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Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

(NOVEMBER 13th, 1906)



Vol. 1. No. 1.



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Colonel James Ashworth.

(Written by Dr. R. C. Allen, October, 1906)

This distinguished gentleman was not a native of Frankford. He was born in England, in 1836, and was brought to this country when an infant by his parents, who were in humble circumstances. His parents came to Frankford in the early '50s and made this place their permanent home.

As a lad he was gentlemanly and scholarly, and possessed those particular qualities that outwardly stamp a person as one in whom you can place confidence.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Confederates, young Ashworth was doing clerical work in the office of Cope Brothers, shipping merchants, in Philadelphia. The stirring incidents at the seat of war electrified his young, patriotic nature beyond resistance, so he resigned from his lucrative mercantile position to enter the military service of his adopted country. In August, 1862, he recruited a company of young men of Frankford for a three years' service in the war. A common report at the time was that Captain Ashworth recruited a company in a day, so quickly was the company organized.

At that time there was an open lot just below Sellers street, that extended from Main to Paul streets, and was known as the Arcade lot. It was here that the company was recruited. The Odd Fellows' Hall was the official recruiting office.

The writer of these notes heard Captain Ashworth address the assembled crowd one evening on the Arcade lot, urging the young men to enlist. At the conclusion of his address a sufficient number of men went forward to complete the organization of his company.

Among the things he said in his address was "Why should you not enlist? Are you any more dear to your parents than I am to mine?" The company was organized as Company I, 121st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. John S. Settle, a member of Company I, composed the words of a song which I think was sung for the first time in public on the Arcade lot. James Ashworth was commissioned captain August 22, 1862; promoted to major April 20, 1863; lieutenant colonel, December 11, 1863; colonel, January 10, 1864.

He was discharged February 10, 1864 for wounds received in action at the Battle of Gettysburg.

He re-entered the service as captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, April 15th, 1865.

He was wrecked off the Florida coast while on his way to New Orleans, and was rescued by the crew of a gun boat.

Colonel Ashworth did duty in Washington and in the State of Maryland; moved to Frederick, Md.; joined the Army of Potomac near Antietam; moved to Bakersville and then to Petersville; advanced by way of Snickersville and White Plains to Warrentown; duty at Brooks' Station; movement on Fredericksburg; battle of Fredericksburg; duty near Falmouth; expedition to Port Conway; Chancellorsville campaign; operations near Pollock's Mills; battle of Chancellorsville; Pennsylvania cam.

paign; battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded eleven times and taken prisoner.

Colonel Ashworth was appointed revenue assessor of the Fifth District, Pennsylvania, and later was made collector of the same district.

He was a member of St. Mark's Church, Frankford.

He died at Gainesville, Florida, March 21, 1882, whence his body was brought home and buried at Cedar Hill.

Colonel Ashworth was never married.

The Song of Co. I
of Col. Chapman Biddle's 121st Reg.
P. V.

Respectfully dedicated to St. Marks Union Tent.
Written by John S. Settle, of Co. I.

Ye Frankford Boys attention,
To sing a song we'll try,
A few things we will mention,
Which will just suit Company I;
We have joined the Union Army,
To fight for a Holy cause,
For the Union, Constitution,
And enforcement of the Laws.

CHORUS:

Then for gallant Captain Ashworth,
Let us give three hearty cheers,
Hip, hip, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,
For the Frankford Volunteers.
Our gallant first Lieutenant,
The second in command,
Now wears the badge of Honor,
Won in a Foreign Land;
He never will desert us,
What e're may be the cause,
While we fight for the Constitution,
And enforcement of the Laws.
When the Rebels we do meet,
And bullets they fly thick,
We'll charge them with the bayonet,
Saying forward, double quick.
Our second Lieutenant will be there,
He his sword for freedom draws,
For the Union, Constitution,
And enforcement of the Laws.

CHORUS: Then for gallant Captain Ash-
worth, etc.

Soldiers, we must now bid adieu,
To the girls we dearly love,
And if we meet no more on earth,
We will meet in heaven above.
Then let us take a parting kiss,
We're engaged in a righteous cause,
We are fighting for the Union,
And enforcement of the Laws.

CHORUS: Then for gallant Captain Ash-
worth, etc.

The Stars and Stripes triumphant,
In every State shall wave,
Or every man in Company I,
Shall win a soldier's grave,
But we will all return again,
And every tear be dry,
Of the Mothers, Wives and Sisters,
Of the Members of Company I.

CHORUS: Then for gallant Captain Ash-
worth, etc.

Major George L. Ritman.

(Written by Dr. R. C. Allen, October, 1906)

When the Civil War began and President Lincoln made a call for troops, Frankford was among the first to respond.

A company was quickly formed, the command of which was given to George L. Ritman, a veteran of the Mexican War. It was Company B, of Col. Small's regiment, and was the first company recruited in Frankford. A few patriotic ladies of the town made a silk flag and presented it to Company B in front of Dr. Deacon's residence, which was located at Frankford Avenue and Sellers Street. The presentation was made by Dr. Wm. B. Dixon on behalf of the ladies, and Hon. Edward G. Lee received the flag for the company. The ladies who made the flag were: the Misses Mary and Emma Gibson, Mrs. Wm. B. Dixon and Miss Mary P. Allen.

The flag is now among other war relics in the Post Room of Col. Ashworth Post G. A. R., Main and Ruan streets, Frankford. This was the first flag made in Frankford for use in the Civil War, and it was presented to the first company recruited in the town.

Linneus Jennings, a private of the company, received the flag, as color bearer. Capt. Ritman drilled the men on an open lot situated east of Paul street and Frankford avenue.

When drilling, as muskets were not available, fence rails were used by the men to represent those weapons.

Company B started unarmed for Washington to be mustered into service.

They reached Baltimore where a riotous mob stoned them, broke the windows of the train, and scattered the men in various directions like sheep.

The company returned to Frankford.

Captain Ritman re-entered the service as Capt. of Company D, 71st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Promoted to Major, July 15, 1862, was honorably discharged January 16, 1863.

He again entered the service in Company G, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, May 17th, 1864, and was elected Major on the field October 31, 1864.

His Civil War Service : Battle of Ball's Bluff, Siege of Yorktown, Battle of Fair Oaks, Battles of Peach Orchard and Savage Station, Battle of Glendale, Battle of Malvern Hill, Second Malvern Hill, Battle of South Mountain, Antietam Creek, Battle of Antietam, Battle of Fredericksburg, Battle of Cold Harbor, Assault on Wall's Hill, Assault on Petersburg, Engagements on the Weldon Railroad, Battle of Deep Bottom, Mine Explosion, Strawberry Plains, Battle of Reams, Station Duty in the Trenches before Petersburg, Battle of Hatcher's Run, Operations before Forts Maskell and Stehman, Dabney's Mills, White Oak Road, Fall of Petersburg, Action near Jetersville, Battle of Sailor's Creek, Farmville. He was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, and participated in the Grand Review at Washington at the close of the war.

Captain Ritman also fought through the Mexican War. George L. Ritman entered the service as a private of Company G, 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, December 17th, 1846, promoted

to Corporal; discharged July 18th, 1848, (close of the war). He was at the investment of Vera Cruz, Bombardment of Vera Cruz, Marched on Jalapa, Battles of Cerro Gordo, Siege of Puebla, Marched to the City of Mexico, served Duty at San Angel. A flag was presented to his regiment by Gen. Scott for gallant conduct during the siege of Puebla.

Major Ritman married Jane M. Mather, and had five children. He died on February 20th, 1904, in his 76th year and was buried at Cedar Hill. He was born in Philadelphia. He conducted the cigar manufacturing and tobacco business in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford.

The Colored Population of Frankford.

Written by Dr. Richard C. Allen, 1906.

November Meeting of the Historical Society,
1906.

Up to 1780, the colored population of Frankford was small, and confined to a few servants in families of aristocratic whites.

When Pennsylvania abolished slavery in 1780, an influx of colored people into Frankford began, and communities were formed in the village, the first of which was located on Foulkrod street, with a few families on Bowser's lane, now called Plum street.

Peter Craig was the oldest colored resident of Frankford at the time of his death, which occurred in 1862, when he had reached the advanced age of one hundred and three years. Peter was born a slave. He was six feet in height, well proportioned and endowed with hereulean strength.

When a young man, Peter gave exhibitions of his strength and other athletic accomplishments. He could, by a running jump, clear the backs of two horses placed side by side. At the age of forty years the thick wooly growth on Peter's head had turned snow white, and at the age of one hundred years his head was still covered with a heavy growth of white wool, which was a distinguishing mark of his personality.

He had a remarkable memory, and his accomplished gift of easy conversation made him an entertaining person. Most of Peter's stories related to the times of the Revolution, and were lessons of patriotism.

Contemporaneous with Peter Craig was Letitia Bowser, who lived through ninety-seven years. She was born in 1798, and died 1895, in a house on Bowser's lane, where she had resided the greater part of her life. She was a faithful and efficient member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Frankford, located on Oxford street, where for many years she led the singing.

It has been said by judges that if Letitia's skin had been white she would have established a national reputation for her voice. Letitia was a living concordance of the Bible. She could locate any particular passage of the old or new testament. She was exceedingly interesting in conversation, using choice language with charming effect.

In the early part of the last century there came to Frankford to live two colored persons, who claimed distinction by reason of their aristocratic birth—Peter Marks and his wife Virginia. Peter was born in Westmoreland Co., Va., on the plantation of James Monroe fifth President of the United States, whom he served in the capacity of body servant. He lived with his master in the White House during President Monroe's term of office, and on the death of President Monroe, which occurred July 4th, 1831, was given his freedom.

Virginia Marks was born on the estate of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va., and was the personal attendant of Thomas Jefferson's

daughters. She lived in the White House with them, during President Jefferson's term of office, and returned with them to Monticello at its close. She was present when Jefferson died July 4, 1826 and assisted in preparing his body for the grave. She was given her freedom at the time of her marriage to Peter Marks. The marriage service was performed in the parlors of Jefferson's house, and she was dressed as a bride by Jefferson's daughters.

On their arrival in Frankford they occupied a low frame house on a lane east of the Main street, now known as Foulkrod street.

Peter adopted the trade of whitewashing, which at that time gave employment to many colored people. In those days paperhanging was uncommon, and the walls of houses were whitewashed twice a year to maintain sanitation. Peter Marks was soon recognized as a master of the art. He boasted of his ability to whitewash a ceiling of a room with the carpet on the floor.

Virginia Marks did fine laundry work. It is interesting to note that their daughter, Mrs. Louis W. Bedford still resides in Frankford, and continues to carry on the work of her mother.

Thus through the descendants of these respectable colored people, our community is directly connected with the households of the third and fifth Presidents of the United States. Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and negotiator of the Louisiana Purchase, which secured to us as a nation the mouth of Mississippi River, and our Western territory, and James Monroe the author of the Monroe doctrine, which has protected us for so

many years on this side of the Atlantic Ocean from the aggression of European nations.

In a small frame house on Bowser's lane, 50 years ago, dwelled Mary Wykoff, a colored woman, and her pet animals. This old, obscure, humble colored woman was a veritable Florence Nightingale. Her house was an asylum for sick and injured small animals, particularly birds.

It was a familiar and interesting spectacle on the quiet streets of Frankford in those days to see Mary Wykoff walking along with an empty bird cage in her hand and a robin or some other bird perched upon her shoulder. Mary had an old tiger cat called Ezekiel, that took care of the small birds during her absence from her home for an afternoon. The long hair of Ezekiel's stomach was a warm nesting place for the sick birds. "Come Zeke, lie down here before the fire and warm this little bird," Mary would say, and Zeke, with almost human instinct, would perform the act indicated by his mistress. Each bird had a name taken from the Bible, to which it would respond when called. A parrot called Lot seemed to have human understanding and also the gift of speech after the manner of a human being.

The colored people were employed to perform laboring work and occupied positions as domestics in homes of white persons. They were debarred from all institutions of skilled labor, and also from the outdoor trades, in any other capacity than laborers.

James Horrocks was the first manufacturer in Frankford to employ colored persons to perform skilled labor.

Randall Pleasants, James Morris, and the Bedford boys, all colored, worked in Mr. Horrocks' dye works.

Prior to 1850 the colored folks had little or no opportunity to obtain an education. About that time a small schoolhouse was erected on the site now occupied by the Wilmot School on Meadow street, and William Coffee was appointed to give instructions to colored children. Anterior to the establishment of this school, whatever talents the colored children displayed, were the outgrowth of natural gifts.

Among those who possessed natural gifts was "Santy" Fry (Joseph). This colored individual was named "Santy" because of a deformity of one leg, which gave a limp when he walked, similar to the limp of Santa Anna, the celebrated Mexican revolutionist. In addition to the distinguishing limp, he also had another characteristic, that of holding his thumb in his mouth while walking along the street. These two features amused the children of the town, and gave to Santy an individuality which attracted the attention of strangers. Santy was known as the boy preacher. Without opportunity for education and without training, this poor humble youth gave surprising evidence of natural mental vigor and superior instincts of eloquence. His talents were not of the imitative character which quotes committed passages from the Bible, but were logical and analytical, with a gift of portrayal rarely possessed by the same person. Santy went to the South as a missionary to the colored people, where I am informed, he did a great work in education and civilization among the freedmen.

The little African Methodist Episcopal Chapel on Oxford street, was the forum in which the colored youth of the town gave exhibitions of their talents by singing at concerts and declaiming. Among those who were proficient as platform debaters was Henderson Davis, who later became a distinguished divine in his field of labor in the Northwest.

The colored people of Frankford were not second to their white neighbors in patriotism when their country needed young men to suppress the rebellion.

In proof that the colored population upheld the patriotic reputation of Frankford, we have only to refer to the long and honorable column of recorded names of those who fought in the Union Army. Among those who gave their services to suppress the rebellion were Thomas Davis, John Davis, James Davis, Alex. Bedford, Jerry Murray, Silas Little, Benj. Little, Elias Carey, William Young, Jessie Pleasants, David Jackson, Andrew Pleasants, Bennet Jackson, Thomas Anderson, John Williams, Thomas Williams, William Massey.

For many years the Potter's Field, located on Meadow street, was under the special direction of Mattie Parker, who dug graves and performed other duties incident to the care of burial lots. Mattie was a short, thick-set, bowlegged, yellow skin man, with a peculiar stuttering manner of speech, and when he failed by speech to make himself understood, he was assisted in his efforts by motions and gesticulations of his arms and legs, which often came in contact with the stomach of his auditor. He professed to know the exact grave of every person who had been buried in the Potter's Field for the 50 years that

he had the superintendency of the burial ground. When a grave was full of deceased members of a family, he usually accommodated the remaining members of that family when they died, in the graves of other persons.

A Sketch of the Life of
Dr. Robert Burns

By Helen S. Burns

In response to a request, it is the writer's great pleasure to give a short sketch of one who spent a most useful and beneficent life in this community; to tell how it was he drifted so far from his native land, and how he came to settle in Frankford.

Dr. Robert Burns was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 9, 1809. When he was two years old, his father, because of failing health, thought he would try a change of climate, and removed with his family to Belfast, Ireland, soon after settling at Newtonards, here his school days commenced. His father was a very earnest Christian, and he had a great desire to have his son become a minister of the Established Church. In preparation therefore he began the study of Latin and Greek under the instruction of the clergyman of the parish in which he became very proficient. He inherited from his father a deep piety, which was manifest through his whole life. When 12 years old he was confirmed by Bishop Mant, of Ireland.

Through association with some of his schoolmates, who were physician's sons and other influences, his mind was turned toward the medical profession. To enter this profession a boy was obliged to acquire a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and for that purpose was indentured to a druggist (who was also a physician) for a certain number of

years. So he came under the tuition of Dr. William Streat, of Newtonards. In the course of time he passed an examination at the Dublin Apothecary Hall. This hall by virtue of a governmental charter assumed jurisdiction over all vendors of medicine in Ireland, fining any one who sold it without being a regularly qualified licentiate. The requirements were, passing an examination in the classics, and serving an apprenticeship to another regular licentiate of seven years. After this there was a second examination in *Materia Medica*, which if the candidate passed, he was qualified to sell and prescribe medicine in any part of the Kingdom. Dr. Burns having passed successful examinations in *Materia Medica*, entered Glasgow University, in November, 1828, and in connection with his medical course had practical experience in the infirmary connected with the University. Here he remained two years.

At the close of that period his father decided to sell his house and fields and come to America. His health had not improved through his change of residence and his business was declining. His son offered to come to America alone, to see if the great change would be so desirable, but nothing could dissuade his father from carrying out his purpose. So, though his heart was heavy with disappointed hopes, the young man loyally lifted his burden, to follow the father he revered.

On June 9, 1830, the family embarked on the sailing vessel *Margaret Miller*, of which Dr. Burns was appointed surgeon. There were 160 passengers on board, and soon after entering the Atlantic the majority of them were taken

sick, many of them being affected by the quality of the drinking water, so he was kept very busy. There were two deaths during the voyage, one an infant, the other a sailor, who fell from the top of the mainmast and died instantly. In his journal he states: "These bodies were well bound up in a piece of sail-cloth, and stones enclosed at the feet in order to facilitate them in sinking. They were then placed upon the door of the hatchway, supported on the rail of the gangway by the sailors. Here they remained until I read the funeral service of the Church of England, then, slowly and solemnly, the door was raised and the mortal remains precipitated into the deep. This is a solemn scene, and who ever has heard that plunge can never forget it. At this moment the deep, heavy sound is as fresh in my memory as the hour when I heard it. All is in a moment hushed, the waters close over the ocean tomb and not a trace is left behind.

No mark remains by which we can point out the spot where the body lies, the earthly tabernacle of the liberated spirit; yet, considering how soon the dead are forgotten, it seems immaterial to me, whether the body is interred in the earth, or merged in the deep. The spirit flies to God who gave it, and this alone, ought to be our care and chief concern, to have it ready for the Searcher of all hearts, and spend not a moment's consideration on the destination of our bodies since they are to be re-animated at the sound of the last trumpet. The Omnipotent God can call them from the deep or the most secret recess of the earth. I will now take leave of this subject by saying that it is a minor con-

sideration with me where my body is situated, provided my soul finds acceptance with my God, and dwells with Him in regions of Eternal Bliss.”

At the close of the long and stormy voyage, Dr. Burns received a testimonial from the captain and passengers in recognition of his kind and faithful services.

On August 1, 1830, he landed in Philadelphia, a stranger in a strange land. The captain introduced him to some of his friends in the city, among whom were several prominent physicians, with one of them (Dr. Beatty) he consulted as to the best course to pursue in order to enter the University of Pennsylvania for his graduating year.

His next step was to obtain a situation. One day reading in the National Gazette an advertisement for a young man to take charge of a drug store in North Carolina, he went as directed to Messrs. E. & C. Yarnall, druggists, on Market street, but found the place had just been filled. Mr. Yarnall introduced him to Eli Welding, a Friend, of Frankford, who, on learning his errand, asked him how he would like to go a few miles into the country. He said he was willing. Mr. Welding then told him that Dr. Pickering, of Frankford, wanted a young man to manage his drug store. In a day or two Dr. Pickering called to see him, and on being shown his matriculating tickets and certificates, expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied, and at once entered into agreement with him. In the latter part of March, 1831, Dr. Burns came to Frankford, not as a pupil of Dr. Pickering, but as one fully qualified to fill the position to which he was called, and to practice

medicine and surgery.

In July, 1831, through the influence of Dr. Pickering, the Frankford Library was placed under his care. At this time he received a letter from his cousin, Dr. Richard Smith, of Lasswade, Scotland, who was physician to Lord Melville, then one of the Lords of Admiralty, and father of Sir Richard Smith, the chief engineer at the siege of Delhi, in India, during the great mutiny. He expressed himself grieved at Dr. Burns' disappointments, and desired him to hasten back to Scotland and become as one of his family; that he would give him every assistance necessary to complete his studies, after which he would take him as his assistant, but, being comfortably situated in his new home, he politely declined his kind offer, determining to carve out his future by his own exertions. On April 3, 1833, he married Elizabeth Yarnell, a niece of Isaac Whitelock, of Frankford, and a member of the Society of Friends. On the 9th of October, 1833, he purchased the stock and fixtures of Dr. Taylor's drug store, and in February, 1834, that of Dr. Pickering.

His University course had been delayed through the persuasion of Dr. Pickering, who told him if he left him he would give up his store, as he could have confidence in no other assistant.

Finally, in 1838, feeling at liberty to give his mind to the consummation of his long-delayed hopes, he called upon Dr. Hare, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Horner, Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty, and was received with the greatest kindness. Upon examination of his Glasgow University tickets

and certificates they assured him that a short course at the University of Pennsylvania would be sufficient for him to obtain his degree.

Leaving his only living brother, James whom he had educated and trained to the drug business in charge of his store, he entered upon his University work, and on April 5, 1839, received at Musical Fund Hall the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He loved his profession, and gave to it all the earnest thoughtfulness of mind that characterized him. For nearly half a century he went in and out among us patiently ministering to the sick and suffering, and his kind face was always most welcome. In the early days of his work there were difficulties of travel, which do not at present exist, unlighted streets, bad roads, over which it was necessary to take long and frequent drives.

He took the deepest interest in everything concerning the welfare of his adopted land, and was particularly interested in the intellectual development of the people. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Philosophical Society, or, as it afterwards was called, the Frankford Lyceum of Science. He delivered the opening address and several lectures.

He also delivered lectures at the Holmesburg Lyceum. He was one of the Burgesses when Frankford was only a borough. He was for many years Acting Assistant Surgeon at Frankford Arsenal and held the position till a few weeks before his death. He was several times the orator at Cedar Hill on Memorial Day. When the news came to Frankford that the Civil War had

ended, and crowds of people had assembled in front of the station house for very gladness, his voice led in the singing of the Doxology. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of St. Andrew's Society. He was also a member of the County Medical Society; of the College of Physicians; a permanent delegate of the American Medical Association; a delegate of the State Medical Society; a member of the Obstetrical Society; one of the Presidents of the Northern Medical Association, for which he wrote some valuable papers. He was a teacher in St. Mark's Episcopal Sunday School, when it was conducted by Mrs. Glenn in the old Academy, and he tells in his diary that Mrs. Glenn gave each child a cake as it left the school. Being far from Trinity Church, Oxford, he attended the Methodist Church in Frankford, and was very active there for several years.

He continued his work until September 16, 1882. His health had been failing for some time, but on the morning of that day he drove five miles into the country to see a patient, attended to his office patients in the afternoon, and in the evening asked to be taken to his room, which he left but once afterwards to pay one more visit to his offices. After a painful illness, lasting six months, he entered into rest March 12, 1883. Truly for him "no sweeter sound could echo through the corridors of Heaven, than 'well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"





Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

VOL. I. No. 2.

Frankford and the Main
Street 65 Years Ago.

BY DR. WILLIAM B. DIXON.

REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
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Description of the Old Main Street of Frankford, 65 Years Ago.

(By Dr. William B. Dixon).

The writer became acquainted with Frankford in 1838, and made his first journey to it in a public conveyance in 1840. From the census of 1840 we learn that the population was 2376 persons. The borough was bounded on the south by Frankford creek and on the north and east by Tacony creek, now known as Dark Run; westward by lands of Jacob Smith and others. The main approach from the south was by the way of the Philadelphia and Bristol turnpike. When Frankford was made into a Borough in 1800, the Borough Council ordained that the road as it passed through Frankford should be called the Main Street (Note—In the early days it was bordered by trees, many of them Lombardy Poplars, and was called by visitors, who in the summer months drove out from the City, the street of beautiful vistas. The Bristol turnpike was the direct line of travel between Philadelphia and New York, and was the main thoroughfare used by farmers of the surrounding counties in bringing their farm products to the Philadelphia market. There was consequently considerable travel over the road. (Note—The earliest reference to it we have met with is in a letter written by Silas Dean, a delegate from Connecticut to the first

Highway to the creek, 26, June, 1910

Continental Congress which assembled in Carpenter's Hall in 1774. Silas Dean writes to his wife, "that he was met at the entrance of Frankford by a committee who escorted him along a beautiful road bordered on each side by meadows, which reminded him of the fertile meadows of the Connecticut Valley at home.")

As late as 1830 a line of coaches ran through Frankford; daily, to and from New York. To accommodate the travel, three coaches often ran at a time. They carried the mail and other valuable matter, and each coach was accompanied by a United States soldier, to protect them and repulse any attack that might be made by road agents, as they were called, and who did not hesitate to risk their lives to obtain possession of the rich booty carried by the coaches.

As early as the year 1830, and until 1845 there was a daily express maintained by the great lottery companies of that day between New York and Philadelphia. The express consisted of men on horseback, who rode at full speed and changed horses every ten miles. Their approach was heralded by a blast from a horn notifying the hostler of the Inns to have the next horse in readiness. The man rode at full speed until he reached the side of the waiting horse, and, with his saddlebag on his arm, without dismounting, he vaulted from one horse to the other, and before one could realize it he was on his way at full gallop and soon out of sight. This express was an event of interest daily watched for.

In 1840, three lines of omnibuses were running between Frankford and Philadelphia, including one from Holmesburg and one from Bustleton. The fare from Frankford was twenty-five cents, and

from Holmesburg and Bustleton fifty cents. The coaches for Frankford left Hall's Hotel, on Second street below Arch, and traveled north on Second street to Master street, then east on Master street to Frankford road (where on the northwest corner stood the Kensington Commissioners' Hall); thence up Frankford road to Philip Miller's tavern, which stood on the northeast corner of Frankford road and Hanover street. This was the regular stopping place for collecting the fares and watering the horses. On the opposite side of the street was an old frame house called the Black Horse Tavern. The White Horse Tavern was a stone building. These two buildings were very odd at that time. The frame building is still standing and is a junk shop. North of the White Horse Tavern were and are still standing, two very old small houses, one-and-a-half-story high. They were below the regulation grade, and it required two steps down to enter them. To the left and opposite these houses, standing well in from the road, stood an old Colonial building, with the regulation porch in front. It was surrounded by large trees and had evidently at one time been the country seat of one of the favored citizens of Philadelphia. Crossing a lane on the left, we came to the old Trenton depot, a large frame shed. It was to this place that Abraham Lincoln came on his way to Washington in 1861. Passengers left the cars and took hacks and omnibuses to get into the city. There were no cross streets until we reached Frankford. After leaving the Trenton depot the houses were few and far between. The first one of note was a large Colonial building on the left, and, like all buildings of early date, it was surrounded

by trees. One large elm tree stood in the yard with its immense branches reaching nearly across the road. This cottage was called Elm cottage, and later on was opened as a hotel, called the Elm Tree Hotel. After leaving this house we cross the Trenton Railroad, over which the fire engines were taken to the great fire in New York in 1835. The cars were at that time drawn by horses. In 1840 trains drawn by locomotives were run. Here we travel through a flourishing farming district. In the summer season are fields of waving corn, wheat, oats and buckwheat, delighting the eye of the passengers, the buckwheat fields reminding one of the joys in store for the coming winter after Jack Frost has ripened the grain. Buckwheat cakes and Jersey sausage was the favorite breakfast meal. To the left, as we travel north, was an old Colonial house, the summer residence of Doctor Charles E. Pancoast. He was one of the most eminent physicians in the county, most eminent, physicians in the county, and was the author of several medical books which for a long time were the leading text books in the colleges. Then came a frame tavern of olden times, also an old blacksmith shop. Both have long since given way to improvements. On the east side was the Rush farmhouse. It was a large double house with front porch and large lawn around it. This ground is now occupied by the Sherman Public School. Next in order was the old tollgate which stood directly opposite Hart lane. It remained there until the city purchased the pike from the White Horse Tavern to the half-way house, or what is now Allegheny avenue. Allegheny avenue was not opened then. Hart lane ran from the turupike to Front

street. North of the tollgate was a large brick building of more modern build than the Colonial residences. It stood back from the pike and was surrounded by a large lawn filled with fruit trees. A stone wall ran the full length. It was at one time occupied by Mr. Bouvier, a wholesale merchant in the city. Opposite this property was the Franklin Cemetery. It stood quite a distance from the road and was approached by a lovely drive, bordered on each side by large trees, making a pretty sight from the pike. North of this was the country residence of Mr. Laury, a prominent jeweler in the city. Then came the residence of Mr. Willing, also a merchant in the city. Then Thomas Wiggings' property. He was a well-known jeweler of Tenth and Chestnut streets. Here there is quite a descent in the road, at the bottom of descent of the pike, at the bottom of which is a stone bridge over Gunners' Run, quite a stream at that time; but now a large sewer. This bridge was known as Stanover's bridge, being on Mr. Stanover's property.

There were no houses of note on the east side of the pike up to this point, it being all farm land. From Gunners' Run north there was a steep ascent, also called Stanover's Hill. To the right was the farmhouse of the Stanovers' farm. A row of trees ran in front of the property and a large lawn with many large trees made it a pleasant place. From this hill to Goose Town, on both sides of the pike was farm land, with here and there a farmhouse, but no building of note. Some distance below Goose Town was Harrowgate lane. It was on the west side of the pike and was the only entrance to the fashionable summer resort, Harrowgate, and in the early years

of the Eighteenth Century was much traveled. Nearly opposite to this lane was Buttonwood lane, leading to Chalkley Hall lane. On this lane were the residences of Michael Newbold and Mr. Kaufman, and later on the chemical works of Mr. Geisse. We next reach a small hamlet known as Goose Town, now, Aramingo. As we enter it, we see on the east side a double brick building of some note. I have not been able to learn who the early owners were; but later on in the '40s it was purchased and occupied by the widow of Dr. Houston, who previous to that time resided on Frankford road opposite the country residences mentioned. This house is still standing. Opposite was the residence of Dr. Veal, a prominent physician of that period. Adjoining this property was the residence of Mr. Geisse. These houses stood some distance from the road. On each side of the walk to the Geisse residence was a large glass ball on a pedestal, which reflected on its surface the surrounding country. The Schlieter mansion now occupies the properties of Dr. Veal and Mr. Geisse. After passing a number of small houses on the left we come to Wheat Sheaf lane. This lane ran for some distance eastward along the south bank of Frankford Creek. Beyond the Trenton Railroad and opposite Chalkley Hall lane was the old Colonial residence of Thomas Chalkley, known as Chalkley Hall, but for many years the property and residence of Edward Wetherel. North of this lane was the residence of James Brooks. His grounds extended from Wheat Sheaf lane to Frankford Creek, and from the pike to the railroad. It is now the site of the Vici leather works of the Robert Foerderer Company. Mr. Brooks was a machinist and

his works were on the bank of the creek. James Brooks was a leading man of the community. The last of his family passed away two years ago in the person of his daughter, Mrs. Henry M. Taylor. We now reach the dividing line between the borough of Frankford and the old unincorporated Northern Liberties. (Note—The unincorporated Northern Liberties extended from Kensington to the Frankford creek.

The Frankford creek was a cool, clear stream of water with pebble bed, and with a cluster of trees and bushes on the west bank. It was full of fish of different kinds that could be plainly seen from its banks. The tide from the Delaware River extended to the breast of the dam at high tide. It was navigable for canal boats and sloops as far as the bridge, and many of those boats and lumber rafts came to the wharf. On the south side of the creek, and east of the Wetherel property was a coal and lumber yard kept by Mina Rogers. In the centre of the creek on the south side of the bridge was a small island on which were some stunted trees. Recent improvements have obliterated the island and changed the course of the river. To the right, as we approach the bridge was a two-story stone rough-cast house, occupied by Hiram Stanhope, then a partner of Mr. Brooks. The clear running waters of the creek is now a receptacle for the refuse water from a number of mills and the discharge of numerous sewers. On the right approach to the borough and close to the pike is the old anti-revolutionary mill. It was to this mill that Lydia Darrah came for flour and left her bags, while she rode to Washington's camp to notify him of Lord Howe's intention to surprise and capture his small

army. It is a great pity this old landmark could not have been preserved. (Note—It is said the mill was originally one of a few mills on the outskirts of the city, which for many years supplied Philadelphia with flour. Boatloads of grain came up the creek to be ground into meal. The need of flour was the reason Lydia Darrah gave for obtaining permit to pass through the British lines. Adjoining the mill on the east was the handsome residence of Captain Thomas W. Duffield, an old-fashioned Colonial building painted yellow (as most Colonial buildings were.) Colonel Duffield was well known and respected. He was a military man and well did he fill his station. At that time the law required all male citizens between the ages of 21 and 45 to assemble once each year for the purpose of being instructed and drilled in the military tactics of the period. It was a motley group. As there were no arms furnished, shotguns, revolutionary muskets, canes, or broomhandles, were carried. There were no uniforms. The farmer came from his fields, the mason from his trowel, the carpenter from his bench and the tipler from the tavern. Anyone failing to obey the law was fined two dollars. (Note—The following bill for non-attendance to militia duties was sent to Dr. Robert Burns:

Philadelphia Co., November 14, 1832.

Sir:—you are hereby required to pay within ten days from this date the sum of two (\$2) dollars, being fine incurred from neglect of militia duties on the day of training appointed by law for the Third Regiment, P. M., for 1832.

William L. Barber, Collector.

It is needless to say the fine was paid and receipt given for the same.

Opposite Col. Duffield's stood the home

of Christopher Coon (better known as Stuffed Coon), the miller. This was an old-fashioned frame building, and is still standing. At that time it was surrounded by fruit and shade trees with a garden in the rear. Mr. Coon was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, ordained 1829. He was a man in the full meaning of the word. No one ever took grist to his mill who did not get a full return. These two houses fronted on a lane, now Mill street. On the right of the pike between Mill street and Tacony road stood two small frame houses. One was occupied by a colored man named Samuel Jackson. He had a peculiar impediment in his speech, which was inherited by his children. He was a strange character and not overly particular as to how he made both ends of his accounts meet. When he reached the end of his rope he took the benefit of the bankrupt act and considering his debt all paid, started new accounts.

We now come to that which was the garden spot of the town—Worrell street, which ran between Tacony and Main streets. Between it and Frankford road was a race that furnished power to the mill. The water came from Duffield's dam, running under the pike at Adams street. It was a pretty stream of clear water, about five feet deep, and its grassy banks were shaded by tall trees, and in the middle of its course it was crossed by a rustie bridge. Here on summer evenings the young came to stroll and enjoy the cool breezes that came across the meadow. On the east side of Worrell street was a row of frame houses, with one exception. The house of Mr. John Briggs was of brick. These houses had front and side yards, and were painted white (as were the fences).

and with green blinds made a pretty background to the scene. On the west side of the creek as we approach the Borough lay a tract of land known as Buckius' Meadow, owned by Peter Buckius, a business man closely identified with the interests of Frankford. His house was reached from Buckius' lane, and was an old-time house built before the Revolutionary war. Buckius' Meadow had a history. Every spring the creek overflowed its banks, and the meadow was covered to a considerable depth of water, which deposited a layer of rich fertilizing soil, that brought forth abundant crops year after year. It was generally planted with corn, whose tall stalks and large ears were admired by thousands of passersby. In later years it was used as a truck patch, but its beauty and usefulness is gone. It has become a dumping ground for refuse. Peter Buckius was a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. Another old house, similar in size and construction to the Buckius house, stood on a hill to the west of the Frankford road, surrounded by large farming lands. This was the home of Nicholas Wain. It was afterwards occupied by John R. Savage. Nicholas Wain died in the 50s.

This paper leaves us at the entrance of the old Main street of the town.

In beginning the history of old Main street it will not be out of place to describe the conditions of the street, or properly speaking, the continuation of Bristol turnpike that ran through Frankford at that period. The width of the street was the same as now, about forty-five feet.

The grade has been materially altered since that time. In the centre of the street ran a space twenty feet in width that was macadamized. This was the pike

proper. On either side there was from ten to twelve feet of mother earth that in the spring, and during wet weather was simply mother mud, and on such occasions was a bad place for vehicles. Here and there were spaces before some enterprising business men's stores that had been cleaned of the mud, and broken stones laid down, making a good solid roadway. There were no sewers or water or gas pipes under the ground, and consequently no necessity for tearing the street up. As mentioned in a former paper, there was no way of getting water but from the clouds and wells, therefore a number of pumps were distributed along each side of the street. These pumps belonged to the property owners, who supplied them with cups fastened with chains, to accommodate the thirsty wayfarer. These pumps furnished a liberal supply of the best cool, clear and pure water. And many thirsty mortals quenched their thirst at these fountains. The enterprising persons who maintained the pumps will, or have surely reaped a just reward. I will say here in passing that later on, the Borough Councils enlarged these wells and converted them into impromptu fire plugs, which remained until water was introduced about 1855 through pipes from the Kensington basin at Sixth and Lehigh avenue. These pumps extended from Adams street to what is now Wakeling street. The curbing in use at that time was made of thick planks nailed to strong posts driven into the ground, and it required frequent renewing.

There were no paved gutters to carry off surface water, only such as the ground afforded, and it rested with the occupant of the houses to see that the gutters were kept clean. If not they

became a source of annoyance and a menace to health. There were no brick pavements until in the early 20's when the first brick pavement was laid in front of Colonel Burns' property on Main street, west side, between what is now Ridge or Gillingham street and Orthodox street or Smith's lane. About the same time Mahlon Murpby had one laid in front of his property on Main above Unity street, west side. These pavements were such a curiosity that people went out of their way to walk on them. They were for some time the only brick pavements in Frankford. The houses on both sides of the street stood well back from the highway. Some of them had flower gardens in front and many of them no fences, but were open to the public.

At that period the houses were all two and a half stories high. I am not aware of one three story house existing in the borough,

I am not certain in what year Mr. Sidebotham built his houses on Main street above Pine street, where they still stand, but I think it was in the early 40s. They were three stories high, but later on he added another story to them for use as Lodgæ rooms. The spirit of improvement had not reached Frankford and for some time the appearance of Main street remained unaltered. This was the reign of the whitewash brush, and a storekeeper who did not carry a full line of brushes might as well have been without a full line of sugar or coffee.

A stranger riding through town would have been surprised as well as pleased at the prevalence of king lime. The thrifty housekeeper would as soon omit the spring house cleaning as to neglect applying a bountiful coat of whitewash to both the inner and outer walls of houses.

Fences, trees, posts, stumps of trees and even large stones received coatings of lime. The stones often looked like sweet babies with long clothes on.

There were a number of trees growing on each side of the street. Some of them stood on the pavements and some outside of the curb. Hitching posts were many of them outside of the curb and in case of a runaway made short work of vehicles. These posts were removed about 1850 by an ordinance of the Borough Councils. At that time horse cars were run over the Trenton Railroad, and any one who wanted to ride in them walked to Hillies' coal yard and climbed up a steep flight of steps to reach them. These cars ran only between the present freight depot, Frankford road and Front street, and Tacony and Bristol.

Our first paper brought us to the south entrance of Main street, which began at Adams road or street. At that point the old front street terminated. Here stood an old timber bridge across the creek. Old Front street road was a country road west of Frankford road, and much used in summer time by all classes of travelers; for, besides being a pleasant drive through the country, it was a free road, and by going that way they escaped paying the toll, which in those days was a considerable item of expense to those going often to the city. In the winter and spring Front street road was at times impassable. Between Front street road and Adams street there was a two-story building used as a factory, but generally unoccupied. The present mill building was not built.

We now come to the first and probably the oldest street or road in Frankford entering Main street, Adams road or street. It was generally built upon the south side

as far as the bend where it turns to the right to conform to the creek. That Adams road was an old one is proven by the fact that a number of these buildings were old buildings in 1840 and some of them occupied by prominent citizens of the borough. We first notice the residence of Major Mitchael Bomeister, an old citizen. He was a German by birth and well known and respected. Then the homes of Robert Harper, Benjamin Deal, John Shuttleworth, Godfrey Hoffman and finally Ezra Shallcross, whose residence was opposite Edward street, and attracted considerable notice by its pretty flower garden and shade trees. A number of those living along the dam had rowboats and many a jolly party of young folks enjoyed the pleasure of moonlight rides on the dam. How changed the prospect now! Instead of a body of clear, cool water, it is the receptacle of waste water from dye houses and the sewerage of a large water shed. While improvements are to be encouraged they often bring sad changes. There were very few buildings on the north side; the first worthy of note was a frame factory, owned and operated as a cotton mill by George W. Womrath; afterwards it was converted into dwelling houses that are still standing. The only other building was the residence of Joseph Rorer, on the northwest corner of Adams and Edward streets, so named after Dr. Jonathan Edwards, now called Penn street. It was a two-story building standing back from both streets, and was surrounded by vines, fruit and shade trees. It was a pretty place, especially in the summer, when its cool, shady surroundings made it an inviting spot. This was the only other building on the north side of the street.

Adams street, after making the bend,

ran northward to where Pine street (now Church street) joined it. There was for a long time a difference of opinion as to the junction of the two streets; some contending that Adams street ran into Pine street; others vice versa. We now leave Adams street for the present and return to Main street. On the northwest corner of Main and Adams streets was a two-story frame building occupied as a grocery store kept by John Sterling. It was considered a good stand for a store, as it caught the travel on both streets. Mr. Sterling conducted the business for a number of years until he died. Next to the store was the blacksmith and wheelwright shops of Ezra Shallcross. It was one of the busiest places in Frankford and occupied a considerable space, extending back to Adams street. Mr. Shallcross was a man who stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. A Deacon of the Baptist Church, he lived as he professed, to do as an honest, upright Christian, who put the golden rule into all transactions. He hammered his religion into his horseshoes, he nailed it into every part of his vehicles, rubbed it in with his paint brushes, and never allowed a piece of work leave his place until he was well satisfied that it was worth all he charged for it. Frankford lost a good citizen when Ezra Shallcross gave up his business and moved into the country to enjoy that rest he had so faithfully and honestly earned. Next to the shops were two small one-and-a-half-story houses. I am not sure, but think they were old-fashioned log houses. They stood a little off from the street with flower gardens in front. Then comes a building of some note at the time it was built. It was a two-and-a-half story stone building with a portico or porch the full width of the

house, which was a double one. The porch roof was supported by four round pillars that gave it a fine appearance. It was occupied by a Mr. Bley as a dry goods store; but in the early 40's he sold out to a Mr. Peter Boyer. From this point on there were several buildings of frame, one of which was the residence of Mr. Higgs, who was the father of Mr. William Higgs, for so many years well known and respected. Then came the machine works of Samuel Brooks. This building backed on to the lawn of Mr. George F. Womrath. Later on Mr. Brooks built a fine brick building and dwelling house, adjoining his works, where he lived for several years until he retired from business and purchased what was known as the Pickering property, bounded by Ruan street on the south, Edward street on the west, Pine street on the north and a row of buildings on the east. It had been for a long time the residence of Dr. Pickering, a well-known and prominent physician of that period. It was a large, double, brick building, surrounded on all sides by pine trees, and was called the Pine orchard. Pine street took its name from Dr. Pickering's place. Mr. Brooks lived there until his death. We now come to a place of considerable interest, viz.: the residence and park of George F. Womrath. As probably all in this audience have seen it in its beauty, I will not take the time to describe it; but it was a great mistake that the city did not purchase it for a park. The old building standing quite a distance from Main street, with its beautiful drive to the house, its elevated position commanding an extended view to the south and west, the noble old trees with their wide spreading branches, and the fact that it

antedated the Revolutionary War, should have strongly appealed to the powers that were, at that time, and it should have been improved and converted into a park that would have excited the patriotism of ages to come. But perhaps, forsooth, there was not an opportunity for sufficient graft to tempt the cupidity of our city fathers. Alas! how the mighty have fallen, and what should have been hallowed ground has been turned into filthy lucre. There were several old buildings on the property, only one or two remaining. Fronting on Main street were three frame houses where now stands Romain block. In the first lived Mr. John Deal, who was postmaster for Frankford and the surrounding country. There were no free deliveries at that time, and it cost from two to five cents to have letters delivered, the charge being graded according to distance. The postage on a letter from Philadelphia to Frankford was five cents. Mr. Deal was an old resident of the borough, and lived until 1883. He was highly respected and widely known. A professing Christian, he was consistent in all his walks. Peace be to his ashes! Isaachar Pugh lived in the centre one. Andrew Schoch also resided in one of these houses. He lived to a good old age, and his daughter, Mrs. Chipman, is still among us and has completed her eighty-fourth year. May she live to see many more happy years. At this point I will leave the west side of Main street and go back to the houses on the east side.

