward movement and with it submitting a bill which it was said "might serve as a groundwork, to be improved upon from time to time as experience might suggest." Following this report, as quickly as was consistent with orderly legislative procedure, the law entitled, "An act providing for the establishment of a system of education" was enacted. This law established a fund to be denominated a "Common School Fund," by assigning thereto certain revenues and the interest accruing thereon until the interest thereof should amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually, after which the interest was to be applied to the support of common schools throughout the Commonwealth.

While this measure may be said to have been literally responsive to the governor's message, it fell far short of harmony with its spirit and that of his inaugural address, in that, owing to a prior pledge of part of the public revenues, the actual establishment of free schools would necessarily be post-

poned for more than a decade. Nevertheless, the governor approved the act, pro forma, April 2, 1831, only to renew his advocacy of an actual establishment of free schools with increasing earnestness from year to year until the final triumph in 1834. An executive more determined to have his own way or nothing, than was Wolf, might have withheld approval of the disappointing measure with no resultant advantage to the cause which he had advocated, but with an embitterment of the strife which had been interrupted by an apparent truce. On the other hand, the gradual accumulation of a fund which could not be applied to its ultimate object for many years would leave the private schools in enjoyment of State patronage for education of poor children, and at the same time encourage the friends of free schools in further persistence. It seems to have had that effect upon Wolf himself. When in his message of December, 1831, he spoke of the establishment of the fund as cause for no ordinary measure of gratification, and as one step toward the intellectual regeneration of the State. It proved, however, to have been a halting step, in actual legislation, although the House of Representatives appeared to have been in hearty sympathy with the views of the governor, and in response to his message passed a resolution for the appointment of a commission to "collect information, facts and knowledge relating to the subject of education and report to the next session of the legislature for examination and final action thereon." The Senate refusing to concur in this resolution, nothing came of it, although we may infer from the message of December 6, 1832, that the House committee on education made an independent report in harmony with the governor's repeated recommendations. The laws of 1831-2 are silent upon the subject of education; the same is true of the laws of 1832-3.

With no more before us than the es-

tablishment of an unavailable fund, the refusal of the Senate to concur in the House resolution for the appointment of a commission to collect something—anything to illuminate the senatorial mind and the negative evidence of legislative inaction, during two years, furnished by the annual volumes called Pamphlet Laws, we might well inquire: What encouragement had the parents of three hundred and eighty thousand entirely uneducated children for whose education no provision had been made, to hope that their children would ever be enabled to compete in the activities of life upon equal terms with the children of their more fortunate neighbors. What encouragement had the unofficial patriot and philanthropist to hope for an intellectual and moral improvement in the constantly increasing accessions to the ranks of citizenship. What encouragement had Wolf to sound his bugle-call to action when he sat down to write his ever memorable message of December 4, 1833, and declared to the recalcitrant Senate as well as to the House of Representatives: "It is time fellow citizens that the character of our state should be redeemed from the state of supineness and indifference." It is true that the House of Representatives was and for sometime had been in sympathy with his views, but without the concurrence of the Senate it was powerless. It is also true that there were here and there, now and then patriotic, public spirited and philanthropic individuals, and associations of limited membership who recognized the need and advocated the establishment of some improved system of education, else there would have been neither private schools, nor the system ordained by the Constitution of 1790, for the education of the poor, but there was no statewide movement for concentration of public sentiment in favor of such system as Wolf advocated. The recommendation of each of his six predecessors under the Constitution of 1790 did, indeed, point strongly in that direction, but none of them boldly and plainly declared in favor of the elimination of the distinction between rich and poor.

We are not, however, without evidence

Breck

of at least an incipient growth of public opinion against the perpetuation of that distinction early in Wolf's administration. He asserts emphatically in his message of December 8, 1830, that public opinion demands the establishment of a liberal and enlightened system of education. Whence and how did he ascertain the fact so asserted, and substantially repeated in two later messages. In the absence of evidence of any other mode of ascertainment we must presume that he ascertained it in his intercourse with the public, and his repeated assertions lend probability to a statement, otherwise unvouched, of a writer in "Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal," that upon his induction to office "He opened an office for the transaction of business in one of the rooms of the Capitol, threw aside all forms of exclusiveness which might hinder the approach of the people, and by daily contact with legislators and other public men enforced the duty of action to remove this stain (want of a common school system) from the commonwealth." It is probable that in such free parliaments he talked quite as earnestly as he wrote, with little or no disputation on the part of his hearers, from which we would naturally infer a favorable growth of public opinion.

But Wolf had better encouragement than public opinion on December 4, 1833, to make his final appeal for immediate action; he had his own strong convictions of duty, an encouragement that has ever moved men to the noblest deeds of their lives, supplemented by enthusiasm inspired by contemplation of the beneficent results which seemed to him certain to flow from "an enlarged, liberal and extensive intellectual and moral improvement capable of elevating the understanding above the degrading influences of the passions and the deceptive delusions that mask the infamy of crime."

The sequel proves that Wolf did not overestimate the favorable growth of public opinion or the persuasive influence of the facts and conditions which he had, during four previous years, continuously pressed upon public as well as legislative attention. when on December 4, 1833

he declared to the recalcitrant Senate as well as to the House of Representatives: "It is time, fellow citizens, that the character of our state should be redeemed from the state of supineness and indifference to its most important interest, the education of its citizens." That growth had a reflex in the election of members of the legislature then assembled. In each branch there were some earnest advocates of education, and perhaps on the whole, the body was ready to respond to the governor's *invitation* and *solicitation*.

On the first day of the session, Samuel Buck, a Senator from Philadelphia, moved the appointment of a "joint committee of the two houses for the purpose of digesting a general system of education for the Commonwealth," whereby he practically made himself chairman of the committee. The House promptly concurred adding: "who are instructed to report as early as possible by bill or otherwise." The committee so authorized, consisting of five Senators and seven members of the House, among whom was James Thompson of Venango County, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The committee went to work immediately, and by the first day of February, 1834, had collected the "mass of valuable information" referred to in the Governor's message of December 2, 1834, and submitted therewith a bill entitled "An Act to Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools." Authorship of that bill is ascribed to Senator Breck in Wickersham's history and in Penn'a Colonial and Federal without citation of authority therefor. No record of the deliberations of the committee appears to have been kept; there is, however, satisfactory evidence of industry and zeal on Mr. Breck's part in the collection of information for the enlightenment of the committee and that the report and bill submitted therewith were the work of his hand, but whoever, remembering that the powers and duties of the several members of such committees are equal, shall read a memorial of Chief Justice Thompson, and the supporting address by several of the most eminent judges and lawyers of

Pennsylvania printed in Volume 72 of Penna. Supreme Court Reports, pp. XII-XXVII, and glance at his judicial opinions contained in forty volumes of the same series of reports, may conclude that Thompson probably carefully read and considered all the information before the committee and patiently and respectfully listened to all that his colleagues had to say and then courteously expressed his own views and carefully and with some minuteness of detail outlined the form and substance of the bill which he thought ought to be recommended to the legislature for enactment, and that his views so expressed were accepted as the consensus of the committee, and embodied in the bill reported. That bill was promptly acted upon by the House and passed by an almost unanimous vote, there being but one dissent in that body; three weeks later the Senate concurred—only three of its members voting in the negative. The governor's approval followed as quickly as the bill could be transcribed and presented to him.

That the work thus concluded was wisely and well done is attested by the fact that while the statute law of the Commonwealth, generally, has been marked or marred by frequent changes, the essential features of this law and of facts accomplished pursuant to its directions abide after sixty years' trial of their utility, as the substratum of the common school system of Pennsylvania. Some of its provisions, especially those in the nature of a referendum and incident thereto, are no longer printed in the digests and other legal publications, not because they have been repealed but because their purpose has been accomplished in the establishment of a system the overthrow of which does not appear to be either desired or feared. It is thought, however, that a synopsis of such provisions may not be inappropriate here.

The act begins with a reference to the constitutional injunction relative to its subject, and a recital that

"The common school fund established by the act of April 2, 1831, will on the fourth day of April (then) next amount to \$546,563.72, and will soon reach two millions of dollars,

when it will produce at five per cent. an interest of one hundred thousand dollars annually, and that provision should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of the fund to the people of the respective counties of the commonwealth."

It is then enacted:

That the city and county of Philadelphia and every other county in this commonwealth shall each form a school division and that every township, ward and borough in the same school division should each form a school district and have a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who should apply either in person or by his or her parent, guardian or next friend for admission and instruction.

That the sheriff of each county should give thirty days' notice by proclamation to the citizens of each school district to hold an election on the third Friday in September, 1834, at the place and in the manner of holding elections of supervisors, constables and town councils, to choose three citizens of the respective school district to serve as school directors; and that on the day of the next annual election of supervisors, constables and town councils, and annually thereafter two school directors to serve three years should be elected in each school district at the places and in the manner aforesaid, the respective sheriffs giving notice as in the first instance. That school directors elected should meet in their respective districts within ten days after their election, choose out of their own body a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a delegate to a joint meeting of one delegate from each board of directors in the respective division, and divide themselves into three classes, one thereof to serve one year, another to serve two years and the third to serve three years, so that one-third of each board should be elected annually.

That on the first Tuesday in November, 1834, and on the first Monday in May annually thereafter, there should be held at the court house in each school division a joint meeting of the county commissioners and one delegate from each board of school directors in the respective school division in which it should be decided by a yea and nay vote, of which a record should be kept by the commissioners, whether a tax for the expenditure of each district should be levied, not less in amount than double the funds which might be furnished to the division out of the state appropriation in aid of common schools accepting this act; and that, if so determined, the tax should be apportioned among the several districts, and levied and collected as county rates were apportioned, levied and collected: Provided, that if a majority of any joint delegate meeting should decide against such tax levy, then the district whose

delegates voted in the negative should, for that year, be entitled to no part of the money appropriated by the act, but the whole amount of the money to which the division would have been entitled had a majority of the delegate meeting voted in favor of a tax levy should go to the district or districts whose delegate or delegates voted in favor of the tax levy, in the ratio of their taxable inhabitants, and that the amount of tax which should be raised in such district or districts voting in the affirmative should be fixed by the majority of their delegates. If in any division no district should vote in favor of a tax, then the money to which such division or some one or more districts therein might have entitled itself or themselves, should remain in the state treasury for the use of such division or divisions for the term of two years from the passage of this act, after which time, if such division or divisions or any part thereof should not vote in favor of a tax levy, the money should go to such other division as should in whole or in part, have voted in favor of a tax levy.

That during the period of transition from the old system of the education of the poor to the system established by this act the laws relating to the former should remain in force in counties whose delegate meetings might decide against a tax levy under this act, but tax levied upon districts in such counties whose delegates should have voted in the affirmative in such meeting, should be refunded to them and treated as so much of the amount to be raised by them to entitle them to the benefits of this act.

That it should be the duty of boards of directors to determine the number of schools to be opened, to provide suitable buildings, to appoint capable teachers at liberal salaries, to have the general supervision of the schools, to visit by two or more of their number every school in their respective districts at least once in every month, and cause the result of their visits to be entered in the minutes of the board; and they might join manual labor with intellectual and moral instruction.

That the several courts of Quarter Sessions should appoint two competent citizens of each district in their respective counties whose duties were to examine teachers as to their qualifications, make inquiry as to their moral character and conduct, visit the schools, investigate the conduct thereof and the progress of the pupils in their studies, and make full reports to the Secretary of the Commonwealth whose duty was to exercise general superintendence of all the schools, and make reports of their condition to the legislature, with estimates and accounts of expenditure of money and plans for improvement of the system. \$75,000 were thereby appropriated out of the School Fund for the year 1835 which amount should be annually appropriated until the fund should yield an interest of \$100,000 annually when that sum should be distributed each year among the school di-

visions created by the adoption of this act.

Authorization by a majority of any joint delegate meeting of a local tax not less in amount than double the funds which the county might receive out of the state appropriation was deemed an adoption or acceptance of the law by the entire county; and the affirmative votes of the minority in such meeting when the majority decided against such authorization was deemed an acceptance of the law by the minority districts and secured to them the benefits of the law.

The principle of this law having so won its way to popular favor as to command an almost unanimous vote in each branch of the legislature, the required sanction, by the people, of its embodiment in legislative expression was assured. Nevertheless the first two elections of school directors to whom the important duty of accepting or rejecting the law, and, in case of acceptance, installing the new system, were assigned, fell upon evil times.

Dr. Wickersham devoted several pages of his history, largely, to a depiction of what, if he was not unaccountably deceived, must have been a deplorable condition of the public mind and conscience. According to his account the exciting cause of controversies said to have resulted in the disruption of family, church and social ties and business connections and the creation of enmities between individuals and families that outlasted the lifetime of the parties concerned was the law itself, upon the acceptance or rejection of which the people were to vote, indirectly in the election of school directors to whom was assigned the important duty of accepting or rejecting the law; "The obscurity of its provisions, the impracticable character of others, and the clumsy method provided for its acceptance, which no amount of zeal could make popular." As opposed to the law on these grounds he enumerates the churches, the people of German descent, "the rich arrayed against the poor, and the conservative element generally."

The physical phenomena revealed in this picture are significant of a partizan frenzy aroused by a skillful and aggressive leader for his own aggrandizement, or for that of a party or cult, temporarily dethroning reason, rather than a deliber-

ate reversal of the concurrent judgment of a large majority of the people. Considering, therefore, that according to a biographical sketch contained in his book, the historian was not more than ten years old in 1835, and could not have had sufficient personal knowledge of the events of 1834 and 1835 to warrant his statements concerning them, and that he refers to no cotemporaneous writings, we must have recourse to public archives and other authentic contemporaneous writings to test his accuracy. It is true that he had the law which he condemns in his hands when he wrote, and the readers may find it in almost any large law library, or the libraries of many of the older Pennsylvania lawyers, a volume labeled "Laws of Pennsylvania, 1833-4," if he shall, very properly, prefer his own examination of the full text of the law as published in an authorized volume, to any synopsis of its provisions, or the opinion of another person as to its merits. But the best answer to the historian's criticism of the law as productive of the deplorable conditions which he described is the action of the people pursuant to its provisions.

In Governor Wolf's message of December 3, 1834, presumably written before many reports of the action of the November delegate meetings could have reached the Capitol, there is evidence of alacrity on the part of the people in taking the first step toward inauguration of the school system and on the same page on which the historian declares "No amount of zeal could make popular the clumsy method by which districts were to decide whether they would accept the system or otherwise," is printed a table, without date or reference to the source whence it was compiled, but which, from its context may be presumed to have been made up from reports of the November, 1834, delegate meetings, showing that of 966 school districts voting 502 had accepted the law, and 264 has rejected it; while in the governor's message of December 2, 1835, it appears that of 907 districts from which reports had then been received, 536 had accepted and 371 had rejected the law," and that reports were daily arriving at the secretary's office. In the

presence of this evidence that sixty per cent. of the districts reporting within two years after the passage of the law, apparently, found not only that it was free "from obscurity, impracticability and clumsiness," but that the system was desirable, and that the remaining forty per cent. had, without known difficulty or blundering, been able to act, if not wisely, at least in strict conformity with its provisions, the reader may inquire, what influence diverted the minority districts from attainment of that which had so recently been the desire of the whole people as represented by their legislature. The answer is not far to seek.

The gubernatorial term was to expire eighteen months after the enactment of the free school law. A feud in the Democratic party resulted in the nomination of George Wolf and Henry A. Muhlenberg as rival candidates of the respective factions of that party to succeed the former in the executive office; and the anti-masons under the leadership of Thaddeus Stevens, with Joseph Ritner, an amiable gentleman without known opinions on the free school question, as their candidate, were preparing to dispute the succession with the other two candidates. A free school system, such as was established by the act of April 1, 1834, had been an "administration measure" during six years, as is evinced by every inaugural address, and every annual message during that period. Consequently, as practical politics goes, whatever might discredit the author and promoter of that measure would to the like extent prejudice indiscriminating minds against the measure itself, and the party in power. Conversely a defeat of the bill for the law or the overthrow of the system established by it, before it should go into full and successful operation would deprive the promoter and his party of any prestige that might otherwise accrue to them. Herein was the practical politician's opportunity to direct his fire from two different coigns of vantage; selecting for his own public activities the one which might seem to him most auspicious, while making his fire from the other by means that might

promise to ward off the odium likely to accrue from opposition to a meritorious and popular measure.

Following the governor's ever memorable plea for prompt action upon the subject then engaging all minds; and almost immediately after the report and bill upon that subject, responsive to the governor's plea, had been printed, and while copies thereof were, presumably lying upon the members' desks Stevens gingerly opened the anti-mason campaign on the floor of the House of Representatives (February 10, 1834), by moving the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the investigation of the subject of Free Masonry. Following this motion at short intervals during that session and the next more than one hundred and fifty petitions, motions and committee reports bitterly assailing Free masonry were presented by different members of the House—more than one-third thereof by Stevens, who, ten days later, viz: March 20, just one week before the free school bill was to be, and was put on its passage, as chairman of a committee to whom all these petitions had been reported, read upon the floor of the House, a lengthy report in which the petitions are referred to as charging that "the masonic fraternity is associated for purposes inconsistent with the rights and privileges which are the birthright of every freeman; that they are bound together by secret obligations and oaths, illegal, immoral and blasphemous," and after referring to the committee's failure to obtain subpoenas for witnesses, it is stated that "it was particularly desired and intended that the governor should become a witness," and then it is adroitly insinuated that the governor, members of his cabinet and some of the judges had been and were continuously guilty of the most heinous, malfeasances and misfeasances in the exercise of their official functions.

The industry of Stevens' eulogists has not discovered that he, at any time before the free school law was under consideration by the legislature, manifested the slightest interest in its subject.

When, however, that law was on final passage in the House, after sixty of the one hundred constituting the active membership of that body had voted "Aye," and but one "Nay," and when his vote could not affect its result, he joined the chorus of "Yeas;" the remaining thirty-one. The full anti-masonic strength, excepting Stevens not voting,—whether present or absent the journal does not indicate.

Apparently decisive as the vote in the House was—and that in the Senate was little less so—it remained, as provided by the law, for the people to determine, in the election of six school directors in each of the nine hundred and eighty-seven districts outside of Philadelphia and by their action through delegates to be appointed by the respective boards, whether they would accept the law or reject it. So astute a politician as Stevens was, could not fail to contemplate the probable influence in the coming gubernatorial campaign of nearly six thousand men selected with reference to their fitness for the office of school directors, and therefore, naturally inclined to magnify the office and think favorably of the man whose service had contributed largely to its creation. The vote upon the enactment of the law furnished no evidence that the Democratic party had suffered materially from the anti-masonic attack upon Wolf; counting all of the members of the House who sat sullenly in their seats or had absented themselves when the roll was called, as anti-masons, and as fairly representative of the people who elected them, it must have been apparent that Ritner could not be elected unless some new element should be injected into the campaign. Nothing authentic that has come down to us respecting his conduct in this campaign indicates that he was other than a quiescent and receptive candidate. The managers of his campaign were, however, apparently equal to the emergency. The House Journal of 1834-5 shows that petitions for repeal of the school law began to be showered upon the legislature on the second day of the session, when Mr. Middleswarth presented a petition for

such repeal followed the next day by Mr. Reigart presenting three like petitions. These gentlemen were among the most prominent and able members of the anti-masonic party; the former becoming Speaker of the House in 1836 when the anti-masons had acquired ascendancy; and the latter appearing as leader of the anti-free school men in the struggle to be presently noticed. Open hostility to the law having been thus inaugurated petitions for its repeal continued to be precipitated upon the legislature almost daily concurrently with a continuation of the attacks upon free-masonry inaugurated by Stevens early in the preceding session until the number had become so great that it seems to have occurred to the managers that it might be useful to have them counted and report thereof made to the House by its Committee on Education, to whom they had been referred as presented. The count was accordingly ordered on Feby. 26, '35, on motion of Mr. Uhlrich, *nem. con.* That committee was not in sympathy with the petitions; and numerous propositions looking to repeal or emasculation of the law were then pending in the Senate. These facts seem to have been overlooked at the moment but on the next day Feby. 27, Mr. Krause moved a resolution for appointment of a special committee with specific instructions, enlarged on motion of Mr. Stevens, which resolution was adopted, *nem. con.* and it was ordered that "Krause, Stevens, Reed, Hereington and Kerr be the committee." The committee reported promptly, March 17, 1835, that there were 558 petitions for repeal of the law with an aggregate of 31,998 names subscribed; 50 petitions for modification only, with 2,684 names subscribed; and 66 names "subscribed by making a mark;" among the counties from which the greater number of petitions was sent were Berks County, 63 petitions with 3,674 names subscribed; Lancaster County following with 82 petitions with 3,322 names; from Adams County there were 16 petitions for repeal with 550 names, and from the larger and more populous county of Washington there were but three peti-

tions with 484 names; from ten other counties 139 petitions with an aggregate of 874 names subscribed was received. The number of petitions and petitioners from the remaining counties do not materially change the proportion of either to the entire citizenship of the Commonwealth, from that inferable from the details already given. Concluding their report the committee say:

"Although the number who have petitioned for the repeal is deplorably large yet it is but a small minority of the whole number of voters in the Commonwealth * * * Those who ask for a modification only are 2,084. Those who have deemed it necessary to remonstrate against the repeal 2,575. The committee were pained to find among those who deem a general system of education unnecessary, and ask for the repeal, there are 66 who are unable to write their own names, and who attached their signatures by making their marks, and according to the best conclusion to which the committee could arrive more than ten out of every hundred of the petitioners' names appear to have been written by other hands than their own. Whether this arose from inability to write their own names the committee do not feel called on to determine * * * and the great mass of them are so illegibly written as to afford the strongest evidence of the deplorable disregard so long paid by the legislature to the constitutional injunction to establish a general system of education."

Evidently the free-school men were not caught napping when they acquiesced in Krause's resolution for substitution of a special committee in place of the Committee on Education to which the count and report of the number of petitions, for repeal had been referred. Whether under the resolution the special committee was to be appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House does not appear unless by inference from legislative practice; but that was immaterial since it was reasonably certain that neither would so constitute the committee that its report would be colored by the bitter hostility to the free-school law manifested since the opening of the political campaign. The first and second places in the committee were conceded to Krause, mover of the resolution and Stevens, mover of the amendment, but the majority were tried and true friends.

of the law, and their report was written by the last named member—Kerr, of Allegheny—Krause submitting a minority report in which, without disputing any fact stated by the majority, it is argued that the weight of the petitions is in the number of names subscribed, and that they *might* have been signed by authorized persons, and in a hurry.

While the attention of the House was kept on the number of petitions for repeal of the law the Senate was perturbed by the introduction and discussion of a number of discordant propositions, one of which passed that body March 19, under the title "An Act making provision for the education of the poor gratis, and to repeal the Act of the 1st day of April, 1834, entitled," etc.; and presented to the House the same day for concurrence, where it was immediately read and committed to the Committee on Education, who five days later reported it as committed. The next step is recorded in the Journal p. 866 in these words:

"Now, April 10, 1835, agreeably to order the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reed of Bedford, in the chair, on the bill from the Senate No. 375, entitled An act making provision for the education of the poor gratis, and to repeal the act of first of April, 1834, entitled An act to establish a general system of education by common schools; and after some time the Speaker resumed the chair and the chairman reported the bill with amendments."

A diligent search has failed to discover any amendments of the Senate bill reported by the committee of the whole; but it is inferable from the proceedings recorded under date April 11, 1835, that the bill had been amended in committee of the whole by striking therefrom all that followed the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof substantially the provisions contained in the first four sections of the bill passed by the House the next day, to be found in the act of April 15, P. L. 1834-5, p. 365.

The Senate bill having been thus amended Mr. Reigart on the next day offered successively these several amendments to the first section; in the first instance by striking therefrom all follow-

ing the enacting clause and inserting in lieu of the words to be stricken out words intended to establish a system of education of the poor as a class, with a proviso in respect to districts which had accepted the law of 1834, which was rejected by 56 Nays to 35 Yeas; in the second instance by striking out as before and inserting words intended to repeal the act of 1834; whereupon Mr. Bidlack moved to amend the motion by striking therefrom the word "repeal," and inserting in lieu thereof "suspended for three years," which was disagreed to; and on the question: will the House agree to the amendment? the Nays were 54 and the Yeas 37; in the third instance by striking out as before and inserting in lieu of the words to be stricken out, the words: "The operation of the act entitled An Act to establish a general system of education by common schools," passed 1st April, 1834, be and the same is hereby suspended until the third Friday of September, A. D. 1838. Which was rejected by 50 Nays to 38 Yeas.

The House having, by safe majorities of its entire membership present and voting, steadfastly refused to make any concessions to the opponents of the principle of the law of 1834, subsequent to its enactment, Mr. Reigart apparently convinced that farther controversy would be fruitless, abandoned the contest, and the House now proceeded with little interruption, to the further consideration of the amended Senate bill. The only hitch worthy of notice occurring when an amendment of the first section proposed by Mr. Lawrence, adding to the enumeration of subjects of taxation for support of the school system the words "and on all posts of profits, professions, trades, speculations or callings not exceeding three times the amount assessed on the same for county purposes," which having been adopted, and after the evening recess re-considered, Mr. Stevens moved to amend the same by striking therefrom "three times" and inserting in lieu thereof "one and one-half times," which was adopted by 45 Yeas to 40 Nays. Thereafter a number of less important amendments were proposed and rejected. The

first section as amended was agreed to by 55 Yeas to 34 Nays; the second, third and fourth sections were considered and agreed to; and three new sections numbered respectively 5, 6 and 7 were added, (see P. L. 1834-5 p. 365); the title was amended to read: "A Supplement to the act to establish a general system of education by common schools passed the first day of April, 1834. The rule which prohibited the reading of bills twice on the same day was dispensed with by 65 Yeas to 21 Nays, and the bill was read the third time, and on the question "Shall the same pass?" the Yeas were 57, and the Nays 30, and it was "ordered that the clerk return the same to the Senate and request their concurrence in the amendments thereto by the House."

The amended bill was returned to the Senate, Monday April 13. The Senate spent that day and the next considering amendments of the House amendments to be proposed to the House. Therefore the most part involved restoration of provisions of the original Senate bill for education of the poor gratis, and were "non-concurred in" by the House and subsequently "receded from" by the Senate; one of no importance was "concurrent in" by the House; and so ended the controversy. The governor's approval followed the next day.

A speech attributed to Thaddeus Stevens as having been delivered in the House of Representatives in April, 1835, has been much advertised by his political friends and admirers during the last twenty-five years by insertion of excerpts therefrom in historical books and biographies, and printing it in extenso in leaflet form for circulation throughout the Commonwealth, with added commendation of such character as to lead careless readers to believe that to its author alone, Pennsylvania is indebted for its common school system. No reference to the speech is contained in the House Journal; and those who have written about it in the most laudatory terms have usually said that it was delivered "at a critical period;" but Stevens' biographer, Samuel W. McCall, after referring to

the speech, adds "The House immediately voted when Stevens sat down." This fits in so well after the record of the third reading of the bill and the Speakers' question, "Shall the same pass?" and before the record of the responsive vote, that it may be accepted as the statement of a historic fact. Nevertheless that fact does not answer the question, which must arise in the mind of every one who reads the record of the day's proceedings; What remained for discussion when Stevens interrupted the roll call to make his speech? Every section of the bill had been considered and adopted separately in the form in which it was when the House was asked to vote upon it and did vote. Neither Stevens nor any other member then proposing any further amendment thereof or objection thereto, "the pernicious influence of secret oath bound murderous institutions," a reminder of his bitter arraignment of freemasonry; and insinuations that the governor, members of his cabinet and some of the judges were guilty of abuses of their power in the interest of freemasons, made in the preceding session; the natural and probable effect of which was to inflame the minds of his followers against the "projector and father of the law," and against the law itself, and, therefore, is presumed to have been so intended. Introductory to his extracts from the speech, and his claim that it saved the school system from ignominious defeat Wickersham says of Stevens: "he was not popular among his fellowmembers, indeed he was cordially hated by some of them, but for bold uncompromising advocacy of free schools, for the spirit and courage he infused into the minds of his friends, and the bitter denunciation and withering scorn he dealt out to their enemies he had no equal." If the reader will now eliminate from the printed speech all that the speaker said about himself, about the governor, secret societies, heathen mythology, some political contests and all other matter not germane to the question at issue, and ask himself: how much of the residue was not contained in someone or more of Wolf's messages, and recall

the fact that among the chief opponents of the new system had been founders and supporters of church and other private schools who had been won over by dignified and respectful argumentation, but might nevertheless have had lingering doubts whether they had acted why, then, did he make the speech? His activity during the two legislative terms about to close had been that of a practical politician seeking to defeat Wolf's re-election, and thus incidentally endangering the system itself, although he might point to his monosyllabic responses to the roll call when the law was on its passage, and later when Reigart's proposed amendments threatened its integrity—to these and nothing else; but these votes not needed at the time, could not efface the record of his acts in apparent concurrence with the opposition to free schools. In the meantime the system had been working its way to popular favor; and it is not doubtful that Stevens had observed the drift of public sentiment reflected later by the supplemental report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, presented to the House of Representatives February 20, 1836, showing that prior to that date 760 or 77% of all the districts in the State had accepted the free school law. It is, therefore, not remarkable that the thoughts of the politician should be turned to works meet for repentance in the hope that feelings of distrust and resentment among advocates of free schools might be turned to joy over one repentant more than over all who had borne the burden of a six years' struggle for the establishment of the school system. Nevertheless he could not forget or abandon the ways of the politician. In the middle of his speech he went out of his way to emphasize the fact that Governor Wolf was charged with being the projector and father of the law, and in the same connection to refer to what he called wisely in abandoning the views of their own planting, he may be able to determine whether the withering scorn and bitter denunciation of the speech probably had any, and if any, what influence on the result?