Mr. Newkamp, a pumpmaker, occupied the house at the corner of Worrell and Main streets.

Next to Mr. Newkamp's house were several frame houses, in one of which lived Absalom Bamed. Mr. Bamed at

one time taught school in the old academy on Paul street. Mr. and Mrs. Barned were noted for their musical accomplishments, and no concert or musical entertainment was complete without their voices. Their names on the programs was sure to help fill the room. We have one of their daughters living among us, Mrs. William M. Horrocks, loved and respected by all who know her. The next house worthy of mention was owned by Johnathan Brook. Mr. Brook will be remembered by many as being superintendent of the gas office for a number of years. This, of course, was later on. After Mr. Brook's house came the building (now standing) on the southeast corner of Main and Green streets. It was at that time a two-story stone, rough cast building, elevated above the street, and with considerable ground around it, the ground running back for some distance on Green street. The house had a wide side yard. It was owned and occupied by a Mr. Thomas, whose first name I cannot remember. The ground has been cut down to the pavement.

On the northeast corner of Main and Green streets were two stone houses, now standing, one of which was occupied by Wm. Shields, better known as "Billy" Shields, who carried on a grocery store for many years. To the north of these houses was the old time hostelry or tavern, known as Our House. It was kept by Mine Host Daniel Faunce, and was a favorite stopping place for wayfarers. It is one of the oldest buildings in Frankford, and is still standing. Mr. Faunce was an ideal mine host, and a warm welcome always awaited any one who required entertainment for man or beast. Here I will leave house recording for the present.

At the period of which I am writing there were ten grocery stores supplying the needs of the inhabitants of the burrough. One, on the corner of Adams street and Powder Mill lane, kept by Frank Noble. It was the only store off the Main street and was patronized principally by the employees of the surrounding factories. The next was on the corner of Main and Adams streets, and was kept by John Sterling. Then came Wm. Shields' above Green street, then Wm. Dewhurst, in a two-story frame building opposite the Golden Fleece Tavern. Mr. Dewhurst afterwards built the three-story building adjoining the old market house, and now occupied as a fruit store. He removed to the new building April 15, 1845, and lived there until his death May, 1848. Ralph Greenhalch kept a grocery and dry goods store on the east side of Main St. 1st door above the General Pike Hotel. Joseph Blomley kept on Main street below Church street, east side. Isaiah Worrell, on the southwest corner of Main and Pine streets; Charles Bolton, immediately opposite the residence of Dr. E. F. Leake; Samuel Swope, southeast corner of Main and Sellers streets, and Lewis Emery, opposite the Jolly Post Tavern. At that time it was customary for grocery stores to sell liquor, and it was somewhat peculiar that five of these sold it and five did not. There was not a store of any kind off of the Main street, except Frank Noble's. There were also six houses called taverns for the entertainment of man and beast. Saloons there were none. They were unknown then. In granting a license for taverns the law required each one to be prepared for such entertainment, and well was it complied with by each of the Frankford landlords, and nowhere could

be found better accommodations.

The rooms were large, well-aired and lighted. Beds of the softest feathers and bedding of the finest quality and as white as snow.

The tables were supplied with the best the market afforded, and the cooking could not be excelled. Of the means of travel between the city and Frankford I have already spoken; also of the water supply. There was as much wood burned as coal, and the only coal yard was kept by Wm. Hilles, the great-grandfather of the present generation of that family.

Afterwards Mina Rogers kept a coal and wood wharf on the south side of Frankford creek, east of Chalkley Hall. All coal was brought to Frankford in canal boats by way of Frankford creek.

I will now resume the buildings on Main street. North of Faunce's tavern was a double stone house, still standing. It was a fine building for those days and was occupied by Dr. Martin. Afterwards by Mr. Garsed, father and grandfather of the Garsed families, who still reside among us. Mr. Garsed had a mill on James Brook's property where the Foerderer morrocco works now stands. Adjoining the stone house on the north and extending to the small frame house now standing was the lumber yard of White-lock & Griscom. It extended back to Paul street, and they carried a large stock of well seasoned lumber, and did a thriving business. It was for a long time the only lumber yard in Frankford. Next to it on the north was the small one and a half story frame building I have several times alluded to. It stands with the gable end to the street and was occupied by Benjamin Rogers. Mrs. Rogers made and sold the first ice cream ever made, and sold in Frankford. It was sold

in small glasses at from one to three cents a glass. They afterwards moved into one of the Romain Block buildings and opened a very fine ice cream saloon. Then came a frame building standing with the gable end to the street, and occupied by Wm. Dewhurst as a grocery store until April, 1845. Mr. Dewhurst was a deacon in the Baptist church and a good Christian man. He died in May, 1848. The old frame store was moved back to Paul street, and the present three-story brick house was built by Charles E. Kremer as a bakery. Mr. Kremer was a German, and was an honest, upright man, and highly respected.

About the year 1844, Joseph Hallowell started a lumber yard on the property now occupied by the gas office, fire house and police station. He remained in the business until his death when the lot was vacated. A small frame building which had been Mr. Hallowell's office was occupied by James L. Wright, merchant tailor. Mr. Wright came to the borough a young man with fine business qualities and soon built up a good trade, and was respected for his straightforward honest transactions. He remained for some time when, seeing a better opening in the city, he removed from the borough. Then came a stone building, still standing, occupied by Mr. Hardman, as a tin-smith and plumber. The next business house was the frame (now standing), occupied by Wm. T. Wright as a hardware store. Mr. Wright had long been a resident of Frankford and was a prominent person in the Methodist church. For many years his store was the only hardware store in the borough. About 1843-4 Dr. Robert Burns built the three-story building adjoining Mr. Wright's property on the north and lived there

until he died in 1883.

Then came two old stone buildings probably among the first built in Frankford. Mr. James Williams resided in the first one. Mr. Williams carried on cabinet making and undertaking. He was an old resident and well and favorably known. The other house was occupied by Joseph Blomley as a grocery store. We now come to one of the oldest land marks in Frankford, viz., the old market house on the corner of Main and Church streets. This was the butcher's market of Peter Buckius. It was a frame building, running back some distance on Church street, and had under the back part an ice house filled with clear ice from Duffield's dam. It was the only place in the Borough that provided ice for sale. This butcher market was generally attended to by John Whartnaby, who for a long time was Mr. Buckius' right hand man. Almost every one in Frankford knew Mr. Whartnaby, and as long as the old building stood the old man was remembered. We now come to another old street, Church street, so named from the oldest church in Frankford, with the exception of the Friend's meeting house, at Unity and Wahn streets.

We will now go back to the west side of Main street, where we left off. The first building that attracts our notice is the Golden Fleece Tavern kept by Captain George Snyder, one of the military men of that period. He was captain of the only company of troop that Frankford could boast. The building was a two story and a half double house, pebble dashed, with a long two-story back building. It was a favorite stopping place for farmers and travelers. The building was of long standing and one of the well known landmarks of the early

days of the borough. About fifty feet to the north of this was the most noted and best known tavern in the borough, the Cross Keys. I have no way of ascertaining the age of the building as there was no one living at that time who could remember anything about the date of its erection. The first person who kept it of whom we have any knowledge (I here quote from hearsay) was an Irishman, Pat Lyons by name. He had been hostler for the previous landlord and had accumulated enough money to buy out his employer, and conducted the place with great satisfaction to the public. After him came Benjamin Isbourn. Mr. Isbourn was a gentlemanly landlord, very popular and highly respected. After Mr. Isbourn came a widow, Mrs. Catherine Rice, who took it in the early 20s and conducted it for many years until death removed her. While in her charge it was a favorite place for summer boarders. Among these was a Cuban patriot, a Mr. Tolon, who married one of Mrs. Rice's daughters. He was a refugee from Cuba and his life was forfeited if he returned to the island. He was engaged in recruiting men for the Cuban patriot army, and on one occasion a friend of the writer's called on him to inquire about enlisting. He told him the pay would be eighty dollars a month in gold and found, while in the service. "Well," said the young man, "what if you don't succeed?" Putting his left arm up to his ear and imitating hanging, and with a grin on his swarthy face he said, "Found dead on the battlefield." My friend declined the honor. This building was a wide double house with a porch the full width of the building, and like the other was of stone and pebble dashed, painted colonial color, and the whole establish-

ment kept in the best order. Mrs. Rice would have nobody about her who was the least slovenly in any respect, and she usually attended to the bar herself. These two taverns stood about twenty feet back from the pavement, with a large barn yard and sheds attached to each for the accommodation of vehicles of all description. Mrs. Rice's table was noted for the quantity of good things she served, and this was the secret of her prosperity. It was for a long time the starting point of the omnibusses.

On the north side was Ruan street. Ruan street was named after the owner of the property lying between Pine and Ruan street, and Edward street on the west. This property is better known as the Pickering estate. Dr. Pickering having purchased it from the Ruan's. Ruan street was a lane dividing the Pickering property from the Womrath estate. On the north corner of Ruan street was the residence of James and John Seddons, a trim frame house still standing. In this house James Seddons kept a dry goods store for a number of years. They were members of the Swedenborgian Church. In fact, James Seddons was a minister of that denomination. They were good Christians, good citizens and good neighbors, the kind of men people delight to honor. Next was the General Pike Hotel, kept by Robert Thornton. No hotel in the place stood higher in the estimation of the people than the General Pike. Mr. Thornton was a genial, sociable landlord, a good business man and honorable in his intercourse with his acquaintances. Mrs. Thornton was an ideal housekeeper, and no one ever left their house dissatisfied with any of its arrangements. Mr. Thornton had a large acquaintance among the Bucks county farmers, and the Gen-

eral Pike was a favorite stopping place for farmers on their way to and from the city.

The next on the list is a double building occupied by Ralph Greenhalgh as a dry goods and grocery store. It stood some distance back from the pavement on an elevation of several feet above the street, and had a porch in front. This building had been previously occupied as a ladies' shoe store by a Mr. McVaugh. Then follows the residence of John Rorer. Mr. Rorer was an undertaker and cabinetmaker, well up in years, and one of the most congenial old gentlemen in the borough. An old resident, he was respected by everybody who knew him. He is well represented by his daughter, Miss Susan Rorer, who a long period was engaged in teaching in our public schools. Another daughter was the wife of Nathan F. Campion, who, if justice was done him, would be known as the father of our present system of street railroads, and who in the face of persistent opposition, succeeded in carrying to completion the Frankford and Fifth and Sixth streets horse car road. Adjoining Mr. Rorer's was a frame house occupied by Mrs. Templeman. She was well advanced in years and carried on a trimming and dry goods store. Full of the milk of human kindness, always pleasant and obliging, many a dollar found its way to her store because people liked to deal with her. She was a dear old body, such as are somewhat scarce in these strenuous times. Mr. Rorer and Mrs. Templeman were members of the Baptist church. Three stone houses came next. The one next to Mrs. Templeman's was occupied by a Mr. Hall, who was the pastor of the Baptist church in 1840, and was succeeded by Mr. John Smith. In

the next one resided Dr. Robert Burns, then a young practitioner. Dr. Burns had been a student for two years of Glasgow University of Scotland, and came to this country in 1830. He soon after took charge of the drug store of Dr. Pickering in Frankford. In 1838 Dr. Burns entered the University of Pennsylvania for his last year's course of medical training. He graduated in 1839 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. About 1843 he built the three-story building on the opposite side of the street and removed there. He continued to reside there until he died in 1883. He was for many years surgeon of the Arsenal at Bridesburg, and as such, ranked as a Captain in the Army. When visiting as a physician at the Arsenal, he was required to wear his uniform. His death was a severe loss to the community and much more so to the profession in which he occupied a high position. On the southwest corner of Main and Pine streets was an old-fashioned stone house (recently pulled down for improvements) occupied by Isaiah Worrell as a grocery store. Mr. Worrell had lived there for a long time and while others worried about the changes going on he pursued the even tenor of his way without let or hindrance. He was an old man, content with what the good Lord sent him, and died respected and honored by all who came in contact with him. Like many others of those days, what was good enough for his forefathers, he thought, was good enough for himself, and anything in the way of improvements were innovation, and therefore looked on with suspicion.

We have now reached Church street on the east and Pine street on the west side of Main street. The question was often asked why the different names?

Professor Worcester Worrell has informed me that the name Pine street was acquired from the pine grove or orchard, as it was called, on Dr. Pickering's place. Since consolidation the name has been changed to Church street to conform to the east end of that street. Church street east was an old road running out to Tacony road and was the only street or road between that and Bridge street that ran to Tacony road.

EAST CHURCH STREET.

East Church street was partially built up on the south side to Paul street. The north side being occupied by the Presbyterian burying ground. The houses were small and principally frame. East of Paul street there were some frame houses on the north side to Spring street. Orchard street was not cut through north of Church street. Later on Mr. Womrath built the row of small brick buildings on the south side between Paul and Orchard streets. Orchard street was opened from Church street south to Tacony road. The building and ground on the southwest corner of Orchard and Church streets was occupied by Robert Shaw. It was noted for the beautiful flower garden and fruit trees surrounding it. Next was the home of Wm. McCormack, better known as "Billy" McCormack, who was and had been for a long time high constable of the township, and who was a terror to the boys, but with all, a good congenial soul that would not harm anyone. His sister, Margaret McCormack, lived next door, and will be pleasantly remembered by many. The next and last house on Church street south of Tan lane was the home of Lewis

Vanborn, Mr. Vanhorn was a blacksmith and his shop was opposite to his house. Dr. Eckwurzle states that the old house now standing on Tan Lane was originally a Swedish house. He formed this opinion after examining its construction. It is evidently one of the log houses erected by the Swedes at certain distances one mile inland from the Delaware River, from Weccawe on the South to Bristol on the North, to mark the boundary of their grant of land, which preceeded that of William Penn. One of these log houses stands in Torresdale, opposite the convent lane, and one in Andalusia.

Of the frame houses which stood on the north side one was occupied by Benjamin Isborn who was an old and well-known resident, and at one time landlord and owner of the Cross Keys Tavern on Main street. Also one occupied by Mr. Cherrie Borie, another old and respected resident.

Mr. Isborn was the father of a prominent writer for the papers and magazines of those days. Her nome de plume was Isabel Attlewood. She later on married Dr. Reading, of Somertown, above Bustleton. From Orchard street there were no houses on either side of Church street to Tacony street, except those just mentioned. Paul street was opened from Tacony street to Main street as at present. Pine street was opened from Main to Adams road, and there were no houses or buildings on either side except the Baptist church and the German Lutheran at the junction of Pine and Adams streets. The Baptist church stood on Baptist Hill, where the Roman Catholic school now stands, commanding a wide view to the west and south. In the fall of 1844 on one night the writer stood on that hill and watched the burn-

ing of St. Michael's and St. Augustine's churches, one at Second and Jefferson streets the other on Fourth street below Vine. (The light was so bright that we could read the fine print of the papers with ease.) We watched the flames shooting high into the air.

The small Lutheran church at the bottom of the hill was built as an off-shoot from the Presbyterian church, when the preaching was changed from German to English. It was afterwards altered into two dwelling houses which are still standing.

It was about this time that Peter Buckius opened the first quarry on the south side of Pine street, close to the Baptist Church, and from which many thousands of perches of building stone were quarried. Afterwards, he opened a quarry on the north side. These quarries were noted for the fine quality of the stone, and many contracts stipulated for the Frankford blue stone. After the death of Mr. Buckius, the quarries passed into the hands of Emanuel Peters who carried the work on for some time and at his death his son Jacob purchased it and had the upper quarry filled up and the present streets opened and houses built on the site.

Leiper street was opened as far north as Sellers street, and on the west side, north of Pine street, were several frame houses. Edward street was opened from Pine to Adams street but there were no buildings on it. The Roman Catholic Church was not built. As the Pickering property has several times been spoken of in these papers, I will devote a short time in giving its history as far as I have knowledge of it. Doctor Pickering was for many years a practitioner in the borough and one of the prominent persons

in the town. He owned and occupied the property for many years until his death, which took place in the late 30's. After his death, about 1840 the place was leased to a certain Doctor LaRoche, a Frenchman and an utter stranger to Frankford. There was nothing known about him previous to his coming to Frankford, and as so often occurs in small towns, people were busy surmising, and as he seemed to have plenty of money, all sorts of things were surmised. His family consisted of himself, wife and one or two small children, a nurse and servant. They lived a secluded life making no acquaintances, and going very little among the people. The writer had probably the best opportunity of knowing them, having had business relations with the Doctor. He was a perfect gentleman, very polite and pleasant in his intercourse, and his family always appeared to be very happy and contented in their piney retreat.

After his removal the place was vacant for a considerable time until Mr. Samuel Brooks purchased it and moved there. On the west side of Main street, corner of Pine, stood a frame house occupied by an old gentleman, Mr. Tryon, who kept a china and queensware store. Before this the house was occupied as a residence by Matthias Baldwin. Matthias Baldwin's jewelry and watch-making shop was at the corner of Main and Orthodox streets in Fulton's house. He afterwards moved into the stone building next to Dr. Burns. Dr. J. F. Lamb afterwards purchased the property and lived in it until he built the house next to it which is now such a disgrace to the borough and a monument to spite. Doctor Lamb was a Virginian and built up a lucrative practice. He was a true

Southerner and as all his connections were in the South, his feelings were there also. But he never forgot that he was a gentleman and always acted as such in his intercourse with those with whom he lived. To the north of his property were several old frame buildings that had seen their best days. Dr. Lamb purchased them and erected the present stone residence owned and occupied for so many years by the Hon Richardson L. Wright. The house north of Mr. Wright's was built by Wm. Gibson and used as a dry goods store. Mr. Gibson resided a long time in Frankford and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His daughters the Misses Annie, Mary, and Emma Gibson died recently. The house is now used as a Bakery. The building next was a frame one that stood with the gable end to the street and was occupied by Wm. Dewhurst previous to his going into the grocery business. Mrs. Dewhurst kept a candy and toy store which was noted for her Everton Taffy, an English candy that she made, and among the children of those days was known as the taffy woman. After these frame buildings came the property of Thomas Sidebotham. There was one brick building three stories in height but later on he built another and added a fourth story for a lodge room, which was well patronized as there was no other room suitable for such meetings to be had in the town. Mr. Sidebotham was an old resident, and built a large mill on the lot back of the houses where he carried on the manufacturing of tapes and braids until his death, which took place May 4th, 1888. Mr. Sidebotham came to this country when he was young and declared his intentions of becoming a citizen in 1832. He was made a citizen in 1837.

He was 91 years of age when he died.

The next in order was the grocery store kept by Charles Bolton. The property belonged to Robert Huckle. These houses are now standing just as they were seventy years and more ago. The last of the three houses was occupied by Mrs. Latch, who kept a trimming and variety store in the early thirties. She was a widow and will be remembered by many now living. The next house now the residence of Dr. William Guernsey was occupied by Samuel Huckle. He carried on the business of jewelry and watch making for a long time. Mr. Huckle was a prominent man in the community, a member of the Methodist Church, a good Christian and a respected and honored citizen. His brother Robert was a veteran of the war of 1812. There were two other properties adjoining, one of which was occupied by Mrs. Sommers, the mother of the late Thomas W. Sommers who was for a long time in command of the police force of the 23d ward. This house was owned by Dr. Lamb and he resided here until he purchased the property on the north-west corner of Main and Pine streets. The Frankford Real Estate Trust Co. occupies the site.

Next came two two-and-a-half story stone, rough cast houses, standing back from the street. These houses were owned by Joseph VanKirk who manufactured gas fixtures. One was rented to Levi Foulkrod, the father of our honorable President and the member of Congress from this Fifth Congressional District. Mr. VanKirk occupied the other one. The house was afterwards made into one dwelling, and occupied by Mr. VanKirk until his death. He was drowned at Atlantic City. Mr.

Lewis Troutman then occupied the house until it was torn down to erect the Second National Bank. The house had a large beautiful garden on the north side.

After these came the property on the S. W. corner of Main and Unity streets, owned and occupied by Doctor Henry Taylor. He was from England and was a physician of some note and built up a large practice. He was respected and loved by all who knew him. A man of genial mind and with a heart full of love for his fellow men. He drew around himself a host of warm friends which increased in number until he died, his death occurring in May, 1848. He left a widow, three daughters and two sons, all of whom have passed away except the youngest daughter, Mrs. Briggs. Dr. Taylor was a member of the Bible Christian Church, better known in those days as Abstainers. This brings us to Unity street which was opened as far as what is now Wingohocking street or around the bend, as it was called. The cross streets were not much more than ordinary roads as were all the back streets, and in the winter were ordinary roads as were all back streets at that time, and in the winter were often (like Jordan) hard roads to travel. There was not one street in the Borough that was paved. Franklin street from Church or Pine streets to Unity street was merely a lane with here and there a small frame house on the east side. Between Unity and Sellers street several houses stood. Penn street was opened from Unity to Sellers street but very sparsely built up.

The only houses of any note, were the residences of George I. Hoff on the west side midway between Unity and Seller streets and that of Charles Deals, nearly

opposite. Mr. Hoff carried on the manufacturing of starch in a building on what is now Farina street, at that time merely an outlet for the factory. Mr. Deals' house was a fine building for that period. Mr. Deals is so well and favorably known to the present generation that he needs no particular mention here, but I would be remiss if I did not speak of him as I knew him for so many years. As a stone mason he had no superior. The many evidences of his good, honest work are to be met with all over this part of the county, and will stand for many years as samples of an honest man's handywork. He lived to the good old age of 87 years and went to rest January 1, 1898. No man had more friends, none so few enemies. During the last years of his life nothing gave him so much pleasure as to talk with some one that remembered back as far as he did. He was a good citizen, a good father and husband and a good friend. Nothing less than that could be said of his helpmate, and they have gone to join that "innumerable host," to reap the reward of well-spent lives.

Leiper street was opened from Church to Sellers street and between Unity and Sellers street there were quite a number of houses. Elizabeth street was not opened. Sellers street extended to the bend as it was called, but about 1846 there were several houses built on what was called Sellers street continued.

We now return to the east side of Main street and Church street. On the northeast corner stands the Presbyterian Church. The present building was erected in 1859. The corner-stone was laid in June of that year. The corner-stone of the first building was laid May the fourth, 1770, and with some alter-

ations, remained standing until 1859. With the exception of the Friends' Meeting House, at the corner of Unity and Wain streets, it represents the oldest place of worship in Frankford. Of the first church building I need say nothing, but I have copied the bill of expenses in building it, to show the difference between those days and the present time. I quote from Dr. Murphy's history of the church, and give it as a curiosity:

	£	s.	d.
The stone, lime, sand, hair and hauling	133	2	10
Boards, plauks, shingles and other lumber	100	6	3
Paints, oil, glass and paint- ing	27	16	8
Mason work and plastering.	64	16	0
Carpenter and cabinet work..	97	16	9
Blacksmith work and other incidentals	28	17	5

Whole cost when finished £461 15s 11d

Or about two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2400).

Of the Presbyterian burying ground, there is much of interest. In it repose the remains of many of the earliest inhabitants of Frankford. In the southwest corner, back of the church, lie the remains of Col. James Burns, a soldier of the war of 1812. Col. Burns, during an engagement, had his horse shot from under him. A young boy, who was also in the battle, saw the situation, and gave his horse to the Colonel, and after the war closed Colonel Burns brought the boy home with him, and to the day of his death, was a warm friend of both boy and man. That boy was Peter Colbaugh, whom, perhaps, some of you have known, and his children and grand-children are yet living among us. Colonel Burns came to Frankford previous to the war of

1812, and purchased the property on Main street, below Smith's lane, now Orthodox street. He was a genial man and made many friends in Frankford. He died in March, 1831.

In the Presbyterian burying grounds also lie the remains of Dr. Alexander Baron, Jr., brother of Commodore Baron of some note in the same war. He died August 31, 1821. Also of Jonathan Witherspoon, brother of the celebrated Presbyterian minister of the same name. Besides these, there repose the remains of the Carpenter family, one of the oldest and most prominent families of Philadelphia. The Worrell family, another family of note for many years back. A large family, and some of the descendants are still living among us—Castors, Schochs, Gibsons, and many others who in the earlier years of Frankford were prominent actors in the home life of the Borough. Some of the tomb stones are so old that time and weather have obliterated the lettering, and it is impossible to decipher them.

In September, 1844, the largest funeral that was ever seen in this Borough took place when the remains of Mr. George Castor, long a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, were buried. George Castor was a descendant of Frederic Castor, and a son of George Castor, Sr., both of whom were among the founders of the old church. There were one hundred and four carriages, and it was a notable event.

George and Jesse Y. Castor lived on the Tacony road, above the arsenal on the banks of the Delaware river, now Wissinoming. There was no place around Philadelphia more beautiful and inviting at that time than the residences along the river bank. Among others residing

there were the Lardners, Greens, Morris and Lukens. The Castor graves in the old burying ground prove the family to have been a large one, and their lives showed them to have been an influential family, and no higher encomium could be paid them than the unusually large attendance at the funeral of Mr. George Castor. Up to 1843 the old Decatur fire engine stood in a small frame building where the manse now stands. At that time it was removed to a frame building, on Church street, where the present brick building now stands, and in 1844 the present manse was built. Rev. William D. Howard was pastor of the church from 1838 to 1849, and no minister worked harder for the spiritual improvement of the Borough. He was beloved by his people, and it was with great regret and sorrow that they saw him leave them. There are still a few remaining who cherish his memory with a lasting love. He removed to Pittsburg to take charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, of that city, and was soon after made a Doctor of Divinity. He resided for some time in the frame house on the northwest corner of Pine and Main streets. In the Sixties there was a strong effort made to open a street through the burying grounds from Church to Unity streets, but public sentiment was so strongly opposed to desecrating the grounds, that the matter was dropped, and shortly after a charter was secured to incorporate it into a cemetery. I will here insert a quaint story of the old church:

In the early Forties some of the members of the church conceived the idea of adding a violin cello to the choir, and the services of John Sheard were engaged. After the service was over one

of the old members (a woman) on returning home said to the family: "Well, they have got the devil in the church at last." Next above the church property were two stone houses, where now stands the handsome residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns. These houses were occupied by Charles and Edward Dyer, and their sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Stout. They lived there for many years, and were both buried from the old home. Edward Dyer carried on the saddlery business, and was the only saddler in the borough. They were bachelors, and as genial, pleasant company as could be found. The shop was a noted place for old stagers to gather in, and many an hour of fun and humor were spent there when the old stagers got together. But they have all passed in their checks, and the places that knew them know them no more forever. Rest in peace.

Next in order comes a two-story stone house with the gable end to the street. This building was occupied by Isaac Preston, who kept a dry goods store for quite a while. Isaac Preston was a Friend. The next are two stone buildings, evidently of long standing. The first was occupied by Isaac English, who had a pottery in the rear of the house where he carried on the business until death, when his two sons, Isaac and Samuel, continued it until their deaths. The old pottery is still standing, though the house has given way to improvements. The other building (still standing) belonged to Mrs. Martha Dungan, daughter of Robert and Catharine Worrell, and the sister-in-law of Bella Badger, a man prominent in public affairs of Philadelphia in his day. Mrs. Dungan was the first Sabbath school teacher in Frankford, having assisted in or-

ganizing a Sabbath school in the Presbyterian Church in April, 1815. She was matron of the Orphan Asylum at Eighteenth and Cherry streets, when it was burned down, January 24, 1822, and twenty-three orphans perished in the flames. Mrs. Dungan was a lovely woman respected and loved for her many good qualities.

The next was a frame building occupied by John Rose, who was a chief magistrate of the borough.

On the southeast corner of Main and Meeting House lane, now Unity street, was a two-story stone pebble-dashed building, that would attract more than usual attention. It stood back from both streets and fronting on Meeting House lane was surrounded by trees. The property ran back to Paul street. There was a wide porch on Unity street, and altogether it was a pleasant spot. Isaac Whitelock resided there and owned the property. He was a Friend, and one of the solid men of Frankford, and was much respected. I do not recall the date of his death, although I was at the funeral. He was buried in the Friends' grounds, at the corner of Unity and Walnut streets. Previous to Mr. Whitelock in the early twenties the property was occupied by Joseph Churman and family. They were Friends, and remained in Frankford until after the separation of the Society in 1827 and 28.

I find I have omitted the two stone buildings between the Rose and Whitelock buildings. These buildings are still standing, but the upper one has had a two-story addition to the front. The lower one was built in the Eighteenth Century by Robert Harper, a tanner. It was occupied by a Mr. Bennett or Ben-zette, who was a watchmaker, and car-

ried on the business for some time in the thirties. After he removed it was occupied by David Murdock, and Mrs. Murdock kept a trimming and dry goods store until about 1844, when Levi P. Coates purchased the property and occupied it until his death, September, 1875. Mrs. Coates continued the dry goods business for many years. Her death took place February 18, 1892.

Mr. Murdock was a Scotchman; a man of stern integrity, firm in the faith of his church, and straightforward in his business life. He and his good wife died close together. Mrs. Murdock, April 10, 1888, and Mr. Murdock eight days after, April 18, of the same year. Levi P. Coates was well known in the Borough as a man of genial disposition. He was for many years a member of the Washington Fire Company, and always took a deep interest in the affairs of the community. In his younger days Mr. Coates was an apprentice to Mr. Kinsey and learned the tanning business. After becoming of age he took Mr. Kinsey's business which he carried on until he retired.

Perhaps there are some who will remember noticing a bulk window attached to the south front of the house. That was the first bulk window put up in Frankford. In the centre of it was a circle, in which Mr. Bennett or Benezette, the clockmaker, had a large clock placed for the benefit of passers-by. The upper one of the stone buildings, which is still standing, but has been built out to the street line, I have not been able to find out much about in the earlier days. I have been told that the Rev. William D. Howard lived there when he came to Frankford, 1838. He afterwards moved to the frame house on the northeast cor-

ner of Pine and Maine streets, until the manse was built in 1844.

Our paper has brought us to Quaker lane or Unity street. I feel I must leave further consideration of old (or new) Main street for a short time, and speak of Unity street as a factor in the history of the Borough, sixty-five years and beyond ago.

Frankford previous to 1800 was a small country town of some considerable note as a resort for summer boarders. If we can for a short time withdraw our minds from Frankford, as it is, and fix them on the early town with all its attractions, its lovely streams, the surrounding forests of which there yet remain a few groves, to remind us of what has been; the large farms with their fields of waving grain, and the quiet, restful scenes of that period, we may perhaps imagine some of the attractions that drew so many persons from their city homes to spend the summer days in this cool, shady retreat. But not only in summer did they come. In winter they came from Canada and other northern parts to escape their severe weather. In 1800 the Legislature passed an act making the town of Frankford a borough, to be governed by two chief burgesses, five assistants, a high constable, a secretary, treasurer and three regulators as follows:

An act of Legislature dated March 7, 1800:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the town of Frankford, in the County of Philadelphia, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the Borough of Frankford, and shall be con-

prised within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a corner by the side of Frankford Creek, between land of Rudolph Neff, and land now or late of Henry Rorer, and extending thence down Frankford Creek one hundred and ninety-five perches or thereabouts, to the mouth of Tacony Creek; Dark Run, thence up Tacony Creek on its several courses about six hundred and ten perches, to a corner of Jacob Smith's land; thence by land of the said Jacob Smith, Robert Smith and others, south thirty-eight degrees, fifteen minutes west, four hundred and nine perches and six-tenths of a perch, to the place of beginning. Tacony, or Ta-ko-na Creek, was what is now known as Dark Run.

May 15, 1800, the first election was held, when the following persons were chosen for the above named offices: Isaac Worrell and Peter Neff, Chief Burgess; Isaiah Worrell, Nathan Harper, Joshua Sullivan, John A. Worrell and Joseph Bolton, Assistants; John Fessmire, High Constable. The Board being organized, the following appointments were made: Watson Atkson, Clerk; Isaiah Worrell, Alexander Martin and Henry Comly, Regulators. From the knowledge we have of the town of Frankford in its earlier days it is evident that the town proper extended from Frankford Creek to Unity street, Adams road, Church lane, and Quaker lane being the only roads or lanes leading east or west from the pike. That the population at that time was small is very evident, and above Unity street extended the suburban portion of the borough. As late as 1840 the census showed the population to be only 2376, and probably as late as 1844 nine-tenths of the business of the town was transacted below Unity street and at least

2000 of the population resided south of it. Of the ten grocery stores in the borough eight were below Unity street, seven below Church lane. of the six taverns four were below Church lane and within one block of each other. Three dry goods stores, the old mill, post office, lumber yard, five places of worship, two dye houses, five factorics, the only coal yard, three doctors, one drug store, the only china store, one machine works, the only undertaker and cabinetmaker and one hardware store were all below Unity street. There were also two tinkers. As there were no gas, water pipes or sewers, there were, consequently, no plumbers. The taverns were large, commodius buildings, built to be used for the entertainment of strangers. The population after the starting of manufactories was of two classes, viz.: Floaters and stand-patters. The floating population consisted mostly of foreigners, who came here to work in the mills, and as long as the factories were running, so long they remained, and as soon as the factories stopped, like migratory birds, they took their flight to other places where they could find employment. This state of affairs was hard on the business community, for bills were frequently left unpaid. The stand-patters or permanent population, were those whose forefathers had lived here before them and who owned and occupied their property. These were the people who were the pillars of the Borough and of whom their descendants can well be proud and the Borough honor. Of the eight proprietors of grocery stores below Unity seven were from England, one (Isaiah Worrell) to the manor born. The original village of Frankford was a settlement of Friends, and the first settler was Henry Waddy, a Friend, who in 1680 leased 750

acres of land from William Penn, but four years later the lease was withdrawn and he (Henry Waddy) purchased from Governor William Penn 305 acres of land, called Waddy's Grange. Parts of said Grange is now owned and occupied by a number of the members of this society. We will now return to old Main street, taking Unity street for our starting point. The first house built on east Unity street was a frame house on the north side east of Paul street. This was built by Merchant Stearne, June, 1843, where he lived until his death, about 1890. He was 94 years of age. Mr. Stearne was an old resident and well known and respected. One of his sons, Alfred Stearne, was the first paper carrier in this part of the country. He started from Third and Chestnut streets with his papers and began to distribute them along the road until he reached Frankford, where he supplied almost all the people of the borough. He left home very early in the morning in all kinds of weather and walked to Third and Chestnut streets, where he obtained his papers. He was only 10 years of age when he began to deliver papers. He delivered papers 55 years. He is now living and enjoying the fruits of his strenuous life.

About the year 1844 Nathaniel Brannin built the frame house now standing next to the Baptist Church. West of Main street there were no houses of note. Mr. Rorer tells me Jesse Walton had his tannery on the south side in the neighborhood of what is now Leiper street. There was also an old spring house that stood on the south side west of Leiper street and had been there many years. On the southeast corner of Leiper and Unity street stood Enoch Roberts' gingham factory, and on the northwest corner, his

dwelling house, built in the '30s. Unity street extended from Walnut street to what is now Wingohocking street, a distance of eight blocks. On the northwest corner of Unity and Main stood and is still standing a two-and-a-half-story stone rough-cast house that belonged to a friend, Jesse Williams. It stood for a long time vacant because it was said to be haunted, a murder having been committed in it. In 1840 Mrs. Charles Ellice Hubbs moved in and was never disturbed by any uncanny sights or sounds, and it has been occupied ever since. North of this house were a number of frame buildings. The first one was occupied by William Wilson, another by Richard Lackey; then Henry Brouse, Mahlon Murphy, two elderly maiden ladies, the Misses Bryan, and Mr. Maybery Whitman. Of these persons Mrs. Lackey kept a millinery store, Mr. Brouse was a cabinetmaker, Mr. Murphy was a painter, and Mrs. Murphy and a daughter, Naomi, kept a private school. Mrs. Whitman was a woman of great will power and energy, loved and respected by all who knew her. She was a remarkable woman, living to be within three or four days of her one hundred and first birthday, and was more sprightly than many persons seventy years of age. Up to the time of her death, which took place April 8, 1888, and which was hastened by a fall, she could move about with ease and often took short walks. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman had two daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Ball and Mrs. Mary Wakeling, of whom we will have more to say later on. The last one of these houses was occupied by Mrs. Pendlebery. North of these houses lay a vacant lot extending back to Franklin street. There was no Episcopal Church building, but a small congregation

met in a one-story frame house on Franklin street, directly back of the present church. In this small house the first Episcopal Sunday school was formed in 1832. In connection with this church, had I time and ability, I would like to devote space to the memory of a family to whom the borough of Frankford owes a debt of gratitude, viz.: Mr. William Welsh and his gude wife and daughter, Miss Mary Welsh; but I could not do them justice and will leave it to some one perhaps more conversant with their godly lives among us, but not a more ardent admirer of them than the writer. From this vacant lot northward were five two-story brick houses, now standing, but very much changed. Mrs. Margaret Swope resided in one house. Chas. C. Oram bought this house in 1844 and altered it into a store, where he lived until his death, August 8, 1898. The business is still carried on by the family. Next were two houses owned and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Harmer, who kept a candy store for a number of years. We now come to the corner house which was built by Asher Vanhorn during the '20s. Mr. Vanhorn was a blacksmith and had his shop on Sellar street. After Mr. Vanhorn left us the house was occupied by Rev. Mr. Sheets, who was the first Episcopal minister of St. Mark's Church. When his eldest daughter married Mr. Sheets built the present three-story brick building on the side lot south of his dwelling, where she and her husband lived. After the death of Rev. Mr. Sheets, our beloved and respected physician, who spent his life in the service of the people of Frankford, Dr. Benjamin H. Decon bought the property and resided in it until his death. It was then sold to the Waterhouses, who removed the old dwelling and

erected the present business house of Waterhouse Brothers.

We now take up the west side of Main street at Unity street. On the N. E. corner stood a two and a half story stone house which had evidently been built in the earlier history of Frankford. Of its early history we know but little. The first occupant we have any knowledge of was a family named Love. The name of Levi Love appears on the records from 1811 to 1813, as Chief and Assistant Chief Burgess and in 1815 Giles Love as secretary of the board of Burgesses. The next occupant I have knowledge of was Mr. Enoch Roberts who kept a dry goods and notion store. Mr. Enoch Roberts' daughter, Mary, was one of the first three female teachers of the Marshall public school in 1840. The house was torn down in the 60's to make way for the present building now occupied by Mr. Wright as a drug store. Here I would say that I am indebted to Mr. D. S. Rorer for valuable information.

Next to the corner was a two-story frame house occupied by Thomas Wilson as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop. This was replaced by the present brick building. Mr. Rorer's property adjoined this building and had quite a large lot. It extended east to Paul street and south to Unity street and from Paul to the present Wright property. The building faced Main street and stood back some distance. It was a double frame of modern build with front, side and back yards. Previous to Mr. Rorer purchasing it in 1840, it was occupied by Dr. Henry Taylor until he removed to the S. W. corner of Main and Unity streets. Mr. Rorer came to Frankford in 1830 and no one was bet-

ter known and respected. He died about 1866. Next came a double stone building with considerable ground which is still standing. In its early days it was owned by Joseph Gillingham, of Bucks county, and during the twenties it was occupied by Caleb Iddings, a Friend, who lived there until after the separation of the Society of Friends in 1826-7-8, when he removed to the city. After he left, it was occupied by Charles Ellice Hubbs, who with his family, resided there until his death in 1834. He was 37 years old when he died. Mrs. Hubbs continued to reside there until she removed to the N. W. corner of Main and Unity streets. It was later purchased by Harvey Quicksall, who sold it to Dr. R. C. Allen, its present owner. The stone house adjoining was owned and occupied by John Durns whose name appears on the minutes of 1830-31-35 and 36 as a Regulator. His family occupied the premises for a number of years after his death. After that the family of Major Issachar Pugh lived there a long time. Next to the north stood 2 frame houses, said to have been built in 1793 during the yellow fever epidemic and were occupied by fugitives who fled from the city to escape the fever. The lower one belonged to Thomas Rorer and was occupied by him during the 30's. Other occupants followed of whom we have no knowledge. The upper one was occupied by Doctor Henry Guernsey when he first came to Frankford. Previous to these tenants the house was occupied for a number of years (as late as 1831) by the Rev. Thomas Biggs, D. D., who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church from 1818 to 1831. It was purchased by 1818 to 1831, when it was purchased by

Joseph H. Comly who occupied it until 1840.

The next property was purchased by Joseph Ball, Senior, November 2, 1838. He resided here until his death which took place in 1854. His widow continued to occupy the property until her death, September 17, 1900. She was a woman whom to know was to love. Full of Christian love for all her friends, she was always ready to extend help to the suffering or needy. During the Rebellion her purse was open and her contributions were large and freely given. The writer speaks from personal knowledge and has assisted her in her acts of patriotism and charity. She was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The property is still owned by her son, our present well known citizen and heir to the estate.

(I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Ball for valuable information and also to Mrs. Eliza Duffield who kindly loaned me a book containing records of the proceedings of the Board of Burgesses, from the formation of the board in 1800 up to 1842.)

To the north of the Ball property was a large lot on which stood the old Arcade until the early 30's when it was removed. Previous to 1830 Doctor John F. Lamb came to Frankford and opened an office in the Arcade Building, where he remained until he removed to his house below Unity street. This lot was vacant until about 1865 when the present buildings were erected. It extended eastward to Paul street. North of it was the property of Samuel Swope which extended to Sellers street or lane as it was first called. Mr. Swope carried on the grocery business there for a number of years and was the father of

a large family and a prominent man in the upper part of the borough. Mr. Swope's name appears on the records of May, 1833-34 as assistant Burgess, and as Regulator May, 1831 and 1832. He was one of the two out of the ten store keepers who were to the manor born, and was until his death, a strong advocate of American principles. Mr. Swope was the father of twenty-one children but few of whom are living. The eldest, Mr. Enoch Swope, is 91 years old.

Sellers Lane east of Main street was then designated as Swope's corner, and when coming from the city in the omnibuses, the driver was always told to stop at Swope's corner.

This brings us to Sellers street. East of Main there were no houses on either side. It was only a lane and at times a dark muddy lane. As you all know it ends at Paul street. Westward it was open to what is now Wingohocking street, but until lately was designated as "round the bend." Houses on Sellers street in 1840 were few and small. The only street opened to the north was Leiper street. About 1850 there was a move made to extend Sellers street further west, and the fence was taken down and two houses built. On the N. E. corner of Main and Sellers streets was a vacant lot owned by Jacob Riglar and on the rear of the lot stood an old stone building used as a slaughter house. In that building many hundreds of cattle yielded up their lives to satisfy the appetites of the people. This building is still standing and is occupied by A. H. Gilmour as a storehouse.