Not content with having ascribed to Stevens precedence among the advocates of free schools, Wickersham, apparently sought in other ways to disparage Wolf. One notable instance of the kind may be found on page 309 of his book where he printed what purports to be an extract from Senator Breck's diary, in which the diarist is made to say that he was surprised to learn from Governor Wolf that he had never thought of any system of general education. While it cannot be affirmed that no such statement is contained in such or any other diary, its insertion in the historian's book was inexcusable, since the author was apparently furnished with Wolf's messages, in the first of which and subsequent ones such system was broadly and comprehensively outlined. Other writers who have taken their cue from Wickersham have not fallen behind their leader in efforts to give Stevens the foremost place among the advocates of free schools. A writer in *Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal*, Vol. 2, p. 257, says: "When the school bill with its amendments came up in the House, Stevens moved to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substituting for it a bill strengthening the law. On this motion he delivered the memorable speech, etc.: No such motion appears in the House Journal or other legislative archives; and in Vol. 3, p. 30, after quoting a few words from a tribute paid by Major Ammon to Wolf the writer adds: "It was claimed by ex-Superintendent Hickok that portions of Wolf's message were framed by Robert Vaux," and on page 36, that, "after conclusion of Steven's great speech, the governor sent for Stevens and, as the latter entered the Executive Chamber, embraced him and with tearful eyes and broken voice thanked him for the great service he had rendered our common community." When Governor Wolf's character, attainments and experience in public life as reflected by his messages, and Stevens' insinuations that he had been guilty of disgraceful conduct in the exercise of his official functions are considered each statement contained in the above extracts

from Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal appear too preposterous to require further notice than calling attention to the absence of evidence in support thereof.

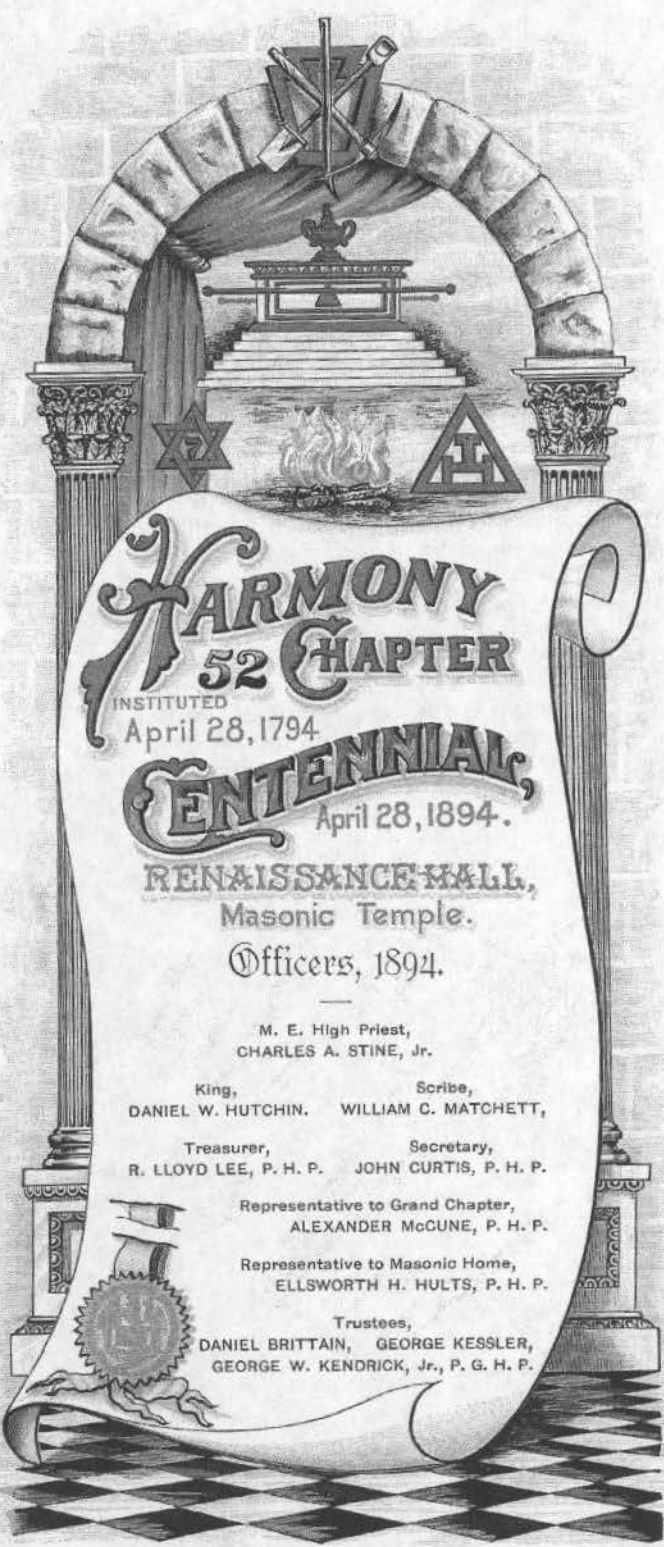
Subsequent developments leave no doubt, if any ever existed, that the opposition to the law of 1834 was mainly anti-masonic. Wolf was defeated and Ritner and a "working majority" of the members of the House of Representatives elected by the anti-masons in the fall of 1835. Ritner's voice had not been heard on the school question during the campaign, and his inaugural address, Dec. 6, 1835, was equally non-committal on that question disposing of it in these words: "A system of common school education has been recently commenced—it will afford me real pleasure to cooperate with the legislature in the attempt to give it real usefulness by adapting it to the wants and feelings of the

people." On the subject of secret societies he was outspoken—saying: "The people have willed the destruction of all secret societies, and that will cannot be disregarded."*

The legislature of 1836 soon got busy at the free school law, and by June 13, of that year had passed an act entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several acts, etc." relative to common schools, by one fell stroke repealing the law of 1834 and supplement of 1835, with proviso, however, saving all accomplished facts thereunder, and substantially re-enacting the essential features of the repealed acts; and so after all the denunciation the common school system of 1834 remained substantially established.†

* (See Pa. Archives, Vol. VI, pp. 256-7.)

† (Compare the Act of June 13, 1836, Laws of 1835-6, on page 325 with that of April 1, 1835, above referred to.)



HARMONY
52 CHAPTER
 INSTITUTED
 April 28, 1794
CENTENNIAL,
 April 28, 1894.

RENAISSANCE HALL,
 Masonic Temple.
 Officers, 1894.

M. E. High Priest,
 CHARLES A. STINE, Jr.

King, DANIEL W. HUTCHIN. Scribe, WILLIAM C. MATCHETT,

Treasurer, R. LLOYD LEE, P. H. P. Secretary, JOHN CURTIS, P. H. P.

Representative to Grand Chapter,
 ALEXANDER McCUNE, P. H. P.

Representative to Masonic Home,
 ELLSWORTH H. HULTS, P. H. P.

Trustees,
 DANIEL BRITTAIN, GEORGE KESSLER,
 GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr., P. G. H. P.



Phila., June 1, A. D. 1894, A. I. 2424.
Anno Harmoniæ 101.

COMPANION:

You are requested to attend a Stated Meeting of the Chapter, on Friday evening, June 1, 1894, at 7 o'clock, in Renaissance Hall, Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert Streets.

Mark and Most Excellent Degrees.

By order of the M. E. High Priest,

Secretary,
No. 2006 N. Twentieth St.

Please notify the Secretary of change of address.

PETITIONS

*For the Mark,
Most Excellent and Royal Arch
Degrees and Membership.*

Brother Ira F. Knouff, Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, age 39 years, Railroad Conductor, No. 32 North Eleventh Street. Recommended by Companions John R. Horn and Samuel W. Brown.
Committee: Companions Calvin A. Stager, Preston C. Jeffers and Oscar E. Noll.

Brother Joseph F. Swope, Apollo Lodge, No. 386, age 27 years, Journalist, No. 828 North Twenty-first Street. Recommended by Companions Andrew Forbes and Charles M. Sheldrake.
Committee: Companions Ellsworth H. Hulst, John T. Stauffer and Norris E. Henderson.

Brother William B. Mauerman, Athelstan Lodge, No. 482, age 35 years, Piano Dealer, No. 2022 Ridge Avenue. Recommended by Companions Genaro Wunderlich and Edmund L. Fudge.
Committee: Companions Christian X. Fisher, John Marsden and John Keller.

Brother Wilson K. March, William B. Schnider Lodge, No. 419, age 31 years, Traveling Salesman, No. 3624 North Twenty-second Street. Recommended by Companions Howard March and William A. Rhoads.
Committee: Companions Julius E. Blamberg, Frank E. Miller and J. Thomas Moore.

Brother George M. Waterhouse, Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, age 30 years, Master Plumber, No. 211 Poplar Street. Recommended by Companions Thomas Y. Severn and Samuel W. Brown.
Committee: Companions Daniel W. Hutchin, Percival B. Johnson and Albert A. G. Starck.

Brother John Fouser, Phoenix Lodge, No. 130, age 41 years, Engineer, No. 2111 Darien Street. Recommended by Companions George F. Ruoff and Daniel W. Hutchin.
Committee: Companions Richard M. Johnson, Howard M. DuBois and J. Henry Williams.

Brother William Fouser, Phoenix Lodge, No. 130, age 39 years, Baggage Master, No. 2111 Darien Street. Recommended by Companions George F. Ruoff and Daniel W. Hutchin.
Committee: Companions Richard M. Johnson, Howard M. DuBois and J. Henry Williams.

An EXTRA MEETING

will be held in Renaissance Hall, on Monday evening, June 11, 1894, at 7 o'clock to confer the **Royal Arch Degree.**

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION

of the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania will be held in Renaissance Hall, Masonic Temple, on Thursday evening, June 7, 1894, at 7 o'clock. The Most Excellent Master's Degree will be exemplified.

1794-1894

Appointed Officers

A. D. 1894—A. I. 2424

Captain of the Host,	Comp. J. HENRY WILLIAMS
Principal Sojourner,	" HOWARD MARCH
Chaplains,	" REV. WM. S. HEATON
	" REV. DAVID H. LOVEJOY
Royal Arch Captain,	" FRANCIS RIFKA, JR.
Master Third Vail,	" WM. A. BHOADS
Master Second Vail,	" FREDERIC B. VANDEGRIFT
Master First Vail,	" JOHN E. CHRISTIAN
Pursuivant,	" EDWARD T. ALBURGER
Sr. Master of Ceremonies,	" WILLARD E. BARCUS
Jr. Master of Ceremonies,	" GEORGE M. MCCUNE
Guide,	" J. THOMAS MOORE
Organist,	" EDWARD B. SPENCER
Assistant to Organist,	" CHARLES MOLITOR
Tyler,	" FRANK C. BROOKER

COMMITTEE ON CHARITY

John Keller, P. H. P., Chairman	
Joseph Butler	Richard M. Johnson
Noah S. Sheaff	David A. Craig

STEWARDS

Geo. B. Wells, P. H. P., Chairman	
Andrew Carson	Wm. McIntyre
Jacob Brombach	Adolph G. Buvinger
Wm. J. Sloan	John P. MacBean
Chas. P. Peddrick	Fritz Russo
Herman Rehborn	Julius E. Blamberg
Henry Dukes	Howard M. Levering
H. Ross Smith	

PAST HIGH PRIESTS

John Beenken	- - - - -	1855
Edward Strickland	- - - - -	1861
R. Lloyd Lee	- - - - -	1868
William J. Kelly	- - - - -	1869
Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., P. G. H. P.	- - - - -	1871
William N. Viguers	- - - - -	1872
William H. Burkhardt	- - - - -	1873
William C. Hamilton, P. G. H. P.	- - - - -	1874
John Curtis	- - - - -	1875
Phillip W. Crawford	- - - - -	1876
John Keller	- - - - -	1878
Samuel I. Givin	- - - - -	1879
William Clark	- - - - -	1880
Alexander McCune	- - - - -	1881
William A. Witherup	- - - - -	1882
Amos H. Hall	- - - - - admitted	1882
James H. Anderson	- - - - -	1883
Rev. Henry S. Getz	- - - - - admitted	1883
Ellsworth H. Hulst	- - - - -	1884
Joseph Orr	- - - - -	1885
Marcus Well	- - - - - admitted	1885
Joseph Butler	- - - - -	1886
William Coleman	- - - - -	1887
Edward G. West	- - - - -	1888
Richard M. Johnson, M. E. G. S.	- - - - -	1889
Charles S. Vandegrift, Jr.	- - - - - admitted	1889
John G. Vandegrift	- - - - - admitted	1889
George C. Varwig	- - - - -	1890
William H. Appleton	- - - - -	1891
George B. Wells	- - - - -	1893