Mr. Rigler was a prominent man and as a butcher was well known throughout the surrounding country. His dwelling

was on the adjoining lot. William Burger owned and occupied the next house. He and his good wife were old inhabitants and were very much respected. He was a carpenter and builder. From there to Oxford street were several houses with front and side yards and gardens in the rear. These houses were occupied at different times by the following families: Mrs. Leshar, Mrs. Quicksall, Mrs. McMullen, Enoch Swope and Philip Foulkrod. The corner one by John Johnson, who kept a small store. On the N. E. corner of Main and Oxford streets was the residence of Samuel Wakeling. Mr. Wakeling was a book binder and carried on the business in a brick building on Oxford street in the rear of his residence. The building is still standing but has been converted into two small houses. Mr. Wakeling was one of the prominent men of the Borough and was respected and revered by all who knew him. He was kind-hearted, pleasant and genial and endeared himself by his neighborly ways to all who came in contact with him. He died in 1844 after a short illness. The name of Samuel Wakeling appears on the Borough records.

Since writing this I have learned that Mr. Andrew Shoch, who lived where Romain Block now stands, was also a tailor, making two tailors in the borough in the late '30s and early '40s.

Mrs. Wakeling was the daughter of Mayberry and Mrs. Whitman, and, like her sister, Mrs. Joseph Ball, was a general favorite. She died February 1, 1893. Their deaths were a loss to the community and their memory is still cherished by their many friends. Adjoining their property was the residence of Henry Shoch. Mr. Shoch was a tailor. He was well

known throughout the borough. The name of Henry R. Shoch appears on the records May, 1829-30-31-32 as Assistant Burgess. There were at that time and in the borough two Henry Shochs. The other lived on the southeast corner of Paul and Sellers streets. He was a butcher, and they were designated as Tailor Harry and Butcher Harry Shoch. The latter was a whole-souled man, and delighted in making others as happy as he was himself. When there was sleighing he would hitch up his large two-horse sleigh and gather up all the little ones he could find and give them a fine ride. There are some of those little ones still living who delight in recounting the jolly times Mr. Shoch had often given them. North of Mr. Shoch's house was the residence of Abraham Abrams. It was a brick house and had considerable ground around it. While writing about these different properties my mind wanders back 65 years, and I think of the difference between then and now, and the thought presents itself in this wise: What would our thrifty housekeepers of the present day do if they could go to either a store or a next-door neighbor and purchase as many large greengages gathered from the trees as they desired for five cents per quart, and pay the same for currants, raspberries and fruits of different kinds? Yet such was the case. Almost every house had a garden attached, full of fruit trees that yielded a bountiful crop. Mr. Abrams was one of the old inhabitants and a kind, genial neighbor and friend. He carried on brickmaking on Brickyard lane, now Foulkrod street, east of Main street. Adjoining Mr. Abrams' property on the north was a frame house belonging to Conrad Fries. It stood where Orthodox

street is at the present time. When that street was opened to Paul street Mr. Fries' house was moved to the south side of the lot, where it remained until the present brick building was erected. Mr. Fries was another of the old residents and a man of sterling character. He was one of the few who subscribed to the Public Ledger when daily papers were not appreciated as they are now, and it was said of him that he was generally looked up in matters that others knew little about. His habit was to take the paper as soon as it came and thoroughly digest all there was in it, and if an argument took place among his acquaintances his decision was final, being backed by the Ledger. He was a general favorite and liked for his amiable disposition. On the northwest corner of Main and Sellar streets was the residence of Isaac Worrell. It was a frame house and stood back from the pavement and with considerable ground around it. In the earlier years Mr. Worrell owned the land as far back as Leiper street, with a front on Main street from Sellar street to the engine house, and as the demand for building lots increased he put the property on the market. The name of Worrell is so closely interwoven with Frankford that I need to say little about it except that it was a name that was always respected, and foremost on the roll was the name of Isaac Worrell, better known as "Pappy" Worrell, and well did he merit the name. In conversation with one who knew him for many years she said he was a lovely person whom everybody respected, and especially the young, who knew him only as "Pappy" Worrell. He had occupied several prominent positions in the borough, and at one time taught school in a room in his dwelling.

His family, which was a large one, was known throughout the surrounding country as a musical family, adding to the social life of the borough by joining in singing songs of praise and the popular music of the period. Mr. Worrell was a Swedenborgian minister, and was pastor of a church in Darby for a number of years. He was also tax collector at one time for the borough of Frankford, and grandfather of our Professor T. W. Worrell, whom we all know so well. The eldest son, Thomas B. Worrell, was a professor of music and organized a choral society, which he led for a number of years and which was the leading institution of the borough. Mr. Worrell died in the late '50s and was 66 years of age. Like others of the leading men, his death was a public loss. In the early '40s the Lyceum was built on the site of the present Insurance building and is now the rear part of that building. It had for a long time the only large hall suitable for public meetings and concerts and was well patronized. Next was the house of the old Washington Engine Company, who occupied the place of the present fire house. It was formed January, 1793, and continued in active service until the paid fire department was inaugurated on March 15, 1871. The old hand engine was in use until about 1869, when a steam engine was procured by the company. This was in active service until a larger one was deemed necessary. On the roll of the early members were the names of many of the prominent men of the day, many of whom were Friends. Some of them remained in the company and were active members until the company gave way to the paid fire department. In the early '30s a number of the men formed a bucket brigade for supply-

ing the engine with water. Each man had to provide two leather buckets, which he kept at his house, and when an alarm was sounded they ran with a bucket in each hand, and formed two lines from a pump, well or rain hogshhead, and passed the full buckets on one line and the empty ones were returned on the other. These buckets were in use until the fire-plugs were installed. North of this building were two frame and two stone buildings, the last of which was occupied by Peter Colebaugh, of whom I have referred to in a former paper. The last of these buildings, a two-story stone, was recently demolished to make way for the present brick building. Next was a small alley which led to Colonel Burns' stable, but which is now Gillingham street. Then came the property of Colonel James Burns. It stood back from the street and was considerably higher than the pavement. It was surrounded by large trees and the house being colonial built and painted yellow, it presented a very pleasing and cool appearance. Colonel Burns was a native of South Carolina, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a warm-hearted person, a friend and companion of Commodore Barren and Stephen Decatur. He resided there until his death, March, 1831. The corner property adjoining Colonel Burns belonged to Gardner Fulton, who died about 1860. The property is in the possession of his son. This brings us to Smith's lane, where we will take up the next and last paper of the series. The borough was about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length north and south and about the same distance east and west.

During the last 42 years—from 1800 to 1842—we find the following persons elected to fill the office of Chief Burgess: Isaac Worrell, Peter Neff, William

George, Abraham Duffield, Thomas Gillingham, John Ruan, John H. Worrell, Joshua Sullivan, Edward Gilfillan, William Hunt, Matthias Gilbert, Thomas W. Duffield, Sr., Jesse Walton, Jacob Coates, Mahlon Dungan, Bela Badger, Isaac Whitelock, Benjamin Walton, John Rorer, Isaac Shallcross, Francis J. Harper, Philip Bamed, Joseph Deal, James M. Comly, Jeremiah Horrocks, Robert Shaw and T. W. Duffield, Jr. There were two elected for each term of one year.

Papers Read
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Taxation in Pennsylvania

"The Penny the Pound"

By WILLIAM HAGERMAN

The history of a race, a nation, or a community, to be of value, must be a record of facts, which have been or can be proved true. The historian must not let his prejudices enter into his work, nor must he accept hearsay and legends as true historical facts. The gathering of facts relating to a community is a difficult, if not an almost hopeless task. In preparing this paper I have endeavored to present facts that can be corroborated through authentic history:

"Taxation is an old subject, and always a subject of controversy." Upon the organization of government one of the first needs is to provide for the expense of government. This is done by the levying of taxes. Taxes are of two kinds, direct and indirect. Direct taxes may be a per capita tax or a levy on land, and visible personal property, or created property, as stock, bonds and mortgages. Indirect taxes, the most insidious form of taxation, are tariff and internal revenue charges. More than a hundred years ago the elder Pitt, speaking in the British Parliament, of the advantage of indirect taxation over direct taxation, said: "It does not take much direct taxation to make a people rebel. By indirect taxation you can tax the clothes off their backs, and the crusts out of their mouths, and they will not only endure it, but they will give up their lives on the battle-

field, if necessary, to defend such a government."

Primarily, the object of taxation is to raise revenue to meet the expense of government. But sometimes other reasons are given for the exercise of the taxing power, as for the building up and the protection of "infant industries." This exercise of the taxing power of government is cause of endless controversy, and changes with changes in economic conditions. Thus, in New England, immediately after the establishment of the Federal Government, the commercial interests dominated economic conditions, and, therefore controlled the political situation. We find New England advocating free trade. At about this time, the slaveholders of the cotton-growing States advocated protection. The growth of manufacturing in New England, and the opening of an European market for the raw cotton of the South, changed the situation. Webster, who had advocated free trade in the interests of his commercial class constituents, now became an ardent protectionist, in the interests of the manufacturing class. On the other hand, Calhoun, who had early advocated protection, now became as rabid a free trader.

On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles the Second granted to his brother, the Duke of York, "all New England from the St. Croix to the Delaware," and directed the Dutch to be dispossessed. Colonel Robert Nichols, the first Governor, was a mild ruler, but his successors, Lovelace and Andros, were more severe. Lovelace believed "in laying such taxes on the people as might not give them liberty to entertain any other thought but how to discharge them." He imposed a tax of ten per cent. on all goods imported into or exported from, the Delaware, the

first tariff enforced on the river. Lovelace succeeded Nicolls as Governor in May, 1667.

The rent of that day was a bushel of wheat for every hundred acres. The first land tax west of the Delaware was laid by the Upland Court, in November, 1677. It was called "poll money" and twenty-six guilders was assessed against each taxable inhabitant, between the ages of 16 years and sixty years, to pay the "accumulated expenses." It was to be collected by the sheriff before the 25th of March following, and owing to the scarcity of money, he was authorized to receive it in kind, the price of wheat being fixed at five, rye and barley at four, and Indian corn at three guilders per schepel. The schepel is a Dutch measure equal to three English pecks. Of the whole number of taxables under the jurisdiction of Upland, sixty-three were in the Tacony district, which then included Oxford township and Bucks County up to the Falls of Delaware. About this time Governor Andros declared real and personal property liable for debt, the first time the English law on the subject was enforced on the Delaware. The levying of a ten per cent. tariff by Lovelace and the land tax laid by Upland Court, are the first efforts of the English, after dispossessing the Dutch, at taxing the inhabitants, that affected those living along the western bank of the Delaware. The Dutch, though, had levied a tax on the Swedes and Finns as early as 1659, and in 1650 Stuyvesant brought an expedition from New Amsterdam, too strong to be resisted, built Fort Cassimir (New Castle, Delaware), near Fort Christina, and after the method of the robber barons of the Rhine, collected toll on all boats passing up and down the river. He

abandoned Fort Nassau, as being too far inland. Fort Nassau was built in 1623, on the Jersey side, where Gloucester now stands.

In 1678 a tax of five guilders was laid on each taxable inhabitant. A guilder is a Dutch coin of the value of 20 stivers, about 38 cents, or one shilling nine pence sterling.

Tax bills were among the first presented to the provincial council, and a tax was laid on land in 1683. Land was sold by Penn at four pence per acre, subject to a quit rent of one shilling for each one hundred acres, "as a source of revenue for the Governor." The quit rent, being a source of revenue, may be considered a tax. When the extent of territory, 40,000 square miles, granted to Penn, is taken into consideration, and that as sole proprietor, had he chosen to use his privilege as a feudal lord, he could have exercised authority over a country and a people, greater in extent and numbers than any Baron of the Feudal age ever dreamed of.

March 10, 1683, writs were issued to the counties for a new Legislature to meet at Philadelphia. Twelve were to be chosen from each county, of whom nine were for the Assembly and three for the Council. "This legislation enlarged the great law in much detail, levied duties and went into the matters of trade, weights and adulterations; licenses, houses of correction and detention and bridges over the 'Neshamie, Schuylkill and Christeen;' rewards for wolf scalps and prohibition for three years to kill the young females of domestic animals." The counties referred to are Bucks, with boundaries nearly as at present; Philadelphia, including the city and the present county of Montgomery; and Chester, in-

cluding the territory now within the limits of Chester and Delaware Counties. In 1692 the Governorship was taken away from Penn and given to Benjamin Fletcher, then also Governor of New York.

"Wednesday, Att Philadelphia, the 26th of Aprill, 1693.

"His Excellency arrived here between the hours of 11 and 12 in the forenoone, and being Conducted by the Sheriffe to the mercate place, Caused their Majesties' Letters patents for the Government of Pennsylvania and New Castle, to be publicly read.

"His Excell having sent for Thomas Lloyd, the Late Deputy Governor did offer unto him the first place in the Council, which he did refuse."

The Excellency referred to in this tract was Benjamin Fletcher, "Captain Generall and Governor in Chiefe of the province of New Yorke, province of Pennsylvania and Countrey of New Castle, and the Territories and Tracts of Land depending thereon, in America," who had been appointed by "our Sovereign Lord and Lady, William and Mary, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King and Queen," etc.

The Council met at 2 P. M., on the same day, when :—"His Excel did desire that the members of Council would resolve into a Committee to consider of persons within the province of Pennsylvania and Countrey of New Castle, that are qualified to be Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffes and other officers, throughout the several Counties; which was ordered accordingly."

The Council nominated a number of persons who were appointed by the Governor. Among the appointees were "Francis Daniell Pastorius," Justice of

the Peace, and "John Worrell, Assessor."

The Assessor's notes show that there were twenty-six taxables in Oxford, of whom thirteen were Friends, viz.: Jacob Hall, Richard Whitefield, John Fletcher, Joseph Paul, John Harper and sons, John and Charles, George Burson, John Wills, Daniel Hall, Thomas Graves, Robert Adams and John Worrell.

The Assessor and Collector in this district had little trouble in prosecuting their duties, but some of the others had experienced unexpected difficulties in collecting the tax of a penny on each pound's worth of property; they were obliged, eventually, to call upon the Sheriffe for assistance. The tax rate was one penny per pound's worth of property and six shillings a head on all who were not otherwise rated.

"Att a Councill Held at Philadelphia on a Tuesday, the 1st day of August, 1693."

"John Claypoole, Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia, having informed the Lt. Gov. and Councill that the members of Assemblie for the said Countie, and the other three assessors chosen by you, having thought fitt to nominate him Collector of the said Countie of the supply money, but were desirous that the Lt. Gov. and Councill might take Securitie from and with him in 500 lb. for his performance yrof and fidelitie yrin, Hee brought Samll Atkins for his Securitie." After deliberation the Council raised the amount of security to one thousand pounds. Samuel Atkins was accepted as surety, and Sheriff Claypoole entered upon his duties as collector.

Governor Fletcher himself was sorely vexed at the indifference, evasion and resistance of the people. In a letter to Lieutenant Governor William Markam

and the Philadelphia Council, he wrote: "I desire your care in causing the penny in the pound to be duly collected, and if any of the Representatives of the Assembly be backwards, let me know their names and residence."

To this the Council replied: "The laying of the same, appointing assessors, collectors and the bringing in the names of the inhabitants, does go on with as much expedition as may be in all the six counties, and if any persons concerned shall be found backwards or negligent to assist in making the same, ordered that their names and residence be transmitted to his Excellency, and that all possible can be taken to supply that defect by all lawful means."

The Governor's letter continued: "You know that there is no revenue fixed for support of ye maties [majesties] government. How my time and patience was wasted in the last assembly to no purpose. I doe now desere yor advice in the calling of an assembly, if it may be convenient, this fall, and that yon doe use yor interests to procure such Representatives as may be best affected to their maties government."

In 1694 the war question came to the front with a new Assembly, of which David Lloyd was speaker. The governor asked them to levy a tax to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked;" i. e., to assist in buying the Five Nations away from the French. In the time of Governor Keith the expense of the provincial government was about 1500 pounds, and this was paid by a tax on real and personal property, duties on spirits, flax, hops and negroes, and the interest on loans. The Constitution of 1701 settled the question of tavern licenses. It authorized the judges to grant licenses to

suitable persons.

In 1764 a bill was passed fixing the value of lands for taxation, which has served as a basis for all subsequent assessments. Meadow land was to be valued at from 60 pound to 10 pounds per hundred acres, and cultivated land with improvements, at three-fifths of what it would rent for. Horses were valued at four pence per head, horned cattle above 3 years old, at six shillings and eight pence, and sheep at one shilling. A fixed valuation was also placed on black and white slaves. The rate of interest was fixed at 8 per cent., but in 1722, at a period of commercial embarrassment, it was reduced to 6 per cent., and produce made a legal tender for debt.

After the defeat of Braddock, in 1755, the Assembly voted 50,000 pounds to the King's use to be raised by a tax of 12 pence per pound, on all estates, real and personal, the estates of the proprietaries not to be accepted; and a tax of 20 shillings per head, for two years. Governor Morris rejected the bill because it taxed the proprietary estate. The tax was small, about 500 pounds per year. This attempt to tax the estate of the proprietors led to a long controversy and the clamor became so great that Thomas Penn sent word that they would subscribe 5000 pounds for the protection of the colony. The Assembly yielded, and the money bill passed without taxing the proprietary estates. This gift had a string to it, it was to be collected out of the arrears of quit-rents, and the payment was long delayed. In 1757 the question of taxing proprietary estates came up again, and finally resulted in their being taxed the same as other estate; Governor Denny assenting to the

bill. In fact, this tax dodging and quibbling, on the part of the proprietors, greatly lessened the respect and esteem in which they were held by the people, and was one of the principal causes leading up to the purchase of the interests of the Penns, by the Assembly, in 1779, for 130,000 pounds. This purchase did not include private estates and their manors, some of which are said to be in possession of the family to this day.

Another subject of endless controversy lay in the efforts of the Assembly to extend its power and to curtail the authority exercised by the proprietaries. In this connection there are some points which should be given important consideration; the evidences of the growth of civil and constitutional liberty, those formative processes by which a colony grows into a commonwealth.

The Swedes and Finns, the Dutch, English, Germans, Welsh and Scotch-Irish, with their different religions, Quaker, Lutheran, Reformed, Episcopalian, Tunker Mennonite, Schwenkfelder, Moravian and Presbyterian, all filled important places in this development. For nearly a hundred years, from 1682 to 1776, the period with this paper mainly deals, one great division of the population, the Quakers, controlled the policy and legislation of the province. About 1755 the other elements began to assume important positions in political contests. The churchmen and the Scotch-Irish became bitter opponents of the Quakers, but failed to drive them from power. During the Revolution the Quaker influence disappeared entirely and the Scotch-Irish came into the ascendant.

This period is the period of the slow, sure and steady growth of civil liberty. In Massachusetts, the colonists at first

enjoyed political independence, electing their own governors and making their own laws. But at the end of fifty years their charter was annulled, their liberties lost, and they came under direct royal rule through governors appointed by the crown. Nearly all the other colonies passed through similar experiences, excepting Connecticut and Rhode Island, whose liberal form of government continued through the whole colonial period.

Pennsylvania was, from the first, a feudal proprietary province, controlled by deputy-governors, proprietor, and king, but gradually worked out the principles of constitutional liberty, which, at the time of the Revolution, gave such a satisfactory form of government that it proved a great obstacle to the movement for independence. In this movement for constitutional liberty there was no backward step; year by year, with most remarkable regularity, these disputes with the deputy-governor and proprietors continued. There were no upheavals, no revolutions nor violence, but before the determined purpose of the Assembly, the King, governor and proprietary slowly yielded.

It is to the men of these times we owe the rights we enjoy to-day, for out of these disputes, most of them appearing insignificant at first sight, were evolved those principles of government, which led to the adoption of the several constitutions, and are the foundations on which are built the democratic form of government of our great Commonwealth.

The Use of Local History.

By REV. SAMUEL FITCH HOTCHKIN.

The word history is from the Greek *ISTORIA*, meaning a story.

One of the first pleasures of childhood is the hearing of stories from "Jack and Gilt" to the Scripture narratives, in which Adam and Eve, Abraham and Isaac, and the child Jesus move before young eyes in imagination, as young ears drink in the vivid discourse of their elders.

Some little girls are gathered around the fire-place of a quiet long winter's evening, as grandmother sits in the chimney-corner knitting. Little Mary pipes up: "Grandma, tell us what you used to do when you were a little girl like us." The sweet old face brightens, as the aged dame accompanies the click of her needles, and with her voice, she recalls the days of "Auld Lang Syne" when at school she worked the sampler now in the parlor of wondrous design, with its weeping willow and tombstone, and of Pussy Fluffy, who lies in her lap in the old portrait of the girl, with Carlo at her feet, who saved her from drowning in the creek. The tale is fastened in young hearts for a life time, and told to children's children.

But Harry must hear from grandfather in the other fireside nook, and draws out a Revolutionary story of the old gun hanging on the kitchen wall, as the flame lightens up the wrinkles of age, and the warrior fights over his battles; but wishes

for the time when trumpets and guns may give place to hymns of the Prince of Peace, as a foretaste to the entrance upon the world of lasting peace and Heavenly joy. The "peace on earth" which Angels sang at Christ's birth in Bethlehem, is prophesied by Isaiah in the words, "neither shall they learn war any more," 2:4.

The force of these stories lies in the fact that they pertain to individuals known and loved, and curiosity prompts a desire to know more of them, and even of their ancestors. Every family has some man or woman in their simple chronicles who has distinguished it, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution are now scanning annals, and long lists of soldiers' names to call out those who have touched their kindred with a spark of heroic flame, which still shines in the world.

An old wedding ring, or an ancient monument wake pleasant thoughts of noble foremothers and forefathers.

Local history, from the Latin locus, a place, is properly the history of a location; but the location has been ennobled by the history of human beings; it is not a desert, inhabited by wild beasts. In pictures a man is represented standing by the side of a house, as a means of allowing the eye of the beholder to judge the height of the building by comparing it with the height of the man. So the importance of a dwelling, or a village is the importance of those who have lived in it, and their lives are associated with its streets and the babbling brook which still sings of their fame. Even a tree shading a blacksmith's shop in Cambridge calls up a thought of Longfellow's poem.

There is an old wheelwright shop in

Somerton where Judge Cooper, the father of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, may have worked, as he once toiled in that trade at Somerton, and also near old Byberry Meeting House.

The Rev. R. Andrews Poole, of Elliott City, Maryland, wrote me that his grandfather, Dr. Andrews, who taught a school on the present William property in Bustleton, lately the home of St. Luke's Boarding School, under Professors Strout and Smith, had taught Vice President George M. Dallas, Mayor Swift, and Governor George Wolf, of Pennsylvania, who worked as a gardener near Bustleton; and the kind doctor assisted in educating him. The Governor gratefully appointed him Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. This is a touch of local history for old Bustleton.

Another is old Pennypacker Church, with its romantic story of its first pastor, the Rev. Elias Keach, son of a distinguished London Baptist pastor, and another who pretended to be a minister, as a pleasantry, and, weeping in the pulpit, declared his deception, but was taken by the Rev. Thomas Dungan, of Cold Spring, under his care, and became a useful preacher of righteousness and returned to work in London, having married Mary Moore, daughter of Nicholas Moore, friend of Penn, and President of the Society of Free Traders. He owned the Green Spring plantation, containing hundreds of acres, on the Tomlinson road near Somerton.

The noted English politician, William Cobbett, who published his PORCUPINE'S GAZETTE in the Beehive at Bustleton, in yellow fever times, for three months, must not be forgotten.

The Rev. Robert Collyer's work at

Ogontz, or Shoemakertown, as a laborer in Hammond's Axe Factory, preceded an illustrious public life. In Chicago he had in his church the anvil he used as a blacksmith in England, and has been called "the blacksmith preacher."

The country around Frankford is full of these associations. Doctor Dixon, and his good wife, have done a noble service to the town itself in collecting the threads of local history, and weaving them into a rich web, which should form a part of an illustrated history, which should be published. Little has appeared in print on this section, and, perhaps, no two persons have ever done such patient work in gathering valuable traditions, which make Frankford new, as it were, in revealing in the streets and ancient stone mansions an earlier day, when Lafayette and others graced its former civic life.

As to the use of local history, I wish to quote some thoughts from a memoir of the Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, founder and first president of Williams College, my mother's uncle, and a connection of John Fitch, the steamboat inventor. The Rev. Calvin Durfee is the author. The samples of historical characters are greatly beneficial as patterns. They show the qualities needed to make men useful and happy; the trials of human life ennoble it, if rightly met, as fire purifies gold. Noble lives display difficulties met and overcome and dangers avoided, and they afford means of recalling high characters who deserve remembrance in statue, poem or biography.

Local history is agreeable as making known more of persons whose names have awakened curiosity and admiration. The better traits of good characters are drawn out for our inspection in word-

portraits. We thus become like companions of the joys and sufferings and toils and successes of the virtuous, gathering information from scattered sources, as many lines complete the face sketched by the artist's brush.

The mythical Egyptian deity Iris is represented as saying: "None among mortals has hitherto taken off my veil;" but the historian plucks off the veil of his subject to show the true features to all.

A great point in local history is that it is the life of individuals.

Henry C. Carey says: "The greater the variety of employment, and the greater the demand for intellectual effort, the more dissimilar become the parts, and the more perfect becomes the whole."

He adds that, "Responsibility before God and man grows with the growth of individuality."

Herein man is raised above animals. I would add, if one would analyze a machine he must take it to pieces, and examine its parts in detail.

Vinet declares that "individuality consists only in willing to be self, in order to be something. It lies, then, in the will; this may be seen in the "I wills" of Christ.

Its development is seen in Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, Ivan the Terrible, of Russia, and General Jackson and President Roosevelt, in a better way.

The despot says in Latin phrase "SIC VOLVS, SIC IUBEVO, STAT PRO RATIONE VOLUNTAS:" "Thus I wish and command; my will stands in place of reason." Leading wills are needful in family, church and State.

So Louis the Fourteenth, of France, boldly declared: "LISTAT C'EST

MOI," "I am the State."

It is these strong wills in a palace or a cottage or in a family circle who are remembered. Their houses are pointed out, and many a story keeps up their memory in their old neighborhood, and people are proud of reminding others that they were their familiar friends.

In Shakespeare's play of Julius Caesar, he makes Marc Antony say, in his speech to the citizens in the forum, after Caesar's murder that a "hair of him" will be begged by men for memory and bequeather.

"As a rich legacy, unto their issue."

But it is not will power alone which makes a man interesting in local history, giving him influence in life, and an illustrious memory after death; but it is also the divine character reflected in the acts of God's children, whom the Holy Scriptures declare to be "partakers of the Divine Nature," ii St. Peter, 1:1.

It has been well said that man is a centre to whom influence returns, and as the dewdrop reflects, so every man may reflect the Divine ideal.

So a Chrystostom, an Augustine, or a Whitefield may reflect the Christ who dwells in them, and every village has a blessed memory of a saintly man or woman, or even a child, who was a very important person in its history.

In imperial governments the individual life seems often to be lost in that of the government, units are drowned in the mass, the birth, life and death of one person, leaves little impress on the public mind. In a Republic each man is a king who makes and unmakes rulers by his powerful vote, and he must be considered, and in wealth and business the individual may stand alone the holder of an important government office.

A great power in Scripture is its constant narratives of individuals, who move in living pictures before our eyes, and almost seem to be our contemporaries, we rise and fall, and rejoice and grieve with them as if they were our neighbors and relatives and peculiar friends.

Ulysses in Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," exclaims:

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Thus we listen with Adam and Eve to the birds' songs in Paradise, and feel the cool winds, as we talk with God, as the declining sun paints the sky with golden glory in the new born world, where angels seem at home; or with Moses tread the wilderness or worship on the Mount; or with Elijah hear the small still voice of God, after the fire and the earthquake have proclaimed His power. With St. John we listen to Christ's words on earth, or walk the shore of the Aegean Sea on the rocky isle of Patmos, and see the visions of Heaven.

With St. Paul we stand in classic Athens, and behold its magnificent temples and monuments, and listen to the Apostle's burning words as he raises the minds of men from a dead God to a living Creator and a loving Redeemer of men. It is all personal and individual, the heart of man beating in the ages in unison with the heart of his brother man.

No wonder that myriads of Christian men and women visit the Holy Land of Palestine to see not only where the holy characters of Scripture days lived and loved and suffered and died, but also where the "holy fields" lie, on which Christ suffered and died, of which King Henry the Fourth, in Shakespeare's play bearing his name says, "Over whose acres walked those blessed feet, which

fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd for our advantage on the bitter cross."

These local histories are most interesting and exceedingly vivid, because the very dust of the earth, or the stones and timber of the houses, and the hills and the mountains are redolent of sacred memories that breathe from out of them.

The ancient simple and plain school house at Stratford on Avon has a feeling beyond that of desks and walls as the travelers tries when in it to recall the boyhood of Shakespeare, England's great poet, and the poet of the world, while Trinity Church, with its shaded walk and sweet stream, and its chancel with its bust of the noble teacher of men draws thousands of feet thither as the point of their pilgrimage.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) has made the old Scotch town Drumtocty like a literary shrine, and many an author and poet and artist and bishop and general has given a new life to the place of his birth or abode or great deeds.

It is a great pleasure to see ourselves reflected in the lives of others, and we may learn to improve ourselves by the biographies of the holy dead; and if they dwelt in the houses of our own town and walked its streets and sleep in its churchyards the lessons come home more closely to us as their habitations and tombs recall to us their departed forms and enduring memories, and in a future world we may behold them, and perhaps talk over the scenes of our common, earthly home.

One pleasant feature of local history is that of children. Every family has a store of the sayings of the small folks who are now fathers and mothers. Their readiness to plunge into things concerning which they are ignorant and their misuse

of long words which they do not understand furnish an abundance of material for notes of blunders which startle the hearers by surprise which is sometimes the essence of wit.

Again the troubles of children are pathetic, especially at the death of parents.

I have just been reading the touching story of the life of a baby boy. Fifty pages of print contain a sketch of the miniature man.

The naming of a child is an era in its life and in that of the family.

When the flower is cut down in its early bloom the play-room is a holy place to the mother, and the childish sayings are engraven on the fleshly tables of her heart.

Even before babes speak their laughing or tearful eyes tell stories of pain and gladness.

If local history preserves a house for its associations, a favorite animal is often deemed worthy of historic remembrance.

From the days when Alexander the Great built a city after the death of his favorite horse, Bucephalus, and named it with his name, to the time the literary English leader, Doctor Samuel Johnson, who loved his cat, Hodge, animals have played an important part in human families. Children deem them companions, as well as playmates. They often return the affection, but lack the knowledge of their own individuality or history.

But, to return to individual human life. A babe is interesting because of its future. Its baptism, school, sports and later business and marriage are epochs in its history. Trebonius, Luther's teacher, lifted his hat to his pupils, honoring what they might be, and the Latin poet Juvenal

wrote of the reverence due to the boy.

Individual history is important not merely to the man but to his family. The stories of the lives of American emigrants would probably exceed in strangeness those of any other land on earth. One distinguished case illustrates this. Andrew Carnegie comes to the United States as a very poor Scotch boy, and is now distributing his wealth generously by millions as a king. The building in which we are now met will link his name with Frankford for generations.

So important are family interests in historic biographies now that the His-

Ancestral houses are more striking. In riding you see an old chimney standing in a field. The house was burned long ago. You may imagine that once it stood just complete in its bright paint and well-finished rooms, built for a bride and groom, then followed the births and deaths, the marriages and burials, and songs and lamentations from children and grown people, as some, like Cowper, looked with pain on the picture of a dead mother and others exulted in childish sports. Imagination may be a true teacher.

A little ruined house in Byberry, near Samm's Corner, is styled "The Flickers' Nest," because families entered and left it rapidly as the birds. A few miles away is the fine old Growden mansion, two centuries old.

Could we enter the simple Scotch cottage where Burns' devout uncle solemnly conducted his family worship, not knowing that in the poem of "The Cottar's Saturday Night" thousands would follow his leading in sacred worship, it would, indeed, be holy ground, as beam and

rafter, as it were, still seemed to echo the Word of God there read, and the earnest prayer that followed it. This local scene has become a worldwide history.

It was once my great privilege to dine with the Washington family, in Mount Vernon. Can the scene ever be forgotten, and that great key of the Bastille showing at a glance the difference between France in its days of cruelty and free America in that picture of peace in that illustrious mansion of Washington on the quiet banks of the Potomac?

But every house, with its grounds, is alive with associations to those who call it home.

Such places have a double interest when linked with a name that is great, even in a family history. It is strong and honest character which gives this pre-eminence. This is true in church and State.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Marquis, in a sermon on the death of Bishop Thomas Frederick Davies, of Michigan, formerly rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, affirmed that the church does not need wealth, or "great cathedrals alone," but "great characters;" it is not so much "machinery and organization" as "personality, through life to the kingdom of Heaven, which is to be established on this earth," and, in need, the Church cries to God for a man capable of meeting it." The texts of the sermon were St. John i, 6, "There was a man sent from God," and Hebrews xi, 4, "He being dead yet speaketh."

Such men make history and stand out as mountain tops in the scenery, ennobling the neighborhood and family and town.

As the infant's history becomes important in after days, so is it with a town.

Rome and London and New York were once villages.

In A. D. 1837 Chicago had 4170 inhabitants. Now this site of the old Fort Dearborn looks down on Philadelphia, having stolen the second place in this land, as a pert damsel might exult in getting ahead of its grandmother. Philadelphia should stretch out her arms to the border of Delaware State, beyond Chester, which was once thought of as the site of the future metropolis of Pennsylvania, and increase her population.

Many years ago, when I was staying in Chicago I went twenty miles out of the youthful and ambitious city to a proposed suburban point, and an editor of a Chicago paper informed us that they were making history, and they have made it very rapidly since then. A large part of this marvelous growth has been in the lifetime of present individuals. The world perhaps never before saw such a growth, except where kings could command the labor of captives or slaves.

We, as individuals, should strive to be making a worthy local history for ourselves and our town, which may leave a noteworthy mark when we are gone from the scenes of our earthly existence.

In fastening the history of persons, anecdotes of private life and acts in undress uniform among our friends and families are needful to exhibit true character. When men act in public they are, even if unconsciously, often somewhat unnatural as knowing that they are playing a part. When the negro minstrel may sing, "White folks, is you looking at me?" he only expresses what is in the white man's mind on a higher stage.

The simple anecdote, specially concerning youthful years, takes off the disguise in showing the true man or woman.

The wicked Roman Emperor Nero, killing lies as a boy, was a precurse of the despot killing men as an arbitrary ruler.

The Princess Victoria accidentally found in an English history that she was to be the next heir of England's throne, and said very earnestly to her governess, "Then I will be good." She well fulfilled her promise.

Bishop White, for many a year the Presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, used to preach in his boyhood to a little Quaker girl as a sole auditor telling her to be good. Here was the man in the boy.

The story of Fox telling Penn to wear his sword as long as he could, and Penn soon dropping its use characterizes the man. This in early life fitted his later peaceful course.

Thus, local history, being personal history, gives many a lesson, and may the good work of the young Historical Society of Frankford find many to draw out the lessons of the neighborhood to benefit coming generations.

Dr. Richard C. Allen, Lawyers Duffield, and George S. Clark, Messrs. Carson, William Hagarman, Walter Brinton, Professor Worrell and Miss Helen Burns have aided the work of this young society. May many follow in their train.

Muster Roll.

(Fourth Company.)

Frankford Volunteer Artillerists.

Copied from "A History of Philadelphia"
by Daniel Bowen. Published 1839.

"Including the names of over two thousand patriotic officers and citizen soldiers who volunteered their services in defense of this city, when threatened by an hostile army."

In 1812, 13 and 14.

Paper presented by Mr. T. Worcester Worrell.

Bela Badger, Captain.

Robert Whitaker, First Lieutenant.

Washington Doak, Second Lieutenant.

John Shallcross, Third Lieutenant.

Sergeants.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. James F. Thomas | 4 Daniel Teese |
| 2 Gardner Fulton | 5 John F. Gilbert |
| 3 John N. Clark | |

Corporals.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 Reyfus Tyler | 4 James Linton |
| 2 Robert Neff | 5 Joseph Baldwin |
| 3 Levi K. Dorer | |

William N. Lee, quarter master sergeant.

Privates.

Jacob Bodine	Thomas Chute
John Burk	Joseph Coon
William Burger	Christopher Coon
Joseph Botner	Daniel Clark
John Bordman	Jacob Delany
Rudolph Buckus	Samuel Denny
Samuel Courtney	Francis Doran
George Caucher	
James Hamilton	Jonathan Schoch
George Hart	Joseph Schoch
Benjamin Jenkins	Chamb'rl'n Sheppard
Isaac Jones	Adam Erben
Sam'l Landenberger	George Fisher
Wm. Landenberger	Conrad Fries
James Lear	David Frazer
George Merkle	John Gray
Joseph Marshall	Benj. Hamilton
James Miller	Jacob Harper
Benjamin Matlock	George Haines
John McMullin	Henry Phillips
John Newcamp	Aaron Palmer
Thomas Potts	John Peters
Joseph Pennel	Chas. E. Quicksall
Charles Restine	George Rorer
George Robinson	Joseph Rorer
James Rees	John Rorer
Robert Soly	Michael Retzer
Henry D. Sparks	Moses Thomas
Michael Shetzline	William Thomas
Jos. M. Sanderson	Paul Vamakin
William Shalleross	Stephen Worrel
Lawrence Seates	Isaiah Worrel
Isaac W. Sparks	Rudolph Worrel
Henry Schoch	Hawly Worrel
Benjamin Scott	Giles Williams

Artillery Drivers.

John Clendening	Jacob Ruiral
Arthur Herrington	Nicholas Uber

A Glance at the Social and Business Life of Frankford

54 Years Ago.

Compiled from advertisements in the Frankford Herald, July 23, 1853.

Charles Murphy was the editor and proprietor. Sydney Deming, agent. Read before the Historical Society, March 6, 1906.

In Frankford on the 10th inst., 1853, at the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. George Sheetz, Mr. Joseph Thwaite to Miss Amanda Bateman.

Providence permitting, the re-opening of the M. E. Church at Frankford, will take place Sabbath next the 24th inst. Service at 10 A. M. by Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D.; 3 P. M., Dr. Ryan; 7.30, Rev. T. E. Bond, Sr., of New York.

Luther B. Guernsey, attorney and councillor at law. Offices, 79 Main st., Frankford, and 385 Arch street, above Tenth street, Philadelphia.

I. B. Roberts, organ builder, Frankford. Orders can be left at store of C. C. Oram, Main street.

G. A. Schumaker has removed his store to Romain Block, second door below Mullen's Eagle Hotel. He keeps on hand fashionable paper hangings, window curtains, and fire board screens of various sizes and prices.

Glorious news! Another arrival of an entirely new and fashionable stock of spring and summer clothing, at cheap clothing store of Joseph Stern, Romain Block, Main street, Frankford.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Front street and Huntingdon street, Kensington. Persons received without reference to color or creed. Pay patients received for \$2.50 per week. They can have here the best medical attendance and country air. Access from Frankford is to be had through the old Front street road, turning to the right after crossing the Reading Railroad bridge.

Co-partnership. The undersigned having entered into co-partnership, will continue the old established select school, heretofore kept by S. M. Murphy and daughters, at 158 Main street, Frankford, under the firm of L. Murphy and E. E. Eisenbrey. School will commence on Fifth day, Third month, 1853. Letitia Murphy, Elizabeth S. Eisenbrey.

Dentist, Dr. J. O. Blythe, surgeon dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankford. Office and residence at Mrs. Strong's, No. 130 Main street, Frankford. Reference—Rev. Jas. Cunningham.

Executor's Notice.—All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel McMullen, late of the Borough of Frankford, are requested to make immediate payment. A. B. Windner, executor.

Valuable lots for sale on Orthodox street; will be sold if applied for soon; ten lots within 400 feet of Frankford creek. A large wharf has been erected at the foot of Orthodox street, and the street is being graded, preparatory to being planked, from the creek to Tacony

road. Apply immediately. Levi Foulk-
rod, No. 5 Romain Block.

Thomas Hutchinson, dangerreotypist.
Pictures in morocco cases, one dollar, and
upwards. Hours for children in clear
weather, from 9 to 12. N. B.—In dress,
avoid white, pink, light blue. Perfect
stillness is required while sitting; yet
winking when necessary, does not injure
a picture.

Only true portrait of Washington, just
published by George W. Childs, north-
west corner of Fifth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.

Coal, wood and sand wharf of A. G.
Rowland & Co. A. G. Rowland, Thomas
F. Overington.

D. C. Collins & Co., daugereotypists,
100 Chestnut street, above Third street.
Poem—

THE DEATH OF THE ROSES.

The last rose of summer has faded 'tis
true,

But its fragrance and beauty we will
not forget;

They will live in our souls all the long
winter through,

Like a twilight that marks where the
sun has just set.

Our friends, too, will fade, and as cer-
tainly fall;

As the roses that whiten in autumn's
cold breath;

Then let us secure of the worshipped
ones all

What science can save from the ruin
of death.

Blood's Despatch delivers letters
throughout the city and districts. Over
four hundred box stations in a circuit
of twelve miles. Five deliveries daily
to the post office, and four throughout the
city; at one cent each letter pre-paid.

S. C. Markle, furnishing undertaker, No. 178 Main street, Frankford, informs the citizens of the borough and vicinity that he is prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice. He has also a magnificent hearse, with which he attends all funerals entrusted to his care.

Edward A. Lee informs the residents of Frankford that he has entered upon the undertaking business. All orders to be left at his residence, Paul street, three doors above the Methodist Church, N. B.—A splendid hearse will be furnished and any desirable number of conveyances.

Notice, Frankford, Nov. 26, 1852. To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that bounty land warrants have been issued by the Commissioners of Pensions at Washington for forty acres each to Gardener Fulton and Rudolph Buckins, and respectively numbered 70, 282 and 70, 283, which warrants were mailed to me as their agent, at this place, from the Department at Washington on the 23d of August, last, but have not yet come into my possession. I have entered a caveat in the general land office to prevent the issuing of a patent to fraudulent claimers. I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the proper Department for a duplicate of said warrants. I do not imagine that fraud exists in my non reception of them, but that the delinquency is attributable to some unintentioned mistake in the postal arrangements of the Government. Thomas W. Duffield, agent for Gardener Fulton and Rudolph Buckins.

Amos Thorp has removed to his new steam merchant and grist mill on Tacony street, opposite Briggs & Co.'s print work.

Liver complaint, jaundice and dyspepsia. Dr. Hoffland's celebrated German Bitters at R. Walmsley's, Frankford.

Removed. James Burns' Drug Store has removed to 115½ Main street, Frankford, nine doors above the Presbyterian Church, same side. Medicines selected from best stock market affords.

Flour, feed and lumber. J. C. Thompson, commission merchant, 35½ North Wharves, Philadelphia.

Foulkrod & Taylor, successors to Jacob Lester, carpenters and builders, inform the public they have secured the services of competent workmen and are prepared to enter into building to any extent that the necessity of the community may require. Hedge street, opposite Swedenborgian Church.

Summer clothing. Now is the time for summer clothing. E. A. Shalleross, Second street, is the very man to call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

Lost—On Fourth of July, in going from Cedar Hill Cemetery, down Main street to upper end of Paul, down Paul to Sellers, through Sellers to Main, down Main to Oram's store, a black silk mantilla, trimmed with lace. Upon leaving the same at Oram's store, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

\$2 reward. Lost on 16th inst., a baker's account book. Leather back, tied with red string. Writing in German. Any person leaving said book at corner of Main and Sellers streets, will receive the above reward. Francis Schlater.