The Amazing Evolution of the Whistle

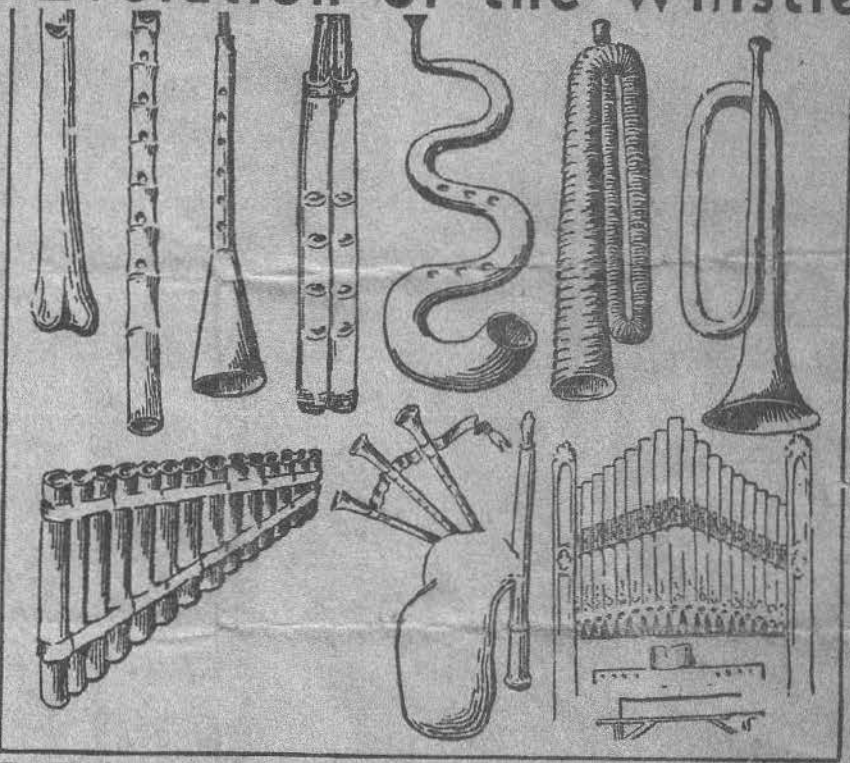
MENTION of the word "invention" suggests mystery, legerdemain and magic. An inventor is a wizard. The many kinds of weird musical instruments today afford a good example of the magic of invention, as shown by the evolution of the first one-note whistle to the great pipe organs whose power can fill a vast auditorium with notes of thunder.

In tracing the development of wind instruments in the Journal of the Patent Office Society, William H. Smyth found that the first one-note whistle was made of bone, probably human. The flageolet is made from a hollow reed, provided with a coned end for sound amplification. The "serpent" is an elongated, conical trumpet in common use down to the fifteenth century. A trumpet of built-up bamboo, a coiled or voluted cone, to get length and increase sound in comparatively short overall space, closely approximates to the modern bugle, which is similarly voluted and provided with a flaring end.

"In the foregoing development," says Mr. Smyth, "emphasis is placed upon increasing the volume of sound. Starting from the same one-note whistle—a quite different line of step-by-step development is taken where the object of the musician is to increase the number of notes.

"Some keenly alert whistler in those far-away days found that he could get variety by making a second hole in his whistle. This momentous discovery eventually resulted in a great variety of forms with more or less holes.

"Another stage in development is shown in the double-reed flageolet with

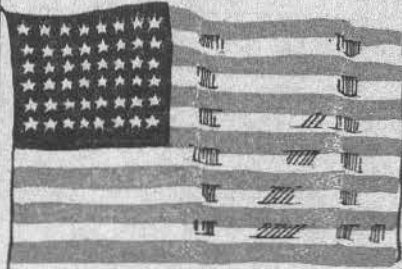


The Whistle in Its Various Stages of Evolution from That of the First One-Note Instrument Made by Primitive Man Out of a Human Thigh Bone, to the Flute, Flageolet, Trumpet, Pan-pipe of Classic Legend, Bagpipe and Giant Pipe Organ.

eight notes. The pan-pipes, of classic legend, shows a further development.

"Probably one of the most ancient of well-organized musical instruments is the Scotch bagpipes.

"That He Who Runs May Read"



ETIQUETTE
of the
STARS
and
STRIPE



Issued by the
National Americanization Committee
of the
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.
32 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

1929-30



**ETIQUETTE
OF THE
STARS and STRIPES**

AMERICAN

The editor and compiler of this little hand book, containing information which should be known by all, is a believer in the promulgation of a simple systematic flag code that should generalize the method of displaying reverence for the flag of the United States of America at all times and in all places.

Several years ago, a campaign was launched by the National Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to effect these reforms and was successfully conducted throughout the length and breadth of our land. Other organizations, through patriotic impulse, have for years been endeavoring to carry on a program of their own ideas of Flag Etiquette within the confines of their own organization or community. As a matter of fact the committee fostered by the Veterans of Foreign Wars was the pioneer in this field of progress and substantial reform in this patriotic doctrine. The movement became con-

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

tagious among other patriotic societies with a more or less degree of enthusiasm, while some were content to let others do it. The work expanded and many arguments and discussions ensued but at the same time, creating a renewed interest and feeling that the time had come, not only to preach Americanization but to practice it and teach to all why our Flag should be respected and how it should be respected. The work of this committee began to attract the clergy, the statesmen, the public schools and the citizen in general. Our aim has been to enlighten through living up to the precept and example of our teachings.

The credit of calling the first National Flag Conference belongs to the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, the first meeting being held in Washington, D. C., June 14th, 1923, a subsequent meeting on May 15th and 16th, 1924. A large number of patriotic and civic bodies and the Army and the Navy took part in these conferences. The Flag Etiquette and Code herewith presented was adopted, the writer having been appointed on the permanent Code Committee. It was understood that all persons or organizations distributing educational literature along these lines should broadcast it as the rules and code adopted by the National Flag Conference and endorsed by the United States Army and Navy. It was unanimously voted that the organizations represented and their representatives, should become a permanent organization to carry on this work.

Bills are now before both houses of Congress creating a National Law with penalty for desecration of our Flag.

Your co-operation is fraternally and respectfully requested.

WALTER I. JOYCE,
Director.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes



Plate 1

Our flag should always have stars to the left of the picture, fabric floating to the right.



Plate 2

When hanging with the stripes in a vertical position against the wall, as shown in the picture, the stars should be in the upper left hand corner.



Plate 3

When our flag is carried with other flags in parade it should always claim the place of honor—at the right.



Plate 4

When flown at half-staff, the Flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the Flag for the day it should be raised again to the peak. On Memorial Day, May 30th, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset.

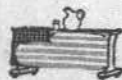


Plate 5

Our Flag must not be used as a table cloth, nothing but the BIBLE can rest upon it.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes



Plate 6

Never place our Flag in position of this illustration, below the seats on a platform or stand, or twisted in any fancy shape whatever.

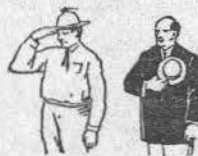


Plate 7

To honor the passing of our Flag, when in civilian clothes stand at attention and place the hat with the right hand over the left breast. If in uniform execute the right hand salute. In case of women, they should stand at attention and may have the right hand over the left breast.



Plate 8

No other flag should be hoisted above OUR FLAG except a church pennant, which is allowed to fly at the masthead above the stars and stripes when religious services are in progress in a military chapel or aboard a ship of our navy. (An effort is now being made to eliminate the church flag or any other flag being placed above the Stars and Stripes.)

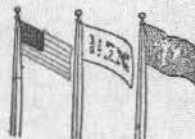


Plate 9

When flags of two or more Nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

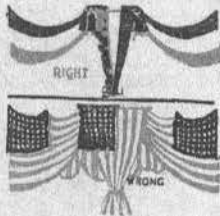


Plate 10

Bunting of the National colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk or draping over the front of a platform and for decorations in general. The blue stripe should always be placed uppermost and the red at the bottom.



Plate 11

When used on a speaker's platform, the Flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. If flown from a staff, it should be in the position of honor, at the speaker's right. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. Use Bunting.

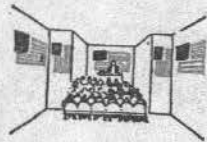


Plate 12

When the flag is displayed in the body of the church, it should be from a staff placed in the position of honor at the congregation's right as they face the clergyman. The service flag, the State Flag, or other flag, should be at the left of the congregation. If in the chancel or on the platform, the Flag of the U. S. A. should be placed at the clergyman's right as he faces the congregation, and the other flags at his left. See plate 12.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

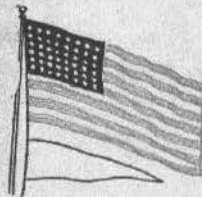


Plate 13

When flags or pennants of states, cities or societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the U. S. A., the flag of the U. S. A. should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs the Flag of the U. S. A. should be hoisted first and lowered last.



Plate 14

When the flag is displayed with another flag as a picture with staffs crossed, the flag of the United States should be on the right; the flag's own right, with the staff over the staff of the other flag.



Plate 15

When a number of flags of States or cities, or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs with the Flag of the U. S. A. the latter should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

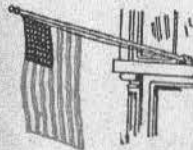


Plate 16

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the peak of the staff unless the Flag is at half-staff. (When the Flag is suspended over a sidewalk, from a rope, extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the Flag should be hoisted out from the building toward the pole, the union first.)

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

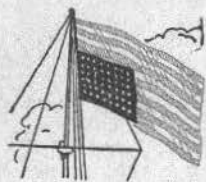


Plate 17

Do not display the Flag of the U. S. A., with the union down, except as a signal of distress.



Plate 18

When displayed over the middle of the street, the Flag of the U. S. A. should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street, or to the east in a north and south street.



Plate 19

When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument, the Flag should form a distinctive feature during the ceremony; but the Flag itself should never be used as a covering for a statue.



Plate 20

Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or the floor, or trail in the water.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes



Plate 21

When the Flag is placed upon the grave, see that it is left in such a position so that it will not touch the ground.

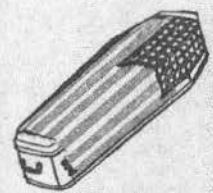


Plate 22

When the Flag is used on a casket it should be placed so that the stars are at the head in the upper right hand corner (over the heart) looking from the foot. The Flag should not be lowered into the grave, nor allowed to touch the ground. Carry the casket foot first.



Plate 23

Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railway train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis, or clamped to the radiator cap.



Plate 24

When the Flag is made up as a badge the blue union with the stars is on the right side, the Flag's own right, the same position as if the Flag were displayed to public view.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes



Plate 25

The Shield of the United States. The shield of the United States has 13 vertical stripes, 7 white and 6 red with a blue chief without stars.

THE FLAG TALKS

Insult me and millions will spring to my defense!

I AM THE AMERICAN FLAG!

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG

The Flag of the United States of America has 13 horizontal stripes—7 red and 6 white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper quarter next the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The number of stars is the same as the number of States in the Union. The canton or union now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward. On the admission of a state into the Union a star will be added to the union of the Flag,

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

and such addition will take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission. The proportions of the Flag as prescribed by Executive Order of President Taft, October 29, 1912, are as follows:

- Hoist (width) of flag 1
- Fly (length) of flag 1.9
- Hoist (width) of union 7/13
- Fly (length) of union 0/76
- Width of each stripe 1/13
- Diameter of star .0616.



This is the official emblem of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

PROPER MANNER OF DISPLAYING THE FLAG

There are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the Flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the Flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

1. The Flag should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowered at sunset, if possible. It should be hoisted briskly and should be lowered slowly and ceremoniously.
2. The Flag should be displayed on Patriotic and State Holidays and on historic and special occasions, particularly on V.F.W. Americanization Day, April 27th.
3. The Flag may fly from any flag pole EVERY day, weather permitting.
4. Every home, every industrial establishment, every public building should own a flag and display it.
5. The Flag with staff or flag pole should be displayed during school hours upon every school house save in inclement weather, when it should be displayed within the school building.
6. The use of the Flag as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything should be prohibited.
7. The Flag should be displayed at every polling place in the United States.
8. When displayed at half-mast, as on Memorial Day (May 30), it should be first raised to the top of the staff, then lowered to half-mast position. On Memorial Day it should remain at half-mast only until noon, and then hoisted to the top to remain until sunset.
9. The Flag should never be allowed to touch the ground or trail in the water. Whenever the Flag is passing in parade the spectators, if walking, should halt, if sitting, should rise, stand at attention, and uncover.

For primary school children the following oral salute is recommended:
 "We give our hands and our hearts to God and our Country—One Flag, One Country, One Language."

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

For advanced pupils: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." These or similar lines should be learned by every American child, and those of FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS, TOO.