For Sale—A valuable business stand in the Borough of Frankford at the east corner of Main and Sellers streets. Inquire of Henry Rigler, Paul street, second door above Oxford street.

The undersigned will be a candidate for County Treasurer, if nominated, by the Whig, City and County Conference, John M. Coleman.

Charles C. Oram, Draper and Taylor, 180 Main street, Frankford.

Coal and wood wharf, on Brooks' landing. W. W. Rogers.

Miss E. and J. E. Cooper, fashionable millinery and dressmaking establishment, Paul street, below Green, Frankford. A new millinery, capmaking and dressmaking establishment.

Gardening—Edward B. Spence, gardener, florist, Oxford street, near Knight's and VanKirk's factory. Attends to laying out grounds and keeping in order gardens and attends generally to the business of gardener and florist.

Frankford line of omnibuses, J. Van Brunt, proprietor. First coach leaves Frankford at 5.30 A. M. and Philadelphia 7 A. M. Returning last coach leaves Frankford 7 P. M. and Philadelphia at 8.30. The night line leaves Philadelphia on Saturday night only at 12 o'clock precisely.

Frankford and Philadelphia Express Old Line. The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the express line of Mr. Henry Heiser, and intends running it between Frankford and Philadelphia. In Frankford orders can be left at the drug stores of Gilliams, Burns and Walmsley, at the Herald Building, and at the hotel of Messrs. Thornton and Mullen, Dan Lennons, and C. Cooper's counting house. David Rorer, 81 Main street, opposite Episcopal Church.

Ice cream. Benj. Rogers, Roman Block, is prepared to serve ice cream at the shortest notice.

Shaving and haircutting. The Subscriber informs the citizens that he has opened a shaving saloon on Main street, below Church. John Delany.

Pump and well digging. The Subscriber, George Brook, has purchased the good will and fixtures of Isaac Chipman and Carter & Brook, Main street, opposite Adams street.

Thomas Herbert, fashionable boot and shoe store, 138 Main street, Frankford.

For Sale—Two-story frame dwelling, N. W. side Elizabeth street, near Pine, and brick dwelling, N. E. side of Unity street, near Franklin. Isaac Shallcross, Lyceum Building.

Real Estate. Borough of White Hall for sale by James Pratt.

Painting and glazing, by Mahlon Murphy, 151 Main street, Frankford.

Secure the shade, ere the substance fades. D Collins, daguereotypist.

Building lots for sale. Willow, Cherry, Foulkrod, Harrison and Charles streets, in Borough of Frankford. Charles Murphy.

Building stone for sale at quarry, near Bridesburg road. Apply at iron works of Walker Lehman & Co., or at residence of Charles Murphy.

To the afflicted: W. T. Wright's carefully selected assortment of family medicines, warranted genuine, at S3 Main street, Frankford, opposite Gen. Pike Hotel, among which are the following: Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Morrison's Indian Vegetable Pills, Woomel's Superior Chinese Cement, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Dr. Libby Vegetable Life Pills, Detter's Chronic Pills, Dr. Herman's Poor Man's Plaster, Cantrell's Ague Mixture.

Lycenum Hall, Frankford, Sanford's Celebrated Company, New Orleans Opera Troupe will appear at the above hall Saturday evening, July 23, 1853. Signor Fochel, the great violinist, will appear. R. H. Hiter, the great champion dancer; Sanford, with Shakespearean readings; new songs, sung by Collins, Raynor, Lynch and Kavanagh. Tickets, 25 cents.

Reminiscences of Frankford.

Between 1830-1845.

Contributed by Miss Mary P. Allen—
Read in Two Parts at Meetings of
the Society Held in 1906.

The rural condition of Frankford about 1830 can be illustrated by describing an old colored woman known as Auntie Weldon who in the Spring of the year took her stand on the Main street, in front of what every one called "the red barn lot." On a small table about three feet square she displayed her wares, a few cakes of her own baking, and what I distinctly recall, bunches of oxheart cherries which she sold for one cent each. Each bunch contained six cherries, and I suppose were the fruit of a cherry tree in her garden. She wore on her head a long silk bonnet similar to those worn by Friends, and across her bosom a kerchief, pinned with great exactness.

The Red Barn lot lay between the streets now called Arrott and Overington streets. A row of Lombardy poplars grew along the side walk and stood in stately silence. At that time another row of Lombardy poplars stood on the west side of Main street between Harrison and Dyre streets. The last of these trees disappeared only a few years ago.

The quiet of that period was in great contrast with the noise of the present time.

One of the weekly events was the passage of droves of cattle through the

town. It was said they were on their way to New York to be slaughtered. They filled the street from curb to curb, and terrified small children.

At that time Main street was a turnpike. At equal distances along the street could be seen oblong piles of broken stone, placed there to be broken up in small pieces to repair the turnpike. Most of this work was done by an old man named Timothy Britte. His calling was an humble one, but he gave it dignity, by the thoroughness and faithfulness with which he performed the work.

All the stores or shops on Main street at that time have gone out of existence with the exception of Oram's, which is still carried on by the widow and daughters of Charles Oram; and one at the lower end of Frankford which in those days was known as "Johnny Axe's." The latter was a kind of Taxidermist establishment. Powder and shot were sold here, and about the Fourth of July fire crackers and other fire works which Mr. Axe made himself. This store is still carried on by Edward Axe, son of the old proprietor.

Letters in those days were distributed by private carriers. John Deal was Postmaster. He lived and had the Post Office in a frame house on Main street below Romain block.

Joseph Watson delivered all the letters in Frankford. He carried them in his high topped hat. About six o'clock in the evening he called at the houses of those who were lucky enough to receive a letter. He sat down and asked for a candle, took off his hat, and rummaged for the precious document. Two cents was the price paid to Mr. Watson for delivering each letter. Postage was not prepaid and cost five cents

a letter. A letter or any sealed article cost the receiver seven cents. Mr. Watson also carried on shoemaking and he was for many years sexton of the First Presbyterian Church. Some of his descendants still live in Frankford.

A small Sunday School was carried on at Rocky Hill by the First Presbyterian Church of Frankford, of which, at that time, the Rev. William Howard was pastor. It was held in a little house which stood back from the road, near the site now occupied by the car barns of the Philadelphia Traction Company. Peter Slaughter was the superintendent. The seats were low benches without backs. The room held about fifteen children. The Sunday School library consisted of many little paper backed books about three inches wide and five long. A few of the books which had board backs were considered very precious. One of them, "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," by Hannah More, was read with great delight by parents, as well as children.

There were but few diversions in those days, the great summer outing being a trip to Laurel Hill. A stage coach engaged for the occasion went around town at one P. M. and gathered up the persons fortunate enough to have secured seats. Luncheons prepared in the morning were carried in baskets, as in those days the eating of luncheon was allowed in the cemetery. What good humored crowding there was to make room for every one, old and young! There was no selfish holding of seats. Everyone was too happy for selfishness.

About the same time it became the fashion to make up parties to go to Girard College, yet in an unfinished condition, only the Greek Temple having

been completed. The remark "what extravagance," was heard on all sides, the visitors not knowing that it was built in accordance with the especial directions of the great founder.

In the year 1845 the nation was called to mourn the death of Andrew Jackson, the great General who won the battle of New Orleans, and ex-President of the United States. Sham funerals were held all over the country. Philadelphia was not behind in showing reverence for the great hero. Stages ran from Frankford to the city, but as they could not carry all the people, many were obliged to walk.

Mothers sent their children hoping the event would plant love for their country, and patriotism, in their young hearts. A little girl went to see the funeral procession in company with older persons. They walked all the way to and from the city. Silk badges were given out along the streets. The child received one, which has been preserved, and though worn with age is invaluable to the owner. I should like to call attention to the inscription printed on the badge, which also contained a portrait of General Jackson. The inscription is as follows: "General Andrew Jackson, Born March 15, 1767. Died June 8, 1845. A nation mourns a hero gone.

In honor's shroud, our hero lies,
In glory pure as clondless skies;
And while Dear Freedom lights her
flame,
Her sons shall halo Jackson's name."

Miss Allen has presented the badge to the Historical Society.



Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY **of Frankford.**

Vol. 1. No. 4

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Description of the Old Main Street of Frankford, 65 Years Ago.

(By Dr. Wm. B. Dixon.)

In closing my last paper I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to one who has been an encyclopedia to me from the time I commenced the fourth paper, even unto the end of the fifth or last paper.

I refer to Mrs. Dixon, and am free to say that I could not have carried out my contract without her assistance. While I was writing of Main street, below Unity street, I had to rely mostly on my memory, but above Unity street I would have been almost swamped without her aid, and in writing this, the last paper, she has been my safe dependence.

Having been born within a stone's throw of this building, and living all her life within sight of the house she was born in, and having a good memory, her assistance was invaluable and reliable. And more than that she had the advantage of having heard her parents often talk of Frankford in its earlier days, antedating her birth, and thereby enabling me to record incidents prior to 1830.

I am also indebted to Mrs. George W. Lewis and the Misses Thompson for valuable information; also to Mrs. George Lewis and Mr. Frank L. Wilson.

Our fourth paper brought us to Or-

thodox street. Orthodox street was merely a lane leading to the farm of Robert Smith, afterwards the property of William Overington. It remained a lane until the 50's, when it was opened as a street as far west as Leiper street, but neither paved nor graded.

The only buildings on the south side were the two frame houses (now standing) immediately west of Main street. They were originally one building, which was used as a button factory. This was probably in the "twenties." The next and only other building was the Friends' meeting, a frame house, which was probably built soon after the Separation of the Society of Friends in 1828. There were no buildings on the north side until about 1869. Mr. Charles Brouse was the pioneer builder west of Main street after the Friends' meeting house. About 1856 he built the two-story brick, rough cast house, east of the meeting house, where he resided until his death, June 16, 1895. Mr. Brouse was a carpenter, and had his shop in the rear of the house. He was a well-known and respected citizen, a son of Henry Brouse, one of the old inhabitants of Frankford.

Orthodox street in its early days when it was known as Smith's lane, had a row of cherry trees on the south side, from Main to Leiper streets. About 1869 it was graded and curbed, and paved with rubble stones, and Mr. Samuel Watson built the three-story brick, rough cast house, on the north side nearly opposite the meeting house. The second building on the north side was a brick house erected by William Roberts, next to the corner of Main street. Orthodox street was opened west of Leiper street and continued to the Asylum Pike in 1870. Neither Franklin nor Penn streets were

opened north of Seilers street.

East of Paul street, Orthodox street was opened (more as a lane than a street) to Tacony road, about 1840, but it was some time before building on it began. The block between Main and Paul street was not opened until 1857, after which the street was graded and paved with rubble stones the full length. The name of Smith's lane was not changed until after the building of the Orthodox meeting house, from which it took the name of Orthodox street. Previous to Mr. Overington purchasing the property (where he resided until his death, November 14th, 1892) it was owned and farmed by Robert Smith, who was an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

The entrance from Main street was through a gate. It was a private lane. On opening Orthodox street from Main to Paul street, the frame building owned and occupied by Mr. Conrad Fries was moved to the south side of his lot. I have already written of Mr. Fries, and will pass on to old Main street.

There were no buildings on the west side of Main street, north of Orthodox street, until we come to the Jolly Post Tavern. There has been so much written about the Jolly Post that it is needless for me to occupy time and space here, but there are some things connected with it that have not appeared in print, and that I feel justified in recalling to your minds. It has been said it was at one time Washington's headquarters during the Revolutionary War, but there seems to be some doubt as to the correctness of the assertion. Nevertheless there is no doubt of his having stopped there on one occasion, as did Lafayette on his visit to Frankford in 1824. As you approached it from the

south, where now stands the new addition, there was a platform scale for weighing hay; the old pump in front was a general favorite with the thirsty of both man and beast, and its constant use by the neighbors kept the water fresh and cool.

On leaving the scales the team descended quite a steep but short hill to the Pike. I am enabled to give the names of the different persons who have occupied the place as far back as 1820. During the early twenties it was occupied by a family by the name of Coats as a private residence. There was considerable ground connected with the house, and a large garden in the rear supplied vegetables and fruit in abundance. After the Coats family vacated it, during the late twenties, Mrs. Keiple, a widow, rented the place, and again opened it as a hostelry. During her time it was a favorite resort, and visitors from the city would drive out and pass the time in the arbors in the garden where they were served with such refreshments as they desired. Mrs. Keiple was a lovely lady and a general favorite, and the house was well patronized. After Mrs. Keiple left, Hugh Iddoms rented the place about 1833, and remained until about 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Iddoms were warm-hearted, congenial and pleasant people, and made many friends during their stay at the Post. I have spoken of a short, steep hill between the hay scales and the Pike down which the loaded wagons had to travel to reach the Pike, and on one occasion when a load of hay that Lewis Rigler had weighed, was going down this hill the horses became restive. Just at that time two little boys, sons of Mr. Iddoms, tried to run in front of the horses, and one of them was knocked down and

the wagon passed over him. He died in a few minutes. The accident cast a gloom over the neighborhood, and all sympathized deeply with the bereaved family, for the children were general favorites. Mr. Rigler, the young man who owned the team, fainted and never forgot the sad accident. About 1840, after Mr. Iddoms retired, the place was rented by Stephen Paul, who remained for several years, and was followed by John Mason, who was followed by George Chappel and others, and this brings us up to 1850. The ground surrounding the Jolly Post was not divided and sold for building lots until some years later. On the north side of the Post were the blacksmith and wheelwright shops of Thomas and Peter Castor. They remained there until about 1860. Adjoining these shops was an old stone and frame house with a flight of stairs in front leading to the second story. It is still standing, and is one of the landmarks of the olden time. Next to this building was, and is still standing, a two-and-a-half-story stone, rough cast house, built and occupied by Thomas Castor until his death, which took place in 1884. It is built on a bed of solid rock, and the stone with which it is built was quarried from the cellar. This house was said to be the finest building in Frankford at that period, and certain it is that the winds may blow and the rain descend, but the house does not fall, for its foundation is a solid rock, and cannot be moved. Mr. Castor built the house in 1839, and moved into it in 1840. Mr. Castor was a prominent man in the borough, and no one left a better record for honest, straightforward fair dealings, and an upright moral life. For some years previous to his death he was

a regular attendant, with his wife, at the Baptist Church. His death was a loss to the borough.

On the southwest corner of Main and Allen streets stood a frame house which was occupied in the early forties by Mr. John Wilen. This house remained standing until removed to give place to the present building occupied as a Free Library. This property was owned by Joseph Allen, and the street was named after him, and is still better known by that name. This brings us to Allen street, which like the other cross streets was nothing more than a country lane. At that period the only house on Allen street was a frame building on the south side, which was used and owned by Samuel Allen as a bookbindery, and is now standing, having been converted into two small dwellings. The street has been cut down six or eight feet to conform to the required grade. The frame building that stood on the corner where now stands the Free Library, was, in the late thirties, occupied by Mrs. Latch, a widow, who for a long time was a resident of Frankford. We now come to what was known as the "red barn lot," reaching to Arrott street.

The only building on this lot was a frame barn, painted red, which stood about where Franklin street now runs. This lot extended back to Leiper street, and was part and parcel of the 305 acres originally purchased by Henry Waddy from Governor William Penn, Fifth month 21, 1684. In 1823, First month 31, it was purchased by James Arrott, and remained in the Arrott family until about 1864, at which time Penn street was cut through and graded and paved with rubble stones.

From Allen's lane to Oxford pike there

was a row of Lombardy poplar trees, which in the early mornings of spring and summer scented the neighborhood with a sweet perfume. A feature of these trees was, when younger, they were used as posts for fence rails, and as they grew in size the ends of these rails became imbedded in the trees, and many of them remained until the trees were cut down many years afterwards. Here Oxford road, afterwards Oxford pike, began, and on the left side stood a stone building well known for many years as the residence of John Hains, the proprietor of one of the earliest line of omnibuses running between Philadelphia and Frankford. Previous to Mr. Hains occupying this property it was occupied by different persons, one of whom was Thomas B. Worrell; another a Mr. Smith.

Opposite this property, and between Main street and Oxford pike, was a frame hotel kept for a number of years by Charles Lewis.

It was a favorable location for a hotel, as it was convenient to both roads, and on market days many country teams stopped there. It was also the voting place for Oxford Township. The hotel is known as the Seven Stars. From this point to Dark Run or Little Tacony Creek, farm land extended and houses were few and far between. There were no cross streets opened, but on the west side was continued the row of Lombardy poplar trees that in their younger days added much to the appearance of the turnpike, and the rural scene.

North from Lewis' Hotel there was an open lot bordered with Lombardy poplar trees to Brick Yard lane (now Foulkrod street). In 1842 John Johnson built the house, now standing, on the northwest corner of Foulkrod and Main

streets, and occupied it as a grocery store. Next was a frame house the home of John Hains before he moved to Oxford road. From that point north to little Tacony Creek (Dark Run) all was farm land under cultivation, with two small frame houses opposite the residence of Joseph Allen. Mr. Benjamin Rogers lived in one of these houses in the late '30s. The poplar trees were continued to the creek. From the dam north of Dark Run lane there was a race which conveyed water to the mill and continued on to old Main street, where it emptied the water into the creek, now a sewer. In front of these houses was one of the oasis of the main street, a pump and well of pure cold water that in warm weather was in great demand. This was the last of the system of public pumps. Nowhere around the country was there purer or colder water than the pumps of Frankford yielded, and to this day can be found pumps and springhouses that furnish a goodly supply of that much-needed commodity, and when we compare it with the beautiful coal black or muddy liquid that our city fathers supply us with and make us pay well for, we of the olden times can't be blamed for longing for the pumps, or the old oaken buckets, the moss-covered buckets, the iron-bound buckets that hung in the wells. How few of this generation can realize the full meaning of that old song.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of
my childhood,

When fond recollections recall them to
view.

The farm on the west side of Main street at that time belonged to the Dyre family. On this land were the usual buildings of a prosperous farmer, and in the '30s it was cultivated by a family

named Reeside. Later the property was purchased and occupied by Barney Morey. It has since been sold and divided into building lots on which are a number of private residences. Smith's woods extended to the turnpike through which ran Little Tacony Creek.

These woods were for years a favorite resort in the summer time, but its beauty has been destroyed by so-called improvements, and the pretty stream is now a large sewer. Here we leave the west side of Main street and return to Orthodox street. Previous to opening Orthodox street, on the next property to Conrad Fries' house stood three stone buildings. These were built of dressed stone and the first floor was reached by a flight of three or four stone steps. The first was occupied by Jacob Leshner, who was a prominent carpenter and builder of the old style, who always made it the rule to give the full worth of the money paid for the work. No man stood higher in the estimation of the community as an honest builder, and his handy work can be found throughout the surrounding country. The upper house was occupied by Thomas Castor previous to moving into his new house above the Jolly Post in 1840. The next was a house occupied by Peter Lambert as a variety store, selling principally stationery. He was an old resident, formerly from France, and was said to be a brother of Daniel Lambert, of Philadelphia, who was the stoutest person in the city, weighing some hundreds of pounds. It was a common saying in speaking of a stout person: "Almost as stout as Daddy Lambert." In those days there were two people who were referred to as examples, viz., Stephen Girard for wealth and Daniel Lambert for size or weight. The

name of Peter Lambert occurs on the borough records as assistant burgess in May, 1818-19-20-21 and 22. Also as treasurer the same dates. His daughter, Rachel, married Thomas Kenton, who owned the farm, now the North Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Next was an old stone house standing back from the street and with gable end facing the street. It was evidently a very old building, and was built of the same rough stone and the same style as the rest of the old ante-revolutionary buildings. It was occupied in the early '40s by Charles Waterman and wife, who were of the old Quaker stock of the borough. This house was owned by Louis Emery. Adjoining this was the home of Lewis Emery, consisting of two farm houses. In the lower one he carried on the grocery business for many years. He was a prominent resident of the borough, respected by all who knew him. He originally came from France and had a great regard for America and her laws.

His death occurred October 26, 1893. The name of Lewis Emery occurs on the borough minutes as assistant burgess May 1833-34-39 and 40. North of these buildings was (and is still standing) some distance back from the street, another old stone building with the gable end to the road, belonging to Mrs. Plantan, and was occupied by Eli Merkins in the late '20s and early '30s. Adjoining this was the present two-and-a-half story stone rough-cast house, also owned by Mrs. Plantan. Mrs. Plantan was originally from France. This house was occupied during the '30s by a family by the name of Eames. These two buildings are now standing, one owned by the estate of W. W. Axe and is the office of

the Frankford Herald. The other belongs to the Plantan estate.

The Rev. William D. Howard also occupied this house when he came to Frankford in 1838. Next were two old stone houses, with the gable ends to the street, and with considerable ground around them. The first was owned and occupied by Peter Castor, who was for many years a prominent blacksmith, and, with his brother, Thomas, had their shops across the street. He was well known throughout the surrounding country. The other was owned and occupied by Eli Merkins during the '30s.

Mr. Merkins was a mason and builder. He was known as a first-class mason and a square-dealing man. His death occurred in 1870. North of these were several frame houses, one of them occupied and owned by Peter Slaughter, an old and well-known resident. He was of German descent, and I quote from Dr. Murphy's history of the Presbyterian Church: "A man affectionately remembered for his purity of character and his Christian activity in the church."

Next stood, and is still standing, a frame house occupied by Captain John Allen. Mr. Allen I did not know, but, with Mrs. Allen I was intimately acquainted. She was a woman who knew no fear when duty called, and in cases of contagious diseases she never hesitated or considered the risk, but would go, when others feared to render aid, and nurse with tender care the poorest person. In times of epidemics I have known her to hasten to render aid when others would not approach the house.

She had no fear of disease and would nurse the sick with as much care as if they were of her own kindred, and what

was remarkable, she never carried any contagious disease to her family of children. Many a poor person was given a decent burial through her instrumentality. There were heroes in those days, and Alice Ann Allen stood prominent among them. "As ye have done it unto the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me," —Matthew 25-40 She has gone to her reward, and her works do follow her. Her death occurred April 3d, 1892. Then came a frame house occupied by a Mrs. Pedro, who kept a small store for some time, and was followed by Jacob Peterson, who purchased the property and continued the store until his death, which occurred September 10th, 1903. The property is still in possession of the family.

The next was a frame house owned and occupied by William Kinsey, who carried on the tanyard on Paul street, from Meadow to Margaret streets. He was a member of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting. Next was a yellow stone house occupied by two elderly single women, Miss Sarah Barton and sister. Previous to the Misses Barton occupying the stone house it was occupied by Mr. Walton and family. Miss Sallie Barton, as she was best known, and will probably be remembered by many now living. Meadow street was not cut through to Main street, and the next was a frame house, still standing that was occupied in the '30s by a Mr. Summers who kept a small dry goods and trimmings store. On their removal it was occupied by Levi P. Coats, Mr. Coats continuing to carry on the dry goods store. Mr. Coats followed Mr. Kinsey in the tanning business. He purchased the property on Main Street below Unity, and removed there in 1844. We have now reached

the junction of Paul and Main streets. Dr. Murphy, in his history of the Presbyterian church, says, in 1807, the only back street was Paul's back lane with only 18 or 20 houses on it. This was what is now Paul street. There was no Margaret street then and the first house north of the tanyard was the property of Jessie Walton. It was a large double stone house that had evidently in its early days been a spacious farm house. There was considerable ground attached to it and it was a desirable residence as late as the year 1840. Between the Kinsey tanyard and Jessie Walton's house were two small frame houses evidently old buildings at that date. In one of these lived William and Mary Shoch, old and respected residents of Frankford. Jessie Walton was a Friend. His tanyard was on Unity street. Jessie Walton had several apprentices living with him and as is natural, these boys were very fond of pies, a number of which were always kept on hand in the cellar. Notwithstanding the fact that these apprentices were well fed, and of the best the market afforded, they craved an extra portion of Mrs. Walton's lovely pies, and on one occasion concerted a plan to get possession of some of them. Their plan was well laid, and on a certain night after everybody had retired the two apprentices stole down stairs, one of them going into the cellar to hand the pies through the window to the one outside. But the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-gie, and, unfortunately for the youngsters, Jessie mistrusted something and, dressing, he came quietly downstairs and out to the window where Ben was just taking a pie from Jake. When he saw Jessie coming, without waiting to give his

companion warning, he dropped the pie and ran. Jessie took his place and when another pie was handed out, Jake said: "Say, Ben, that makes three; ain't that enough for to-night?" Jessie, who was enjoying the joke, said: "Well, yes, Jacob, I guess thee can come up now and go to bed and I'll take care of the pies." We can easily imagine the feelings of Jacob, who came crawling out of the window into the presence of the boss, but he quietly sneaked up to bed and neither Jessie nor Mrs. Walton ever said a word to the culprits or upbraided them in the least, but if any of the household wanted to have some fun, all they had to do was to mention pie. Of course, these names are fictitious, but the story is true, and Mrs. Walton never missed any more pies. After Mr. Walton moved, William Kinsey's oldest son, William, was married and moved into the house, and after him, Mr. Enoch Arthur moved in and remained there for some time. It was then altered and enlarged and made into a hostelry known as the North Star Hotel, until it burned down January 14th, 1887. A number of farmers' teams with contents were consumed together with a number of horses. There was a wide porch in front extending the full width of the house. The house stood back from the street, surrounded by trees.

The next property was an old small stone house with truck patch attached, reaching to what is now the Henry Herbert Public School property. It still stands and was owned by Mrs. Simons, who followed trucking during the '20s and '30s. Afterwards, Mrs. Charles E. Hubbs purchased the property and altered it to its present condition.

The next property was the brick yard

of Abram Abrams, where now stands the Henry Herbert School house, and the Frankford Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Abrams carried on the business until the late '40s. We have now reached Brick Yard lane, east of Main street. It was a lane or approach to the farm of Henry Schock (Butcher Harry). It was afterward opened and named Foulkrod street, after the well-known family of that name, one of whom was the grandfather of the Hon. W. W. Foulkrod, the president of this society. North of Brick Yard lane and a short distance east of Main street were two small stone houses of long standing. On the north-east corner was a vacant lot running back to the two old houses and joining this lot were two two-story stone houses. This property was owned by and was part of the Schock farm, and these houses were built long before the recollection of any one now living. One of them was occupied by Isaac Schock, a shoemaker, and brother of Henry Schock. In front of these houses there is still standing one of the first milestones erected by the old Turnpike Company. It records the distance from the beginning of the Bristol pike at Laurel street.

(Note—All roads were measured by the county from the old Court house that stood at Front and Market streets, but this pike was built only as far as Laurel street.)

On it can yet be seen "Five miles to T. (meaning town). There was also one of the old pumps that for so many years furnished pure cold water that quenched the thirst of many thousands of the early inhabitants of the surrounding country, and for years yet they will be gratefully remembered as public benefactors.

Their bundles had seen many ups and downs in their days, but no one ever heard of their refusing to supply the demands made on them. From these two houses the Schock farm extended to what is now Harrison street, and as far back as Little Tacony Creek. Harrison street was not opened, but there was a lane running east from the pike until about 1840. In 1843-4 Charles Ball (brother of Joseph Ball, Sr.) built his cottage on the northeast corner, where he lived for some time. The building was recently torn down to make way for improvements. It was known as Ball cottage. We now come to one of the old landmarks, and most noted building of those days, viz., the residence of Joseph Allen, extending to what is now Wakeling street. The house was built in 1801 and it has not been altered. It is a double stone building, pebble-dashed, built in the Colonial style, with a grove of large trees around it, and in its palmy days was a house of considerable note. Mr. Allen was a man who stood high in the estimation of the people, and no one had more warm friends and fewer enemies. His name appears on the records as assistant burgess in 1824-25-26-31 and 32.

The one notable event in connection with this house occurred in 1824, when General Lafayette passed through Frankford during his memorable visit to the United States. He was met at the lower end of Frankford by a body of cadets, and escorted up Main street to Bridge street and out Bridge street to the Frankford Arsenal. There was a triumphal arch erected across Main street opposite the residence of Mrs. Martha Dungan. Mr. Joseph Allen tendered him a ball in the evening at his residence, which was attended by a

large number of noted persons from Frankford, Philadelphia and the surrounding country. The two parlors on the south side and the large sitting room on the north side were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated, and with the wide hall afforded a large space for the festivities of the evening. On the front wall of the parlor between the two windows hung the portrait of the man who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, and continues to be cherished as such to the present day with as much fervor as in his palmiest days. On the wall of the back parlor was hung the portrait of America's best friend, General Lafayette. Both portraits were draped with the flag which they so nobly carried to a glorious victory, and securing the independence of our land of the free and home of the brave. There was also a triumphal arch erected across the turnpike at the tollgate at Bridge street, with the word Welcome on it. General Lafayette was escorted to the arsenal, where he remained during his short sojourn here. Joining the Allen property on the north was the farm of John G. Teese, which extended northward to the creek and eastward to what is now Willow street, and is the Haworth settlement. This property was owned, previous to being purchased by Mr. Teese, by Samuel Wakeling, the patriarch of the Wakeling family, who originally came from England and settled in Philadelphia.

During the yellow fever epidemic in the city in 1793-97 and 98-99, he moved from the city and lived on Rocky Hill on the farm afterward owned by Robert Cornelius and being very much pleased with the country, he purchased the Teese property and built the house, now stand-

ing, where he resided until 1801, when he purchased the Allen Grove land, and in 1801 built the house now standing, and lived there until his death. North of the stone house and near Little Tacony Creek was an old frame house that had stood there for many years and was evidently the farm house years before Mr. Wakeling purchased. It evidently antedated the Revolutionary War by many years, and there is no record of when it was built. It is believed to be one of the oldest houses in Frankford.

Mrs. Wakeling, his wife, was Elizabeth de Monceau, a French Huguenot, one of those sturdy Christians, who would yield up their lives rather than deny their faith in the Man of Calvary. They had four children, Edmund de Monceau Wakeling, Samuel Wakeling and a daughter, who married Mr. Joseph Allen, the grandfather of the Misses Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wakeling had two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mrs. Joseph Allen and Mrs. Henrietta Latch, widow of Mr. Gardiner Latch and mother of Jacob Latch, who went through the War of the Rebellion and was with Grant at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; also mother of Mrs. William Ashworth, so well and favorably known throughout the borough. Mrs. Latch died at her farm in Merion, March, 1902.

Mr. Wakeling was a bookbinder and carried on the business in a frame building, he put up in the rear of the house, and after his death Mr. Allen carried on the business until his death.

John G. Teese cultivated the farm until his death in 1861, aged 69 years. No man was better known and respected. He was one of nature's noblemen, honest and upright in all his actions and a good, kind neighbor and friend. He was for a long

time a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. The name of John G. Teese appears on the borough records as assistant burgess in 1829-30-33-34-35. Mrs. Teese died one year before him. They have one daughter and granddaughter living with us yet, Mrs. George W. Lewis and Miss Hattie Lewis.

We have now reached the northern terminus of the borough and the old Main street of Frankford 65 years ago and beyond, and I have no doubt you are as glad as I am that it is completed. The work required of me at the beginning was as follows:

A description of the old Main street in its entire length, what houses were standing, who owned and lived in them and who they were. The names of the streets opened on both sides east and west of Main street, and where they led to.

I have endeavored to carry out the task laid on me to the best of my ability, and no one realizes how far short I have come more than I do myself. In closing these papers I wish to thank all of you for the patience and interest you have shown, and you will never know how much you have helped me to carry this through by your encouraging kindness. It has been some trouble, considerable worry for fear the papers would not meet your approval; but I am well and truly repaid for any inconvenience or worry I may have had by your patience and kind treatment.

It has been a great pleasure from the beginning that of the people I have written about I have had only good to record. They were among the leading persons in the borough at that period, and I speak of them as I and others knew them. They were persons who knew no graft or dis-

honesty in the positions they occupied, and at this late day their descendants as well as the inhabitants have no cause to be ashamed of their names or lives among the people with whom they lived in their day and generation

IF I have succeeded in adding just a little to the interest of the Frankford Historical Society then am I thrice over well paid for my efforts.

I had almost omitted an interesting matter in connection with the Wakeling-Allen House, and that is the grounds around the building were laid out by Mr. Macaran, the proprietor of the once famous Macaran Garden that occupied the square between Market and Filbert streets and between Schuylkill, Sixth and Seventh streets in the old city of Philadelphia.

This garden was a place of amusement and general resort in warm weather during the 1830s and early 1840s. In it was a large grove of trees, pleasant walks and a cool retreat from the hot streets. There is not a single vestige of it left to mark the place where so many spent very pleasant hours. In the early 40s he gave a representation of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, and the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It was witnessed by many thousands of persons and was a vivid and grand sight, and there has never since been anything to equal it. The mountain was built about two stories high, and a good reproduction of the original, with the two cities at its base, and with the black smoke, the bombs and rockets flying, the rolling thunder and flashing lightning, the fiery lava running down the mountain and the doomed cities, made a grand spectacle that once seen could never be forgotten. At that time the city west of Broad street was sparsely built up and brickyards were almost as numerous as houses.

Ah! but where does memory bring me?
Scenes like these I'll ne'er forget.

Corrections, Vol. 1, No. 2.

Page 5, line 18, Wiggins should be Wriggins.

Page 6, line 1, should be eighteenth century.

Page 7, line 26, south should be east side.

Page 8, line 12, Captain should be Colonel.

On page 7, five lines from the bottom, Darrah should be Darrach.

Page 9, line 3, Stuffed should be Stuffed, German for Christopher.

Page 17, line 9, should be fathers.

Page 18, line 26, Daniel Thomas. The name of Daniel Thomas appears in 1823-24-25-26 and 29, as Chief Burgess.

Page 36, line 14, should be Carpentier.

Page 39, line 13 from the bottom, Churman should be Churchman.

Page 42, line 10, second clause, should be Atkinson.

Page 42, line 8, should be Little Tacony Creek.

Page, addendum.

Page 18. Adam Slater lived in one of these houses. He was an old citizen, and the brother of Peter Slaughter. He took quite a prominent part in the affairs of the Borough, and was Assistant Burgess in 1837-38.

Page 22. The back building of the Golden Fleece Hotel was built some years before the front part, and was a dwelling place.

Page 24, second clause. The name of Ruan appears on the records as Chief Burgess in 1806.

Page 46. The corner lot was at one time owned by Henry Whittington, who sold it to Asher Vanhorn for one hundred dollars.

Henry Waddy.

Written by Guernsey A. Hallowell,
(March—1907)

Among the first settlers of Frankford was Henry Waddy, a milliner, of Holborne, in the Parish of St. Andrews, City of London, England.

He was a member of the Society of Friends. While in England he was one of those who suffered persecution for his religious belief. In "Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers," under date of 1680, it is stated that "In Trinity Term this Year, Sir Hugh Windhim, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, brought into that Court at Westminster several Informations in the Name of Thomas Moore, as Informer, against Thomas Farmborow, of London, Chairmaker, Henry Waddy, John Edge of St. Andrews, Holborne, in the County of Middlesex, and John Jones of St. Andrews, Holborne, Glover, for £260 each of them, alledged to be forfeited for their not coming to hear Common-prayer for thirteen months past preceding the Information, on the Statute of 23rd Eliz. made against Popish Recusants." Gilbert Cope says, "Some other Friends being in like circumstances a statement of the case was published and presented to the King and Parliament, and the House of Commons resolved that such prosecution of Protestant dissenters was dangerous to the peace of the Kingdom, but failed to provide a remedy."

Probably suffering under the sting of religious persecution and desiring to lo-

cate in a land where he might enjoy more freedom of thought and action, Henry Waddy availed himself of the opportunity offered by William Penn in the new Province of Pennsylvania, and accordingly purchased from him by lease and release dated September 25 and 26, 1681, seven hundred and fifty acres of land to be located in such place or places in the Province of Pennsylvania and in such manner and at such time or times as by a certain concession or constitution dated July 11, 1680, executed between the said William Penn of the one part and Henry Waddy and other purchasers of land within the Province of the other part.

The following year, Henry Waddy sailed for Pennsylvania, arriving at Upland on the second day of Sixth month, 1682. He at once set out to secure his land, and of the seven hundred and fifty acres purchased by him, he located five hundred and fifty acres thereof in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, in two tracts, one of two hundred and forty-five acres, located now in the Thirty-fifth Ward, being fifty-two perches in width and extending from the present Frankford Creek northeastwardly to within about three hundred and fifty yards of Cottman street (formerly Township Line Road); the northwest boundary of this tract being the present road at the railroad station at Cedar Grove; it also passed along the southeast side of the Trinity Church Burial Ground at Oxford, crossing the Oxford Turnpike at this point. The other tract of three hundred and five acres, which was subsequently known by the name of "Waddy's Grange" being on the northwest side of Frankford avenue in Frankford, and extending from Frankford Creek north-

eastwardly about four hundred and fifty-seven perches along land sold to Robert Adams. The northwest line of this tract was near the present Oakland street, and the northeast line was probably between Yankirk and Comly streets, as laid out on the City Plan, but not opened, in the Thirty-fifth ward. A portion of Cedar Hill Cemetery is included in this tract. The tracts were secured by warrants from the Commissioners of William Penn dated the seventh day of Sixth month, 1682; the first mentioned tract was surveyed the nineteenth day of Sixth month, 1682, and a patent granted therefor on the tenth day of Tenth month, 1682. The last mentioned tract was surveyed the twelfth day of Sixth month, 1682, and a patent granted therefor on the twenty-first day of Fifth month, 1684. He purchased from Robert Adams 1st mo., 26th, 1694, a tract of seven and three-quarter acres and two poles adjoining the last-mentioned tract.

Henry Waddy was a member of the First Grand Jury of the first Court held at Philadelphia under the government of William Penn on the eleventh day of January, 1682-3. As the new province had been but sparsely settled by the Dutch and Swedes along the Rivers Delaware and Schuylkill and their tributaries and travel had been limited principally to the waterways, it was necessary that steps be taken to develop the country and improve it by the opening of roads and the establishment of bridges and ferries. This Grand Jury, therefore, found much important work to do. After giving their attention to the section upon which the city was to be erected and to Shackamaxon, subsequently Kensington, they made the following recommendations: "1th. That the creek at

Tankanney (Takony) and Gunner Rambo's be bridged or cannowed. 5th. That the King's road from Scuilkill (Schuylkill) through Philadelphia to Neshemeney Creek may be marked out and made passable for horses and carts, where needful, and to ascertain, with Chester and Bucks, where to fix the ferries of those creeks, the Schuylkill and Neshemeney. 6th. We present the want of a county court house." Takony Creek above mentioned was the present Frankford Creek and Gunner Rambo's was subsequently Gunners Run a short distance below Frankford.

"In July, 1683," according to the Pemberton papers, "William Penn issued an order for the establishment of a post office, and granted to Henry Waddy (Waddy), of Tekonay, authority to hold one and to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the falls.* The rates of postage were, to wit: Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3d.; to Chester, 5d.; to New Castle, 7d.; to Maryland, 9d., and from Philadelphia to Chester, 2d.; to New Castle, 4d., and to Maryland, 6d. The post went once a week, and was to be carefully published on the meeting house door and other public places."

Henry Waddy was a member of Oxford Monthly Meeting of Friends and was among those appointed from time to time to attend the Quarterly Meetings. His name also appears as a witness upon a number of early marriage certificates.

*This appointment has been disputed by some authorities upon the ground that there was no occasion for it, yet the Duke of York found it necessary for the business of the government to establish a post and an act to this end was passed as early as September 26, 1676, and subsequently re-enacted by the Assembly under Penn March 1 1683.

He had a wife, Margery, and three children—John, who died on the 18th of 12th month, 1683, was the first person whose burial is recorded as having been made in the Friends' Burial Ground on Walm street, Frankford. Another son, whose name is not given, who died on the 8th of 6th month, 1689, and Ann, who married Richard S. Coney, a citizen of Holborn, City of London, Hosier. Margarey Waddy died on the 26th day of 8th month, 1694. Henry Waddy died on the 25th day of 11th month, 1694. They were buried in the Friends' Ground before mentioned. George Petrie, a servant of Waddy, died on the same day as Mrs. Waddy.

In his will, dated the 20th of 9th month, 1694, Henry Waddy stated that as for anything of worldly substance he had already disposed of that by deed of gift, but if anything should happen to be not disposed of then he gave and bequeathed it to Richard Coney and to Ann Coney, his wife. Of his will he appointed Richard Coney, executor, and Ann Coney, executrix, and nominated his "trusty and well-beloved friends, John Goodson, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Paul, of Oxford, in the County of Philadelphia, as trustees, for his said executors to see to the right and due performance of his will and to take care of his decent burial."

Richard S. Coney and his wife remained in England and executed a letter of attorney to John Goodson and Joseph Paul, by authority of which on the 24th day of May, 1698, they sold the two tracts of three hundred and five acres and seven and three-quarter acres and two poles, with all the houses, barns, orchards, gardens, fences, enclosures, buildings and improvements thereon to

Robert Adams, of Oxford township. Of the tract of two hundred and forty-five acres they sold one hundred and fifty acres on the 10th of Fourth month, 1698, to Daniel Hall, of Oxford township, the remainder of said tract having been disposed of to John Wells.

References: Exemplification Record, Vol. 3, p. 101, etc.; Vol. 5, p. 536, etc.; Vol. 7, p. 259, etc., Phila.

Genealogy of Smedley Family by Gilbert Cope, p. 47.

Certificates of Removal, Phila. Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Deed Book G, No. 8, page 346, etc., Phila.

Watson's Annals of Phila., Vol. 1, p. 298, and Vol. 2, p. 391.

Minutes of Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends.

Records of Births and Deaths, Abington Monthly Meeting.

Will Book A, p. 293, Phila.

Biographies of Phila. Postmasters, by Judge W. Wilkins Carr, published in Postal Guide, Phila. Post Office, July, 1900, p. 7.

History of Philadelphia, by Scharf & Westcott, Vol. 3, p. 1806.

Minutes of Meeting

Held May 21, 1907.

The stated meeting of the Historical Society of Frankford was held Tuesday evening, May 21, 1907, in the lecture room of the Free Library.

The secretary presented the names of three persons who had made application for membership in the society—Miss Anna Louise Ditman, Mrs. Frank T. Wilson, and Major Wm. Suddards Robinson. On motion, they were declared elected.

A committee, consisting of Robert T. Corson, Esq., Franklin Smedley and Eleanor E. Wright, was appointed to make arrangements for an excursion to Valley Forge on Saturday, June 22.

The papers prepared for the evening were read by Dr. Wm. B. Dixon and Guernsey Hallowell, Esq.

Dr. Dixon read his fifth and last paper on "The Main Street of Frankford Sixty-five Years Ago." The territory covered by Dr. Dixon's paper embraced both sides of the street from Orthodox street, north to Cedar Hill.

On the conclusion of Dr. Dixon's paper the President, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Dixon said: "The society was greatly indebted to him for the valuable papers he had prepared, preserving for future generations this graphic description of our town and its inhabitants so long ago." Mr. Foulkrod called attention to the untiring zeal displayed by Dr. Dixon, and the amount of labor per-

formed by him in the preparation of these papers, which he feared must have been a severe tax on the doctor at his advanced age.

The vote of thanks was unanimously adopted.

Guernsey Hallowell, Esq., read a valuable paper on Henry Waddy, one of Frankford's earliest settlers, and the original patentee from William Penn of much of the land now included in Frankford.