10. When the Flag is used for decoration certain rules should always be followed:
 - (a) In crossing our flag with any other flag the Stars and Stripes should be at the right.
 - (b) Should never be placed below a person sitting.
 - (c) Nothing should be allowed to rest upon it save the Bible.
 - (d) Should never be draped or twisted into rosettes, but always displayed full, open and free. Blue, white and red bunting should be used for drapery. When hanging bunting horizontally, the blue band should be on top.
11. No advertisement can ever be placed on the flag—nor can it be used as or with a trade-mark. It should never be worn as a whole or part of costume. When worn as a badge should be pinned over left breast or in left lapel.
12. When the Flag becomes worn and dilapidated, it should be destroyed by burning without ceremony. No one being present save the person charged with destroying the Flag.
13. Do not dip the Flag of the United States to any person or anything. The regimental color, State Flag or organization Flag will render this honor; with the exception that International Law allows that at sea, our National Banner may be dipped in acknowledgment of the salute of another nation.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

- 14. Do not display the Flag with the union down except as a signal of distress.
- 15. No Flag or Pennant should be placed above the Flag of the United States. If displayed on the same level with any other Flag, our Flag must be at its own right.
- 16. Do not fasten the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged.
- 17. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.
- 18. Do not use the Flag as the covering for a ceiling.
- 19. Do not carry the Flag flat or horizontally, but always aloft, full and free.
- 20. Do not fasten anything in the nature of advertising to a pole from which the Flag is flown.
- 21. Federal Law prohibits the registering the Flag of the United States as a trademark. Federal law provides penalties for the desecration, improper use or mutilation of the Flag in the District of Columbia.
- 22. Observe these Rules and maintain the traditions of our Flag, practically the oldest of all, the most beautiful and the Flag which has never known defeat.
- 23. International usage forbids the display of the Flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.
- 24. When the National Flag is on parade, it should always be carried on the staff to fly above the marching columns at the right moving forward.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

- 25. Never use the National Flag for clothing representing Liberty, Uncle Sam or Columbia.
- 26. The National Flag should always be displayed at the time of firing a salute.
- 27. In 1917, the Flag was in a "World War" for the first time. We hope for the last time. Its appearance and service in 1917-18 was in the interest of Hope, Liberty, Justice, Freedom, Humanity and Brotherhood for the World.
- 28. The American Flag may be kept flying all night when the country is at war; although Army Posts only fly the Flag at night during battle.
- 29. The Flag of our country does not take care of itself. Whether it shall command respect or not rests with you and me.
- 30. "THE CONSTITUTION IS THE BASIS OF ALL LAW AND THE FLAG IS ITS SYMBOL."
- 31. Whenever a flag of a foreign country is used at the Headquarters of a Foreign Consul, the American Flag should be used also; the American Flag in a higher position than the foreign flag.
- 32. It is the desire of this Committee to discourage as far as possible the use of the American Flag for decorating commercial establishments at the time of an Opening or during the time of Special Sales, etc. This, in fact, is using the flag for advertising purposes and bunting can be used as effectively.
- 33. Altar Flag—We also feel that our flag should not be used as an Altar Flag by any organization, as where it is used, it is practically used the same as a table cloth and profane articles placed thereon.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

- 34. Athletic Costumes—The American Flag should not be sewed on athletic costumes or worn in any way other than by placing a small unattached flag on the left breast.
- 35. All flags in the United States Army are suspended from the staff, and in no other way. If this is impossible, there is but one other way to display our National Banner. Always hang flat.
- 36. In a church or public meeting place where an audience is gathered and where the American Flag is placed on the floor of the House on a staff it should be at the right of the audience. If it is on the platform or chancel, it should be at the right of the speaker.
- 37. Never mutilate our National Flag.
- 38. Every patriotic American should emphatically protest against the debasing of our National Emblem when used incorrectly in decoration. If the colors are wanted for decorating or draping, use blue, white and red bunting.
- 39. We believe that the custom of attaching fringe to our National flag should be discouraged as nothing can add to its beauty.
- 40. In every form of decoration where the flag cannot float freely or be displayed flat against a wall, use bunting, and if possible, blue, white and red.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

- 41. Cleansing or washing our Flag—There certainly can be no harm done by washing or cleansing our Flag providing it is done at a person's own home and is not sent out to any place where it might be used disrespectfully.
- 42. The Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes, pocket edition may be procured in any quantities from the National Americanization Committee.
- 43. It is considered a mark of disrespect to have a pipe, cigar or cigarette in the mouth when the hat is removed in respect to the Flag.
- 44. When a National Flag has been in service and is beyond repair, and there is still a desire to retain it, it should be placed under glass in reverence, as a picture.
- 45. When the Flag is carried in a parade on a staff at a funeral or on the occasion of a memorial service, two streamers of black crepe of suitable length may be attached to the spearhead, allowing them to fall naturally.
- 46. When "The Star Spangled Banner" is played and the Flag is not displayed, all persons should stand and face the direction from which the music comes. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the Anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress.
- 47. The Flag should always be preserved and kept in first-class condition as a fitting emblem for display.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

History of the Flag

The Flag of the United States of America is the third oldest of the national standards of the world; older than the Union Jack of Great Britain or the Tricolor of France.

During the early days of the Revolutionary War a variety of flags were used by the different colonies and military commands. Prominent among these were the "Pine Tree" and "Rattlesnake" flags with various arrangements and mottoes.

Late in 1775 a committee of Congress with Benjamin Franklin at the head, after consulting with Washington in command of the army at Cambridge, decided upon the form for a new flag. This Flag consisted of thirteen stripes, red and white, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field in the canton or union. This preceded the Declaration of Independence and indicated that the colonies had not wholly broken from the mother country. This Flag was first unfurled by Washington, January 2, 1776. It was probably this flag which was raised by Paul Jones on his vessel and carried by the American fleet which sailed out of Philadelphia in February, 1776.

During 1776 and 1777 a number of flags with thirteen stripes came into use and the need of a definite national emblem was realized. On June 14, 1777, Congress passed an act stating "That the flag of the thirteen United

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This was the birthday of the Flag as we now know it and June 14 is now celebrated as "Flag Day." It has been claimed that this new Flag was first displayed on land during the Battle at Fort Stanwix, New York. After much controversy, however, on this subject, it has been generally conceded by the War Department and most historians that the first Stars and Stripes displayed in Battle was at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, August 16th, 1777; and this Flag, as displayed, remained the national standard until 1795. It is believed that the Flag which appeared at Fort Stanwix, New York, was not the Stars and Stripes.

In the meantime Vermont and Kentucky had become states, and on January 13, 1794, Congress voted that the Flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. This flag remained in use for twenty-three years, and it was "The Star-Spangled Banner" of which Francis Scott Key wrote in 1814.

In April, 1818, Congress passed an act providing that the flag should have the thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union should display twenty stars, representing the number of states then in the Union. It also provided that on the admission of every new state to the Union a star should be added on the following July 4th and this has been the regulation ever since, accounting now for the forty-eight stars shown.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

SUGGESTION FOR FLAG PRESENTATION EXERCISE

Presentation Speech

May the Flag that is given you today proudly wave. May we all honor its presence with the assurance that it does us honor.

Our Flag—our own, our very own! "Every color means liberty, every thread means liberty, every form or star and beam or stripe means liberty; not lawlessness, not license, but organized constitutional liberty—liberty through laws, and laws for liberty."

Acceptance speech at the discretion of the person accepting the Flag. Should be accompanied by music.

Continuing our work to teach Flag Etiquette which means showing proper respect to the one grand Flag we love, we have produced a chart, size 22 x 28, tinned top and bottom, printed in two colors showing THE ETIQUETTE complete with other instructions. This chart is suitable to be placed anywhere there is a wall to hold it. Samples, 25c each.

The safety of our Republic is to be found in the intelligence and patriotism of the common people.

—Norma Jesk.

One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny!

—Webster.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

AMERICANISM is an unflinching love of country; loyalty to its institutions and ideals; eagerness to defend it against all enemies; undivided allegiance to the flag; and a desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. **ENDORSED BY:**

- Grand Army of the Republic.
- Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S.
- Disabled American Veterans of the World War.
- United Spanish War Veterans.
- American Legion.
- Jr. O. U. A. M. State Council of N. J.

TO AMERICANIZE—To cause to become American or like the Americans; imbue with American spirit or methods. To become American; imitate or become like the Americans, as in speech, customs, etc.

We love thee, Old Glory;
 Hope made thy design
 And Freedom thy story;
 Thy tints are divine—
 God mated the lily
 To wed with the rose,
 By the garden of blue
 Where the white blossom grows.
 May liberty gather
 Mankind in its girth
 Till thine anthem of peace
 Be the song of the Earth.

—Fred Emerson Brooks.

I want to see you shoot the way you shout!

—Roosevelt.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes

If you want to find the star representing your own State begin at the upper left hand corner and observe the following order in the horizontal rows. This is the order in which the States were admitted to the Union.

- Del. (1787); Pa. (1787); N. J. (1787); Ga. (1788); Conn. (1788); Mass. (1788); Md. (1788); S. C. (1788).
- N. H. (1788); Va. (1788); N. Y. (1788); N. C. (1789); R. I. (1789); Vt. (1791); Ky. (1792); Tenn. (1796).
- Ohio (1803); La. (1812); Ind. (1816); Miss. (1817); Ill. (1818); Ala. (1819); Me. (1820); Mo. (1821).
- Ark. (1836); Mich. (1837); Fla. (1845); Texas (1845); Iowa (1845); Wis. (1848); Calif. (1850); Minn. (1858).
- Oregon (1859); Kansas (1861); West Va. (1863); Nevada (1864); Neb. (1867); Colo. (1876); N. Dak. (1889); S. Dak. (1889).
- Mont. (1889); Wash. (1889); Idaho (1890); Wyo. (1890); Utah (1896); Okla. (1907); New Mexico (1912); Arizona (1912).

FLAG RULES

Call your particular attention to the fact that a number of cities and towns throughout the country have adopted Ordinances attaching a penalty for violations of National Code Rules as contained in this booklet.

Any American citizen should assume the right to interfere when the Flag is being treated otherwise than with respect and reverence. This does not mean license and rowdiness should at all times be avoided.

Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes



THE UNITED STATES PATRIOTS

are under the direction and supervision of the National Americanization Committee, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. Any person is eligible, regardless of age, sex or affiliation, who can subscribe to the following:

I hereby apply for membership in the United States Patriots.

I promise to do all in my power to see that proper respect is shown the Flag of the United States.

I promise to do what I can to eliminate the hyphen. In the words of Roosevelt, "The only man who is a good American is the man who is an American and nothing else."

I promise to report all violations that I am unable to have corrected.

I am a believer in the Committee's slogan—"One Flag, One Country, One Language."

Each Patriot receives a membership card, an enameled brooch, Year Book and all Americanization literature issued by the National Americanization Committee during the year, and is eligible to compete in all our Americanization Essay Contests. The membership fee is 50 cents per year.

Send for application blanks.

Headquarters, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Brief Flag Rules

The man who is in uniform salutes in military style when OUR FLAG goes by, when in civilian dress take off the hat with the right hand and hold against the left breast until the flag has passed. In case of women, they should stand at attention, and may have the right hand over the left breast. In placing the colors the simplest rule to follow is that the Stars and Stripes ALWAYS claim the place of honor, the forefront, the right or the highest elevation. Remember that our flag should never be allowed to touch the ground, the deck or the floor, or trail in the water.

REMEMBER

- Never sew our flag on a sofa pillow.
- Never use it as a handkerchief.
- Never twist it into fancy shapes, use bunting for these purposes.
- Never use it for advertising purposes in any form.
- EVERY AMERICAN should consider it his duty to see that no disrespect whatever is shown our flag.
- See that these instructions are carried out at all times and in all places.



DISTRIBUTED BY



I used to send out New Year cards,
All printed and engraved,
But that was in the good old times,
When the grand old emblem waved:
But since depression hit the town,
And cut up such a caper,
My greetings now I send to you
On Scotch engraving paper.

HORACE J. HEAPS

1932

Race Horses Bred at "Erdenheim"

By A. C. CHADWICK, Jr.

Did you ever know that Erdenheim, next door neighbor to Chestnut Hill, was the home of the first American-bred equine to win the English Derby?

Erdenheim became notable as a stock farm for some of the most famous American horses when the place was owned by Aristides Welch, who had bought the property in 1861. On the land he erected three large stables, one of them having more than one hundred box stalls.

In 1864 Welch purchased "Flora Temple" for \$8000, and for many years this queen of the trotting track had her home at Erdenheim. She occupied a special "cottage," built especially for her, on the lawn, and at her death she was buried nearby and her place of interment marked with a marble memorial.

"Lady Thorn" was the property of Welch from 1868 to 1870. He had paid \$17000 for the mare and sold her for \$31,000, which was then a record-breaking price for a horse. "Leamington," twice winner of the Chester Cup in England, came to Erdenheim in 1869. Sir R. W. Cameron being given \$11,000 for the horse by Welch. Most of Leamington's famous progeny were born at Erdenheim, and on the death, in 1878, he, too, was buried on the lawn.

Another horse-grave at Erdenheim, was that of "Maggie B. B.," the dam of "Iroquois," whose sire was "Leamington." "Iroquois" was the first American bred and probably only horse to win the English Derby. Pierre Lorrillard purchased "Iroquois" from Welch and entered him in the Derby of 1881 and the Chestnut Hill horse won the contest.

Many prominent horsemen visited

Erdenheim when Welch owned the place, including among them President U. S. Grant, August Belmont, William Astor and Pierre Lorrillard.

Welch sold Erdenheim in 1882 to Commodore Norman W. Kittson, of St. Paul, Minnesota, for \$125,000. Kittson greatly improved the farm and erected additional stables. He constructed three tracks for racing, one a mile in length, another a half-mile, and a third being one-eighth of a mile around. The Westerner spent money lavishly in improving Erdenheim, one project being the erection of a stone bridge across the Wissahickon, for private use.

Kittson went in for much experimenting, in attempts to produce a superior breed of horse for the United States Cavalry service, his plan being to combine the blood of the wild horse of the American prairies with that of an Arabian horse descended from one which the Sultan of Turkey had presented to President Grant. A handsome, hardy, breed of animal was the result, but they proved to be too expensive for army availability.

Kittson expired in 1888, and for some years thereafter there was much litigation among his heirs as to the ownership of Erdenheim. Finally, in 1893, Robert N. Carson bought the farm from the Kittson estate for \$165,000. He maintained the stock farm and spent more than \$100,000 on improvements. After his death, in 1907, Carson's will disclosed his desire to have Erdenheim become the site of a school for girls, similar to the institution for boys, familiar as Girard College. Carson College has since been established there.

Record 5/22/32

400-Pound Rock on Display, Rings Like Bell When Hit

Diabase, Peculiar to Penna., Is Product of Triassic Period, Millions of Years Ago, When State Was Desert and Mountain.

A rock that peals like a bell when struck by a hammer has just been placed on exhibition in Mineral Hall in the Free Natural History Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and the Parkway.

Swung on two heavy chains, this 400-pound mass of diabase, or trap rock, sounds a clear, vibrant note when struck by the visitor.

These so-called "ringing rocks" are almost distinctly Pennsylvanian. There are seven places in this State where they are found—Bridgeton, Bucks county; "Stoney Gardens" on the north slope of Raycock Mountain, Bucks county; Spring Mountain, near Schwenksville; Ridge Valley, near Sunnyside, (The Devil's Potato Patch); Ringing Rocks Park, near Pottstown, and Blue Rocks, near Elverson, Chester county.

"Made" Millions of Years Ago.