The question having been asked as to how Frankford obtained its name, Robert T. Corson, Esq., answered the query by calling attention to the fact that the large creek flowing through the territory of "The Frankford Land Company" was formerly navigable for boats as far as the settlement six miles inland from the river, called the town of the Germans, or Germantown. The creek naturally acquired the name of the company whose chief means of communication with the outer world its waterway afforded, and Frankfort or Frankford creek, displaced the Indian name of Tacony. The village which sprang up near the mouth of the creek became known by its name.

The president, the Hon. W. W. Foulkrod, called attention to the vast importance of waterways, as a means for transportation, and stated that last year Congress had appropriated \$88,000,000 for the improvement of waterways and the building of canals throughout the country. Mr. Foulkrod spoke of the great advantage to the future welfare of Frankford. its near proximity to the Delaware river would prove, and stated that large business interests were now buying up land on the river bank, where the waterway was always open for the

carrying of their manufactured wares to market. It is found it is impossible for railroads to carry the freight, so the opening up of improved facilities for the use of the waterways is imperative.

Miss Mary Wright stated "that Europe was a network of canals, and that one could sail from the North Sea to the Black Sea along inland waterways."

Mr. Corson called attention to the effort made some years ago to build the Aramingo Canal.

Mr. T. Worcester Worrell stated "that Stephen Remak, a noted Philadelphia lawyer, at one time resided in Frankford and occupied the house referred to by Dr. Dixon as Ball cottage, which formerly stood at the northeast corner of Frankford avenue and Harrison street. The Rev. Dr. Miller, rector of St. Mark's Church, also occupied this house, prior to the purchasing of St. Mark's Rectory at Frankford avenue and Dyre street.

The Secretary read an extract from the minutes of Abington Meeting in reference to the place where the meeting was held in 1688, at which the protest against slavery was adopted. The minutes of First month 31, 1687, state that monthly meetings be kept at the house of Richard Worrell, Jr., at Germantown, Byberry, Oxford, and at the house of Richard Waln, the elder, at Cheltenham." Richard Worrell, Jr., lived in Lower Dublin township, as it is stated in the records.

Miss Mary Wright stated that Mary S. Lippincott in her genealogy of the Shoemaker family says the meeting at which this protest against slavery was adopted was held at the house of her ancestor, Richard Waln, the elder, at Cheltenham.

Mr. Wm. Hagaman stated that as ear-

ly as 1684 meetings were held in the Log Meeting House erected on the ground where the present Friends' Meeting stands, at Unity and Waln streets. After meeting houses were erected, the holding of meetings in private houses was discontinued. It was therefore improbable, in Mr. Hagaman's judgment, that if that particular meeting had been held in Frankford, it would have been held in the private house of Richard Worrell. This is also to be inferred from the extract of the minutes of Abington meeting just quoted. The private house of Richard Worrell, Jr., and the private house of Richard Waln, the elder, at Cheltenham, are designated as places for the holding of meetings, but meeting houses must have been built in Germantown, Byberry and Oxford, for in these cases no private house is mentioned.

The subject was continued for further discussion. Mr. Franklin Smedley stated that he had learned through examining some old papers that the meeting in Frankford was known as Oxford Meeting until 1805, when the name was changed to Frankford Meeting. This was shortly after the incorporation of a portion of Oxford township into the borough of Frankford.

The question being asked as to the location of Sarah Seary's house at which meetings were held at an early date, Mr. Guernsey Hallowell replied by stating that the Seary tract lay on the west side of Bristol turnpike, beginning at about Devereaux street, and extending north to the Township line or Cottman street.

Mr. Thomas Simpson presented a list of over fifteen hundred names of men of Frankford and its vicinity who enlisted as soldiers in the Civil War. It is esti-

mated that over three thousand men of Frankford enlisted for service in the army during the war. It is hoped the publication of the list will result in additions to the number already obtained.

Mr. Charles W. Castor presented the society a copy of the Rev. John Beckewelder's book on "The manners and customs of the Indian nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and neighboring States." This book was published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society in 1876. Mr. Castor also presented a collection of valuable papers for the scrap-book. The secretary was desired to convey to Mr. Castor the thanks of the society for his valuable gift.

Mr. Lincoln Cartledge presented a fine photograph of the grave of Thomas Holme in Holmesburg.

The secretary was requested to thank Mr. Cartledge for the picture.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR E. WRIGHT, Sec.

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Frankford.

Vol. 1. No. 5.

Frankford Soldiers Who Enlisted in the Civil War



REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1907.

**Frankford Soldiers Who
Enlisted in the
Civil War.**

**23rd Penna. Vols., 3 years
Regiment.**

COL. BIRNEY.

Joseph J. Bateman	William W. Milford
Isaac E. Osbourn	Jessie Cornell
Charles P. Lukens	Ed. F. Eisenbach
John Sarch	

**26th Penna. Vols., 3 years
Regiment.**

COL. SMALL.

Capt. James Head	Lt. Wm. B. Snow
Edw. Montgomery	Lt. A. G. Rowland
S. P. Whartnaby	Edward Harrington
John Whartnaby	William Gordou
William Hardy	Manning Rue
William Deardon	Wm. Fairhurst
John Garlich	Adam Guthrie
William Pilling	John Hope, Sr.
Chas. G. Marshall	Richard Barwis
William Tolbert	George W. Henry
Qua. John Adler	Joseph Leshar
Geo. W. Tomlinson	Charles Holden
Thirst Low	William H. Dorsey

**27th Penna. Vols., 3 years
Regiment.**

COL. EINSTINE.

Chas. Elmer	William Poll
John Smedley	Samuel Johnson

Repts of the ... at ... 1910

28th Penna. Vols., 3 years Regiment.

COL. GEARY.

12th Army Corps.

John W. Gensll	Charles Hickey
Samuel Menig	Alfred Scott
Joseph Anchuff	Frederick Bickel
Edward Kale	John Bowler
Lt. William Coons	Wm. Baxendine
Jacob Bender	Thomas Gilbert
James Carter	Gerald Lee
Robert Dingles	William McDowell
Louis Moore	John Scott
Owen McCool	Chas. H. Wunderley
Charles A. Wright	Henry T. Stanwood
Thomas Wright	George Grady
Samuel P. Swope	Alvron Smith
James D. Butcher	Lewis F. Castor
Thomas Butcher	G. B. Frederick
Capt. C. S. Hartley	George E. Swope
David B. Hilt	Jesse Vandegrift
George H. Shukler	Wm. Vandegrift
Lt. Jas. R. Stanley	Levi Vandegrift
Francis E. Riley	James Vandegrift
George Layton	All from Brldesburg
John M. Plekel	John W. Ramsden
Robert G. Davls	Frank B. Wunderley
John B. Goullat	John Ashton
Ruben Carney	G. W. Drake, mus.
Thomas Enock	George Milles
Major Wm. Raphael	Henry Hartocks
Holmesburg	James Davidson
Gilbert Kirk	John McCall
Michael Fitzpatrick	Nathan Ulmer
James Sinclair	Oxford Church
Ferdinand Stearn	George W. Ayres

JOHN BASTIAN.

Samuel Roscoe	Wesley Miles
John Jones	Arman Anchor
	Frank Castor.

29th Penna. Vols., 3 years Regiment.

COL. MURPHY.

Willam Boone	Herman Anker
Cerevautes Smith	Joseph Fuller
George Goodman	W. Burger, music.
Albert Burgin	Henry P. Tyler
James Donnelly	Isaac Wilt
Randolf Nelson	Andrew McPherson
James Haskins	Samuel Riley

Knapp's Battery.

Penna. Vols., 3 years Regt.

Joseph McBride	Thomas Gilbert
George Edwards	

30th Regt. Penna. Vols. or 1st Reg. Penna. Reserves.

(3 Years Regt.)

Frankford.	Frankford.
John Blah	Henry Briggs
Wm. Bradley	Joseph Bradley
Joseph C. Knox	Cyrus O. Danfel
Capt. M. Quigley	

31st Penna. Vols. or 2nd Regt. Penna. Reserves.

(3 Years Regt.)

Holmesburg.	Holmesburg.
Frank Williams	Thomas Vanosten
John Williams	Joseph Vanosten
James West	Alfred Vanosten
Thomas H. Neild	Edward Luckman

32nd Penna. Vols.

Known as 3rd Regt. Penna. Reserves.
Holmesburg Co., 3 years Regt.

Lt. Col. John Clark	John Lynn
Capt. Robert Johnson	Charles McCready
2d Lt. G. H. Lindsay	Alfred Hains
1st Lt. T. H. Bamford	Warren Bartlow
2d Lt. E. A. Glenn	William R. Ashton
Harry S. Jones	Amos O. Taylor
John Baker	Samuel Bushnell
Alfred B. Day	James Boyd
Charles W. Stout	George Elze
Denals C. Dugan	Michael Walsh
Jacob G. Mardindale	Harry C. Wheeler
Jacob A. Johnson	Jesse Dickens
Richard P. Wright	Martin Maberry
George Vanhorn	George Mooney
Edward Tusin	David M. Wilson
John B. Wagner	George T. Malis
Edward O. Haines	John W. Fletcher
Robert Clark	William W. Solly
Joseph H. Wells	Justin Boileau
William Clark	Owen Artman
Jesse Wells	John Johnson
George Wells	Frederick Siltzer
Amos Eckley	Joseph L. Toy
John T. Eckley	Samuel Fleming
Jacob Thomas	William L. Nield
William Shaw	Benjamin Pickock
David R. Bennett	Jason Pickock
John B. Child	John McFride
Charles Howes	Charles H. Nich
William Downing	Luther Kriston
Isaac Acuff	James Travels
James P. Brown	Elijah L. Tomlinson
Samuel P. Ward	William Atkinson
William Cripps	Samuel Yorker

James Boulton	Richard Bambrick
Michael Dugan	Henry B. Weed
John Fulerton	Robt. B. Saul
Lanford Williams	Harry K. Hoff
Lynford A. Finlayson	Frederick C. Miller
William H. Burger	William Thompson
Nelson Schemaley	Robert Wilson
William Ryan	Samuel Cartledge
John Clinton	George Morgan
David Scott	John Stack
Beasley Scott	Matthew Cochran
Benjamin Ackley	

33rd Regt. Penna. Vols.

or 4th Regt. Pa. Reserves, 3 years.

William Shew, Bridesburg.

36th Regiment, Penna Vols.

or 7th Regt. Pa. Reserves, 3 years.

John W. Thomas.

49th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

3-year Regt.

Jacob T. Derr.

51st Regiment, Penna. Vols.

3-year Regt.

Col. John F. Hartranft.

John Dickel.

56th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

3 years service.

Col. Sullivan A. Meredith.

Thomas O. Enoch, Frankford

59th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

3 years service.

Col. R. Butler Price.

James Waldron, Frankford

68th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

Scott Legion. 3 years.

Col. Tippen.

Frankford	Frankford
Samuel Shuttieworth	Joseph Tyson
Worthington Baldwin	Sgt. Chas. F. Crapp
Joseph Moss	Geo. W. Scattergood
Joel L. Moss	

69th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

Phila. Brigade. 3 years service.

Col. Owens.

Frankford	Frankford
Silas Daniels	Timothy Carr
Daniel Williams	Titus Thomas
William Austin	

71st Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Regt.)

(Baker's California Regiment.)

Colonel Baker killed at Balls Bluff, Va.

First organized company left Frankford for the seat of war:

Ritman, Geo. L.	McKinley, Hugh.
Williams, Joseph.	McErlain, Anthony.
Hibbs, Frank B.	McCarter, W. B.
Whitecar, Geo. C.	Myers, Henry.
Knorr, Samuel.	Maywood, John M.
Smallwood, Jacob T.	Osborne, John.
Gregory, Timothy L.	Price, Randolph.
Randall, Sewall.	Penn, Abraham.
Hunt, Elijah R.	Rhile, Henry.
Hartley, Wm.	Dupree, Charles.
Hauseman, Aug.	Dungan, Frank.
Magill, Oliver.	Entwistle, Jos.
Greth, S. S.	Evans, John.
Wade, Franklin.	Freck, Jacob.
Blakeny, Thos. J.	Fisher, John.
Wilson, Wm.	Gregson, George.
Boughton, Stiles H.	Guthrie, Adam.
Everts, Fredk.	Gale, Alexander.
Reel, Henry.	Hartley, Richd.
Palmer, Thos.	Hafer, Charles.
Eckersley, Jas.	Hogan, John.
Evans, Louis.	Hart, George.
Butterworth, Jas.	Johnson, Burton P.
Laurence, Chas.	Jackson, James.
Angleman, Geo.	Kohlhund, Geo. J.

Batt, Wm.	Lesher, Robert.
Boyle, John.	Layton, Charles.
Brett, Emmet.	Laudenburger, Sam.
Bromley, Wm.	McAvoy, Joseph.
Brown, Wm.	McLaughlin, Mich'l.
Castor, Henry.	McMillen, Wm.
Carty, Nicholas.	Morris, John.
Clegg, James.	Mallerson, John.
Cassiday, Jas. F.	Neamand, Wm.
Chipman, David.	O'Keefe, Thos.
Donnelly, John D.	Patterson, Jas.
Dearden, James.	Reel, Charles.
Aukland, Geo.	Standing, Richard.
Batt, Jos.	Smith, Richard.
Barnholt, John.	Snyder, Oliver.
Butcher, Jos.	Shearer, Jos.
Barlow, John.	Stroup, Jacob.
Barvis, John.	Smith, Robert.
Castor, John.	Smith, David.
Candy, Michael.	Teese, John.
Clausen, Samuel.	Threlfall, Geo.
Chadwick, Robert.	Wilson, John A.
Colebaugh, Wm.	Wilkinson, Wm.
Donnelly, Geo.	Wells, Henry.
Dawson, Isaac.	Watt, Joseph.
Drexler, John.	Zepp, Henry.
Dutton, John.	Pilling, Thos.
Dawson, Wm.	Williams, Andrew.
Everts, Gustave.	Hafer, Adam.
Elwood, Alfred II.	Shaw, Wallace.
Ferkler, John.	Seavers, Geo.
Fulton, John.	Stuart, Joshua.
Grew, James B.	Stott, John.
Gibson, John.	Stokes, John.
Greenhalgh, John.	Slocum, Crosby.
Hacking, Edward.	Taylor, James.
Heap, John.	Thomas, Benj.
Hooley, Saml.	Wilson, Jos.
Johnson, John.	Williams, Barney.
Jones, E. M.	Williams, Danl.
Jefferies, Wm. E.	Zepp, Thomas.
Lightfoot, John.	Tibben, Isaac.
Lever, Geo.	McMullen, Wm.
Lukens, John B.	Edell, Manuel.
Haig, Thomas, A Co., 71st Reg't.	
Stroup, George, II Co., 71st Reg't.	
Enoch, Thomas, 71st Reg't.	
Williams, Andrew J., A Co., 71st Reg't.	
Taylor, John, A Co., 71st Reg't.	
Samuel Barwis, B. Co., 71st.	
Thomas Stevenson.	
Henry E. Peel.	
Samuel McMullen.	

72nd Penna. Volunteers

Col. Baxter.

72nd Regt., Penna. Vols. Phila. Brigade.
Baxter's Zouaves. 3 years service.

Frankford	Frankford
Albert L. Dungan	William Eagree
Lewis Leshner	Phillip Henry
John McDonald	W. H. Hill, Tacony

73rd Penna. Volunteers.

Col. John A. Koltes.

3 years service.

Frankford	Frankford
Major Leo Schott	G. Baxendine, F'kd
James Perry	John Hill

75th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. Henry Bohlen.

Alfred Wonderly, Frankford

81st Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. James Miller.

Frankford	Frankford
William Bald	James Kershaw
Joseph E. Carr	Alexander Morrow
Thomas Redmon.	

82nd Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. David H. Williams.

F. L. Hoover, F'kd Sgt. L. C. Elliott
John Larch, F'kd

83rd Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. John W. McLane.

Alonzo Myers, Frankford

84th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service

Col. William G. Murray.

Charles E. Crawford, Frankford

90th Penna. Volunteers

90TH REG. P.A. VOLS. (3 YEARS SERVICE.)

(Col. Peter Lyle.)

Frankford,

Frankford.

James E. Byram,
Frank Jennings,
Samuel Miller,
Charles Hall,

John Holden,
Abraham Landis,
Thomas Robinson,
Michael Steinbaker.

91st Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

(Col. Gregory.)

Frankford.

Frankford.

George Davis,

Henry McCool.

93rd Penna. Volunteers

Col. James M. McCarter.

William Oldfield, Frankford.

95th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

(Col. Gosline.)

Frankford.

Frankford.

Charles W. Enock,
Lemuel Enock,
Joseph Murphy,
Peter Murphy,
James Deardon,
Samuel Deardon,
Taylor Caskey,
William Eppenhimer,
Theodore Cocker,
Wilbur F. Walton,
James Greenhalgh,
Lawrence Reley,
William Castor,
David Holdsworth,
Charles Lafferters,

John Reid,
Alexander Mitchell,
James Crocket,
James Walker,
George Shuttleworth,
Charles Reese,
Robert Owens,
Daniel W. Walton,
Samuel Pilling,
John Bradley,
James Carrol,
Philip Mendenhall,
Joseph Perry,
Arthur Lawson.

97th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. Henry B. Guss.

Frankford, Frankford,
Samuel McBride, Eugene Aldrich.

98th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. John F. Ballier.

Major John W. Bea-Richard Barwis,
mish, Peter Haines,
Capt. Arthur B. Bea-Samuel Haines,
mish, Evn Doble, Holmes-
William Smith, Sr., burg.

99th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. Thomas W. Sweeney

William J. Phillips, William Dengas,
Samuel B. Phillips, William Talbut.

104th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. W. W. H. Davis.

James Hargreaves, John Thompson,
106TH REG., P.A. VOL.S. (3 YEARS' REG.)
John McCain, Frederick Hertz,
William H. Abrams, James Phillips,
Henry Neamond, John Martin,
John Boston, Richard Settle,
Thomas Ward, Andrew Colwell,
John Cleary, John Outen,
David Allen, Jacob Booth.

109th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. Henry J. Stainbrook.

Theodore Stroup, Joseph G. Gray,
John Jackson.

111th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

Col. M. Schlandecker.

Jesse Hallman.

112th Penna Volunteers

2nd Penna. Heavy Artillery.

3 years service.

Col. Charles Angeroth, Sr.

Frank R. Buckley, John E. Smith,
Charles Conley, William Hope,
Samuel Barwis, James Gibson.

Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery,
Company G.:

William T. Hope, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.

Francis R. Buckley, killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864.

Samuel Barwis, wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., September 29, 1864.

Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery,
Company E.:

Charles Connelly, wounded front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Company F.:

George Tomlinson, wounded front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864.

John E. Smith.

James Gibson

114th Penna. Volunteers

3 years service.

K. Company. Capt. Charles Collis.

Roll of men enlisted at the recruiting station of Company K., 114th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Infantry, at the Eagle Hotel, Frankford, Pa., during the month of August, 1862, by First Lieutenant Edward E. Williams, recruiting officer.

BORIE, CHARLES, Sergeant. Enlisted August 19, 1862. Discharged June 7, 1865. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; discharged June 7, 1865, by General Order of War Department.

BRYAN, EDWARD S., Corporal. Enlisted August 30, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

BUCKIUS, PETER H., Corporal. Enlisted August 23, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

CARWITHAN, DANIEL, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Deserted September 15, 1862.

COOPER, JACOB S., Private. Enlisted August 15, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 3, 1863.

CHIPMAN, JOHN, Regimental Commissary Sergeant. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

DIMMICK, WILLIAM, Sergeant. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Transferred to Co. F., October 1, 1862.

DAILY, OWEN, Corporal. Enlisted August 28, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

DAVIS, THOMAS G., Private. Enlisted August 14, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

DUDDY, MICHAEL, Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

DORSEY, ALBERT, Private. Enlisted August 14, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

DRUMMOND, DAVID, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Transferred to Co F., October 1, 1862. Mustered out with regiment.

DUNMEYER, FERDINAND, Private. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Deserted. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Subsequently deserted.

FAUNCE, DANIEL, Corporal. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

FORREST, WILLIAM H., Sergeant. Enlisted August 23, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

HORROCKS, WILLIAM, First Lieutenant. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

HOLDEN, FRANKLIN, Private. Enlisted August 16, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

HUTCHENSON, DAVID, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Died, Washington, D. C., November 19, 1862.

KILPATRICK, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

KELSEY, NATHAN, Private. Enlisted August 19, 1862. Killed Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

KESTER, DANIEL, Private. Died near Falmouth, Va., December 10, 1862.

LEHERR, JOHN, Corporal. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

McCLINTOCK, NOBLE, First Sergeant. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Transferred. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

MACKIE, HENRY, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Mustered out with regiment.

MESSENGER, GEORGE, Private. Enlisted August 29, 1862. Transferred. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

MYERS, BENJAMIN L., Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 8, 1863.

NAYLOR, SAMUEL M., Sergeant. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

NIELY, JAMES, Private. Enlisted August 21, 1862. Discharged March 30, 1863. Surgeon's certificate of disability.

ORR, JAMES, Private. Enlisted August 19, 1862. Transferred to Co. I, October 1, 1862.

PRICE, JOHN T., Musician. Enlisted September 6, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

PERRY, WILLIAM, Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Transferred to Co. I, October 1, 1862. Mustered out with regiment.

QUINN, JOHN, Sergeant. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

ROGERS, SAMUEL C., Corporal. Enlisted August 14, 1862. Killed Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

RUBY, THOMAS, Private. Enlisted August 13, 1862. Deserted October 25, 1862.

SCHOFIELD, JAMES, Corporal. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

SHEPPARD, CHARLES, Corporal. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

SMITH, CHARLES B., Corporal. Enlisted August 13, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

SHERIFF, JOHN, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Deserted September 15, 1862.

SHERIDAN, MATTHEW, Private. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

THORNLEY, JAMES, Private. Enlisted August 19, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, December 18, 1863.

VANARTSDALEN, S. W., Private. Enlisted August 16, 1862. Deserted September 15, 1862.

WILLIAMS, EDMUND, Sergeant. Enlisted August 30, 1862. Transferred to 40th New York Reg., March 27, 1863.

WHITE, HENRY, Sergeant. Enlisted August 15, 1862. Discharged December 25, 1862. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WARE, JOSEPH H., Musician. Enlisted August 13, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

WILKINSON, JAMES, Private. Enlisted August 20, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Mustered out with regiment.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD E., Captain. Enlisted August 10, 1862. Discharged June 11, 1866. First Lieutenant, August 20, 1862. Captain, August 15, 1863. Resigned and honorably discharged, February 2, 1864. First Lieutenant, 17th Reg. Veteran Reserve Corps, March 5, 1864. Mustered out, June 11, 1866. Wounded Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

WELLS, JONATHAN, Private. Enlisted August 13, 1862. Discharged May 29, 1865. Wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Mustered out with regiment.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM T., Sergeant. Enlisted August 18, 1862. Discharged April 13, 1865. Severely wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged from hospital.

WEEKS, WILLET, Private. Enlisted August 19, 1862. Discharged May 15, 1865. Wounded Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Honorably discharged by General Order of War Department.

WILSON, CHARLES B., Corporal. Enlisted August 22, 1862. Discharged September 30, 1862. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

A number of regiments were being organized in Philadelphia in August, 1862, in response to the President's call for 300,000 more men. The retreat of McClellan from the Peninsula after the seven days' fight; the disastrous campaign of General Pope culminating in our defeat at Chantilly; together with the Confederate army of Northern Virginia threatening Washington, threw the authorities and the country into a panic. Orders were given to hurry the uncompleted regiments to the front at once.

On September 1, 1862, the 114th had seven companies completely organized; the three remaining companies, among them Company K., having sixty per cent. of their full complement in camp. A regiment, known as Schriver's Regiment, was being recruited in West Philadelphia, but it was still very weak; it was disbanded and the men were transferred to the stronger regiments, and the organization of the 114th regiment was completed with men transferred from that regiment.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in battles	3
Died in the service	2
Wounded in battles	9
Deserted	6
Discharged for disability	3
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Total casualties	23

The above is probably as accurate a history of the company as can be compiled at this late date, March 21, 1906.

EDWARD E. WILLIAMS,

Recruiting Officer.

114th Penna. Volunteers

Companies I, B, and C.

3 years service.

CO. I.

Vanleer E. Bond	Crescentville
James Bryan	John Morrison, Cres-
Thos. A. Gayendale	centville
Michael Brophy, Ta-	Chas. T. Mahan
cony	John B. Myers
Robert Chadwick	John McCaffrey,
Jas. Collins, Tacony	Crescentville
Isaac Clegg, Crescent-	Hugh McAdams,
ville	Crescentville
Wm. R. Deekard,	Henry McCool
Cheltenham	John Neumann
Henry Dewherst,	Wm. Orr, Crescent-
Crescentville	vile
James Devlin, Cres-	John Perry
centville	Wm. Perry
James V. Ezzo	Wm. Renn
Holmesburg	Augustus Rhinefelt
Wm. C. Ezee	Nicholas Stewart
Holmesburg	David Smith
Edmund Ellis,	John Seaver
Cheltenham	Matthew Showers

Samuel C. Ezee, Holmesburg	James M. Stowman
Wm. Grew	John W. Stowman
Joseph Gregory	C. Seldarnbrigge
John Galloway, Cres-	Amos C. Toy
centville	Amos H. Taylor
Robert Harper,	Joseph Ulmer
Holmesburg	George A. Vanhart
Owen Hamilton,	Geo. E. Vanhart
Crescentville	Dased Watt
John R. Hall, Cres-	Joshua S. Wood
centville	Geo. E. W. Welss
Henry H. Haigh	Frederich Healing
2d Leut.,	Albert G. Ronland
Wm. S. Robinson	John S. Cronjira,
John A. Hipple	Fox Chase
John Hilt	Daniel K. Hartley
Thos. Hawkins, Som-	A. L. Krewson
erton	Thomas J. Rice
Alex. Holmes, Fkd.	Chas. S. Randal,
John Harrop, Cres-	Cheltenham
centville	John Hutchison,
Aug. P. Houseman	Crescentville
James Kelley	Peter Shields,
Tacony	Crescentville
Wm. Laner, Somer-	James Lingerman,
ton	Somerton
Charles Lyons	John A. Farr
Geo. P. Martin	David F. Edgar
Samuel Morrison	Thomas Lockhard,
Wm. H. Martin	Fox Chase
Patrick Mulvery,	William Dorsey
Joseph McCool	Chas. W. Ashton,
James Orr, Crescent-	Holmesburg
ville	Joseph Achull, Som-
Richard T. Shock	erton
Benj. F. Brons, Fox	Geo. W. Altemus
Chase	James H. Ayres
Jas. Waugh, Cres-	Wm. Bradley
centville	Geo. W. Bryant
John T. Ferris,	Jas. E. Butterworth
Somerton	Daniel Boyle
James Buekley	Ambrose J. B. Burger
Samuel J. Edgar	Edmnd B. Bradley
John S. Ashton, Mus-	Jesse Bryan
iclian	

COMPANY B.

Chas. D. Gentry	Henry P. Gentry
Wm. A. Gentry	George Murry
Edward Dewees	Geo. W. Reese
John W. Dewees	

All of Company B were from Bustleton.

COMPANY C.

Wm. Cowder, musician, Frankford

116th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Regt.)

Col. Dennis Heenan

F. Delaney, Fkd. J. Lutz, Aramingo

118th. Penna Volunteers

2 years service.

Col. Charles M. Provost.

(Corn Ex. Regt.)

Frankford.	Frankford
Joseph R. Tibbitts	Jacob Hallowell
Henry R. Colebaugh	Geo. A. Kimball
John Yost	Richard Allen
Thomas Woodfield	William McCool
Lewis Hoffman	John Woodhead
Jos. L. Sackett	Joseph Byram
C. B. Burke, Tacony	J. Clark, Holmesburg
S. Helverson H'sbg	Wm. Ashton, H'sbg
L. W. Ayres H'sbg	F. H. Vandegrift, "
Howard Snyder	Robert Dyer
George Dyer	Lukens Jobson

119th Penna. Volunteers.

(3 Years Regt.)

Col. Ellemaker.

Frankford	Frankford
George Woodcock	Allen Hill
William Woodcock	George W. Snow
Thomas Knight	George Wood

121st Penna. Volunteers

Company I.

Col. Chapman Biddle.

3 years service.

Recruited at Frankford

August, 1862.

Capt. James Ashworth

JAMES ASHWORTH, Captain; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1867; commissioned Major, Apr. 20, 1863; Lt. Col., Dec. 11, 1863; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1864; not mustered; discharged by special orders, Feb. 10, 1864. Badly wounded at Gettysburg.

JOHN McTAGGART, Orderly Sgt.; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 2nd, 1864; promoted to 1st Lt., Feb. 10, 1864; to Capt., June 24, 1864; mustered out, June 2nd, 1865.

JAMES RUTH, 1st Lieutenant; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Feb. 10, 1864; commissioned Capt., Apr. 20; not mustered; discharged by special orders, Feb. 10, 1864. Badly wounded at Gettysburg.

JACOB LATCH, 1st Sgt.; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

MALCOLM MURRAY, Sgt.; enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865; promoted to Sergeant, Feb. 8, 1865.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, discharged June 2, 1865.

WILLIAM COCKER, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 20, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.

JOHN DODSON, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged Nov., 1864.

JOSEPH WHEELAN, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged Feb. 19, 1863. Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate.

ALBER LINDLEY, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

JOHN E. SCHLAFER, Musician; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

HOWARD ABRAMS, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BALDWIN, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged May 31, 1865. Wounded at Dabney's Mills, Feb. 6; discharged by general orders.

HENRY BARWIS, Private; enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged July 14, 1865.

JOHN BROMLEY, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865; transferred to Vet. Reserve. Discharged by general orders.

WILLIAM BONSALE, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged July 1st, 1865; deserted Dec., 1862; returned May 1st, 1865. Discharged by general orders War Dept.

JOHN CROMIE, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

SAMUEL B. CORE, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged May 16, 1865. Discharged by general orders.

RALPH R. CUNNINGHAM, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged May 16, 1865. Discharged by general orders.

- EDWARD D. CHIPMAN, Hospital Steward; enlisted Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865; promoted to Hospital Steward, Aug. 22, 1862.
- SAMUEL COLLINS, Vet. Reserve Corps; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- CHARLES H. COOPER, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Starved to death at Andersonville, Dec. 4, 1864.
- HENRY P. DUGAN, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Absent and sick at muster out.
- FRANCIS DEVELIN, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- CHARLES DAVIS, Private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.
- CHARLES DURNEY, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.
- PATRICK H. DEVELIN, Private; enlisted Jan. 20, 1864; discharged May 30, 1865.
- LINFORD E. ENOCK, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- WILLIAM HAMILTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- EDWARD D. HAMILTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Jan. 5, 1865. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
- ROBERT W. HARPER, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Oct. 1, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
- CHARLES HORNSBY, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged Mch. 4, 1863. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
- JAMES HILTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 1, 1864.
- JOSEPH JOHNSON, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Died Sept. 22, 1863, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.
- ROBERT KAY, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- JAMES LEE, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

JOHN W. LEES, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Died at Brook Station, Va., Dec. 6, 1862.

JOHN LAFFERTY, Private; enlisted Apr. 4, 1865. Transferred, date and regiment unknown.

THOMAS B. LUCAS, Private enlisted Apr. 5, 1865. Transferred, date and regiment unknown.

EDWARD MARSHALL, Private; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

ISACE MANN, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Nov. 27, 1863.

SIMON MILLS, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.

WHARTON MOODY, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 20, 1863; lost right hand at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

DAVID W. MORTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, May 15, 1865.

EDWARD MORIN, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862. Killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

PATRICK MAHARIN, Private; enlisted March 10, 1865. Transferred, date and organization unknown.

PETER McNALLY, Private; enlisted Aug. 20, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1863.

JAMES OGDEN, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

GEORGE PIERCE, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

THOMAS PIERCE, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

JAMES PIERCE, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Killed, June 1, 1864, at Bethesda Church, Va.

ROBERT RAY, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg., July 1, 1863.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Private, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Not on rolls at muster out.

- THOMAS SIMPSON, Commissary Sgt.; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Wilderness, May 1864, and at Boyden Plank Road, March 31, 1865. Discharged by general orders, June 13, 1865.
- AARON SETTLE, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JAMES STOTT, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JOHN S. SETTLE, Private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- HENRY L. SHOCK, Private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862. Discharged by special orders, May 15, 1865.
- THOMAS STOTT, Private; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862; Died Dec. 5th, 1864, Saulsburg, N. C.
- HUGH SHIELDS, Private; enlisted March 10, 1865. Transferred, date and organization unknown.
- EDWARD F. THIBBIN, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JOHN TAYLOR, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Died September 4, at Washington, D. C.
- WILLIAM A. VANMATTER, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Died Feb. 13, 1863, at Annapolis, Md.
- ALFRED F. WILKINS, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- FRANK WORDELL, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JOHN B. WILSON, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JAMES WELSH, Private; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JACOB WILKINS, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 13, 1865.
- JOHN F. WOOD, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 14, 1863.
- WILLIAM H. WRIGHT, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Died Jan. 4, 1863, at Frankford.

JAMES STACKHOUSE, Private; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Discharged by special order, May 15, 1865.

The 121st Regiment was first brigaded with the Penna. Reserve Corps, Gen. Reynolds, commanding; George G. Meade, Division General, 1st Army Corps. After Gettysburg, 5th Army Corps, until the close of war.

Total killed in battle10
Total died of wounds 9

19

121st Penna. Volunteers

K Company,
Col. Chapman Biddle.

Partially Recruited in Frankford by
2nd Lieutenant Joshua Garsed,

JAMES ALLEN, 1st Lt.; enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865; promoted to Capt., Aug. 5, 1864.

JOSHUA GARSED, 2nd Lt.; enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; promoted to Quartermaster, March 6, 1863.

ROBT. MOFFATT, Sergt.; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Wounded at Petersburg, Va., July 15, 1864; in hospital at muster out of company.

MIFFLIN D. CORNELL, Sergt.; enlisted Aug. 17, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

ORREM M. SMITH, Sergt.; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.

WARREN L. REYNOLDS, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, Jan. 13, 1863.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged Dec. 3, 1863.

JAMES NELSON, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Aug. 7, 1865. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.

ALFRED WHITEHEAD, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 20, 1862. Died Jan. 30, 1865, at Saulsbury, N. C.

MICHAEL SHUSTER, Corporal; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Died Nov. 4, 1864.

- GEORGE MATIERS, Musician; enlisted Sept. 2, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, 1863.
- HOWARD ADAMS, Private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- WILLIAM ALLEN, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862. Died at Richmond, Va., Mar. 15, 1864.
- TRAVIS BUCKLEY, Private; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- JAMES BROWN, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, 1863.
- JOHN BLACKBURN, Private; enlisted Aug. 6, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.
- JAMES BOLTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862. Captured; died Dec. 25, 1862, at Richmond, Va., from wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- CHARLES CARTY, Private; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 4, 1863.
- THOMAS DUGAN, Private; enlisted Aug. 24, 1862; discharged July 14, 1865. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps; discharged July 14, 1865.
- GEORGE DEGITZ, Private; enlisted Nov. 9, 1863. Transferred, date unknown.
- RICHARD ECKERSLEY, Private; enlisted Nov. 11, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- ELIAH B. ENGLISH, Private; enlisted Aug. 29, 1862. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, 1863.
- JOSEPH GILLEBRAND, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1863. Discharged by special order, 1863.
- JOHN HILTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.
- DENNIS HAYS, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862. Deserted July, 1863.
- WILLIAM KNOX, Private; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, 1863.
- THOMAS KIRKWOOD, Private; enlisted Aug. 12, 1862. Died April, 1863.

JOSEPH REDMON.

JOHN MARTIN, Private; enlisted Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

DANIEL MULLEN, Private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

ALFRED ROGERS, Private; enlisted Aug. 18, 1862. Absent in hospital at muster out.

FRANCIS E. RYMER, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.

HENRY STONE, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

HENRY STILES, Private; enlisted Aug. 29, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

WILLIAM H. SPEER, Private; enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

THOMAS STONES, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862. Died at Andersonville, Oct. 8, 1864.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Private; enlisted Aug. 14, 1862; discharged June 15, 1865. Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps.

PETER S. WHARTON, Private; enlisted Aug. 12, 1862; discharged June 2, 1865.

HENRY WILCOX, Private; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862. Deserted; returned; transferred, date and organization unknown.

NATHAN J. BLACKMAN, Private; enlisted Aug. 7, 1862; discharged Mar. 4, 1864. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.

JOHN GIBERSON, Private; enlisted Aug. 9, 1862. Died Mar. 29, 1863.

JAMES McDOWELL, Private; enlisted Aug. 9, 1862; discharged Feb. 9, 1863. Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.

ALFRED T. WONDERLY, Private; enlisted Aug. 30, 1862. Died May, 1863.

The record of Co. K., 121st Regt., is the same as Co. I., 121st Regt, historically.

Total killed in battle	7
Total died of wounds	9
	<hr/>
	16

124th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Regt.)

Col. Joseph W. Hawley

S. Bowker, Fkd W. B. Bunker, H'bg

130th Penna. Volunteers

9 months Regiment

Col. Henry I. Zinn.

M. Leapsou, C'ham John Kane, Fkd

138th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

Col. C. F. K. Sunwalt.

John B. Major, Frankford

147th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.

Frankford

Frankford

John W. Ramsden

William Raymond

George Layton

George W. Ayres, Jr.

George Garlich

George Broadveit

148th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

George Hessert, Frankford

150th. Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

G. Dunkerley, Fkd

G. A. Dixon, Fkd

William Dunkerley

152nd Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

Edward J. Walton, Frankford

174th Penna. Volunteers.

(9 Months Regt.)

Col. John Nyce Capt. J. H.
2d Lt. J. Greenwood Afflerbach

179 Penna. Volunteers

(9 Months Regt.)

Henry Oldfield, Frankford

183rd Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

J. Cheadle, Frankf'd B. Rowland, H'sbg
Musician S. Hoffman, Fkd

186th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

J. G. Yerkes, Fkd Levi Wager, Fkd

187th Penna Volunteers.

(6 Months Service.)

Howard W. Palmer, Frankford

188th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Years Service.)

Robert Sumerfield, Frankford

192nd Penna. Volunteers

(1 Year Service)

Wm. Tibbins, Fkd William Stearn
S. Ramsey, Fkd Frankford
Robert B. Stigal

197th Penna. Volunteers

(3 Months.)

J. Woodcock, Fkd W. E. Roberts
Richard B. Selby Frankford
Robert W. Ramsden.

198th Penna. Volunteers

(1 Year Service.)

J. F. Beeson, Fkd Joseph Hoffman
Wm. T. Hadrich Frankford

203rd Penna. Volunteers

(1 Year Service.)

Chas. Henry, Frankford

213th Penna. Volunteers

(1 Year Service.)

H. C. Pratt, Fkd A. Moore, Fkd

214 Penna. Volunteers

(1 Year Service.)

Frankford	Frankford
Henry Raymond	William S. Knorr
Robert Lawson	James Lawson
Joseph Gateson	Thomas Casady

2nd Penna. Cavalry

(3 Years Regt.)

Col. Price.

Privates	Privates
Wm. Hoffman	Samuel Gwyne
William Pearson	William R. Swelgart
William Rogers	Benjamin Jones
James P. Jackson	William McMullen
Lt. Frank J. Dungan	James W. Gibson

3rd Penna. Cavalry

(3 Years Regt.)

A. Barlow, Private C. J. Philipps, P'te

5th Penna. Cavalry

(3 Years Regt.)

Privates	Privates
Theodore F. Weiss	Albert F. Sipes
Alfred Krier	William Myers
William Baltzel	Bridesburg

6th Penna. Cavalry

3 years regiment

Col. Richard Rush

J. S. Elliott, C'r Sgt.	Privates
Privates	James Getty
William Gitterson	John Greenhalgh
John Simpson	Frank D. Dorsey
Joel J. Hallowell	Frederick T. Fries
Thomas Swope	William H. Johnson
William Rogers	William Greenley
Harrison Shallcross	Lewis W. Evans
Edward Stradling	Joseph Eckley
Abednego Howarth	William Martin
Osgod, Welsh, Lt.	William Playford
Privates	John Sidebotham
Osborn Scott	Jacob Walton
Richard Ward	Robert Cooper
William Russum	Joseph A. Byram
Samuel R. Todd	Charles Barnes

8th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. Chorman.

Frankford,	Philip Foy,
Quartermaster and	Geo. Best,
First Lieutenant.	Alfred Oat,
Frankford.	Robert Murray,
George L. Bragg.	Wm. McKim.
Sgt., Wm. Bragg.	Bugler, G. Patterson
Privates, Wm. Lord,	Privates,
Geo. Williams.	John Kennedy,
1st Lt., C. Clements.	Jos. Hartley.
Privates,	Sam'l Tomlinson.
Wm. Muner,	John Crotts, Hbg.
	James Burkle.

11th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. Joshua Harland.

Bernard J. Ward.

13th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. J. A. Gallagher.

Col., J. A. Gallagher.	Jacob H. Dewees,
Privates,	Samuel Smith,
George Clark,	Peter Moore,
Abraham Tyson,	George Adler.
Wm. Camel,	

14th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. J. M. Schnoomaker.

Holmesburg,	Alfred Hoglund,
Capt., Jos. W. Hall,	Edward Lukens,
First Lieutenant,	John W. Duffield,
Harry N. Harrison,	Mordecai Bevans,
Second Lieutenant,	Amos Vandegrift,
Casper W. Morris,	Wm. Fleming,
(Colored Regiment)	John Fildcock,
1st Lt., Lewis Hart,	Robert E. Solly,
Privates,	Jeremiah Davis,
Marmadyke Foster,	Alfred Johnson,
Chas. Cottman,	John Carson,
John Hicks,	Jas. Duffield,
Wm. F. Prachert,	Jeremiah Davis,
John R. Risdon,	Samuel Jackson,
Barnett Snyder,	Bustleton,
James T. Clark,	Wm. McMullen,
Frank Duncan,	Oscar McMullen.

15th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. William J. Palmer.

Privates,	William Patterson,
John Tweedale,	James Thompson,
John M. Gilmore,	Isaac Shaleross,
Lewis Selgrade,	Henry Roberts,
William Rile,	William Johnson.

17th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Col. Kellogg.

Band Leader, Jos. Whittington.

19th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Corporal, James M. Latimer.

20th Penna. Cavalry

(Three Years' Regiment.)

Privates,	Alex. Greenhaleh,
Harry R. Johnson,	William Rudd,
Robert Getty,	Thomas O. Davis,
Walter Scott,	Joseph Sheard,
Wm. B. Stewart,	Wm. Bratton,
Thomas Haigh,	Albert Edgar,
John J. Donnelly,	Smith Weeks,
Albert Nelson,	Wm. Rogers.

3rd Penna. Artillery

Penna. Vols.

2 years service

Frankford	Frankford
Joseph Woodington	Robert Conaway
Neamond Leshner	William Vanhart
Edward Wells	William Davis
Thomas Hipple	Patrick McMenamin
Roger McMenamin	

2nd Heavy Artillery

Penna. Vols.

3 years service.

G. Tomlinson, F'k'd John E. Smith

11th Veteran Reserve Corps

Charles C. Gold, Frankford

United States Colored Regiments.

3 years service.

3rd United States Colored Regt.

3 Years' Regt.

William H. Young James Gray
William Gray

22d United States Colored Regt.

3 Years' Regt.

Thomas Trusty Jacob B. Myers

24th United States Colored Regt.

3 Years' Regt.

Jesse Pleasants	James Butler
George Pleasants	Jacob Scott
Moses Bedford	George Butler
David Jackson	Elljah Barratt
Edward Tilman	William Massey
Robert Callahan	Samuel Morris
Isiah Somers	Randall Pleasant
James Somers	

25th United States Colored Regt.

3 Years' Regt.

James W. Davis	Thomas Trusty
Thomas T. Davis	Gennet Jackson
Joseph Lancaster	Silas Little
Charles T. Simers	Benjamin Little
Jeremiah Murry	Jacob Little
Henry S. Murry	Miles Parker
Ellis Carney	

Regiments Unknown.

James Lee, Penna. Regt.
Richard Torpey,
John Wignal,
Thomas Faunce,
John Grew,
Harper Hillt,
Patrick Maherlug,
Capt. Henry Beal,
Henry Hoffman,
James Patterson,
John Patterson,
Augustus W. Deale, Penna. Regt.
Washington Hillt.

United States Navy and Marine Corps.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

John Horrocks	Henry Burns
William Martin	Engineer J. Burns
James Gibson	Harry Black
Napoleon Kershaw	Thomas Hope
Henry Miller	John Hope, Jr.
Lewis P. Allen	Patrick Keenan
Samuel McMullen	William Kelley
James Cooper	Joseph Wheelan
George Putt	Robert Rockey
James Wilson	Thomas Nell
William Giness	Harvey Miller
James Ferry	James Loughrey
Louis Brown	Jacob Stroup
John Hart	Giles Barber
En'gr. T. Brooks	John Peoples
John Johnson	Chief Engineer Wil-
James Eckersley	Ham S. Kenworthy
Edward McDonough	James Lineham
James Dean	Charles Livezey
Hugh Hatton	E. P. Brownell
George Peachy	Edwin Enoch
George B. Rambo	William Swallow
Fireman H. Sheetz	Thomas Green
James Wiley	Louis Britton
Michael Fullen	Capt. Wm. Street
Capt. Jas. Johnson	Colonus Grew
Albert Nelson	Thomas Howarth
Michael Dearn	James Haney
James Fuches	Howard Wilson
Army and Navy,	Edward Ireland
George Fredericks	Stillman Perkins
John Boyle	Charles Pigott
James Cunningham	Jacob Murray
George Cromble	John Hughes
Thomas Donnelly	Thomas Cunningham
John E. White	

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Henry Eckersley	William MacElroy
James Hughes	James Farley
Jos. R. Kenworthy	John A. Hughes
William Elliott	Jacob Halmes
John Donnelly	Charles Smith
John Klein	Theodore Smith

Special Officers.

- Major Isaacher Pugh, U. S. Mustering Officer; stationed at Harrisburg, Pa.
Capt. Dr. Robert Burns, U. S. Surgeon; stationed at Frankford Arsenal.
Dr. E. F. Leake, Examining Surgeon for Drafted Men at Frankford.
Capt. Henry R. Allen, Quartermaster Dept.; stationed at Washington, D. C.

United States Ordnance Dept.

Daniel Maginley	Patrick Burgin
William Donley	Joseph Edwards
John J. Bray	John Owens
Henry Stiger	James Larkins
James Cleary	Jerry O'Neil
Mathew Cleary	William Marabach
Hugh Sulseman	Cornelius Markham
John Doran	Corp. Jas. Warner
James Shields	

Enlisted in Regiments Out of State.

Holmesburg—William Slack, 95th N. York
Vols. Infantry.

FRANKFORD.

Robert McDowell, 14th N. York Vols. Inf.
Joseph Edwards, 15th Regt. U. S. Regulars.
Phillip S. Gregory, 1st Delaware Vols. Inf.
Robert Dunkerly, 1st Missouri Cavalry.
William Dunkerly, Ohio Regiment.
Charles Hamford, Missouri Regiment.
Joseph Hamford, Missouri Regiment.
George Hamford, Missouri Regiment.
William F. Wordell, 16th Illinois Infantry.
John Mahering, 40th N. York Infantry.
William Burger, 40th N. York Infantry.
Emanuel Cunningham, 40th N. York Inf.
Aramingo—William Welsh, 40th N. York
Infantry.

FRANKFORD.

Nicholas Wingert, 40th N. York Infantry.
John Carey, 4th Maryland Infantry.
Henry Shock, 15th Reg. U. S. Infantry.
James Shields, 40th N. York Infantry.
Surgeon Gilbert Baker, 21st Michigan
Regiment Infantry.
John Deegan, 40th N. York Infantry.
Neamond Leshar, 3rd Heavy Artillery U. S.
Thomas Potts, 4th N. Jersey Cavalry.
Charles Farr, N. York Battery.
Theodore Smith, U. S. Regulars.
Angus Agnew, 3rd Maryland Infantry.
Robert Guthrie, 4th Maryland Infantry.
Joseph Wray, Purnell Legion, Maryland.
Robert Greenbalgh, 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Samuel Wallen, N. Jersey Cavalry.
Lewis Heng, 3rd N. Jersey Cavalry.
Frankford—Mathew F. Klippax, 17th U.
S. Infantry.
Holmesburg—Warren Kinsey, 23rd N. Jer-
sey Infantry.
Frankford—Samuel Getty, 4th U. S. Ar-
tillery.
Frankford—Eli Bromley, 1st U. S. Vet.
Cavalry.

HOLMESBURG.

Robert Patterson, Tennessee Regiment.
Frank Lowbrey, Veteran Regiment.
John Mills, 5th U. S. Regulars.
William Enoch, District of Columbia Regt.
Theodore Enoch, District of Columbia Regt.

FRANKFORD.

Henry Getty, Battery C, U. S. Artillery.
Samuel Caudy, 1st Missouri Cavalry.
David Breet, 21st Ohio Regiment.
Alexander Dugay, 72nd Illinois Infantry.
Isaac Wingert, 10th U. S. Regulars.
George Hutzell, Battery B, U. S. Regulars.
William S. Kenworthy, 3rd U. S. Regulars.
Edward Stigel Maryland Regiment.
Holmesburg—1st Lt. Charles J. Smith, 2nd
Delaware Vols. Infantry.

FRANKFORD.

Alexander Harvey, 4th and 6th N. Jersey
Vols. Infantry.
Mark H. Hubbard, 17th Illinois Vols. Inf.
John Dovety, 2nd Maryland Vols. Infantry.
William Holeman, Battery A, U. S. Reg.
Charles Zimmerman, 4th Heavy Artillery,
U. S.
Jacob Zimmerman, 4th Heavy Artillery,
U. S.
Mahlon Scott, 1st N. Jersey Cavalry.

Henry Hause, 3rd Delaware Infantry.
 Thomas R. Rover, 1st Kentucky Cavalry.
 Charles L. Rover, Ohio Regiment Infantry.
 James H. McKinley, 51st N. York Infantry.
 Geo. W. Shoemaker, 37th N. J. Vols.
 John C. Fuss, 4th Heavy Artillery, U. S.
 Robert Clegg, New York Band.
 William Smott, Ellsworth Guards.
 Robert Ellis, 18th Ill. Cavalry.
 Chas. W. Stout, 3d N. J. Cavalry.
 Benjamin Harris, 5th N. J. Cavalry.
 George L. Battersby, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 Harry G. Winnemore, 1st Port Royal Btry.
 John Bromley, 3d R. I. Battery.
 Michael Farrell, 3d R. I. Battery.
 William Bourougs, 39th N. Y. Infantry.
 Asbury Core, 20th Illinois Infantry.
 John Kennedy, 12th Ill. Infantry.
 Thomas Lloyd, 1st Cal. Infantry.
 George Morrow, U. S. Regulars, Infantry.
 George Butcher, 158th N. Y. Infantry.
 Edward English, 23d N. Y. Infantry.
 John Stuard, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 Capt. Lewis Shock, 28th N. J. Infantry.
 John McKinley, 20th N. J. Infantry.
 William Williams, 21st N. J. Infantry.
 David Bryne, 1st Md. Regt., Infantry.
 Maurice Rogers, New Jersey Infantry.
 George Rogers, New Jersey Infantry.
 Lewis F. Smith, 4th N. J. Inf't. (3 mths.)
 John B. Smith, 71st N. Y. Infantry.
 Major Wm. McGee, New Jersey Infantry.
 George Fredericks, 5th Ohio Cavalry.
 Charles Evans, 1st Delaware Vols

1st New Jersey Cavalry.

Jacob R. Sackett, Lieutenant and Captain; Fox Chase; one year.

Samuel Walton, Sergeant, wounded; Fox Chase, over three years.

J. D. Walton, Sergeant, wounded; Fox Chase; over three years.

Jonathan Johnson, Private; Fox Chase; over three years.

Samuel Phillips, Private, discharged; Fox Chase; one year.

William M. Shaw, Sergeant and Lieutenant; Frankford; over three years.

William H. Embery, Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster; Frankford; over three years.

Thomas Nice, Private; Frankford; over three years.

Peter Peterson, Private, discharged; Frankford; one year.

Jonathan Jones, Private, killed; one year.

John P. Hart, Private Co. D; over three years.

9th Regiment Militia.

3 months regt.

Organized Sept. 6-12, 1862.

Discharged Sept. 26-28, 1862.

Captain, Wm. Hamill,

Chas. D. Kenworthy.	Joseph Holden,
1st Lt., J. Shalcross.	George W. Heckery,
2d Lt., T. B. Taylor.	Samuel Holt,
First Sergeants,	Charles Haigh,
John W. Swope,	Wm. Irvin,
Edgar H. Stigal,	Stllas Jones,
Chere Boric.	George H. Jones,
Jos. G. H. Miller,	Henry Kinsley,
Edwin A. Castor.	Joseph Knorr,
Corporals,	Wm. Y. Kester,
Jas. Thompson,	Jesse Krewson,
Howard Swope,	James Lester,
James Edgar,	William Lee,
Joseph Gregory,	Edward G. Lee, Jr.,
John M. Sterlug,	Thos. Miller,
David M. Cassidy,	M. V. B. Musselman,
John Gray,	John Mitchell,
Jacob Jones.	Edward Mogridge,
Privates,	Wm. McCall,
Wm. Ashworth,	Thomas Overington,
Jacob Abrains,	John J. Ploucher,
Wm. Alnsworth,	Robert Peoples,
John Adams,	Joseph Peters,
Chas. Briggs,	Jacob Peters,
Wm. Bowers,	Harvey Rowland,
Nicholas Brown,	Christp. Roblusion,
Abraham Barber,	Benj. Rogers, Sr.,
Edward Burns,	Wm. Roberts,
J. S. Battersby,	Wm. Rudd,
A. P. Broadbent,	Robert Sprowls,
Joseph Boltou,	James M. Shaw,
Alfred Broadbent,	William Shock,
Isaac Clapp,	James Sutcliffe,
James Cooper,	Henry Shaleros,
Mathias Coats,	George Shuster,
Jefferson Campbell,	Thos. M. Sayres,
Robert Dingler,	Adam E. Stauger,
Wm. B. Dixon,	Andrew Shock,
Fletcher Dyer,	Edward Swope,
Charles N. Emery,	Hugh Shields,
John P. Eryien,	William Solly,
Edward Foye,	James Tomlinson,
Chas. G. Gilmore,	Lewis Vanarstalden,
Riter George,	John Wilcox,
Robert Greenhalgh,	John T. Webster,
John Gilliams,	Joseph White,
John Greenhalgh,	Joseph Wilde,
Henry L. Greyson,	Wilson Welsh,
W. S. Huckel,	William Abrams

Joseph Comly

Frederick Axe

40th Regiment Militia

3 months regiment.

A. CO.

40th Regt. Militia. July 2nd, 1863,
Discharged Aug. 16th, 1863.

Ct. C. D. Kenworthy	Fletcher Dyer
2d Lt. J. Thompson	Richard B. Earl
Henry Herbert	Samuel Ford
J. H. Comley, Jr.	Charles G. Gilmore
Mathias Coats	Robert Gilmore
Howard W. Swope	John A. Gilliam
William Irwin, Jr.	William S. Huckel
Jeremiah Battersby	William F. Huckel
Musician R. Hunt	Edward Hardman
Musician F. Harkins	James Hughes
Abram Barber	Charles Hope
Giles W. Barber	Joseph J. Knox
Edward Blackburn	Napoleon Kershaw
John Broadbent	Joseph Kinkert
Alonzo P. Broadbent	Charles Loyde
William Coutters	Henry Landenburg
Charles W. Castor	William H. Morris
William Deardon	Thomas J. Myers
Thomas Evans	Albert McCool
Albert Elkins	George Patterson
Henry L. Grayson	William C. Rudd
Joseph Gateson	William Shock
George W. Hickey	Andrew Shock
John Holt	Thomas R. Smith
Samuel Holt	James Sutcliff
Joseph Hoffman	Joseph Sheard
Moses Hargraves	William B. Taylor
George Harvey	Joseph E. Vankirk
Albert J. Johnson	Lewis B. Vankirk
James Kenworthy	Theodore F. Wiess
Edward Kay	John Wilcox
Edward G. Lee	Wm. H. Woodington
1st Lt. J. Shallcross	William E. Lees
1st Sgt. J. G. Miller	John Martin
James Cooper, Jr.	William J. McKenan
John M. Sterling	John Nuttal
Joseph White	Robert Peoples
M. V. B. Musselman	William Roland
Charles Briggs	Adam Stanger
John T. Stone	Robert A. Sprowles
William Ashworth	Thomas B. Sprowles
Frederike Axe	Thos. R. Shepard
Nicholas Brown	James Thompson
Robert Bolton	L. S. Vanartsdalen
Joseph H. Bracker	Bernard G. Ward
Samuel Bryan	Jonathan White
John Boston	William White
Jefferson Campbell	Frank Wilson
Thomas O. Davies	Richard Watmough

James Tomlinson.

45th Regiment Militia.

3 months regiment.

CO. K.

Mustered in July 1-6, 1863

Discharged Aug. 29, 1863.

Capt. John Garsed	John Jones
1st Lt. W. M. Shoemaker	Henry Kipple
2d Lt. A. Holden	Frederick Lancaster
	Edward W. Lee

Sergeants	John Lightfoot
William Martin	John Martin
James B. Deardon	Samuel W. Miller
Harvey Rowland	John Mattison
Daniel Gilbert	Thomas Miller
Harry T. Garsed	William Metcalf
Corporals,	James Monahan
Charles Whltzel	James Monk
Samuel Barwis, Jr.	James McTaggart
Thomas Madley	Michael McLaughlin
Henry C. Cocker	M. W. N. Murray
Joseph Coleman	Privates,
Edward Gardiner	John McMullen
James Hogan	James S. Lord
John Nevil	James Oldham
Robert Achuff	Thomas Orell
Muscleau J. Redman	Samuel B. Phillips
Privates,	Jacob M. Peters
Henry Briggs	John B. Phillips
George W. Bighy	Samuel Price
Edward Butcher	Llewellyn Rosler
James Brooks	Robert Rimer
Samuel Barwis, Sr.	Lawrence Relly
Jacob Batt	James Ray
Jacob Burg	James Reed
Hugh Commisky	Phillip Smith
John H. Campbell	William S. Smith
Walker Cooper	John T. Smith
Frederik Cook	John Smith
Theodore Cocker	James Settle
Dennis Danaff	James Shaw
Jacob N. Drake	John E. Smith
John Dyer	Walter Scott
John Deardon	Adam Statzman
Joseph Drake	Charles H. Taylor
William Eltonhead	Henry C. Thompson
Amos R. Ellis	Robert A. Taylor
John Flynn	David Whittington
John Fisher	David Ways
Robert Getty	Samuel Walton
William Gardiner	Joseph Welsh
James Gibson	Alfred Wonderly
David W. Holdsworth	And. J. Williamson
John Hazlett	Geo. W. Waterhouse
Robert Hill	Joseph Wooly
William T. Hope	William Garthwaith
William Jenks	

192nd Penna. Volunteers

(100 days' service).

Capt. Wm. Coon	Edward C. Gardiner
1st Lt. Wm. Martin	Edward J. Butcher
2d Lt. S. J. Griffee	Walter Scott
1st Sgt. Jos. C. Knox	Edward Hawkins
2d Sgt. E. Chapell	George Layton
Robert Guthrie	Albert Robinson
John Philipps	William B. Palmer
Abram Barber	Chas. Boukher
John Bradley	Thomas Barton
Charles Crocket	Isaac Coon
Thomas Davis	John Deardon
Charles Davls	Joseph Edwards
Alexander Galbraith	Henry P. Gentry
David Hendricks	John B. Hoblen
Edward Hardmann	John H. Hughes
Thomas Hardman	Albert Johnson
Thomas Hodgson	George Jenks

Peter E. Hodgson	William Martin
Charles Lafeters	Thomas McMullen
William Mathers	Franklin Otto
William Mills	Samuel Ramsden
Jacob Perry	George Smith
Hiram Schlafer	William H. Smith
Alfred R. Stanger	Edward Summers
Joseph Shaw	George Williams
Wm. W. Stern	Jos. Whitehead
William Wolf	Isaac Wingert
William Wilson	Dilworth Wentz
Daniel Worrell	William H. Tibben
William Hearl	Albert Abrams
Howard Ward, Bus'n	William Stearn
Sgt. William Tubbins	William Gardiner
Thomas Conlin	William Lees
John Lavery	Franklin Otto.

Serg't Fernando W. Stearn

The Hero of Fort Pulaski.

When the Civil War broke out and President Lincoln's call for men was issued, Fernando W. Stearn enlisted in Co. C., 28th Penna. Vols., as a private, on July 3, 1861 at Oxford Park, above Frankford. He left Oxford Park July 28, 1861, for the front. The company marched to Tacony, took steamboat Trenton to Walnut street wharf, and marched to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Washington avenue, and took the train for Baltimore. On arriving in Baltimore the railroad officials said they had not cars enough to take all of our regiment, but General Geary gave them fifteen (15) minutes to obtain the cars to carry us to Sandy Hook, Md., to relieve the 1st Regiment three months' men. We went into camp at Sandy Hook and waited for further orders. We were soon sent to Point of Rocks, Md.; from there we went to Nolan's Ferry, and did picket duty along the Potomac River for about a month. From there we marched to about eight miles above Harper's Ferry and camped. This record covers the first six months of the war.

I continued in the army until mustered out at the close of the war in the summer of 1865. I was in the following engagements:

Operations on the Upper Potomac River, July, 1861, to March, 1862. Skir-

mish at Pritchard's Mills, Md., September 15, 1861. Actions at Berlin, September 19th to 29th. Point of Rocks, September 24th. Harper's Ferry, W. Va., December 19th. Occupation of Bolivar Heights, February 25, 1862. Loudon Heights, Va., February 28th. Lovettsville, March 1st. Capture of Leesburg, March 8th. Action near Snickersville, March 12th. Upperville, March 14th. Ashby's Gap, March 15th. Salem, March 26th. Operations near Middleburg and White Plain, May 27th to 31st. Action at Thoroughfare Gap, April 2nd. Action near Piedmont, April 14th. Pope's Northern Virginia Campaign, August 1st to September 2. Actions at Sulphur Springs, August 22 to 23. Battle of Groveton, August 29th. Destruction of trains and stores at Bristol Station, August 31st. Maryland Campaign, September 6th to 19th. Battle of Antietam, Md., September 17th. Reconnoissance to Winchester, Va., and skirmish, December 2nd to 7th. Action on the Occoquan, December 19th. Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1st to 3rd, 1863. Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st to 3rd. Actions near Fair Play, Md., July 13th and 14th. Manassas Gap, Va., July 21st to 23rd. Battles around Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23rd to 27th. Lookout Mountain, November 24th, 1863. Missionary Ridge, November 25th. Assault at Ringgold, Ga., November 27th. Veteranized, December 26th. Expedition down the Tennessee River, April 2nd to 9th, 1864. Operations about Rocky Face Ridge (Mill Creek Gap), Ga., May 8th to 11th. Battle of Resaca, May 13th to 15th. Operations about Dallas, Pumpkin Vine Creek and Allatoona Hills, May 25th to June 4th. New Hope Church, May 25th and 26th. Pine Knob, June 14th to 16th. Muddy Creek, June 16th.

Nose's Creek, June 19th. Kulp's Farm, June 22nd. Operations about Kenesaw Mountain, June 22nd to 30th. Action near Marietta, July 3rd. Chattahooche River, July 6th to 12th. Peach Tree Creek, July 19th and 20th. Battle of Atlanta, July 22nd. Siege of Atlanta, July 22nd to September 2nd. Actions at Pace's Ferry, August 25th and 28th. White Hall Road, November 9th. Marched to the sea, November 15th to December 10th. Siege of Savannah, December 10th to 21st. Campaign of the Carolinas, January 27th to April 26th, 1865. North Edisto River, February 12th. Battle of Bentonville, or Moccasin Creek, March 20th. Marched to Washington, D. C., April 30th to May 19th. Grand review, May 24th, 1865.

I was wounded three times. I captured the Confederates' standard colors at the battle of Antietam. Went on a spying expedition in the Lookout Mountain. Campaigned for General Hooker, and was promised a thirty days' furlough if I got back safely, but I did not get the furlough. I had several narrow escapes in this expedition, as it took three days and three nights. In December, 1864, General Sherman asked for a volunteer to take dispatches from Savannah to Fort Pulaski. I was the only one to volunteer. I left camp at 10 o'clock at night and reached Fort Pulaski at 4 o'clock in the morning. I rowed a boat with muffled oar locks within fifty yards of the Confederate ram Savannah, which I passed safely. On my return I was commended by General Sherman, who named me the "hero of Savannah."

FERNANDO W. STEARN,
1430 Unity Street,
Frankford.

Muster Roll of 2nd State Troop, Independent Cavalry.

July, 1863.

Allen, R. C.	Milnor, Wilson.
Brannin, Isaac P.	Mayor, James.
Baird, James.	McCaul, William.
Buffington, Moses.	Mooney, Edward W.
Blaker, Frank S.	Merkins, Eli.
Blake, C. H.	Miles, C. B.
Battersby, Geo. L.	Montanye, A.
Cripps, Samuel G.	Otto, Wm. H.
Emery, Chas. N.	Roberts, W. E.
Farr, Charles G.	Roberts, Wm. S.
Flinn, Michael.	Reed, Frank.
Glenn, D. L.	Simmers, T. E.
Giberson, Wm. R.	Simmers, Robt. B.
Griffith, Franklin.	Smith, Jr., Chris.
Glenn, James D.	Sackett, Jacob R.
Griffith, Jas. R.	Swope, Jas. S.
Hanle, Joseph.	Shalleross, Harrison.
Haigh, Wm. B.	Vanosten, Thos.
Johnson, Jos. K.	Vandegrift, James.
Kester, Wm. Y.	Zagoti, A.
Knapp, Thos. J.	Welte, Chas.
Keller, John B.	Walker, Alex.
Lightfoot, James.	Weaver, Fred. C.
Murphy, Wm. C.	Worrell, T. W.
Murphy, Edward B.	

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY **of Frankford.**

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1908.



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Gift of the Society, 26. Nov., 1910

A Sketch of the Life of William Welsh.

Prepared for the Historical Society of
Frankford, by a Son.

WILLIAM WELSH was born at the northwest corner of Sixth and Sanson streets, Philadelphia, September 2, 1807. His father, John Welsh, founder of the Philadelphia Bank, was one of the most prominent merchants and largest ship-owners of his day, when this port was the commercial metropolis of the United States. His mother, born Jemima Maris, was a woman whose pure and beautiful character was reflected in the really good, useful and prosperous lives of the six children who survived her. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the youngest, and his life of seventy-one years proved to be by eight the shortest.

William Welsh did not go to college, and his school education (for in after-life he was ever a student) was completed by two years' residence at the Clermont Boarding Academy, which was conducted in a building afterward destroyed by fire, and the ruins of which were for many years a landmark at the southeast corner of Nicetown and Hart lanes. He loved to recall those days, when the waters of the Wingohocking were unpolluted, and the big boys dived in the deep hole, from "Schively's Rock," while the smaller ones were restricted to the safer shoals of "Sandy Bottom," higher up the creek.

and bordering "Paul's Woods," now Juniata Park. Cricket was also one of their pastimes, and when the writer proudly considered himself a local pioneer in that game, on the old "Red Barn Lot," about 1860, he was gently reminded that his pater had been a tyro at it, forty years before, and not two miles distant from these very commons. Mr. James Tatham was head-master of the school. He was an Englishman, graduate of Oxford, a ripe scholar and firm disciplinarian, whose ashes lie in the Presbyterian church yard at Frankford.

On leaving school, William entered his father's counting room as a clerk, which at that period meant work, and hard work, not confined to the desk. Among his duties were the supervision of stowing cargoes, the conducting in small boats of often drunken and unruly sailors to outward-bound ships at anchor in the river, and many other tasks calling for tact, judgment and often physical strength. During his apprenticeship he made voyages in his father's vessels to the West Indies and South America, as supercargo, and thus gained experience to be of much value later in life.

In 1826, before his majority, and while yet employed in his father's office, he formed a business partnership with his elder brother Samnel, under the firm name of S. & W. Welsh, of which house, with other partners subsequently added, he was the virtual head, until his death fifty-two years later. From a modest beginning, on a capital consisting largely of character, the General Commission and Banking business of the firm grew steadily until it became by far the largest of its kind in Philadelphia, and the standing of the house second to none in this country. Prudent, conservative management



WILLIAM WELSH

enabled this firm to weather unscathed the devastating financial storms of 1837, 1857 and 1873, which resulted in disaster to so many contemporary concerns, while this very stability and skill brought to William Welsh the delicate and difficult tasks of straightening out the tangled affairs of many less fortunate merchants and sugar refiners, which latter were the chief customers of his house. A fact in which he took much pride was, that during a half century of active and most extensive business, his firm encountered but one law suit of importance, and in it was altogether successful.

On October 2, 1833, William Welsh married Mary Ross Newbold, upon whose later philanthropic and church work in Frankford another paper has been submitted.

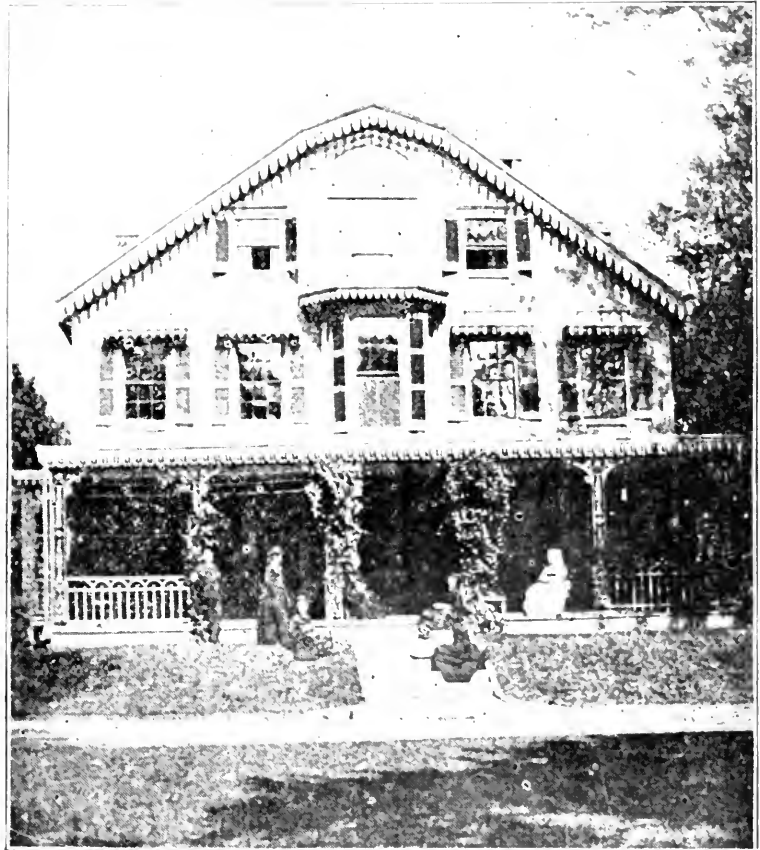
Several summers of their early married life were spent at the Webster Farm, in a quaint old stone house now occupied by the Free Library in McPherson Park. This, coupled with his earlier roamings as a boarding school lad, probably made him attached to the neighborhood, then largely given over to country seats, for, in June, 1842, he bought the place known as Strawberry Hill, on Powder Mill and Nicetown lanes, then in the Northern Liberties township of Philadelphia county, where he lived during his thirty-five remaining summers, and which is still (1908) owned by his heirs. From this propinquity (possibly augmented by the fruit-stealing proclivities of some of its younger inhabitants) dates Mr. Welsh's interest in the welfare of the people of Frankford, an interest which ended only with his life. Frankford had no Episcopal church in 1842, and the services of that church were frequently held at Strawberry Hill, until

William Welsh and others organized the present parish of St. Mark's, of which he was the leading layman, Sunday school superintendent and a vestryman for thirty-five years. Here he later on inaugurated the work known as Lay Co-Operation in the church, the details of women's large share in which were set forth in the Sketch of the Life of Mrs. William Welsh, written for your Society by Miss Wright.

This work produced such astoundingly successful results that the name of Frankford became familiar throughout the Episcopal Church of the United States, most parishes of which long since adopted the methods first applied in this town.

Mr. Welsh's church work in Frankford was not limited to the part of each year he passed at Strawberry Hill, but continued throughout the winter as well. Regularly every Sunday morning before eight o'clock, the family carriage started from his town house (1122 Spruce street) laden with laborers in the Frankford vineyard. The writer has a vivid recollection of many breakfastless expeditions in that same carriage, on dark, cold, stormy winter mornings, when many would, and most did, find the bad weather a valid excuse for staying at home, much less facing a dreary drive of six or seven miles.

Arrived at St. Mark's, Mr. Welsh helped to welcome the congregation (real sons and daughters of toil) assembling for the nine o'clock service held in the basement room, where the people unprovided with new or fashionable attire, felt more at ease than in the church above. After the reading of parts of the morning service, usually by the rector's assistant, Mr. Welsh delivered a short, forceful sermon



STRAWBERRY HILL

(Welsh Homestead at Newtown and Powdermill Lanes, Frankford.)

without notes, although carefully prepared on the previous Sunday evening and enlivened by illustrations collected during his busy intervening week. At about noon, having attended the regular service in the church, it was his practice to visit the more distressing cases of illness and affliction among the parishioners. Such ministrations lasted until two o'clock, when his active duties as Superintendent of the Sunday schools and Bible classes commenced. These concluded, he at four o'clock conducted an informal service and made another address to working people in the basement room, and at five began the long drive home, which was often broken by a visit to the sufferers at the Episcopal Hospital, where, by appointment from Bishop Potter, he was intrusted with the oversight and management of its religious operations. The evening was devoted to the study of his sermon and addresses for the following Sunday.

This, then, was one of William Welsh's days of rest, year in and year out, varied only one Sunday in each month, by holding religious services and making an address to the boys at Girard College, and sometimes also at the adjacent House of Refuge.

To quote from Bishop Howe's memorial sermon: "Any Christian man, who, after the cares of a great business, free to pass the hallowed day of rest in a luxurious home and among congenial worshipers in a favorite church, should persevere in so laborious a ministry—for so many years, would be accounted remarkable for self-sacrifice and steadfastness in duty, even if that were all of his distinctively religious work." "But with Mr. Welsh this was only one item of Christian effort, among many to which

the Lord's day and other days were systematically consecrated."

In addition to that which he did for St. Mark's, Frankford, Mr. Welsh was largely instrumental in the organization and building of the following-named Episcopal churches in Philadelphia: St. Luke's, St. Philip's, St. Jude's, Church of the Evangelists, Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Barnabas, St. Paul's, Aramingo, and St. Stephen's, Bridesburg. He gave liberally towards the construction of each and maintenance of many, and is said to have built St. Stephen's, Bridesburg, altogether at his own cost.

In the old Leamy mansion, where the Episcopal Hospital was inaugurated, Mr. Welsh in 1866 established the Bishop Potter Memorial House, for the training of Christian women in errands of mercy and administering to the sick in body and soul, and sustained it until the day of his death, at his own individual cost. To again quote Bishop Howe: "The swarthy sons of Africa, on their distant coast and in our Southern States, the red man of our Western plains, brethren of our own race in other cities, and in far-off mission fields are now experiencing, in the enlightened and systematic ministrations among them of Christian women trained at the Memorial House, what a fruitful and far-reaching charity was his who devised, instituted and maintained this school of the highest social science—the art of doing good."

Mr. Welsh was a founder of the Philadelphia Divinity School and continued a member of its Executive Committee and a Trustee during life; he was a founder and Vice President of the Free Church Association, for the principles of which he was an earnest and uncompromising advocate, and he was one of the original

managers of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, being active in its councils for forty-four years. He was long a zealous and influential delegate to both the Diocesan and General Conventions of his church, and an energetic member of its Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

During the earlier half of the last century the daily newspapers of Philadelphia published much that did not promote good morals, but the owners refused to give equal publicity to charitable and religious affairs, asserting that it would not pay. After trying in vain to convince them of their error, Mr. Welsh decided to experiment with a daily paper of his own, and in 1839 *The North American* was launched with the avowed purpose of elevating the moral character of the daily press. He was sole owner of this paper for six years, and in writing some twenty-five years later, of its sale in 1845, says in part, "The undersigned carried it on until the purpose for which it was created had, in his judgment, been accomplished." "When all daily papers were forced by public opinion to report fully the doings of charitable associations, and even to print sermons, it seemed unnecessary for me to continue *The North American*." "It had absorbed Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* and Colonel Childs' *Commercial Herald*, and the proprietor had also purchased the *Philadelphia Gazette*, which he published as an afternoon paper in connection with the *North American*, under the management of another editor." "Both of these papers were sold to Alexander Cummings on October 1, 1845." "The pecuniary loss was not heavy, and the proprietor was abundantly satisfied with the result of his experiment."

Mr. Welsh also wrote, or edited, and published a number of pamphlets, among them, *Lay-Co operation in St. Mark's Church, Frankford, 1861. Letters on the Home Missionary Work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, &c, 1863. Woman's Mission in the Christian Church, 1864. The Vocation and Ministry of Church Members, &c, 1865. Extracts from Woman's Service on the Lord's Day, &c, 1865. The Bishop Potter Memorial House: A History of Its Origin, Design and Operations, Illustrating Woman's Spiritual Mission in the Christian Church, 1868, and Taopi and His Friends, by Bishop Whipple, Mr. Welsh and others; including the Celebrated Report of the Indian Peace Commissioners and Letters on Indian Civilization by Various Persons in Authority, 1869.*

Mr. Welsh was for thirty-six years a leading Director of the Insurance Company of North America, and long the Chairman of its Finance Committee. He was an authority upon the perplexing subject of Marine Insurance with its attendant almost mediæval intricacies and enjoyed enlightening those to whom it had ever appeared a mystery. He was a founder and manager of the Western Saving Fund Society, and in his younger days connected with many financial institutions, from which he gradually withdrew, that he might devote more time to his chosen works of philanthropy. He belonged to that old school of business men, whose maxim (too often obsolete now) was that Directors should direct, and he seldom missed a meeting of the Board or the Committee unless it clashed with another he deemed of more importance.

In 1850 Mr. Welsh and a number of like-minded philanthropic citizens organ-

ized the Young Man's Institute, which established night schools and reading rooms in many of the city districts, for the double purpose of education and diversion of the young men who then found the Volunteer Fire Company's Houses attractively demoralizing haunts in which to pass their evenings and idle hours. In his annual reports as president of this association are repeatedly scattered the seeds which ultimately fructified in our present admirable Manual Training Schools, for the establishment of which he was long an ardent and indefatigable advocate. With this same purpose we find him in the early days as chairman of a committee appointed by the Franklin Institute (of which he was a Life Member) to investigate, and, if possible, report some feasible plan for the introduction of technical instruction in our public schools.

The abolition of the old Volunteer Fire Department, with its accompanying incendiary crimes and terrifying street fights, was another of Mr. Welsh's pet schemes, and he was largely instrumental in the moulding of public opinion, resultant in the present efficient organization.

For many years Mr. Welsh was a Director and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Chairman of the Building Committee. He took a personal interest in its unfortunate students, and was tireless in his efforts to promote both their education and comfort. He often said that their happy, smiling faces whenever he met them was an ample reward for his labors in their behalf.

Mr. Welsh was one of the earlier members of the Union League, which in his case was not used as a club, but rather

as an instrument for furthering patriotic endeavors, and we find him during the dark days of the 1860's active on its committees formed with such objects in view. He never held office to which pay was attached, taking, however, a keen interest in all elections and giving freely of both time and money to advance the cause of good government. In municipal campaigns he was especially active, and strove to divorce local from general politics. Aided by a few other large contributors, he established a private association for the suppression of election frauds and giving substantial rewards for each conviction succeeded in having many offenders punished. He presided at meetings and made speeches in the interest of reform, and although less successful in this than in any other of his undertakings he was never discouraged, but always declared that the people would ultimately awake to a knowledge of what was best for all, and realize that the tariff issue has no bearing upon the qualifications of a School Director.

Mr. Welsh's personal mode of life was of the simplest, and his chief diversion was found in equestrianism. He was a good rider and really finished reinsman, his favorite horses being such high-strung animals that they were unsafe in any hands save those of an expert. His robust health and great muscular strength were maintained until the very end by daily gymnastic exercises and rapid long distance walking, which latter, however, together with his riding and driving, were generally made subservient to some errand of duty.

Both his town and country homes were conducted on a scale befitting his station, and it was exceptional when his roof did

not shelter some dignitaries of the church or men of eminence in other walks of life, in addition to more humble but ever-welcome guests.

Mr. Welsh's efforts to advance the moral and physical welfare of the Indian wards of the nation, exposures of corrupt contractors, and defense of resultant personal attacks through the Courts were too expanded to be detailed here. He agitated the subjects of their rights and wrongs with such untiring emphasis and success that to insure the former and rectify the latter Congress was moved to create the Indian Commission, of which President Grant appointed him one of the members, by whom in turn he was chosen Chairman. Lack of support from those "higher up," and motives of self-respect, prompted him to resign from this body within a year, but not dismayed, he continued to earnestly prosecute his design, ably assisted by a few faithful officials, who had not come under the baneful influence of the notorious and plundering Indian Ring, which was all powerful at the time. If Mr. Welsh did not altogether shatter that Ring he at least "turned on the light," so that its members were forced to less openly defy the law, and its spoils being reduced, the Indians at last came into more of their own.

Mr. Welsh brought about the commitment of the interests of many Indian tribes to the administration of various Christian bodies, and it was chiefly through his persistent exertions that the Episcopal Church established missions in the Indian country, where he built, largely at his own cost, churches, hospitals and schools, and whither he sent trained Christian women to aid in their successful operation. Auxiliary to this work,

he founded The Indians' Hope, an association composed of representative women from each Episcopal parish in Philadelphia, and of which his wife was long the president. This band of earnest women has almost been succeeded by another generation of equally zealous helpers, who continue to arouse and maintain public interest in the work for which it was projected, and raise large sums for its prosecution. Truly the Indian of to-day may thank God that William Welsh lived, and was moved to such strenuous endeavor in behalf of that race.

The crowning effort of Mr. Welsh's life, and the one which made this community his debtor, perhaps more than any other, was his work in behalf of reform in the administration of the Girard Estate, and incidentally of other City Trusts. Originally the affairs of Girard College and the vast estate left by Stephen Girard for its maintenance, were under the control of a Board of Directors, elected by the Philadelphia City Councils, and Mr. Welsh was first so elected to that Board in 1849. He was an enthusiastic believer in Mr. Girard's noble and humane design, giving much time and thought towards its realization. After years of faithful labor in its management, he became convinced that the natural growth of the estate, and consequent usefulness of the college, would necessarily be dwarfed so long as it remained under political control. Ridiculed by politicians and discouraged even by friends, who were in full sympathy with his motives, he set himself the Herculean task of having the power to appoint Directors taken from City Councils and vested in the Judges of our Courts. He retained able counsel to draft a bill to this effect, and by heroic

personal efforts, in the face of improbabilities which looked to all others like impossibilities, he succeeded in having it passed by the State Legislature.

The mere circumstance of the passage of the bill through a legislative body in no wise inclined to diminish the patronage of the dominant party is an all-sufficient evidence of the energy and influence of Mr. Welsh, when he had set his hand and his heart to the accomplishment of a good work. Even after the passage of the bill its enemies claimed that Governor Geary would not dare to approve it, but after securing his nomination for a second term he was induced by Mr. Welsh to sign it, thus creating the first Board of City Trusts, which, due to the change in appointing power, was composed of the very cream of Philadelphia's foremost citizens then available. Of this new organization Mr. Welsh found himself not only a Director, but its President, and with a Board in full harmony with his intelligent conception of duty, he had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Girard's design realized in the thorough efficiency of the college to which he had devoted the fruits of his long and laborious life.

One cannot estimate what would have resulted from continued political control of the Girard Estate, but it is quite safe to assume that we (of 1908) would not have seen its magnificent office buildings completed and in course of erection, the widening and paving of Delaware avenue in the old city proper, or the capacity of Girard College increased from five hundred to fifteen hundred boys.

Wills Hospital and the several minor Trusts committed to the care of the Board were not of less interest to Mr. Welsh. His thoughts were on each in

proportion to its claims; and it so came to pass that while attending a committee meeting in Wills Hospital, on the afternoon of February 11, 1878, when apparently in perfect health, he very suddenly closed his earthly career.

“He fell not by a weary strife with death,
But sprang enfranchised with one bounding breath,
His eye undimmed, his native force unbent,
His life of duty is his monument.”

All of the corporations and associations with which he was identified, and even some with which he had no direct connection, held special meetings to take action upon his death, and more than one hundred of the chief business houses here signed a paper, under date of February 13, 1878, reading as follows:

“The undersigned, merchants and citizens of Philadelphia, deeply conscious of the untiring and unselfish services which the late lamented William Welsh has rendered to the city and citizens of Philadelphia, do agree to close our places of business (and recommend all others to do so) on Thursday, 14th inst., at three o'clock, during the funeral services, as a small mark of affection, esteem and regard for the memory of one who has singularly endeared himself to the hearts of all with whom he came in contact during his long and well-spent life.”

Mr. Welsh's burial was more like a triumph than a funeral, and seldom, if indeed ever, had such a congregation assembled in Philadelphia to honor the memory of a private citizen. St. Luke's Church was thronged, while six bishops, one hundred clergymen, fellow-laborers in the great benevolences of the city, rich and poor, high and low, bore eloquent testimony to the great esteem in which

he was held by all classes of the community.

A life-long friend, who knew him best, writes:

"Mr. Welsh's heart and hand were ready for every good work, and in what he recognized as duty he entered with cheerful zeal, whether it was in visiting the widow and fatherless in their affliction, or in matters concerning the welfare of the community. His benefactions were large, even half of his income. His mind was active, clear, comprehensive and forcible, and his will inflexible. His industry was untiring; his adherence to principle unwavering; his judgment accurate and reliable. His life he considered a boon from his Creator, to be spent in His service, in which was prominent the promotion of the best interests of his fellow-man."

WILLIAM WELSH, JR.

January, 1908, 2224 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia.