Not all diabase rings when struck. It is an igneous rock, meaning one which has solidified from a molten condition. This intrusion of melted rock occurred in the Triassic period, millions of years ago. The topography of Pennsylvania was vastly different then. Its present area was part of a desert that stretched from Nova Scotia to Alabama, with the Appalachian Mountains on the west, thousands of feet higher than they are now, and another range over the site of Philadelphia, which since has been eroded away.

The landscape then was desolate—miles of reddish sands, littered with

big, rust-covered boulders; here and there mud-flats, and occasional salt lakes. The only records of life in that period are huge footprints of land-living dinosaurs, huge three-toed impressions left on the mud-flats as the enormous beasts wandered in search of food.

Finally Forced to Surface.

At various intervals during the several million years of the Triassic Period there were outpourings of black lava, much of which never reached the surface, but forced its way along the lower strata of red sandstone, where it solidified into diabase. The ceaseless elements gradually wore down the overlying rocks to sea-level, and the debris was washed toward the Atlantic. Today southern New Jersey is built up of clay, sands and gravel which once formed the high Appalachians of Pennsylvania. Thus was brought to the surface the diabase or ringing rocks in Pennsylvania.

An interesting old Pennsylvania Dutch legend ascribes another origin in brief, that the Devil, wearied of his to these piles of immense boulders, load and dropped them at the various places where they now are found.

A number of features help to account for their ringing quality. First, the fine-grained texture. The rock is a mixture of several minerals, one of which, feldspar, forms a lace-work of lath-shaped crystals not unlike the arrangement of the metallic crystals in bell-metal. This permits the vibrations to travel throughout the entire mass.

By A. C. Chadwick, Jr.

Workmen are busily engaged in tamping the roadbed ballast under the northbound track of the Reading Railroad Company's Norristown Division, on the new elevated grade at 21st and 22nd streets and Allegheny avenue. Engineers on the job state that the first trains will run over the new level about July 31st; thus abolishing, forever, a century-old death-trap.

With the concrete retaining wall, on the north side, and three massive steel bridges, complete; the catenaries and wires in position; the trains for Norristown and other up-State points ~~will~~ ^{in the beginning} use a temporary one-track method for entering and leaving the city.

The growth of the Reading Company's lines in Philadelphia; with the first terminal at Ninth & Green streets; their elevation and extension to 12th & Market streets in the 90's; the

subsequent improvement ~~of~~ being raised above street level between Spring Garden and Huntingdon streets; the end of the grade crossings in Wissahickon and Manayunk; and the latest changes at and above Allegheny avenue, are all proof that "time marches on!"

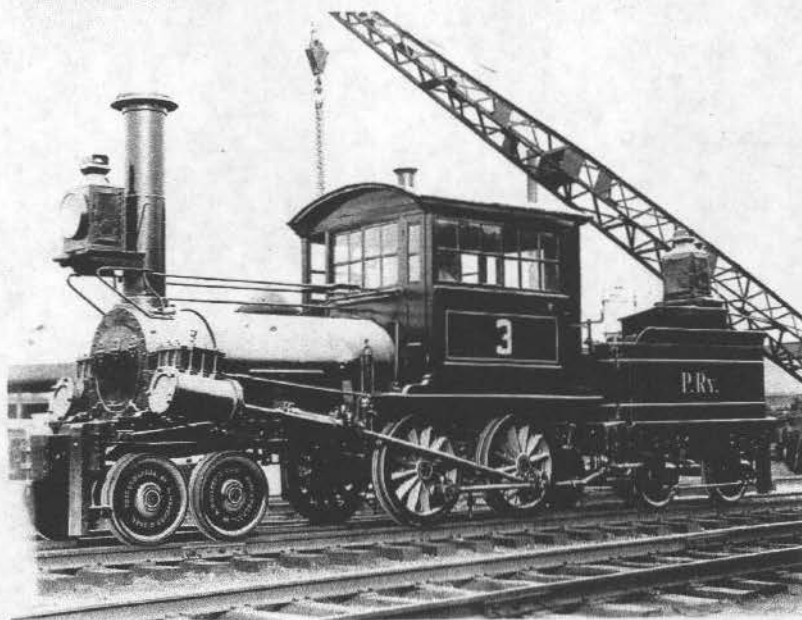
The first trains of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad---the Reading Company's "mother-road" in this city----- drawn by horses; ~~which were~~ afterwards superceded by wood-burning locomotives brought from England; could not have negotiated the scenic-railway-like grades that the Norristown Division now presents.

Some of the various types of locomotives that were used to haul the Reading trains in the old days would bring a smile to the face of the modern boy who prays for a miniature railroad at Christmas-time. Cecil B. DeMille's epic of the movie screen, "Union Pacific", gave these youngsters some idea of ^{what} early engines ^{looked like} but ^{from} ~~in~~ dust-covered round-house corners the Reading officials could produce locomotives of similar age that would startle the lad of 1939 by their strange construction.

Engines have developed as the requirements of the passing

years have made the advancement necessary; and more recently **came th**
~~with~~ stream-lined steam and electric trains which provide
luxurious, speedier and more efficient service.

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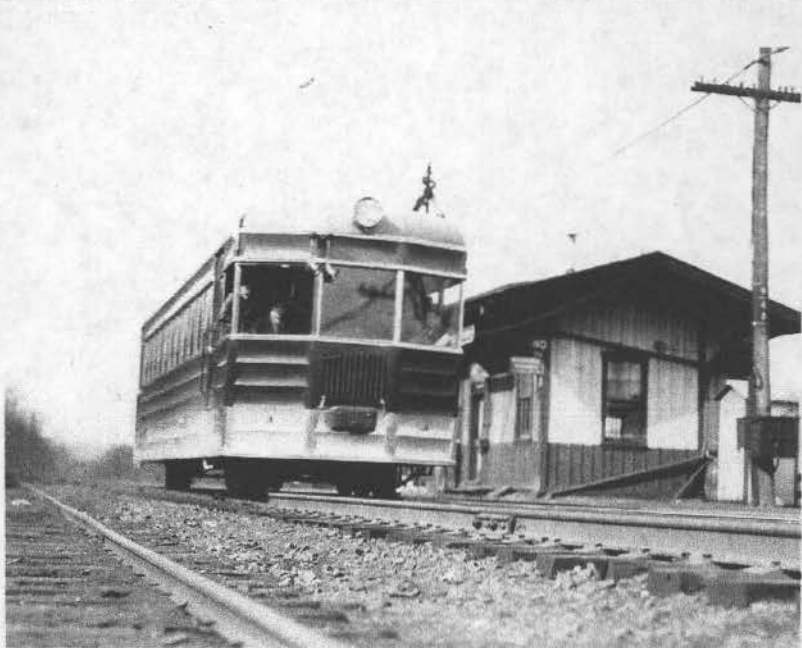


Reading ^{27c}
Rwy.
Locomotives

← dug out of
scrap heap at
Pottsville in
1932



old type
Observation
car for
officials



First "Budd"
rubber-tired,
gasoline-driven
car, at
Gladwynne
station,
opposite
Inquirer,
on trial run.

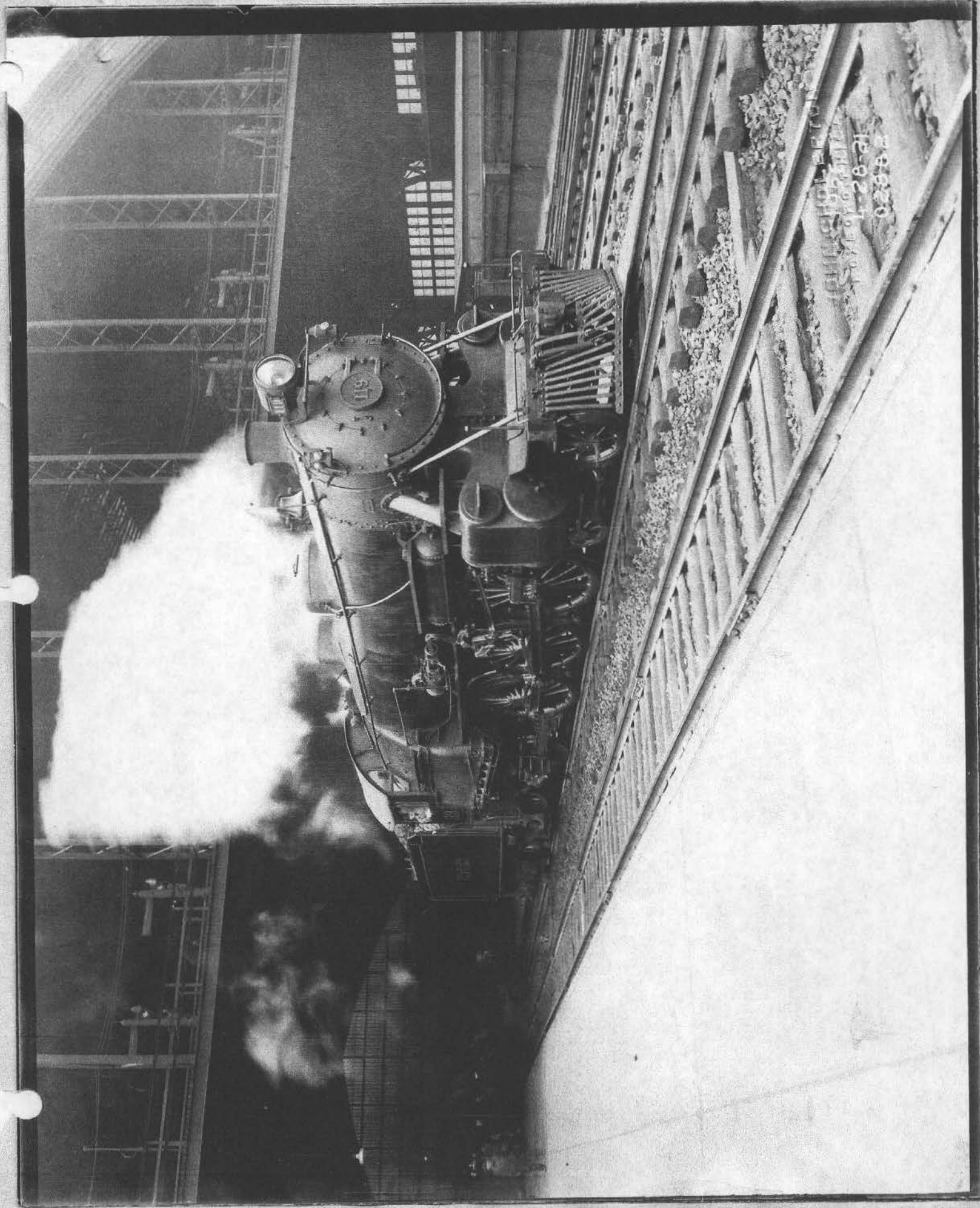
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3624 Fiske Ave
Phila Pa

Reading Terminal, 1921

27e



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A. C. Chadwick, Jr

3624 Fiske Ave

Philadelphia Pa.

First gasoline-electric car of Reading Lines ²⁷⁹
1923 at 9th & Diamond streets



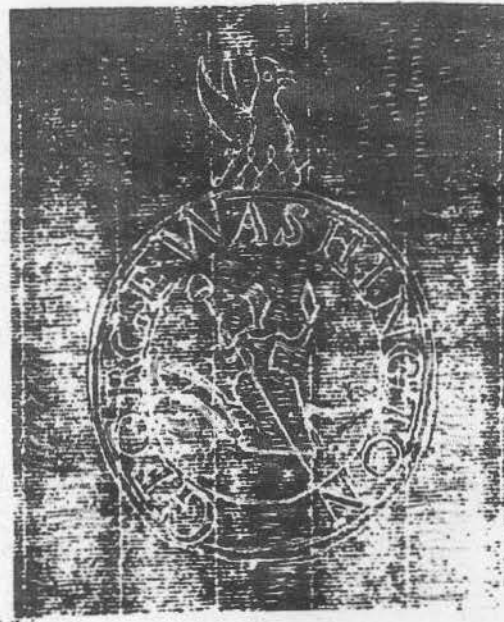
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A. C. Chadwick Jr
3624 Fiske Ave
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The personal watermark of President George Washington 1792-1799. Congressional Library.

For valuable information received, we are indebted to; C. W. Unger, C. B. Montgomery, Barry H. Hepburn, Dr. Douglas MacFarlan, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Congressional Library.

To his Excellency Patrick Gordon, Esq
Governor General - In the Province
of Pennsylvania and the Territories thereunto
belonging - Townshipt and the
adjoining Territory, May ye 10th, 1720

we think it is fit to address your
Excellency for relief for you
know that we have ~~before us~~ suffered
and is like to suffer by the Indians they
have fall upon ye - ~~politicall~~ politicall
poor wives and children do daily beg
your Excellency to take it into consideration,
and action, - The politicall hereof
of whose lives are at stake in ~~land~~
or poor wives and children. ~~to~~ ~~promise~~
to us this life, therefore we ~~will~~
petition hereof do desire as
your Excellency by ye Bearer,
no more at present from your
people who names are hereunto

John Roberts Jr. Parley. Henry
William Fair, Isaac Dutton, Israel
more - Jacob Op Langwey

To His Excellency Patrick Gordon Esq Governor General In che
Over the Province of Pennsylvania And the Territories therunto belonging

Ben Lovers township and the Adjacent belonging may ye 10th 1720

you think it fit to Advertise your Excellency for Relief for your Ben Lovers by most known
That we have suffered and do like to suffer by the Injurious they have sold upon ye
Black Spectators about your Ben Lovers Swamp & also Containing the names of the said
Persons with our poor Wives and Children De Kindly beg of your Excellency to
Take it into Consideration And Advertise us the Persons kind of the said Ben Lovers
At the said Advertis and our poor Wives & Children that do more to us than ye
Therefore we the said Spectators humbly do desire an Order from your
Excellency By ye Ben Lovers Advertis that we be no more at present from your poor
afflicted People the said Advertis names are here subscribed

John Roberts

Mr Bowling

Henry Damschebers

W Lane

John Galt

Space Dubois

...

Thomas Kingman

Richard Jacob

Jimmant Dejeants

Patrick ...

James ...

James ...

Conrad ...

James Rife

Daniel Stanford

...

John ...

John ...

...

...