A Sketch of the Life of Mrs. William Welsh.

**Describing Her Connection with Frankford, and
with the Religious and Philanthropic Work
Carried On Under the Care of St. Mark's
Church for Over Forty Years.**

BY MISS ELEANOR E. WRIGHT.

**This paper is Published by the Direction of the
Committee on Biography of the Historical
Society of Frankford.**

I have been asked to write a sketch of the life of Mrs. William Welsh, describing her connection with Frankford, and with the religious and philanthropic work carried on for many years under the fostering care of St. Mark's Church.

From 1860 to 1898 the name of Mrs. Welsh in Frankford, was synonymous with all that was true, with all that was good, with all that was pure, with all that was lovely, with all things of good report, and was so familiar to us all that we could not realize the time would ever come when it would be but a memory. None of the streets, lanes or by-ways of Frankford were unknown to her or unvisited by her during these long years. Her calm and dignified presence, her strong and gentle face are still remembered by those with whom she came in contact, as she wended her way on her errands of mercy. They who knew her well count themselves happy to have lived in her day, and to have

been associated with her in her work. The memory of it inspires us with a wish to preserve some record of her personality, for the Historical Society of Frankford, and for the benefit of those to whom in future years it can be only a tradition.

Mr. and Mrs. William Welsh came to Frankford to live in 1842, Mr. Welsh having purchased for a summer home the property known as Strawberry Hill, at the corner of Nicetown and Powder Mill lanes. They at once became interested in the Mission of Trinity Church Oxford, in Frankford, which afterwards became St. Mark's Parish. At that time services were held in a building known as the Tabernacle, which stood on the west side of Franklin street north of Unity street and opposite the lot on which the present church buildings stand.

It is recorded that, in 1844, Mr. Welsh became superintendent of the Sunday School, an office he continued to hold until his death in 1878.

From 1842 to 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Welsh during the summer months, interested themselves in the ordinary good works of a small parish church in a country village. But the village was rapidly changing character. Mills and factories were being built in Frankford, and its vicinity, and large numbers of English immigrants were coming to work in these manufacturing establishments. By 1860 the population of Frankford had grown to ten thousand persons.

The majority of these English people had been used to services of the church in England, and Dr. Miller, the rector of St. Mark's Church, realized the imperative need of personal ministrations among them, in order to safeguard their steps

in this strange land, to which they had come to make new homes with the hope of bettering their condition.

In England the work of ministering women in the church, suppressed at the time of the Reformation, was being introduced again, as a fruit of the great religious revival known as the Tractarian movement, so named from a series of religious publications called at that period Tracts, which definitely set forth the heritage and teaching of the church. Sisterhoods were re-established, and women offered themselves for work, in various capacities, among the less fortunate classes of the community. A large number of books were written, explaining different methods used in carrying on what was called "Woman's work in the Church." Many of these books, notably the "Missing Link," "Thy Poor Brother," and "The Transformed Village," were read by Dr. Miller and Mrs. Welsh.

After much careful and prayerful consideration, Dr. Miller decided to employ the women of St. Mark's parish to assist the clergy in ministering to the people in their homes. In 1860 he established a Mother's Meeting, and placed it in charge of Mrs. Welsh.

Mrs. Welsh was ready for the task entrusted to her. As a young woman she had been greatly interested in the work of Elizabeth Fry among women of the criminal classes in England. A copy of the well-known painting of Elizabeth Fry in her Quaker dress, surrounded by the unfortunate and degraded women prisoners of Newgate, long hung in her room by the side of a small bust of this famous woman.

Mrs. Welsh tells us that the number of uncared-for children brought to her no-



Mrs. William Welsh



Miss Mary Welsh

tice through philanthropic societies to which she belonged had inspired her with a desire to minister to the mothers of these neglected children, with the hope of being able by kindness, sympathy and simple religious instruction to create in them a sense of their duty as wives and mothers in the making of comfortable homes for their families.

The Mother's Meeting held its first session in August, 1860. Dr. Miller appointed a committee of ladies to assist Mrs. Welsh. Frankford was divided into districts, each district being placed in charge of a member of Mrs. Welsh's committee. The work thus begun expanded until over ten thousand visits a year were paid by the ladies comprising this committee.

Meetings of the committee were held once a month. Each lady was expected to report to Mrs. Welsh the number of visits paid during the month, the names of new families who had moved into the district, the names of sick persons, of destitute persons, and all other items of interest connected with those under the immediate care of the visitor. In later years it was the writer's privilege to attend these meetings occasionally, in company with her mother.

The committee met in one of the small rooms in the basement of old St. Mark's Church. Mrs. Welsh opened the proceedings with a short religious service, after which the members of the committee in turn presented their monthly reports. The kind inquiries of Mrs. Welsh concerning individual cases reported by the ladies, the wise counsel given as to the methods to be used in gaining the sympathy of those visited, and the intimate knowledge of the welfare and needs of the people possessed by

Mrs. Welsh were a revelation of the unselfish principle which governed her life and of her wonderful insight into character.

In connection with the Mother's Meeting, Mrs. Welsh soon organized a Sick Club and a Clothing Club. In the Sick Club eight cents a week was paid by members, who received \$3.00 a week for thirteen weeks in a year in cases of serious illness, and twenty-five dollars at the time of death.

In the Clothing Club women deposited such amounts, from ten cents upwards, as they could spare, and received in return ready-made clothing, which was sold to them at the cost of the material. The material having been bought at wholesale prices—sheets, pillow cases and underclothing of all kinds—could be purchased for small sums, and many women were thus enabled to provide proper and comfortable clothing for their families. Other instrumentalities in connection with the Mother's Meeting were afterwards established, among which were a Mother's Aid Society and a Sick Diet Kitchen, with a visiting nurse.

Very soon after the establishment of the Mother's Meeting, Mrs. Welsh began the teaching on Sunday afternoon of a Bible Class for men.

The English taverns which had followed in the wake of the English folk, who had come in such numbers to make their homes in our town were open all day on Sunday. On Sunday they were made as attractive as possible by cock-fights and other similar forms of recreation, of which Frankford at present knows but little. Previous to that time Frankford had been visited by several atheistical and infidel lecturers, whose teaching had done great harm in the

community. Many of the men prided themselves in believing in nothing, and spent Sunday in drunken carousals, wasting the earnings of the week and degrading their manhood by placing themselves on a level with the brute creation.

In visiting the homes of the women, in connection with the Mother's Meeting, Mrs. Welsh became acquainted with the husbands and fathers of the families, and the men were personally invited by Mrs. Welsh to attend her Bible Class.

The transformation wrought in the lives of the greater number of these men by contact with this gentle woman was marvelous. Mrs. Welsh was peculiarly gifted as a teacher. Endowed with a fine mind and having a heart full of love for her brethren, the setting forth of the principles of right living and the instruction given on doing one's duty to God and man bore abundant fruit. Open sin and degradation in the course of a few years vanished from the streets of Frankford on Sunday.

This Men's Bible Class met for many years in the large upper room of the Bible class house erected by Mr. Welsh in the churchyard for the accommodation of the Bible classes, which were organized as the result of the work of the ministering women we are describing. A Bible class for young men taught by Miss Welsh met on the first floor, and also another class taught first by Mrs. Van Kirk and afterward by Mrs. Overington. These classes all numbered over one hundred men.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a class of two hundred young women, taught by Miss Welsh, assembled in the large room upstairs, occupied by Mrs. Welsh at 2 o'clock. The men and women attending

these classes were regularly visited by their teachers, who in cases of illness frequently ministered to them with their own hands.

In continuing this story of the missionary work of St. Mark's parish it becomes impossible to separate Mrs. Welsh and her daughter, the dearly loved Miss Mary. Their aims and objects in life were one. What is said of one can with equal truth be said of the other. Miss Welsh, gifted with a charming personality, could well have adorned the social life of the gay world. But like Mary of old, she chose what our Lord pronounced to be the better part, and used her many talents in ministering to Him, in the persons of those who were poor and sick and hungry, both in body and soul. For, beside these public ministrations of Mrs. and Miss Welsh, their quiet works of mercy, unseen by the world, and in many instances unknown save to God, cannot be recorded. The outcast women visited and succored, the children placed in homes and guarded from evil influences, the tempted men strengthened in good resolutions, the sick ministered to and the dying assisted in preparing themselves to stand before God, these things were a part of their daily lives for over forty years. Many hundred years ago King Solomon asked, "Who can find a virtuous woman?" For long years we had in our midst two such women whose price is described in the Word of God "as far above rubies," in whose death their many children, gathered from among the poor and lonely, and outcast, as well as from the happier and more favored classes of society, arise and call them blessed.

Mrs. Welsh lived to be 84 years old, departing this life on January 18, 1898, full of years and full of service. The

passing away of her daughter, Miss Mary Welsh, preceded that of the mother, the latter having died January 26th, 1897. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in death were not long divided."

In closing our paper, in order to understand the Mothers' Meeting of St. Mark's Church, Frankford, the first meeting of the kind instituted and held in this county, let us in imagination visit the old lecture room of St. Mark's Church on Thursday evening. The women began to assemble about half-past six o'clock. They wore their every-day attire. Babies and children too small to leave at home were brought by their mothers, who seated themselves in groups in the old-fashioned square forms with which the room was furnished.

In the meantime Mrs. Welsh and the ladies of the committee were gathering in the old library room, which they entered by a door under the transept. They removed their outer wraps and the elderly ones donned their caps, for it was the fashion in those days for middle-aged and elderly women to wear caps as a portion of their house dress. One and all, they proceeded into the lecture room to greet the various mothers belonging to their respective districts. Looking over the room we see them making their way from form to form, having a special word with one tired mother here, a kindly smile for another, a word of sympathy with some happiness or sorrow which had visited the next mother, until they had gone the round of the room. Memory recalls their names as well as their faces. First and foremost Mrs. Welsh and the beloved Miss Mary, Mrs. James Burns, Miss Virginia Savage and her sister, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Richardson L. Wright, who collected money for the sick and clothing

clubs, both of which she had charge as treasurer and manager; Mrs. Trumbaur, Miss Lizzie Sines, Miss Fuet, Miss Barton, Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Van Kirk.

While this busy scene was being enacted in the large room, in the little room adjoining the library sat and sewed the ladies belonging to the Mothers' Aid Society. This society assisted destitute mothers at the time of the birth of their children, and not only provided suitable clothing for the new baby, but also loaned sheets, pillow-cases and underclothing for the mother, which were returned in good order, when the necessity for a large supply of such articles no longer existed.

Mrs. Miller, the wife of the rector, presided in this room, and was assisted by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. John R. Savage and other ladies of the parish. Mrs. Miller was well fitted to superintend this branch of the Mothers' Meeting. The careful mother of eight children—sons and daughters—she understood the needs of the mothers for whose comfort she worked. She and all those whose names have been mentioned, with the exception of Mrs. Van Kirk and Miss Fuet, now in her ninety-fifth year, have passed away, and the church roof which sheltered them is a thing of the past, but we recall with loving memory the sweet face and quiet, gentle manner of Mrs. Miller. We can see her walk, as we have so often watched her, up the church aisle on Sunday mornings to her seat in the rector's pew, surrounded and followed by her children. In storm and sunshine she came to church, walking the long distance from the rectory at Frankford avenue and Dyre street often twice a day, thereby demonstrating to all the other mothers of the parish that the mother of a large family and the head of a busy house-

hold could yet find time to worship God in His house, on the day of His appointment.

In the lecture room the busy, happy scene went on. Always once a month Dr. Miller visited the Mothers' Meeting. The Tower door, by which the clergy entered the lecture room, opened and his kind face appeared. He usually stood still for a few moments, looking over the busy room and then spoke to the young women who had charge of the parish library, which was always open on Thursday evenings. The parish library he had bought and presented to the church years before, continually adding to it interesting volumes of travel and history, essays, poetry and romance. In its time it was a most valuable adjunct to the work of the parish. Many a boy and girl as well as their fathers and mothers learned through it the story of the making of the earth from Hugh Miller and became acquainted with the lives of the great and good by reading the biographies with which the library was filled, and grew familiar with the works of the great essayists and poets of our race. Dr. Miller also walked around the room and in his kind and fatherly manner greeted the mothers, never neglecting the children, who were very dear to his heart.

But 8 o'clock has come. Miss Mary takes her place on the platform with the book which is to be read for a half hour. It may be a leve story, or a home story, or a bit of travel, but it is always beautiful in character and full of good thoughts. At half-past 8 her reading ceases. The sewing with which many of the mothers have been occupying themselves is put away, and hymn books are given out. Mrs. Welsh takes charge of the meeting and a hymn is sung, while Miss Mary

plays the organ. A short portion of Scripture is read and Mrs. Welsh, with her wonderful tact, applies it in a few words for the instruction of all present. In her simple and direct manner the duties of life are taken up. The duty of wives to their husbands, of mothers in the training of their children, of women as the makers of homes, "queens of households" as Ruskin calls us. None of those who looked at or listened to the woman who stood before them, could fail to carry away something of her spirit and something of the lofty ideals which governed her own life. At the close of her little talk prayers were offered and after the singing of another hymn the meeting was dismissed. Mothers and children dispersed and the Mothers' Meeting for the week was over.

It is well to remember that this work under the care of St. Mark's Church was carried on for a generation in Frankford, before what is called in these days Settlement work was thought of, and before Organized Charity established its band of workers to relieve the material wants of the poor. Our free parish library, too, was carried on long before Free Libraries existed. But it must be remembered that the work superintended by Mrs. Welsh differed from these newer instrumentalities, which in a measure carry on their operations along the same lines, in that it was primarily religious, and not socialistic in its spirit. The people were taught to remember there was something beyond the needs of this life to be considered.

These things we have described are memories of the past, and seem to us far away, though it is but ten years since Mrs. Welsh left us. Charles Lamb's description of death almost ap-

plies to them. He says that when his brother had been dead an hour "it seemed as if he had died a great while ago, such a distance there is between life and death."

The old church building whose walls were consecrated with such holy memories is no more. A new St. Mark's and a new generation have arisen in Frankford to whom in the future the story of the past will be unknown or but dimly remembered were it not inscribed in these annals of our Historical Society.

Frankford's First Schools and Schoolmasters.

A Series of Papers on Frankford's Early
Schools by ELEANOR E. WRIGHT.

(Read before the Society, May 31, 1905.)

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on History of the Historical Society.

The first schools in this locality of which we have any certain knowledge seem to have been conducted under the auspices of Trinity Church, Oxford, and of the clergymen of the Church of England, who were associated from time to time with that ancient parish. We know that one such school was established prior to the year 1718—it may have been fifteen or twenty years earlier—and that another was in existence less than ten years afterwards.

A congregation and church building already existed in Oxford Township in the year 1700, when the Rev. Evan Evans, for many years minister of Christ Church in Philadelphia arrived in the Colony.

In a letter written by Mr. Evans in the year 1707 to "The Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," the following passage occurs: "Trinity Church in Oxford Township lies in the County of Philadelphia about nine miles from the city, where for the first four years after my arrival in Philadelphia I frequently

preached and administered the sacraments. It had when I last preached in it about one hundred and forty persons." This first church building was probably of logs. A new church of "brick, lime and sand," according to an old document, was built in the year 1711, and it is likely that the original building was used afterwards for a school house, as early records of the parish make mention of "the school house belonging to Oxford Church." From 1709 to 1711 or 1712 it is recorded that "the church was under the special charge of the Rev. John Clubb, then a schoolmaster as well as a clergyman." This, so far as we know, is the first recorded reference to a schoolmaster in connection with Oxford Church.

There seems to be no records to prove that Mr. Clubb conducted a school, though it is probable that he did so. After an absence of two years, spent mostly in England, Mr. Clubb returned to Oxford in 1714, and died the following year, 1715, of an illness contracted in riding between Oxford and Radnor in Delaware County, where he conducted the St. David's Mission.

The first teacher of whom any authentic record has been found was Nathaniel Walton. He is mentioned in an address to "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" in the year 1718, asking that a clergyman be sent to Oxford Church, and signed by Peter Taylor and James Morgan, Church Wardens and others of the congregation. The reference is as follows: "We, having no minister except by chance, agree among ourselves to meet at the House of God every Sunday, where one Nathaniel Walton, our schoolmaster, one zealous for the Church and of good report among us,

takes due pains every Lord's Day to read with us the Holy Scriptures, as they are appointed to be read, and also the prayers and Psalms in their order and course," etc.

This incidental mention of Nathaniel Walton as "our schoolmaster" proves that a school already existed, and that it must have been established prior to the year 1718. The name of Nathaniel Walton, Jr., occurs in a list of names of the congregation of Oxford Church, sent to England with the address quoted above.

The result of this correspondence was the appointment to Oxford and Radnor of the Rev. Robert Weyman, "a man of great worth and very diligent in the discharge of his duty." He arrived in Pennsylvania on the 19th of November, 1719, and on the Sunday following took charge of his cure. He continued in charge of it until 1732.

In a report to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1728, Mr. Weyman writes: "The number of inhabitants in the Township of Oxen, according to the best and nearest calculation that I can make is about sixty families. There are two schools in my parish, one in Frankford, a small and compact village in the Township of Oxen, about three miles distant from the church, in which village I have lately introduced a lecture in the afternoon to a numerous auditory. The house of our meeting in Frankford is kept by Mr. Walton, schoolmaster, a man of sober life and conversation, and of good abilities for that employment. The other school is kept near the church by a stranger. The school in Frankford has about forty scholars; the other school about twenty."

In this report of 1728 occurs the first reference to a second school, "the school

kept near the church," and it probably occupied the original church building of logs. An entry in the minutes of the vestry for the year 1716 indicates a good state of moral feeling and a sense of responsibility for the general conduct and efficiency of the school. It is as follows: "The vestry and wardens, etc., having taken into consideration the behavior of George Forster, schoolmaster, ordered that he should be immediately dismissed from teaching school and that no other person should be admitted to teach school in the house belonging to Oxford Church unless he bring with him ample testimonials of his good behavior, from the people where he last taught school, and also of his being well qualified for the same. And likewise that he be a regular member of the Church of England."

The Nathaniel Walton spoken of in 1718 as "our schoolmaster," and referred to again in 1728 as "the schoolmaster at Frankford" was without doubt the son of Nathaniel Walton, one of the four Walton brothers who came to this country in 1675, seven years before the arrival of William Penn.

Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel and William Walton, young unmarried men, arrived at New Castle from England early in 1675. They ascended the Delaware River to the mouth of the Poquessing Creek, and settled in the district later known as Byberry.

Martindale, in his "History of Byberry and Moreland," states that in 1685 the monthly meeting of Friends, held alternately at Tacony and Poquessing, gave its approval to the proposed marriage of Nathaniel Walton, of Byberry, and Martha Bownall, of Philadelphia, which marriage was accomplished 11 mo. 26, 1685.

The Tacony meeting was afterwards called the Oxford Meeting, and later, after the year 1800, was known as Frankford Meeting. The Poquessing Meeting became known later as Byberry Meeting.

In 1702 George Keith, who had formerly been a prominent preacher among the Friends in Pennsylvania, and the first master of Penn's chartered school, having received Orders in the English Church, returned to America as a missionary, being the first missionary sent out by the now venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. When the Society of Friends was divided through the preaching of George Keith, Nathaniel Walton, the elder, and his family adopted the teachings of Keith. They, with others, left the Friends, and were baptized and associated themselves with the Church in Oxford Township, called the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Nathaniel Walton, Jr., the son of the first Nathaniel referred to by Martindale in his history as "the schoolmaster," and known to be a man "of good abilities" for that employment, and "of sober life and conversation," the faithful lay reader on Sundays when no clergyman could be had, died in Moreland Township at an advanced age. He must have been a young man in the year 1718, when we first hear of him in this neighborhood as "our schoolmaster, a man of good repute among us."

During all these years, though the Friends' Meeting had been established in Frankford in 1683 and a log meeting house had been erected in 1684, there is no record to show that a school was conducted by the Friends, and we know that Friends in the neighborhood sent their children to Nathaniel Walton's school.

Thomas Chalkley, one of the most prominent men of the colony at that period, a large shipping merchant and an accredited minister of high standing in the Society of Friends, who resided at Chalkley Hall, makes the following entry in his diary under date of 30th, 5 mo., 1727: "In this month thinking it convenient to send our little children to school, and not having a schoolmaster of our Society near us, we concluded to put our son and daughter under the care of Nathaniel Walton, teacher of a school at Frankford, to whom I thought it my duty to write a few lines about the salutations and language I would have them trained up in, which were in this wise."

Loving friend, Nathaniel Walton: I hope thou wilt excuse the freedom I take with thee in writing this on account of my children in these particulars, viz.: respecting the compliment of the hat and courtesying, the practise thereof being against my professed principles. First, because I find nothing like it in the Bible, but as I think the contrary. Thou knowest the passage of the three children of God, who stood covered before a mighty monarch, and Mordecai, who stood covered before great Haman. Second, I believe those practises derived from vain, proud man.

As to language, I desire my children may not be permitted to use the plural language to a single person, but I pray thee to learn them to say thee and thou and thy, and to speak it properly, many using it improperly. The rather I desire it because it is all along used in the Divine Inspired Writing. I suppose thou art not a stranger to its use, being from the grandeur and apostasy of the Romish Church, and also that you to a single person is not consonant to the

Book of God, or to the true rules of grammar. I know it is generally stated that the end of speech is to be understood, but it is understood better in and according to the language of God, Christ and the Holy Ghost in the Bible; and the language of kings and all people we read in Holy Scripture. Why, then, should we be ashamed of it or shun it and bring in and uphold a custom contrary to it?

The same care I would have thee take about the names of the days of the week and of the months, which are derived from the names of the gods of the heathen, and are not found in the Bible. I suppose I have the mind of all those of our Society in the above, it being consonant to our principle and profession, and I write in a motion of Divine love to all.

As to the school learning of my children I leave it to thy management, not questioning thy ability therein, and if they want correction spare not the rod.

I hope thou wilt observe this direction in teaching my children in which thou wilt oblige thy assured friend."

THOMAS CHALKLEY

A second letter from Thomas Chalkley to Nathaniel Walton is dated Frankford, 10th mo., 10th, 1727. It is as follows:

"Loving Friend: Being about to embark for the Barbadoes, I leave the charge of my little children to thy care, not doubting thy management of them by their growing in their learning. Please to instruct them in sobriety, and the fear of God, and faith in Christ, and if I should never see them or thee any more our lives being uncertain in this world, pray let them know it was their father's will and desire that they should mind their learning, and, above all things, mind the fear of the Most High. When my

little daughter hath read her Testament through, I would have her go to writing, and George the same on the same terms. Please to learn the use of chapter and verse, that if any ask them where they are learning they may be able to tell.

Kind friend, for as much as I perceive, thou hast followed my former directions, I look on myself as obliged to thee, and therefore am so much more free to impart my mind to thee now on my departure, which with real love is from thy loving friend,"

THOMAS CHALKLEY.

"P. S.--Although my care is great for my children learning their books, yet it is so much more so as to their learning true piety and virtue."

The careful perusal of these letters cannot fail to show us not only the thoughtful loving care of a father in Thomas Chalkley, but also the high esteem in which our first Frankford schoolmaster was held, both as to his character as a man and as to his ability as a teacher. Such records of worthiness and appreciation are pleasant to read.

We should be glad if we could know where in Frankford the house of Nathaniel Walton stood, in which this school was conducted, and the service of the church was held on Sundays.

We have no records to show when the school kept in Frankford by Nathaniel Walton, Jr., in 1727 and 1728, ceased to exist.

The next mention of a school in Frankford occurs in 1754. The Rev. D. L. Miller, D. D., late Rector of St. Mark's Church found in a letter dated 1754 written by one of the missionaries sent to this country by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the following

statement:—"I came to the village of Frankford, and established a school upon the King's Highway. There for a period I taught and from time to time held the services of the church." The name of the clergyman who wrote the letter is not given.

The next authentic mention of a school in Frankford was in 1768, 14 years later. On September 12, 1768, William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worell, as trustees of a fund raised by the people of Frankford for the erection of a school house, purchased a piece of ground at Waln and Spring streets, on which the school afterward known as the Spring House School, was built. This school house is ably described by Mr. Robert T. Corson, Esq., in his paper on "The First School House of Frankford." The ground was purchased in 1768. Mr. Corson infers that the school house was built and in use in 1770, as in that year another strip of land, 30 feet wide, was bought, to open a way of approach to it.

We have no knowledge as to who taught the school between 1768-70 and 1784, or whether the school was continuously open. It was built at the time the political troubles were taking shape, which led to the Revolutionary War. Immediately after the close of the war in 1784 we find Benjamin Kite in charge of the school. It is recorded that in 10 Month, 1784, Benjamin Kite married Rebecca Walton in Byberry Meeting, and, bringing his wife with him, came to Frankford to teach the school. He resided in the dwelling next the school, and remained in charge of it until 1792, a period of eight years. He left Frankford to teach in the Friends' School in Philadelphia. Something of the character of Benj. Kite and his methods of teaching, can be learned from the journal

of John Comly, author of the famous Comly's Spelling Book, and for many years teacher of the school in Byberry, which Benjamin Kite left to take charge of the school in Frankford.

John Comly was born in 1773. He states in his journal: "My first school-master was Benjamin Kite, a young man who had lived in the Mason family, and was introduced into the Friends School, at Byberry, through the means of Thomas Walmsley, and Agnes his wife, who was a Mason. I suppose my aptness of learning while so small in growth, attracted his attention, and he showed particular marks of kindness to me. I became much attached to him, and thus a foundation was laid for a friendship of long continuance."

This extract from John Comly's journal shows Benjamin Kite to have been a teacher who studied the individual characteristics of his children, and that he developed their natural gifts by kindness and attention to their little personalities.

We also learn from John Comly's journal that the methods of teaching were the same as those used by Nathaniel Walton in 1727.

In Thomas Chalkley's letter to Nathaniel Walton he tells him: "When my little daughter hath read her Testamert through, I would have her go to writinz." John Comly tells us: "The practice in school then was to learn to spell in four or five syllables before learning to read, and to read tolerably well in the Testament before learning to write." He adds, "when I was nine years old I was put to ciphering." These extracts from John Comly's journal are interesting to us in this connection because it is our School-master Benjamin Kite and his school in Byberry, John Comly is describing. He

tells us "that in the time of the American Revolution, one day the schoolmaster (this must refer to Benjamin Kite) was taken from his school on account of military fines, and we all had to go home, sad and sorrowful." In 1780 he describes the winter as being very hard, and that he was frequently carried to school by a big boy who lived with his father.

After Benjamin Kite came to Frankford in 1784 John Comly only attended school in the winter months. In the latter part of the summer of 1784, though not yet 11, he states, "I was put to plowing. Being of small growth for a plow-boy, the labor at first was very toilsome; but, possessing some emulation, I soon became delighted with the employment and made such proficiency in the business that in the ensuing year, with a little of my father's aid, I became principal plowman. John Comly thus shows us that manual training was not neglected in the education of children at that period.

Beyond the fact that the ground was bought and the school house erected in 1768 and that Benjamin Kite was the teacher between 1784 and 1792 no further mention of this school has been found until 1799, when it is stated that the children, having become more numerous, larger accommodations were required, and the school house property was sold for \$675.

It was computed that one-half of those persons who had contributed to the original fund were Quakers. The money was equally divided between the Society of Friends, and trustees appointed, by representatives of the other contributors to receive their share.

The Friends erected a school house on the Meeting House ground, at Oxford and Gillingham streets. The trustees used

their share in purchasing the lot on Paul street, on which the academy was afterwards built.

It is interesting to note in closing this account of the Spring House School, that a great granddaughter of Benjamin Kite, at present has charge of the Friends' School in connection with the Orthodox Meeting in Frankford.

The Academy.

On the sale of the Spring House School in 1799 the trustees appointed by the representatives of those persons who did not belong to the Society of Friends received as their share half of the sum realized by the sale of the old property. It amounted to about \$327.

With this money they purchased the lot on Paul street, or Paul's lane, as it was then called, now occupied by the Rehoboth Methodist Church and graveyard. They erected a building, in which a school was kept on the second floor. This school was chartered in 1800 as the Frankford Academy.

The building was used for some years as the Town Hall, and a portion of it was fitted up for a jail. It soon became known as the Academy, a title it received from the school held from the time of its erection within its walls, and which it retained as long as the building stood. About 1830 the Academy property was sold to Robert and Samuel Huckel, residents of Frankford. They transferred it to the Society, afterwards organized as the Rehoboth Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Academy is described as a substantial stone building, with a piazza extending along its entire front, and in later years with a neat cupola on its

northern end, furnished with a bell.

The building stood until 1879, when it was removed to make room for the enlargement of the Methodist Church.

The first person who taught at the Academy School was Samuel Morrow, an Irish teacher, who came to this country about 1798. He taught eight months.

Mr. Axe, in his address on Frankford Schools, made at the opening of the Alexander Henry School, in 1890, states "that because of a disagreement among the managers, Mr. Morrow resigned." With the help of some friends he built a stone building on Paul street, north of the Academy, which became known as Morrow's School. This building is still standing, and is numbered 4267 and 4269 Paul street.

Mr. Morrow was succeeded as the teacher of the Academy School by John Reilly. Mr. Reilly was followed by the Rev. Burgess Allison, a Baptist minister.

The Misses Annie and Mary Gibson, old residents of Frankford, who died within a few years, stated that Mr. Allison was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Doak, a Presbyterian minister. The Rev. Mr. Doak, afterwards removed to North Carolina and became a prominent teacher in that State.

Mr. Doak was followed by Joseph Stockton. Robert McLurgan followed Joseph Stockton. The Misses Gibson told that between 1820 and 1830 the Academy School under Mr. McLurgan was known as the great School of Frankford, and sometimes spoken of as the Latin School, Latin and Greek being regularly taught. Mr. McLurgan wrote a poem on the "Discovery of America." The only portion of the poem the Misses Gibson could recall is the following

rhyme:

"When Columbus set sail from noted
Fort Talos

His mutinous crew said, "This object
will fail us."

We regret the ballad has been lost.

Mr. McLurgan required his boys at the closing session on Saturday to compose at least two lines of poetry. Upon one occasion Edward Borie produced as his rhyme, "Man is mortal, like the turtle." Mr. McLurgan did not object to the sentiment, but gave the embryo poet a severe caning for misspelling turtle in order to finish his line satisfactorily.

The Academy School is always mentioned as one of the numerous schools in this vicinity attended by Commodore Decatur, whose father at one time occupied the property on Powder Mill lane, afterwards known as the Decatur Mansion.

In 1841 a Joseph Tucker taught at the Academy School. It is recorded in the minutes of the Educational Commission "that Joseph Tucker received in 1841 \$317.43 for teaching indigent children at the Academy School."

On the opening of the Marshall School in 1842 the Academy School seems to have been abandoned.

1800.

Some time in the year 1800 Samuel Morrow, the first teacher of the Academy School, erected a rough-cast stone building on Paul street north of Ruan street, which was afterward known as Morrow's School House. This building is still standing and is numbered 4267 and 4269 Paul street.

Mr. Morrow taught this school from 1800 to the time of his death, in 1831.

His school was well attended and he usually had several assistants. In later years he had a number of children, who were taught at the expense of the county of Philadelphia. From 1819 to the time of his death, in 1831, at every meeting of the Commissioners of Education large bills for the instruction of poor children were presented by Samuel Morrow.

Before Mr. Morrow's death the ownership of the building was vested in the Huckel family and the Methodist Church. An extract from the minutes of the School Commission, dated September 27, 1830, reads: "Paid Robert and Samuel Huckel and the Methodist Society \$30 for rent for Samuel Morrow's School." Mr. Morrow is said to have been a good teacher and a strict disciplinarian.

Mr. Wickersham, in his history of education in Pennsylvania states, "that about the year 1800 Alexander Wilson, afterward known as the famous ornithologist, taught a school in or near Frankford."

The school taught by Alexander Wilson stood on the Bristol turnpike, a short distance above Dark Run lane. The building was removed several years ago, but a heap of rubbish continued to mark the spot until very recently.

Tradition relates that Alexander Wilson's heart and hand were refused by a fair maiden of Frankford, Miss Martha Worrell. This disappointment caused him to leave the neighborhood. In 1804 he obtained a school in the Swedish settlement of Kingsessing. Here he met and made the acquaintance of John Bartram, the great botanist, whose house and grounds are preserved by the city and known as Bartram's Garden. Through his friendship with Mr. Bartram, Alexander Wilson's attention was

directed to the study of nature, and he devoted his life to scientific investigation into the habits of life, of the birds of North America. Frankford has the honor of having had a school in her immediate neighborhood taught by this distinguished man.

The Original Friends' School.

With half of the money obtained through the sale of the Spring House School in 1799 the Society of Friends built a school house on the old Meeting House property, Unity and Walnut streets. The school house was taken down in 1854, when Oxford street was opened to the creek.

The first teacher whose name has been found in connection with this school was William Rickman. The Misses Gibson stated that he taught the school in 1820 and was familiarly known as "Billy" Rickman. We have evidence to show that William Rickman taught the school in 1819. He received on January 15, 1820, \$8.47 from the County Commissioners in payment for the tuition of indigent children. William Rickman in his later years became insane.

The Misses Gibson thought John G. Lewis succeeded Mr. Rickman. (We have in our possession a letter written in July 1828, by John G. Lewis to Miss English, a pupil of the school, describing a journey he made during his vacation.) In 1811 it was made into what was called at that time a salaried school and Zilpah Roberts, the teacher, received \$100 a year for the instruction of poor children.

Charles Murphy, second editor of the Frankford Herald, taught the school in 1845. He was probably succeeded by

Sarah Comly. Later on Talleyrand Grover taught the school. He was one of three brothers, two of whom were distinguished in public life. One was a United States Senator and one a General during the civil war.

Eli Adams succeeded Talleyrand Grover.

Henrietta Rose was the teacher when the building was removed and the school disbanded.

Henrietta Rose afterward married Warner Dubree, a farmer, of Pineville, Bucks county. She is still living and resides in Princeton, N. J.

1806.

Clermont Seminary

In 1806 a school called Cleremont Seminary was established by three brothers, John, Thomas and Charles Carie, or Clerc, on Nicetown lane, not far from Second street road. The Clerc brothers were French gentlemen, who came to this country at the close of the French Revolution.

Their school was known as a French Academy, and was attended by sons of many prominent Philadelphia families. Among others, the three sons of Mr. John Welsh, Sr., Samuel, John and William, were educated here. It was through attending this school William Welsh became familiar with this neighborhood.

At the time William Welsh attended Cleremont Seminary James Tatham was the head master. He is described as an Englishman and a graduate of Oxford University. He is buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Frankford avenue and Church street. The following is a translation of

the Latin inscription on his tombstone:

Here lies,

Awaiting the last day,

James Tatham.

Ye who pass by on the way to death,

It is enough.

Who he was,

What he was,

That day shall declare.

He died, aged sixty,

December 20, in the Year of Our Lord
1829.

Mr. James Tatham was the father of the family of Tatham Bros., the well-known lead manufacturers, of Philadelphia.

Spanish was taught in Clermont Seminary, and at one time Alonzo de Betancourt was the Spanish teacher. He was a Spanish nobleman, son of the Governor General of Cuba. Participation in an insurrection against the Spanish rule of the island led to his extradition. He came to Philadelphia, and through his connection with Clermont, finally settled in Frankford. His remains lie under the pavement of St. Joachim's Church. The inscription on his tomb tells that he was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, March 14, 1796, and died in Frankford, Philadelphia, March 18, 1837. He was a man of great culture. The writer has in her possession a portrait of Mr. Betancourt.

Clermont school was in existence many years. The first issue of the Public Ledger of March 25, 1836, contains the following advertisement: "Clermont Boarding Academy is three miles and a half north of Philadelphia, in a situation justly considered one of the most pleasant and healthy in the vicinity of the city. It is a mile and a half southwest from Frankford, the nearest village, and

the students are entirely free from the influence of improper company. No day scholars are admitted.

The course of study embraces all the elementary and most of the higher branches of English and mathematics. The primary design of the institution is to qualify young men thoroughly for business and usefulness. All the pupils live in the family and enjoy the most free and social intercourse with the principal and his assistants. The government is strictly parental, mild but firm, and great care is taken to instil correct moral principles and conduct. The number of students rarely exceeds forty-five, while six teachers are constantly employed in giving instruction, three of whom always reside in the family.

The facilities for acquiring the French, Spanish and German languages are superior to most institutions in this country; each class having a separate teacher who speaks his native language and takes great pains by conversation and exercises to give a habit of correct pronunciation and idiom.

All the students have the advantage of familiar lectures on natural philosophy and natural history, illustrated with good apparatus and numerous experiments. They have access to a carefully-selected library of two thousand volumes, free of charge. Terms: For tuition in English, boarding and washing, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; for Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German and drawing, each \$5 per quarter additional.

Samuel S. Griscom, principal. Reference in Philadelphia, Thomas Roberts, Joshua Longstreth, Richard Price, Joseph Warner, William Wharton, Joseph Ripka, Charles Field, William Geisse,

George W. Geisse, George Griscom, John D. Griscom. In New Orleans, John Hagan, James Hopkins, Esq.

A careful reading of this advertisement gives us information regarding the cost of tuition in such an institution seventy-two years ago, and also a clear account of the course of study pursued in the school. We also learn that the school's reputation extended beyond this city, two of the referees living in New Orleans.

The buildings of Cleremont Seminary were burned some years ago, but the ruins remained until within a comparatively short period.

1818-19-20.

In 1818-19 and 20 Mrs. Ann or Hannah Kester, widow, taught a school on Frankford avenue above Church street.

Mrs. Kester afterward married Thos. Shallcross and resided on her husband's farm on the Bristol turnpike above Frankford. Her sons, John and William Kester, were well known in Frankford. Her daughter, Sarah, who married Thomas Castor, Sr., taught a school in Frankford in 1833. Her name appears in that year in the minute book of the County Commissioners as receiving payment for the instruction of poor children.

In 1830 Elizabeth B. Shallcross, the daughter of Thomas Shallcross, taught school in a school house erected by her father on his farm on the Bristol turnpike. In 1833 her school was also placed on the list of those schools that received payment from the county for the tuition of indigent children. This building was used for school purposes for a number of years. For a time a Sunday school met there on Sundays.

Elizabeth B. Shallcross married Isaac Livezey and removed to Cincinnati, where she lived until her death.

Frankford's Salaried Schools

Mr. William W. Axe, in his address at the opening of the Alexander Henry School in 1890, stated that Isaac Shallcross commenced teaching in Frankford in 1819 in a log school house which stood at the corner of Frankford avenue and Foulkrod street.

Mr. George H. Pattison informs us that this log building at the corner of Foulkrod street was soon exchanged for a rough-cut stone house, which still stands on Frankford avenue above Foulkrod street. The house at the present time is used as two dwellings and numbered 4809-4811.

This stone house must be the building referred to in the minutes of the School Directors of the Fifth Section under the date of April 21, 1821.

The minute reads: "The Directors of Oxford township inform the Board of Control that they have agreed with Isaac Shallcross to instruct all children taught at public expense in the township for a yearly allowance of \$250 and that they had rented a school room."

It was the adoption of this minute which provided Frankford with what was known at that time as a "salaried school."

Before this time children whose parents could not afford to pay for their schooling were placed by the county in the schools of the village or neighborhood, and the teacher of the school was paid for their tuition. On April 21, 1821, the Board of Oxford Township decided to place all such children in one school and

to pay a given sum to a schoolmaster for their instruction.

The minutes further state that on July 21, 1821, a bill was presented by James Dyre, agent for James Johnson, owner, "for two months' rent of the Frankford school house." This is the first mention of a building rented by the public authorities for a school house.

On July 30, 1821, Benjamin and Thomas Kite, sons of our schoolmaster of the eighteenth century, presented a bill for \$10.37 for books and stationery supplied Isaac Shallercross' school. This is the first item on record of public supplies for a public school in Frankford. On March 25, 1822, Jacob Leshner presented a bill "for scantling work in Isaac Shallercross' school house." This is the first bill on record for repairs to a public school house in Frankford.

Isaac Shallercross taught this school until 1837, when salaried schools in Frankford were given up. The following resolution was adopted by the Board September 25, 1837. The resolution reads as follows: "A resolution was adopted dispensing with salaried schools in Frankford. The teachers of these schools are Isaac Shallercross and John B. Smith."

This is the first time in the minutes of the Board the name of John B. Smith occurs in connection with Frankford schools. The salaried schools were abandoned in 1837 because the accommodation they offered was insufficient for the increasing number of children. We have records showing that after 1830 numerous private school teachers received payment for the instruction of these children.

John B. Smith may have been the teacher of Samuel Morrow's school in 1837, at the time salaried schools were

given up. The records state that in 1830 rent was paid by the County Commissioners to the Huckel family and the Methodist Society for Samuel Morrow's school house.

On the closing of the salaried schools the children were again distributed among the schools of the village and neighborhood. From the minutes of the Board of Directors for March 26, 1838, the following named teachers of schools in this borough and township received the following sums of money for the instruction of children who were then termed "indigent children:"

Mary A. Harper	\$46.54
Pauline J. Roberts	56.79
Esther W. Rose	11.90½
George Roberts (colored school)..	63.21
Sarah M. Murphy	12.64½
Isaac Shallcross	74.44
Jane Knorr	75.19
Isaac C. Worrell	63.62½
John M. Johnson	47.45
Mary Ann and Sarah English ..	44.62
Minutes of September, 1838:	
William Wood	15.03
Minutes of December, 1838.	
Levi Foulkrod	41.49½
Minutes of April 27, 1840:	
Sarah M. Murphy	109.15
Robert D. Shock	57.23
Samuel Beck	19.17
Mary McMullen	40.00
Jane Knorr	86.48
Esther W. Rose	60.50
Mary A. Harper	62.41
A. Barned	31.94
Zilpah Roberts (colored school)..	46.46
Minutes of January 25, 1841:	
Zilpah Roberts, at Friends' School	32.77
Robert D. Shock (Washington	
School.....	56.30
William Barnetz	37.33

Charity Wyatt	60.92
Joseph Tucker	92.43
Anna May Potter	37.97
Thomas B. Spenser	107.73
L. W. Wheatland	106.00
Charles Wilson	52.37

These payments are the last on record as having been paid to individual teachers in private schools for public education.

At the meeting of the Directors in January, 1841, salaried schools were re-established and the following schools and teachers placed on the list, the teachers receiving salaries as follows. —

Zilpah Roberts (Friends' School)...	\$160
Robert M. Shock (Washington School)	250
Samuel Beck (Grubtown)	40
Mary A. Harper (Frankford).....	200
Joseph Tucker (Academy).....	225
Jane Knorr (Frankford)	200
Jacob Busby (colored school).....	150
Esther W. Rose (Frankford)	200
Anna May Potter	100
Abner Woolman	80
Sarah Murphy	200
William Barnitz	\$225 and 300
Mary McMullen (Cedar Grove).....	150
James Wheatland (Wheatsheaf)...	300
Charity Wyatt	120
Mary J. Roberts	120
Jacob R. Rhodes (colored school)...	100

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held March 14, 1842, the following resolution was adopted: "On and after Sept. 30, 1842, schools in Frankford kept at the public expense to be discontinued."

This resolution can be readily understood when we remember that the Marshall School was opened in October, 1842. Mr. Axe states that Isaac Shallcross also taught in Mr. Morrow's school and in the academy.