The Landing
 Henry Sandocheers
 Wriggans
 John Galt
 Isaac Dubois
 Small Morris
 Benjamin Jory
 Freeb op Ten Grace
 Johnson Jolly
 Richard Adams
 George Jogan
 Adam Tolson
 Adam Bole
 Master Bole
 Gabriel Houston
 Anthony Robinson
 John Pace Clein
 William Pitt
 William Pitt
 Robert Colter
 Henry Tomlinson
 Christoper Jalen
 George Dufferin

Richard Jacob
 Frederick Lewis
 Jacob Jagers
 James ^{or} ~~James~~ ^{and} Williams
 Conrad Weber
 Jacob Stirling
 Christian Nicks
 Conrad Knight
 Jacob Bole
 Louis Boly Jory
 John Prior
 Alexander Rolt
 John Frost
 David Frost
 John Smith
 Doctor Gamble
 David Young
 George ^{or} ~~George~~ ^{and} Mount
 James Robinson
 John James Reilance
 Michael Tyson
 Doctor Gopher
 Joseph Knight
 Christian Miles

Daniel Thompson
 Robert Jory
 John Thompson
 John Galt
 Cally Kappelberger
 Nicholas Rademear
 Michael Taylor
 Christian Thomas
 George Jory
 John Adkinson
 Hans Johnson
 Michael Beck
 Thomas Adiker
 Jacob Thomas
 Michael Galt
 Peter Rife
 George Rife
 George Grise
 Doctor Smith
 Edward Prohauer
 Christian Galt
 Jacob Linton
 Jacob Hoyer
 Henry Johnson
 David Jory

To The Honorable Patrick Gordon Esq,
Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

This Petition of the frontier inhabitants
of the County of Philadelphia, humbly
sheweth:

Whereas your petitioners are at Present
so alarmed by a noise of ~~the~~ ^{the} Indians that
several Families have left their plantations
with what effects they could possibly carry
away, Women in child being forced to expose
themselves to coldness of air, and hereby
their lives are in danger.

We your petitioners therefore humbly
pray that your Honor ~~will~~ ^{would} be pleased
to labor for such measures with ye
Indians that your petitioners may be
freed from ~~these~~ alarms for yet we are
informed that that The Indians are
conspiring measures against us. We
hope your Honor will comply with our
Humble Request to prevent as well
our fears as Danger. And your Petitioners
as an Obedient Bond shall earnestly pray

April 29, 1728.

Jacot Peterson, William Woode, Joseph
~~Benlo~~ Benlo, Jonathan Woode, John Kival,
 Jonathan Brooke, Elliott Evans, Anthony
 Herkel, John Kenterg, Christoph — John
 Corner, ——— Mathew Otte, Gyong Suddell,
 Peter Peterson, Adam Ox, Christian
 Manfred, Marten Bitting, Jacob Greign,
 Alexander Gmsoln, Johannes Lybach,
 Henrich Bitting.

To His Grace Patrick Gordon Esq
the Governor of Pennsylvania Secy.
The Station of Mrs. Francis Inhabitants of
Philadelphia humbly sheweth

Whereas your petitioners are of request to be heard by a Justice
that several families have lost their plantations with what they
could possibly carry away & reason for Childs and being forced to
return to the Islands of the said Islands and Indians

And your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honor would
to take on the said petitioners with the Indians that your petitioners
suffer from the said attacks for that we are informed that the said
English petitioners against us. We hope your Honor will employ
sums of money to prevent as well our fears as danger. And
= was as in Duty Bound shall ever pray &c

Age of 5. 2. 9. 1728

George
M. D.

To His Honor Patrick Gordon Esq Govr. of
the Province of Pennsylvania &c.
The Petition of Mrs Francis Inhabitants of
Philadelphia humbly sheweth

That whereas your petitioners are of Request to Alarms by a Hoise of Indians
That Several Families have of late been terrified with what is called the
and finally have every where in this part of the Country
betwixt us & the Indians of the Province of Pennsylvania

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honor would be pleased
to take us into your consideration with the Indians that your petitioners may be
of from these Alarms. For that we are informed that the Indians are
killing the people against us. We hope your Honor will comply with our
wishes in respect to the present and with our fears as danger. And your petition
ers in duty bound shall ever pray &c

9-1728
George Blount
William Binger

P. F. Syster

mass

William Woad

Joseph Borella

Richard Wadett

John Knoll

Jonathan Brooks

Walter Williams

Henry Havel.

John Rosenberg

John Smith, Jr.

Joseph Wadett

John Smith

Benjamin Wadett

James Wadett

Robertson

OX

John Kaufman

John Bittling

George

William Wadett

James Wadett

Frederick Wadett

Frederick Wadett

Richard Wadett

Richard Wadett

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Matthew Jones

Charles Streiber

Jacob Wadett

Richard Wadett

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James Collier

The newspaper joker heard someone say that when he thinks of the marvels of electricity, it makes him "stop and think". At which his friend remarks, that it is wonderful what electricity can do.

Anything that will make some folks "stop and think" is indeed a marvel. The modern world does not like stopping for the purpose of thinking or anything else. If an idea pops into the head, it is very frequently followed, without regard to possible results. If some of the people who get married in a tearing hurry, after only a few weeks of knowing their chosen mate, had only been willing to "stop and think", years of grief and expensive proceedings could have been avoided.

* * * * *

The suggestion that a certain book is harmful, makes many children want to read it.

In former days the boys used to steal up in the haymow and read the dime novel thrillers which their parents used to forbid. A better plan would have been to read such a tale aloud to the boy, and show how people never behave that way in real life, or if they did, they would get themselves such messes of trouble that they would never emerge. You can't scare a kid away from a bad book by telling him it is dangerous. You can show him that the characters depicted in it are fools and not worth his attention.

* * * * *

The power of human nerves was illustrated at a sugar refinery in Lille, France, when large numbers of girl workers began to faint and drop to the floor. A medical authority thought it due to nervousness and auto-suggestion.

A doctor once told a man he could make him sick by telling him he was going to be. Innumerable people have felt ready to die, because they thought they had some illness of which they had no trace. It is a fine thing to study ways of improving our health, but some people who neglect precautions all reasonable people should take, remain wonderfully healthy because they give their nerves no chance to play mischief with their organs.

* * * * *

Week End Love Affairs.

A current pleasantry has it that when the youth told the sweet young thing that he loved her, she complained that they had only got acquainted. To which the suitor remarked, that being there only for the week end, he had to work fast.

That is not so far from the history of many modern love affairs. Impressionable young people are frequently stricken with surging passion on extremely short acquaintances. Cupid works fast now, and a young person may fall violently in love, and perhaps consider marriage after a few days.

That is one reason why the divorce courts speed up. After such a hasty marriage, the two may discover that they knew nothing about each other, and have diametrically opposite views. If some law could be passed that people should not get married until they had known each other a year, many tragedies would be averted.

* * * * *

Equality for Women.

Many women are asking for a constitutional amendment

to work fast.

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* * * * *

Equality for Women.

Many women are asking for a constitutional amendment which would prohibit all governing bodies from passing laws applicable solely to women. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women indorsed that principle at their recent convention at Atlantic City.

If that idea prevails, no laws could be passed giving special protection to women in the industries. It has generally been held that that sex needs such protection, but these

stubborn women feel that their sex will never get equal treatment until they relinquish all special favors.

This willingness to enter the world of strife, to give and take just as men do, is admirable and a sign of the power of the sex. Are women quite up to that pitch of physical power? No one would ask them to take a gun and go into the trenches in case of war. If they can't do that, are they yet able to go into the thick of the industrial conflict, and undergo the same strains the men are asked to bear?

* * * * *

America's Message.

The great American monument at Montfaucon, France, dedicated a few days ago, is the first of a series of eleven memorials erected by the United States Government, to commemorate the sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors in the World War.

What does America say to the world through those massive and beautiful piles of stone? It says that the quarrels which divide mankind are not settled by blowing young men to bits and burying them in the soil. When one such war is finished so many wrongs are created, that other wars become likely. Those memorials say that men can live in peace, if they are as quick to grant justice to other nations as they are to demand it for themselves.

Poor People.

No statesman, no philosopher, no social scientist, can solve the problem of the people who have too little of the goods of life.

One leading cause of poverty is irregular operation of the industries. How can the industries operate regularly if they don't have orders? It will take more than the wisdom of the statesmen to solve that difficulty.

Some people are poor because they never saved money when they had it. If they had \$10,000 a year, it would all go. No laws can cure that tendency.

Some are poor because they saved for "a rainy day"; then lost their savings through no fault of their own.

Some are poor because they drink too much liquor, they indulge in other vices that weaken their bodies and make them undesirable as workers. No laws can cure that trouble.

Still others are poor because they have no ambition. They would rather loaf on a little pay than work hard and earn a fair wage. Laws can't put energy into lazy people.

"The poor ye have always with you", said Jesus Christ 2000 years ago. Efforts to abolish poverty should never stop. There are many millions of people who have done their best, but life has been against them. Misfortunes have come and they are still poor. We must all try to help these people, who are not to blame for their troubles. Good schools probably do more to abolish poverty than anything else, because they teach young people to work, to study, to perform tasks faithfully, to control themselves. In so far as the children learn those lessons, their danger of suffering from poverty is greatly reduced.

Newspapers and Crime.

Some newspaper people may so write their stories that the criminal seems something of a hero. That is not probably done through sympathy with crime, but could be attributed to haste, or the desire to make the story dramatic or picturesque.

It is needless to say, that when a man is foolish enough to make war on the community by committing crime, he should never be represented as a hero. He may show a kind of distorted brilliancy in his acts, and yet his choice of a criminal career is the most stupid thing a person can do.

The newspapers render a great service in the warfare against crime, by the active support they give to police forces. Some people are so wrong headed, that they seem to sympathize with offenders against the law. They look at such an offender as a kind of "under dog", who is pursued by strong forces of law, courts, and police, and they sympathize with him.

If such sympathy became general, the criminals would have things their own way. Crime would rule the land. The newspapers constantly tell the people that they must back up their police forces, and give them all possible aid, that these police workers show great courage in the risks they take, and they have to hazard their lives in encounters with the underworld. Without such support, it would be much more difficult for the police to fight crime.

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* * * * *

Debts.

A reasonable amount of debt is essential to progress. We should never have our equipment of factories and railroads and power plants, unless people had the courage to borrow money. Corporations and units of government get inflated ideas in boom times, and many debts represent nothing but dreams.

It is in personal debt that the pinch is tightest. A man becomes discontented in his simple old home, and he wants to make a bigger splash. The pay envelope or business return is as regular as the sunrise in boom times, and he assumes it will always be. So many people have paid 50 per cent more than a property was worth in hard times, and they borrowed the bulk of the money. Then when the evil days came and wages and profits shrunk, the foreclosure of the mortgage threatened.

If there is money in some people's pocket, it goes, and they can't tell what it goes for. A dime here, a quarter there, a dollar somewhere else, and no record or plan about it. No wonder the debts mount up at the stores, there is no reserve for sickness, and soon the family is on the rocks. When debts exceed assets, then the downfall of a family is in sight, and tradesmen have to quit because they can't collect their slow accounts. There is no profit in goods sold to such folks.

* * * * *

The Nervus Quints.

The famous Dionne quintuplets manage to keep well, but are reported as having irritable and nervous dispositions.

Throngs of tourists have gathered to see these famous infants. They have been handled with excellent judgment and perfect kindness, and sheltered from public gaze as much as possible. Still, they may be conscious that people are looking at them. Constant attention to their needs may make them feel that their happiness is all important. They may get the idea that they should rule the world, and lose their tempers if they can't.

Many children in our own neighborhood are irritable. Parents try to give their children all possible attention, but they sometimes overdo this affectionate care. When every one jumps to make the kidlets happy, they have a way of becoming too bossy.

Fair Trade.

The line between the fair and unfair is very shadowy.

The following principles should be considered essential in fair business. First, to give people the worth of their money. Second, to tell the truth about goods. Third, to make no attempt to ruin competitors. Fourth, to avoid practices contrary to public welfare. Corporations and concerns that adhere to these principles should receive the public benediction, and people should be glad to buy their goods.

The people who fail to keep their agreements, who sell shoddy goods claiming them to be first class, may make sales for a time. The world has a way of sizing them up, even if the Federal Trade Commission never gets on their tracks.

* * * * *

Stunts and Safety.

A Red Cross authority on life saving says drowning accidents occur when young men try to show off their swimming powers before their girl friends. Although novices in the water, many of them feel they must prove their power as swimmers to win the admiration of these mermaids.

Many automobile accidents occur because young men show off their driving powers to the bit of fluff beside them. Their theory of how to secure admiration is to pass everything on the road, and guide the car into the narrowest hole in the traffic.

Many of these swimmers should perform their stunts in the kid wading pool, and many of these drivers should practice on a wheelbarrow. A girl whose admiration can be won by risky stunts will probably prove a blank in the lottery of marriage.

* * * * *

Slipping in the Gems.

The smuggling of gems through the custom houses was once a popular and highly profitable trade, estimated to be a \$50,000,000 business. Countless gems of high value have been slipped through without paying any duty. The most innocent appearing lady and most righteous looking gentleman might have some tucked away in her or his innermost recesses.

Crime and fraud flourish now, but wonderful to relate, gem smuggling is said to be declining. This is not probably because people's consciences are more active. Probably other forms of fraud have become more lucrative. It used to be considered by many a smart trick to slip dutiable gems in without paying. As such an act cheats the government that protects us from harm and danger, it is a good deal like doing a yellow turn to your own parents.

* * * * *

High School Army.

One of the most amazing changes of the past half century, has been the greatly broadened education given to the young people. Back in 1890 there were only 200,000 boys and girls in American high schools. This year 7,000,000 of these young people will enroll in these schools.

Fifty years ago, the average American citizen had only a grammar school education. A large section of the people then only went part way through these lower schools. It

36
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Fifty years ago, the average American citizen had only a grammar school education. A large section of the people then only went part way through these lower schools. It will not be long before the majority have had at least several years of high school training.

The high school courses of today are far better than those of fifty years ago. High schools today give an education which is probably better on the average than the college graduate had fifty years ago. The high school graduate of today does not know as much Latin and Greek and mathematics, but he has come more in contact with the modern world.

Thus the high school army of today is being given wonderful tools for life. The boys and girls should make such marvelous improvements that you would hardly know our country. They should be able to put down crime, wipe out political corruption, run all forms of government with business-like efficiency, and relieve poverty.

* * * * *

Speed—The Great Killer.

During recent years a number of states have adopted the "basic rule" speed law—a measure whereby no fixed maximum highway speed is prescribed, but drivers are required to operate their vehicles with due care. Today in many of these states motor vehicle officials are coming to the view that the basic rule has failed, and that a fixed speed law, rigidly enforced, is necessary to the prevention of accidents. The national organization which studied highway legislation and first advocated the basic rule, has now changed its position, and urges fixed speed limits.

So the motorist has failed in his responsibility under a law which gave the individual wide leeway in his driving habits. Speed is still the great highway killer, breeding more violent deaths than any other driving error. It is a harsh commentary on drivers that the bulk of fatal automobile accidents occur on first class, straight highways, under good weather and visibility conditions, and involve cars in passable mechanical condition. Speed—the insane instinct to "open her up"—is the answer.

It is apparent that the automobile death and injury rate will continue to climb until all states cooperate to modernize their traffic codes in the light of modern conditions. Appeals to the motorist's instincts of self-preservation and public responsibility, have produced some results—but much more must be done. Speeds must be reduced. And the offending driver must be punished under laws enforced without fear or favoritism.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937.

School Crowding Lessens.

For many years the American people have had to worry about building school houses. The school population has not increased, pupils have stayed in school longer, and cries of lament about crowded school houses have gone up all over the land.

The number of first grade pupils in the country has now fallen off nearly 25 per cent. Families have fewer children, and the healthy immigrant couples who often had big families have largely ceased to come. The days of school-house crowding are probably over.

Cheer Leaders

Cheer leading is a good activity for a girl, says the director of health education in the Albany, N. Y., public schools. It is no doubt equally so for a boy. Cheering is healthful, it expands the lungs and makes people feel happier.

Enthusiasm is often frowned upon. The world is full of scoundrels, who run down everything that somebody else tries to do. It is often their way of excusing themselves for not doing anything. The cheer leader endeavors to arouse enthusiasm. He or she urges the crowd to root for the home team, and tell those boys they can carry the ball over

That enthusiasm win victories. We need the same enthusiastic and achieving spirit in the affairs of our cities and towns, and in our daily labors here in the northwest section of Philadelphia.

Counting the Jobless.

Government officials are laying plans for an accurate census of the nation's unemployed persons.

Our ancestors came to this country, because they felt its broad acres would furnish a chance for every person to labor and win his bread. Now if we can't provide any work for 10,000,000 idle people, the main purpose for which this country was settled has failed.

Sometimes it seems as if collecting statistics did not do much good. But if such a census will help set these people to work, no one will begrudge the cost. Work is the foundation of existence. If the country can't find real work on productive jobs for those who want to work, it is showing a lack of common sense. If the energetic, achieving people who created our country could see such a situation, they would say we have proved ourselves unworthy of being their descendants.

The Nation in Danger.

The terrible fighting around Shanghi, China, where many Americans live, has many elements of peril for our country. One of these fighting powers dropped a shell the other day between two big department stores, which killed 100 people and wounded 1000. If that had happened in former years, and Americans had been killed, a cry for war would have been heard.

Americans are said to have \$150,000,000 worth of property in China. Many say that property should be protected, and that our armed forces should stand by all Americans thus in peril. Since our people spent \$60,000,000,000 in the war, they are not keen for another.

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It would seem better policy for all Americans to get out of fighting zones. They will have to take chances on their property, and send a bill for anything destroyed to the government that did it. It does not improve our chances for peace, to have our warships, detachments of soldiers, and private citizens, exposed to such perils.

* * * * *

When John Barleycorn Drives.

John Barleycorn causes a high percentage of our 38,000 annual traffic deaths.

A report from the California Department of Motor Vehicles shows a condition that exists in many states. California experienced 2,838 traffic deaths last year. Of these, about 21 per cent involved drivers and pedestrians who were known to have been drinking. It is reasonable to assume that liquor was a factor in a much greater proportion, as it is often impossible to legally prove mild intoxication.

No lethal weapon ever invented by man is more potentially deadly than a mixture of alcohol and gasoline. Medical tests have proven that as little as two or three ounces of liquor will seriously impair a driver's reflexes—even though he may appear to be sober in all respects—and at the same time give him an influx of Dutch courage that results in inexcusable recklessness. By the same token, drinking pedestrians, their senses of caution dimmed, unknowingly take the chances that breed death and injury.

There is no excuse for a driver taking the wheel of his car after drinking. Here is a case where the law must be adamant, and must be exerted ruthlessly, impartially and immediately. It is a notorious fact that in many communities, prosecuting and police officials are lax about the drinker at the wheel, and are only too willing to reduce a charge of drunken driving to the less important charge of recklessness, if a little "pull" is exerted. The sole consequence of such a policy is to make these drivers believe they can get away with it—and they repeat the offense at the first opportunity.

Drunken driving can be handled by adequate laws which impose fines, jail terms and license revocation on offenders, coupled with aggressive police and prosecution work. When a fifth of the traffic fatalities in a representative state are known to be the result of liquor, it's time to "crack" down.

Building To Burn.

The first five minutes of a fire are more important than the next five hours.

T. Alfred Fleming, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, quotes a number of instances of fires which became uncontrollable within an incredibly short time after their discovery. For example, a clothing factory in an Eastern city took fire at 2.30. By 2:35 the building was such an inferno that firemen could not endure the radiated heat across the street and 35 factory employes had already been cremated.

The main remedy for this condition is safer construction. It is much cheaper to fight a fire at the architectural drawing board than at the hydrant. But safer construction cannot be achieved until building codes in towns, large and small, are revised and modernized. Not long ago a review was made of the building codes in 281 municipalities containing 81 per cent of the population of a state. An alarming proportion of these codes were found to be inadequate and out of date.

New discoveries bring new hazards. Air-conditioning, for example, breeds fire hazards not provided for in the codes of 39 out of 100 cities, according to Mr. Fleming. A truly adequate building code must cover such contingencies as this. Improper ventilating systems are another prime cause of fires. In recent years there have been a score or more of total loss fires in schools where ventilating systems were completely responsible.

Fire Prevention Week should inspire every community to scientifically examine its code in the light of needed revision—and if it has no code, to start preparing one. Don't build to burn!

* * * * *

The Appeal to the Citizen.

Why do so many people fail to vote at elections? There are many more millions who could register and qualify as voters if they wanted to.

It is claimed some folks fail to exercise this privilege, because they think that if they do so, they are more likely to become subject to taxes, or be drawn for jury duty. In many cases, failure to vote is just due to careless neglect. Many people forget to register until it is too late. These folks' doorbells should be pulled until they consent to qualify and go to the polls.

What may be called the floating population is greater than ever. There are millions of men who have drifted from place to place, taking jobs as long as work holds out, and then going somewhere else. There have always been a vast army who work on northern farms in summer, and then go south for the winter. Probably few of these people ever vote. They may not be long enough in one place so they could register. Many people have retired from farming and business, and go from place to place as their desire dictates.

People do not usually get interested in the politics of a state and city unless they have been there some time. Their neighbors are all strangers, and they don't know whom to vote for. Many women never wanted the suffrage, and never take any interest in politics.

The appeal should go out to all these folks who want to realize that their country is calling on

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The appeal should go out to all these folks who want to be good citizens, to realize that their country is calling on them for service. They get great benefits from government, wherever they are. They should make some return for those benefits, by studying questions of government, and going to the polls.

* * * * *

Why People Blow Up.

About one out of each eighteen babies born every year will ultimately go crazy, and need admission to some insane asylum, according to figures of a leading insurance company. Mental trouble is one of the chief perils that threaten our people. Something must be wrong in the way people think and live, or not so many would blow up mentally.

What is this something wrong, that creates these brain storms? Probably our people are trying to live too fast, trying to crowd too much excitement and stimulation into their hurried hours. The old timers sat quietly on their porches on a summer evening, and allowed their exhausted nerves to rest. Does anyone really rest in these times of 60 miles an hour on the road?

* * * * *

Know-It-Alls

Boys and girls attending high schools today labor under the delusion that they are wiser than their parents. Wisdom, however, is not just a matter of book-learning alone. It is living life in all of its changing phases. Bitter and sweet, with the parents' parents and friends of yesteryear departing one by one. For the Pops and Moms of now have passed the schoolday crossroads, and those thrilling times are forgotten, with the son and daughter of 1937 believing their own parents were never in that dangerous vicinity.

The great task of men and women in the current age is to steer their offspring into proper channels, and unlearn their children a great part of the thoughts the latter acquire in the class room. But, apparently, nothing but Time and Sad Experience will ever cure the youthful know-it-alls.

men and originally called the "Students' Mineralogical Club." He knows well how to handle his stones when he gets them such as polishing them. It takes fourteen hours to polish a piece of agate six inches wide. He boils turquoise in bacon fat or an oil, as the Indians used to do, to make them bluer, or he uses violet ray light on them to bring out the colors.

There are Indian arrowheads and hatchets, petrified plants from Carversville, and shelves of petrified wood from Bucks County. One specimen has been named for Mr. Vanartsdalen by Dr. Wherry, Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Amethyst, moonstone, opal, garnet, agate, turquoise, crystal, beryl, and many other lovely stones are numbered in the Vanartsdalen collection, a lasting monument to a

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Reflections.

An oriental ruler once advised his son that the world was like a looking glass, in that it gave back to every man the reflection of his own face.

He said that if we frown at the looking glass, it will look sourly at us. If we laugh at it, the face will beam with smiles.

The same is true of society and the world at large. It treats you very much as you treat it. There is a smooth and a rough way to handle everything. It is a wise practice always to endeavor to take things by the smooth handle rather than by the rough one.

It is better to take things as they come, with happiness, laughter and optimism. A laugh is said to be worth an hundred groans in any market. Practice it and you will find it worth while. A joy shared is a joy doubled.

* * * * *

Highways of Tomorrow

Compared to the roads of a generation ago, modern highways are marvels of excellence. Yet, in spite of this phenomenal development, today's system is woefully inadequate, as Frank T. Sheets points out in an article in Public Safety.

"Progressive strides have been taken and must continue to be taken in driver education and in providing safety regulation for vehicles," says Mr. Sheets, "but the ultimate in traffic convenience and safety will not be reached until we actually provide adequate highways and build safety into them."

Today's engineers have designed tomorrow's highways. These magnificent roads will include terminal facilities in cities whereby traffic will move to various points with a minimum of congestion; main super highways of many lanes, with divisions in the center to prevent head-on collisions, will carry cross-country traffic, avoiding congested areas enroute; intermediate highways will serve local traffic needs; even the lowest grade, little-used roads will be given some cheap form of all-weather surface; arterial urban streets will carry into and through cities and towns that part of rural main trunk traffic which has business in the metropolitan area.

This seems a far off ideal, but not long ago the automobile, the radio, the airplane, the telephone seemed so, too. The cost of developing highways and streets of maximum safety on a national scale, will be tremendous—but it will be spent over a long period of time and no form of expenditure by government can better serve the people. Better highways are not a cure—all for the accident problem—but when we develop our roads to the point where the chance of accidents is reduced to a minimum, a long step toward lowering our ghastly annual toll of deaths will be taken.

Repairs Needed.

All through the summer and autumn someone has been faithfully placing a red lantern, each night, in front of hole in the brick sidewalk skirting Gorgas Park, above Hermita street.

And will continue to do so, it is supposed, until some pedestrian falls into the hole and breaks an ankle or leg. Then, we'll wager there will be action!

Too much time has elapsed since the nightly lamp-placing job was started. The pavement should be repaired. Who's falling down on his job? And why?

* * * * *

Housing.

The Duke of Windsor married Mrs. Warfield on June 3. The romance stirred the world, and has been perhaps the most sensational sacrifice in history, in which a man gave up the greatest throne on earth for the love of a woman.

It seemed a strange aspect of the life of royal personages, that none of the English royal family could attend the wedding of the man who was once their head, apparently because of objections from the real powers in the government. Kings and their families have less power to do what they want to than the plain every day citizen here in the United States.

Now we're going to greet the interesting couple, as they come here "to study the housing situation". And that's the same problem plain every day citizens here are studying themselves. The housing shortage grows worse each week.

* * * * *

Bows and Arrows.

The state of Oregon has set aside a forest preserve for hunters who use only bows and arrows. This form of weapon may seem primitive now, but the fate of the world was ruled by bows and arrows up to about 400 years ago, when the use of gunpowder in imperfect forms became common.

The ancient world developed the most amazing skill with these old weapons. Egyptian bowmen would ride two horses, one under either foot, and hit their mark with the arrow as they galloped by. An old English ballad tells of the archer who could split open a small stick with his arrow at a distance of 400 yards. Today archery has become a colorful sport, in which both men and women develop remarkable skill.

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Curing Accident Repeaters.

Automobile accident repeaters can be cured. That is the gist of an article in "Public Safety", by Edward L. Yordan, describing the results of a corrective system applied last year in Massachusetts to 500 drivers selected as possessing the worst accident records in the Commonwealth.

Every one of these drivers had been involved in a number of accidents. One man, for instance, had injured several pedestrians by striking them with the right side of his car. Tests disclosed a weakness in his right eye, which was corrected with glasses. Another driver had had his car skid from the rear. Tests showed his brake

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Every one of these drivers had been involved in a number of accidents. One man, for instance, had injured several pedestrians by striking them with the right side of his car. Tests disclosed a weakness in his right eye, which was corrected with glasses. Another driver had had his car rammed three times from the rear. Tests showed his brake reaction to be exceptionally fast and he was advised to watch out for the car in the rear when making sudden stops. So it went with all 500. At the end of the test instruction period, the 500 accident repeaters were allowed to drive again. Eight months later the Registrar assembled their records. The 500 had driven an aggregate of more than 3,250,000 miles in that period. Not one of them had become involved in a serious accident. Only three of them had had any accidents at all.

The facts speak for themselves. Enforced education can cure the great bulk of the drivers who are today responsible for major and minor accidents. In relation to the vast savings in life and property involved, the cost to states and cities would be infinitesimal. Every motor vehicle department should be authorized by the legislature to adopt, as a consistent policy, some such corrective system as that experimented with in Massachusetts. Today, in most states, offending drivers are permitted to go out and repeat their errors. That is largely responsible for our soaring death and accident toll.