In 1819 it is recorded in the Minute Book of the Educational Commission that Thomas Boyle, Mary Erwin and Robert Wrixon received payment for the tuition of poor children. No allusion is made as to where in Frankford and Oxford township these schools were situated. The bill for Robert Wrixon's school for January 4, 1819, was presented by Nathan Harper.

In 1819 Parthena Dungan taught a school in Frankford. Mr. Charles H. Duffield has in his possession a receipt dated August 2, 1819, from Parthena Dungan for \$2.00 in payment for three months' tuition of a bound girl in the employment of Mr. Duffield's grandfather. Mr. Duffield has also a receipt from Elizabeth Rich for \$2 for three months' tuition of the same girl; and a receipt, dated February 26, 1821, from Elizabeth Rich and Hannah H. Benners, for three months' schooling for the bound girl. The bill reads as follows:

	February 26, 1821.
Three months' tuition	\$2.00
Spelling book .....	.25
Firewood .....	.18½
	\$2.43½

The following receipt, shows that in 1824 Cornelia Monteith taught a school in Frankford:—

Received, December 22nd, 1824, of the Rev. Isaac C. Worrell, one dollar in full for schooling of children.

\$1.00. [Signed] CORNELIA MONTEITH.

We have no other record of this school.

The Misses Gibson stated that between 1821 and 1830 Miss Hannah Benners and sister taught a school in a house which stood on the site of the home of Richardson L. Wright, 4308 Frankford ave-

nue, Miss Elizabeth Rich may have been one of the sisters of Miss Benners. The Misses Gibson described them as "great Presbyterians." They recalled that the inducement offered children for attending this school was a weekly picnic at Harrowgate during the spring and summer months. Each child received a dollar cake for refreshments. These cakes were the size of a silver dollar. Six of them could be purchased for one cent.

About 1825 Keturah Chapman taught a school at her home on Paul street. Mr. George H. Pattison states the house stood on the ground now occupied by the Alexander Henry School.

About 1828 Mrs. Edmunds and her daughter, taught a boarding and day school for girls on Frankford avenue, between Oram's store and Sellers street. They afterward moved their school to two frame houses, still standing on Orthodox street west of Frankford avenue, belonging to Gardiner Fulton. Later on they moved to the stone house which stood at the corner of Frankford avenue and Unity street, now occupied by the drug store of George L. R. Wright.

The Misses Gibson said these ladies formerly taught a large school in Virginia. Dancing lessons formed a part of the course of study. Later in life religious scruples caused them to drop the dancing classes, which lessened the attendance to such an extent that they were compelled to close the school.

Circumstances led them to Frankford, where they opened the fine boarding and day school we have described. They afterward left Frankford and taught a school on Sanson street, in Philadelphia. Their school was so popular that many of their Frankford pupils followed them to town. The price of tuition in Mrs. Edmunds'

school was nine dollars for a term of three months.

About 1828 Rev. Isaac Worrell taught a school at Frankford avenue and Sellers street. Mr. Worrell's property extended west on Sellers street. The ground occupied by the Marshall School was sold by Mr. Worrell to the city in 1841.

Mr. Worrell continued teaching his school until at least 1838. In that year his name appears in the list of those who received payment from the county for instructing poor children.

From 1830 to 1840 Joseph Tucker taught a school in the eight-square school house, which stood on the banks of the Frankford Creek, at Bridesburg. Many of his pupils were from Frankford. William W. Axe and John Shallcross were among the number.

Mr. Tucker is described by Mr. Axe as a good teacher and a vigorous disciplinarian. He relates how upon one occasion, wishing to punish a number of the younger children, he put out two of the older ones, William G. Lee and John Murray, and proceeded to administer the rod to the backs of boys and girls alike. Mr. Axe said, when he told the story, he well remembered his own terror, expecting every instant to be called up for his share of the punishment. Mr. John Shallcross was one of the boys whipped on this occasion. On complaining afterward to his father of what he considered his unjust treatment, his father, who had been a teacher himself and a believer in discipline, repeated the whipping. Joseph Tucker afterward taught in the Academy. In 1841, when the Academy was made a salaried school, he received \$225 a year in payment for his services.

Between 1830 and 1840 the Misses Des- sie, Emma and Ella Williams, taught

what has been described as an advanced school for girls in Colonel Burns' residence, which formerly stood at the corner of Frankford avenue and Ridge street, and was occupied by the Misses Webster for many years. It was a large yellow mansion with a beautiful garden. The traditions relating to the Misses Williams' school lead us to suppose it carried out the ideas expressed by Dr. Rush in a paper written by him in 1745 on the "Education of a Young Lady." Dr. Rush advises "an acquaintance with geography and some instruction in chronology, which will enable her to read history, biography and travels, and thereby qualify her not only for general intercourse with the world, but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To these branches may be added a general acquaintance with the first principles of astronomy, natural philosophy and chemistry, particularly such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes or obviating the effects of natural evil and such as are capable of being applied to domestic and culinary purposes."

About the same time Betsey Worrell and her daughter taught school in a house on Ruan street east of Frankford avenue, where Walton's comb factory now stands. The chief attraction of this school was the May picnic, called at the time "going Maying."

On one occasion Mrs. Worrell composed the following verse, which was sung by the children:

"Twas on the first day of May, a morning
bright and clear,
We went into the woods the little birds to
hear;
Likewise to get some flowers and our
pieces for to say;
O, what a pleasant time we had, all on the
first of May."

In 1830 Absalom Barnett taught a school on Frankford avenue nearly opposite Adams street. His system of instruction, like that of Joseph Tucker, included a free use of the rod. Mr. Axe tells us a favorite method of punishment with Mr. Barnett was to stand a boy on one foot on the end of a brick. Woe betide the youth if he failed to maintain his position.

Sometimes a row of boys would be seen standing together. If one fell off a general caning followed. He was considered a good teacher.

Between 1830 and 1840 Mrs. Esther Rose, wife of Squire John Rose, assisted by her daughter, Rebecca, taught a successful school in her house on Frankford avenue. The site of the house is now occupied by two stores, numbered 4349 and 4351. This school was afterward a salaried school, and Mrs. Rose received \$200 a year from the county.

Among the children who attended this school was a little girl who in after years became known to the world through her literary title as "Grace Greenwood." Her name was Sarah Jane Clark. Her parents resided for some years in Frankford. She was the first woman correspondent sent to Europe to write for an American newspaper. She sailed from New York in May, 1852, on the same vessel with Jenny Lind, who was returning to Sweden. Her description of Jenny Lind, published afterward in the *Little Pilgrim*, gave this sweet singer an enduring place in the hearts of Grace Greenwood's young readers. On her return from Europe she married Leander K. Lippincott, and with her husband began the publication in Philadelphia in January, 1854, of the *Little Pilgrim*, a monthly magazine for children. The *Little Pilgrim* was the first magazine for children

published in America.

Those among us who were fortunate enough to have had it placed in our hands in childhood, can testify to the high grade of literature it represented. During her sojourn in Europe Grace Greenwood made the acquaintance of the best writers of the period. The list of contributors to the monthly pages of the *Little Pilgrim* has never been excelled and seldom equaled. From over the sea we find the names of Martin F. Tupper, Mrs. S. C. Hall, William and Mary Howitt, Charles Mackay, editor of the *London Illustrated News*, and Miss Pardoe. From America, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, James T. Field, Eliza S. Sproat, Julia Ward Howe, Gail Hamilton, Mrs. L. N. Sigiurney and many others whose contributions placed the magazine in the highest rank of magazine literature.

Grace Greenwood was a regular contributor. Her first work was a series of beautiful and instructive articles on the countries she had visited, called "Countries I Have Seen." With her, her readers traveled to Stratford-on-Avon and lived for a time in Shakespeare's country. They visited Newstead Abbey and learned the story of Lord Byron's boyhood. They examined the Tower of London and shed tears over the fate of the girl Queen, Lade Jane Grey. At Warwick Castle they were told the story of Amy Robsart. They journeyed to Sherwood Forest and found it peopled with Robin Hood and his merry men. It is hard to describe all the delights enjoyed by those who read the *Little Pilgrim*. Its coming was monthly anticipated by many visits to Mr. Sheard's store, and when it was finally delivered to us, the pleasant and interested smile of Mr. and Mrs. Sheard added to

our pleasure in receiving it. We wish to place on record in the Historical Society our indebtedness to Grace Greenwood, who once lived among us and began her education by attending Mrs. Rose's school, in the little town of Frankford.

About 1830, Mrs. Sarah Murphy and her daughters opened a school in a house on Frankford avenue above Unity street. The site of the house is now occupied by the Reading Railway. This was a large, prosperous school. In 1841 it was made into a salaried school, Mrs. Murphy receiving \$200 a year for her services. Mrs. Murphy taught sewing in her school.

The following advertisements have been copied from old numbers of the Frankford Herald.

On August 25, 1849, Mrs. Sarah M. Murphy's School, which was held in her house, on Frankford avenue above Unity street, is advertised thus:

Murphy's School.

The duties of this Institute will be resumed on 2d day (Monday), the 27th inst., when we hope by energy and perseverance to receive a continuance of that patronage which our friends and the public have for so long a period so liberally bestowed upon us.

(Signed)

Sarah M. Murphy and Daughters.

The Herald for July 30, 1853, contains the following notice:

A Partnership Notice.

The undersigned having entered into a copartnership, will continue the old-established Select School, heretofore kept by S. M. Murphy and daughters, as hitherto, at No. 158 Main street, Frankford, under the firm of L. Murphy and E. S. Eisenbrey, and hope by strict personal attention to business to maintain the repu-

tation of the school; to commence on Fifth-day (Thursday), March 3, 1853.

Lotitia Murphy,

Elizabeth S. Eisenbrey,

Mrs. Murphy's sister, Miss Mary J. Roberts, conducted a school in Frankford about the same time, and when her school became a salaried school she received \$120 a year from the county treasury. We do not know the location of her school, but she lived in a house surrounded by a large garden at the corner of Unity and Leiper streets. The mills built by John Clendenning stand on the site of the garden of the Roberts property. The house is still standing back of the mill and is reached by a lane running in from Leiper street. When the Marshall School was opened, Miss Mary a Roberts taught in the girls' department.

About 1830 Mrs. Anna J. Knorr, a widow, taught a school in a house which stood on an alleyway running in back of the property of Stanger Bros., 4346-4348 Frankford avenue. The alley was formerly known as Guernsey's alley, because it served as the back entrance to the property of Dr. Henry Guernsey, which stood where the building of the Frankford Trust Company stands.

Mrs. Knorr's school was a salaried one in 1840.

Between 1835 and 1842 Miss Mary A. Harper taught a school on Paul street below Green street, now Womrath street. The school house is still standing and can be seen from Orchard street. Miss Harper had a large school. Mrs. Eliza A. Duffield, the Misses Murray, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. Harvey Rowland, Sr., and a number of the old residents of Frankford attended Miss Harper's school. Sewing was taught and instruction given in making what we call fancy work. Some

of her old pupils have in their possession beadwork made under Miss Harper's direction when they attended her school.

When the Marshall School was opened in 1842 Miss Harper was made principal of the primary department.

Between 1835 and 1840 Parthena and Zilpah Roberts taught a school in a small frame house which formerly stood on Frankford avenue opposite Overington street. Dr. John V. Allen's residence stands on the site of the old house. Miss Allen relates that the birch rod was used in this school to accelerate quickness of perception on the part of the pupils. According to Public Records, Zilpah Roberts taught the colored school in 1840 and the Friends' school, at Oxford and Walm streets, in 1841.

Between 1835 and 1840 William Stratton taught a school in Appletree court, which stood on a lane running north from Unity street above Walm street.

Between 1835 and 1841 William Wood, who became principal of the Marshall Boys' School in 1845, taught a school in a house at the corner of Paul and Unity streets. The house was removed to enlarge the grounds of the Alexander Henry School.

About 1840 Alexander Barnet, a graduate of Dickinson College, at Carlisle Pa., taught a school for five years in the building now known as Park Hotel, at the junction of Frankford avenue and Kensington avenue. This house was originally the farm house of the estate of Henry Paul, and is among the oldest houses standing in Frankford. Mr. Barnet afterwards taught in the Academy. In 1838 a Miss Sarah Coleman taught a school in the Lyceum Building. Beyond the fact that she taught a school in this place no information concerning it has been found.



Miss Beulah Newbold



Miss Newbold's Home

In 1810 Charles Lukens, a teacher in the Germantown Academy, in Germantown, came to Frankford and opened a boys' boarding and day school in Colonel Burns' residence, which stood at the corner of Frankford avenue and Ridge street. In 1816 Mr. Lukens removed his school to Port Royal, an old mansion on Tacony road, built before the Revolutionary War by Edward Stites, a shipping merchant. Mr. Lukens carried on his school until the breaking out of the civil war. Mr. Lukens was a fine teacher and his school was held in high esteem.

About 1810 the Misses Newbold, daughters of Michael Newbold, taught a select boarding and day school for girls at their home on Wheat Sheaf lane. Many fashionable young ladies of Philadelphia were educated at this school. A picture of the doorway of the Newbold House adorns the title page of Miss Anna Wharton's book, "Colonial Doorways of America."

In 1840 a Charity Wyatt taught a school in Frankford and received \$60.92 for instructing poor children. In 1841 her school was made a salaried school and she received \$120 for her services. The whereabouts of her school is unknown.

From 1840 to 1845 Mrs. or Miss Clark, sometimes spoken of as Amanda Clark and sometimes as Parthena Clark, taught a school for young children in the old Worrell house, now the home of Miss Sarah C. Leake. Miss Elizabeth B. Shallers, who attended the school, states it was held for a time in the front room of the house, but afterward removed to the frame building in the lane adjoining the stone house.

It was customary for children in this school to carry their chairs with them. Miss Shallers recalls that Mrs. Clark wore a white cap and sat in a rocking

chair, with a long stool on the floor for her feet, while teaching. Naughty children were punished by being made to sit on the stool facing Mrs. Clark, who placed one of her feet on each side of the culprit, who was thus protected from the desire to yield to the temptation to retire without permission.

Principles of honesty and justice were taught by Mrs. Clark, as well as reading, writing or arithmetic. A large apricot tree which stood in the lane afforded opportunities for the practice of these virtuous principles. A child finding an apricot brought it at once to Mrs. Clark, who handed it to Mrs. Dungan, the owner of the house. As soon as the child was old enough to be taught grammar it retired from this school.

Among the children who attended this school were the Wemrath brothers, Caleb Morris, the English children, Elizabeth and Maria Shallcross, the grandchildren of Dr. John F. Lamb, Hamlin, Lamb and Susan Wilcox, and many others whose names are familiar to us. Lamb Wilcox was killed during the civil war on the porch of his father's house in Virginia, while defending it against Northern invaders, some of whom had been his school-mates in childhood.

About 1843 Ezra Shallcross taught a school on the west side of Frankford avenue below Ruan street. A school was taught later in in the same place by Miss Catherine Farr.

In 1843 Miss Ann Seavy taught a school in the house on Guernsey's lane, and from 1848 to 1857 Rev. Joseph Colburn taught here. Mr. Colburn and Miss Seavy were Swedenborgians, who came to Frankford from New England with the family of Dr. Henry Guernsey. A Mr. Bills taught a school in this house about

1845, but afterwards removed to the house vacated by Mrs. Edmunds and later on to the Decatur mansion, on Powder Mill lane. His school was considered a fine girls' school.

The Frankford Herald for February 4, 1854, contains the following notice:

Frankford Female Institute.

"I had the pleasure of attending the semi-annual examination of this flourishing institution situated on Paul street near Main, in our borough, on Friday last.

"The principal, Mrs. Bonnell, is pre-eminently calculated for the onerous yet interesting task of supervising and providing for those entrusted to her charge. The program of studies is composed of two departments—the primary and academic—the first embracing the mere elementary branches, the second comprising those of the highest and most important in our country. The principal has the valuable assistance of Professor Miller, who is teacher of mathematics and natural and moral science.

"The examination occupied the entire day and evening, and was attended by a large and delighted audience composed of the parents of the scholars and other invited guests. The exercises were admirably performed, and the original compositions and musical performances were of the highest order. The whole was, indeed, an intellectual feast.

"Mrs. Bonnell may feel justly proud of her success, as her institute may be ranked among the highest in our State for advantages of talent and skill in affording instruction as in the eligibility and convenience of its location. I heartily wish her continued and increased success in her highly laudable undertaking. The

moral regulations of the school, the opportunity for young ladies to acquire a superior education in connection with the high character of the gentlemen who are given us references and the moderate terms of tuition, make it as desirable as it is excellent."

DELTA.

This notice of the Female Institute describes the Girls' Boarding and Day School, taught for many years in Frankford by Mrs. Bonnell.

Mrs. Bonnell afterward occupied both houses of Dr. Lamb on Frankford avenue above Church St. Sometimes the school was held in the lower house, afterward known as the Stevenson property, 4306 Frankford avenue, and sometimes in the house of the late Richardson L. Wright, 4308 Frankford avenue.

Mrs. Bonnell prepared girls for the entrance examination for admission to the Girls' High School.

The Bonnell School.

An advertisement in the Frankford Herald for August 25th, 1849, recently found, gives us further information concerning the establishment of the Bonnell School, called the Frankford Female Institute. The school was originally the school of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. W. Wilson Bonnell.

The advertisements in the Frankford Herald for April and July, 1854, show that Mr. Bonnell had died and that the school continued to be carried on by Mrs. Bonnell.

Frankford Herald, August 25, 1849.

Bonnell School.

Frankford Female Institute, Rev. W. Wilson Bonnell, A. M., Principal.

The design of this Institution is to afford the pupils entrusted to the care of the subscriber a good and substantial Eng-

lish education, together with such studies in the classics and ornamental branches as will qualify the pupil for an elevated position in society. The advantages and improvements which have latterly been introduced into our systems of female education will be adopted, and those employed as assistants will be of such character and standing as to be guaranty to the patrons of the Institute that their confidence has not been misplaced.

There will be a primary department connected with the school, in which the usual elementary instruction will be given. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of instruction, so that all subsequent studies will be progressive and accomplished with comparative ease. Penmanship and its connection with drawing will be carefully attended to, so that the use of the pen will be a pleasure in composition. Vocal music will be introduced not only as a science, but as a healthful and moral exercise, for the cultivation of the noblest feelings of our nature.

The Sacred Scriptures will be a textbook in all the classes, and no exertions spared to inspire a love for sacred truths. The government of the school will be strictly parental, the boarding scholars forming a part of the family of the principal.

The healthfulness of Frankford, the location of the Institute, in the large and commodious building immediately opposite to the Presbyterian Church, the facility of access to the city, when taken in connection with the general morality, and love of order displayed by the inhabitants, render this one of the most desirable retreats to which parents could wish to commit their daughters.

The course of instruction will be as thorough as any similar establishment and

the terms quite as moderate.

Circulars, giving full particulars, may be had of Charles Murphy.

Herald Office, of Dr. Lamb or Dr. Leake.

W. Wilson Bonnell.

Terms: Boarding and tuition, including washing, \$65 per session.

Day scholars: Primary Department, \$10; Junior Class, of Academic Department, \$12.50; Middle Class, \$14; Senior Class, \$16.

References: Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Lord, Rev. Dr. William A. McDowell, Rev. W. Ramsey, Hon. Judge Jones, late president of Girard College; Mr. Newkirk, Esq., James Russell, Esq., cashier of Penn Township Bank; Mr. James Dunlap.

Frankford—Dr. Lamb, Dr. Leake.

Pottsville, Pa.—Mr. D. Kirkwood, Professor of Mathematics in Pottsville Academy.

Frankford Herald, July 15, 1854.

(Written for Frankford Herald.)

The semi-annual examination of this excellent institution took place at the close of the term last week, and was witnessed during the evening by a large number of the friends of the pupils and others. It gave very general satisfaction. The exercises through which the young ladies were carried indicated very considerable industry and respectable talent in many and the most careful training in all. The musical department gave great credit to the lady and gentleman to whom the vocal and instrumental classes in that necessary branch of female education had been confided. Much attention seemed to have been paid to the admirable art of reading aloud, and a number of the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner exceedingly praiseworthy. The faults which

characterize the performances of youth were, of course, not absent from the endeavors of girls of 12 or 14, but the imitation which was perceptible was the imitation of good models, and this is more creditable to the teacher, if more originality would have brought more praise to the pupils. No little invention and imagination were observable in the compositions, which were quite numerous, and generally deserving of much praise. Above all, the development of the affections was witnessed in these productions, and that is a high praise. As was observed there, it is the training of the heart which is chiefly valuable at the present day, when the great rush is after head knowledge. This, which can alone qualify woman for her true position in society as a wife and mother, can only be given properly by a woman. In this lies the superiority of Mrs. Bonnell's school over many similar institutions. While the careful and well-equipped masters and the whole arrangements of the school guarantee to the pupils the fullest instruction in all the branches of required knowledge, the ruling hand of a lady is seen in the play of the imagination and the cultivation of the feelings which are as necessary to a true woman as the blue of the sky, the freshness of the air, or the brightness of the flowers is necessary to the face of the landscape. The people of the vicinity who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the presence of this Institute among them make a mistake which is to be lamented, as well for the sake of their daughters as for the sake of Frankford itself, whose convenience as a place of residence is greatly increased by the successful growth of such a school to all visitors, and especially to all families who think of it as a place of residence. (Signed) X.

When the Friends' School on Oxford street, was taken down in the year 1854, Henrietta Rose was the teacher. She then opened a school in a frame building on Paul street below Unity, and taught here until she sold out to Elizazeth Comly. Elizabeth Comly was the granddaughter of General Isaac Worrrell. Our valued townsman, Mr. John Walton, attended Miss Comly's school from 1861 to 1865, when it disbanded.

Between 1855 and 1865 Mrs. Susan Knight, widow of Walter Knight, taught a large school for boys and girls in her house on Oxford street, which stood on the ground now occupied by the William K. Axe School. Three rooms of the house were used by the school.

Miss Bennett's School.

Frankford Herald for November 2, 1850.
New School.

Miss A. M. Bennett will open her school for young misses on Monday, October 21, 1850, in the second-story room of the corner building in Romain Block, where she will be happy to receive applications, explain the terms of tuition and course of studies at any time during school hours, or after 5 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Search's, No. 146 Main street.

A. M. Bennett.

Who Miss Bennett was, or how long her school was carried on, we have no means of knowing.

From Frankford Herald for Nov. 2, 1850.
Select Evening School for Ladies.

William E. Cheston, Principal of the Randolph Grammar School, announces that the duties of his evening school will be resumed October 1 at his residence in Sellers street, above Leiper street. The following named studies will be attended

to during the ensuing term, viz.: Penmanship, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra and Mensuration. Special attention will be devoted to any who are engaged in teaching, or who may be preparing to teach. Price of tuition per session of 12 weeks, including stationery, \$5.

March 13, 1852, Frankford Herald.
Writing School.

Edward Borie, teacher of plain, practical, ornamental penmanship, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Frankford that he has commenced a school at 88 Main street, opposite the post office.

Terms—Two dollars for sixteen lessons, including stationery. For a course of three months in ornamental writing, \$6; stationery extra. Hours: From 2 to 9 P. M. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and evenings for females. Males, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons and evening. Boys, every afternoon and evening.

N. B.—Males and females can attend the school any of these days set for them that best suit their convenience.

The Frankford Herald of December 3, 1853; Jan. 21, 1854, and Feb. 11, 1854, contains the following advertisement:

Mr. Colburn's School Franklin Hall,
Frankford.

Terms per session of 22 weeks:
Elementary English Department \$10
Higher English Department 15
Classical and Higher Mathematical
Department 25
French, German and Drawing, extras,
at the usual rates.

All payments in advance. Apply at Dr. Henry W. Guernsey's.

The Frankford Herald for July 29, 1854, advertises the North Philadelphia Collegiate School as follows:

The second session of this school has commenced. At present pupils are received at any time during the session and proper reduction made.

Joshua C. Colburn.

Orthodox Friends' School.

In 1854 the Friends' Schoolhouse, built with the funds obtained through the sale of the Spring House School, on the property of the old Meeting, at Unity and Walnut Streets, was removed. The schoolhouse stood on the Oxford street end of the property. Oxford street had been opened through to the creek, and the schoolhouse was in the way. The minutes of the meeting of the Borough Council, held January 31, 1854, state that, "the committee on nuisance reported attention to duties," and, "that at a seasonable period, the Friends' Schoolhouse would be removed." Some time after the closing of this school a school was opened in the Orthodox Meeting House, at the corner of Orthodox and Penn streets. A portion of the second story was fitted up as a school room.

Miss Beulah Reeve, with an assistant known as Miss Eliza, were the first teachers of whom we have any knowledge.

Beulah Reeve had come in contact with Friends who had visited Europe, and received instruction from Pestalozzi, the famous German teacher, the predecessor of Froebel, whose methods of instruction have been so successfully introduced into our modern school system. Miss Beulah Reeve used Pestalozzi's methods in instructing children at that early date in Frankford. The school was furnished

with globes and pictures. The children were taken for outdoor walks. Geography was taught in the fields; flowers were gathered and their structure explained, and objects of natural history were preserved for school room work. After a number of years of successful teaching ill health compelled Miss Reeves to relinquish the school. Among her pupils we find the names of Richardson L. Wright Jr., and the Hon. John L. Kinsey, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.

Miss Reeves was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth A. Thompson. The pupils of the school under Miss Thompson's care belonged to the families of Websters, Smedleys, Hilles, Walmsleys, Kinseys and the daughters of Richardson L. Wright, Albert H. and George S. Webster, Albert L., W. Percy, and Edward Hilles, Franklin and W. Henry Smedley, Mary Webster, Mary Smedley, Florence Walmsley, Phoebe Kinsey, Mary and Eleanor Elizabeth Wright, all began their scholastic training and laid the foundation of their after knowledge of the arts of reading, writing and arithmetic, of literature, geography, history, morals and manners, in Miss Thompson's school, under the care of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting. Miss Thompson, "or teacher," as we called her, was a good teacher and a gentle, kind woman. She had soft brown hair and eyes. When rules were transgressed she looked as grieved as one's own mother did under similar circumstances. Her old pupils all retain an affectionate memory of the days they spent with her.

She preserved order by compelling naughty and talkative children to stand on a bench until he or she discovered some other child disobeying rules in like manner. The criminals were then relieved

from vigilance duty and restored to favor and the other culprits mounted the bench.

The school attended meeting on Fifth-day morning. The girls all sat with Miss Thompson on the woman's side of the Meeting. After their hats had been removed and placed upon the floor they were samples of good behavior. Girls' hats in those days had wide brims and were provided with a long ribbon hanging over the front, called a bridle; so named because they were used to guide the brim of the hat to keep the sun from striking the eyes, as bridles are used to guide horses along the direct road. The sun was not troublesome in meeting, but the teacher thought it prudent to remove the hats as soon as meeting settled, to avoid temptation.

I do not know who presided over the boys during meeting. There was probably no difficulty in preserving order among them. They had fewer temptations and were more staid in their minds. On Fifth-day afternoon the boys and girls spoke pieces and the parents came to listen to the accomplishments of their children. Such selections were recited as Mary Howett's "Buttercups and Daisies, oh, the Pretty Flowers;" Jane Taylor's "Down In a Green and Shady Dell a Modest Violet Grew;" Wordsworth's "Lucy Grey" and "We Are Seven." A piece beginning (of which the author is unknown).

"What is that mother—a lark, my child;
What is that mother—a dove, my son;
What is that mother—an eagle, my boy."

We also repeated, "O Woodman, Spare That Tree" and the "Old Oaken Bucket;" also one beginning—

"Once there was a little boy, with curly
head and pleasant eyes,
A boy who always told the truth, and
never, never told a lie."

Also one inculcating lessons against war and fighting, which began—

“Father, I’ve seen the volunteers,
Dressed out in red and blue.”

This piece was a great favorite, and was always spoken by a boy.

In the course of time Miss Thompson married a Mr. Hutton. She is still living, as much beloved by her friends in her later years, as she was by the children she taught so long ago. After Miss Thompson retired the school was discontinued for a while. Miss Elizabeth N. Hoopes was then appointed the teacher. She was succeeded by Lydia Kite, and the following teachers in the order they are named: Mary E. Brown, Sarah Dutton, Mary Dutton, Alice Letchworth, Caroline and Alice Smedley, and at the present time by Caroline Smedley, the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Kite, the first teacher of the Spring House School.

Some years ago a brick school-house was erected, and on the remodelling of the meeting-house the old school-room in the second story became a thing of the past. The brick building stands in the corner of the yard adjoining the horse sheds. Here the old boys and girls played “chase the pony” and other athletic games which at that time provided the exercise for growing children, now obtained through physical culture training classes, and golf and tennis.

At the present time this Orthodox Meeting School is the only regularly established private school in Frankford, as well as the oldest in point of age, having been in existence over fifty years.

From Frankford Herald, May 3, 1856.
Young Ladies' Seminary.

We would remind our citizens who have young ladies to place in a private school that a Young Ladies' Seminary has recently been started at the Academy in Paul street. The principal is a Miss Work, of Pottstown, a very estimable young lady, who comes among us bearing the highest recommendation as a teacher. We cordially recommend her case to your serious consideration.

St. Mark's Parish School.

In 1857 a parish school, under the care of St. Mark's Church, was opened in the infant school room in the basement of the church. It was taught for twenty-five years by Miss Elizabeth Club. Miss Club was a good teacher and thoroughly conscientious in caring for the best interests of the children entrusted to her. For many years the school had an average attendance of from thirty to fifty children. Besides the usual English branches the children were carefully trained in the Church Catechism. Dr. Miller states that it was a most important aid to the parish work of St. Mark's. The children paid ten cents a week for tuition.

Allengrove Seminary.

In 1858 Allengrove Seminary, a fine girls' boarding and day school, was taught by Mrs. L. Thompson in a building which stood on the grounds of Allengrove Mansion, the old colonial house at Frankford avenue and Wakeling street,

now the home of the Misses Thompson. A copy of the Frankford Herald for April 2, 1859, contains the following advertisement:

"Allengrove Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Frankford, Pennsylvania, six miles from Market street, Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Mrs. E. L. Thompson, assisted by competent teachers. The course of instruction will be a thorough English education, and professors of known talent will be attached to the institution. Orthography, writing and composition and elocution will be thoroughly taught, and practical attention will be given to the modern languages, music, painting, drawing and embroidery.

"The location is one of the most beautiful and desirable in the country. The healthfulness of the place and school is one of its strongest recommendations. The grounds extend to nearly eight acres, affording ample scope for the young ladies to walk during hours of recreation and to engage in those exercises in the open air which are so conducive to health. Calisthenics, which is a system of bodily exercise adapted to promote health and graceful motion, is taught as part of the course, and parents may rest assured that the health of those placed at this institution will be watched with every attention.

"Each pupil will be taken to the church her parents may desire. No calls or visits on the Sabbath. The Scholastic Year will consist of ten months, and be divided into two sessions, the Winter Session commencing on the 1st of November; the Summer Session on the 1st of May. Vacations the months of April and October.

"The Summer Session will commence

on Monday, May 2d.

"Books furnished at the store prices.

"For terms and other particulars, apply to the principal.

"References—

"Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford.

"Rev. D. S. Miller, Frankford.

"Rev. James Scott, Holmesburg.

"Rev. R. Steel, D. D., Abington.

"Rev. J. J. A. Morgan, Bridesburg.

"Hon. J. G. Sutherland, Philadelphia.

"Hon. William Bigler, Pennsylvania.

"Hon. James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia.

"Hon. N. B. Brown.

"Hon. J. S. Yost, Pottstown, Penna.

"William F. Guernsey, M. D., Frankford.

"Charles M. Prevost, Esq., Philadelphia.

"Barton H. Jenks, Esq., Bridesburg.

"Lewis Thompson, Esq., near Frankford.

"George W. Biddle, Esq., Philadelphia.

"Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Philadelphia.

"Henry M. Guernsey, M. D.

"John Shallcross, Esq., Frankford.

"Joshua S. Thompson, Esq., Swedesboro, N. J.

"Hon. T. P. Carpenter, New Jersey.

"James Thompson, Esq., Augusta, Me.

"Hon. Owen Jones, Pennsylvania.

"Rev. A. O. Halsey, Richborough, Pa.

"Thomas Milnor, Esq., Burlington, N. J.

"Charles Garrison, M. D., Swedesboro, N. J.

"L. F. Halsey, M. D.

"E. F. Patterson, Esq., Trenton, N. J.

"Rev. F. D. Harris, Bristol, Pa."

The editor of the Frankford Herald regrets that he was not able to be present at the closing exercises of this school, but reminds his hearers that the Summer Sessions will begin March 2d.

An interesting fact is brought to our

notice by this announcement. Children used to go to school all summer. The vacations of Allengrove Seminary were the months of April and October.

From the Frankford Herald of May 7, 1859, we learn that Mrs. Thompson established a special French Department, and had engaged a teacher of high standing, recommended by many distinguished gentlemen. Mrs. Thompson offers to form classes or instruction in French for ladies and children outside of the school.

"The French Language—Ladies and Misses who may desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of this beautiful and useful language may now have an opportunity to do so by applying to Mrs. E. L. Thompson, Allengrove, she having engaged an experienced teacher, Professor Massi, to take charge of the French Department in her school. For Professor Massi's character as a gentleman and his superior qualifications to teach the French language and literature, it affords Mrs. Thompson great pleasure to be able to refer to the following distinguished gentlemen—

"Rev. M. A. De Wolf Howe, D. D.

"Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D.

"Prof. N. Coffee, University of Pa.

"Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Philadelphia.

"Rev. E. H. Gressy, Auburn, N. Y.

"Hon. William N. Seward, New York.

"Hon. I. Toucey, Secretary of Navy,

Washington.

"Rev. George D. Cummins.

"Rev. Smith Pyne.

"P. R., Fendall, Esq.

"Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Baltimore.

"Right Rev. T. C. Brownell, Hartford,
Conn.

"Hon. T. A. Greene, New Bedford,
Massachusetts.

"Rev. Charles Lowe.

"Rev. Charles H. Brigham, Taunton, Mass.

"Rev. T. W. Snow.

"George B. Emerson, Esq., Boston.

"Epes Sargent, Esq., Boston.

"Richard H. Dana, Esq., Boston."

Professor Massi must have been a superior teacher, for the list of names given as his references enumerates three persons who became distinguished Bishops of the Episcopal Church and other eminent men in high standing in our country.

For some years Mrs. Thompson's school was very successful. She employed three resident teachers besides special teachers who visited the school for instruction in special branches.

About 1858 the Rev. Joseph Warne and his wife came to Frankford and opened a school in their house, which stood at the intersection of Penn and Harrison streets. Mr. Warne was a Baptist minister, and he and his wife had spent many years of their early life as Baptist missionaries in India. Mr. Warne was a gentleman of education and culture. Greek, Latin and higher mathematics were taught by Mr. Warne, and music by Mrs. Warne. Many Frankford boys and girls attended this school, which was carried on for many years.

When Mrs. Thompson opened the Girls' Boarding and Day School, Miss Butler came to Frankford as a resident teacher in Allengrove Seminary. She afterwards left Mrs. Thompson and opened a school for boys and girls in the house formerly used for a school by Mrs. Sarah Murphy, on Frankford avenue above Unity street. After teaching here several years she removed her school to the Lyceum

Building and later on to the Bible Class House in St. Mark's Churchyard. Miss Butler is advertised as teaching all the English branches and vocal music.

Miss Duffield's School.

About 1858 Miss Duffield taught a school in the old Duffield Mansion, still standing on Mill street, at the lower end of Frankford.

Miss Margaret Dawson.

About 1859, Miss Margaret Dawson taught a school on Paul Street above Orthodox Street. Miss Dawson was assisted by her sister. Miss Dawson's School was carried on for several years and was largely attended.

Miss Thorp.

A Miss Thorp, niece of the Misses Newbold, taught a school about this time on Paul street, below Womrath, in a house which stood next to the residence of Mr. William Myers.

The Misses Worrell.

About 1860 the Misses Mary and Lavinia Worrell taught a school for little children in a house on the east side of Frankford avenue, above Sellers street, No. 4505. Mrs. Eliza Jane Lewis, a sister of the Misses Worrell, taught music in Frankford from 1856 to 1886.

For many years music was taught in Frankford by various teachers, among the best known and most successful teachers being Miss Mary Gibson, who died at an advanced age a few years ago. Miss Gibson was a woman of charming personality and unusual intelligence, and preserved during her long life the friendship and esteem of all her old pupils and a large circle of friends.

Seminary.

A school was taught between 1860 and 1870 by a Mr. Thompson in a building erected by the Swedenborgian Society, and known as the Temple, which formerly stood at the corner of Frankford avenue and Fillmore street. The sign, "Seminary," painted in gold letters on a black ground, hung over the door.

Misses Arthur.

Between 1860 and 1870 the Misses Arthur taught a school for small children in their home on Harrison street between Cedar and Willow streets, now the property of the Middleton family.

Miss Elizabeth Comly's School.

United States Mint,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 22, 1908.

DEAR FRIEND:—

Your letter of inquiry concerning the Comly Select School, Odd Fellows Hall, which we attended, was taught by Miss Libby or Elizabeth Comly, a refined and highly educated lady. She was a sister of Mr. James Comly, who was an official in the U. S. Custom House, Philadelphia, and another brother, Mr. Joseph Comly, proprietor Old Jolly Post Hotel. I remember it was in the early seventies, my father sent Weightman and me to her school on account of its discipline, and her ability as a teacher. We learned Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, and Grammar and Spelling. Sometimes she was assisted by her niece Miss Lily Comly. Among the pupils I remember were Wm. Bault, Jr., John Bault, Elmer Bault, John Bechtel, his sister Miriam, Harry Wilson, Wm. H. Mann, Wm. Weightman Farr, Walter A. Farr, Wm. Chipman, Albert Chipman, James Dawson, George K. Hilles, Wm.

McKinley, Thomas Adams, John Powell, Traver Patterson, Wm. Edward and Harry Seddon, DeChamp boys, Hudson boys, Campbell boys, Worrells, Kedwards, and Wright boys, and many girls of some of the above mentioned families, whose names I forget.

The old pump maker whom you have reference to, where we gathered the chips to make the teacher's (Round Stove) fire, was Isaac Chipman, the father of Jack Chipman, soldier and politician, who recently died at Rockledge, Mont. Co., Pa. After Miss Comly retired from school teaching, she resided with her brother, James, in the old homestead, corner Paul and Womrath streets, where you will remember my family lived for many years, where oft-times you were a welcome visitor. I think Miss Comly was a hicksite Quakeress, and I believe she died in the eighties, much beloved and respected. I know of but few of her former pupils who are now living. This is the best I can do for you in this direction. Kindest Regards. Yours sincerely,

WALTER A. FARR.

Beside the schools already described, schools known in England as Dame's schools for little children, were held in various parts of Frankford. One was kept by Mrs. Coffee in the house on Cherry street, near Foulkrod street. Mrs. Coffee's husband, William Coffee, taught the colored school for many years.

Mrs. Sprowles kept a Dame's school at the corner of Foulkrod and Willow streets. Dame's schools were for children four and five years old, and were carried on after the fashion of kindergartens at the present time, with a great deal of play between the lessons.

In closing this record of the schools of Frankford, covering a period of over one hundred and fifty years, from 1728 to 1870, we wish to call attention to the large number of schools of high grade which were carried on in our town and its immediate neighborhood as well as to the schools for younger children, taught by faithful and intelligent men and women.

Frankford in those days was a quiet, pretty country village, six miles from town, as the old milestone on Frankford avenue, above Foulkrod street, on the pavement of the first Public School House tells us. Its healthfulness and the quiet behavior of its inhabitants are spoken of in some of the advertisements of schools as inducements to parents to send their children to the schools which found homes within its limits.

The intelligence of the community is shown by the number of day schools supported by the townspeople and by the existence of a Public Library before 1823. The Historical Society has in its possession the Constitution and By-Laws of the Frankford Library Company, printed in 1847, which states on its title page that this library was revived in 1823.

The building of manufacturing establishments and the large influx of operatives in the various mills which were erected after 1860 changed the country village into a large manufacturing town.

The Public Schools

And their Development in the Old Fifth
Section of the County of
Philadelphia.

BY MARY WRIGHT.

Published under the Direction of the Committee
on History of the Historical Society.

The Frame of Government for Pennsylvania prepared by William Penn in England in 1682, before he sailed for America, seems to have anticipated the establishment of schools in the colony for all sorts and conditions of people. Article XII. provides "that the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools"; and the code of laws for the regulation and direction of the Province, which accompanied this Frame, or Charter, contains the following provision for a general system of industrial education: "All children within this province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill to the end none may be idle but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want."

The first General Assembly of the Province met at Chester, from Dec. 4th to 8th, 1682, five weeks after Penn's arrival, and the "Great Law" then adopted contains the following requirement:

"The Laws of this Province, from time to time, shall be published and printed, that every person may have the knowledge thereof; and they shall be one of

the books taught in the schools of this Province and Territories thereof."

"The men who passed this law," says Wickersham, "evidently contemplated the establishment of schools under public authority, and recognized the importance of preparing the young to become good citizens by requiring them to be made acquainted in the schools with the laws by which they were governed."

A new Frame of Government, presented by Penn, was adopted by the second General Assembly, which met in Philadelphia on March 10, 1683. It contains a provision relating to the control and management of education, which was not in the first Frame. After requiring that "the Governor and Provincial Council shall erect and order all public schools," it provides that "one-third of the Provincial Council, residing with the Governor from time to time shall, with the Governor, have the care of the management of public affairs relating to the peace, justice, treasury, * * * to the good education of youth, and sobriety of the manners of the inhabitants." By this Act a Board for the management and supervision of schools was provided.

The Assembly of 1683, carrying out Penn's ideas, also passed a law making education compulsory. It contains the following provisions:

"To the end that the poor as well as the rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, Be it enacted, That all persons in this Province and Territories thereof, having children, and all the guardians and trustees of orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by the time they attain to twelve

years of age. * * * And in case such parents, guardians, or overseers shall be found deficient in this respect, every such parent, guardian, or overseer shall pay for every such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

This was our first compulsory education law. That this school law was enforced appears from various court records. After ten years it was abrogated by William and Mary, but it was subsequently re-enacted under Governor Fletcher, and there is no record to show that it was ever afterwards formally repealed.

The Governor and Council, under the authority of the provision of March, 1683, proceeded to employ a schoolmaster and to arrange for the opening of a school, which should include both boarding and day pupils. The Minutes of the Provincial Council contain the following record for December 26, 1683:

"At a Council at Philadelphia, ye 26th of ye 10th month, 1683, Present: William Penn, Propor & Govr; Tho. Holmes, Wm. Haigue, Lasse Cock, Wm. Clayton;

"The Govr and Provl Councill, having taken into their Serious Consideration the great Necessity there is of a School Master for ye instruction & Sober Education of youth in the towne of Philadelphia, Sent for Enoch flower, an Inhabitant of the said Towne, who for twenty Year past hath been exercised in that care and Employment in England, to whom haveing Communicated their Minds, he Embraced it upon the following Terms: to Learne to read English 4 s by the Quarter, to Learne to read and write 6 s by ye Quarter, to learne to read, Write, and Cast acct 8 s by ye Quarter; for Boarding a Scholler, that is to say, dyet, Washing, Lodging, and

Scooling, Tenn pounds for one whole year."

Enoch Flower opened his school soon afterwards in a small house, built of pine and cedar planks. He came from Wiltshire, and his name appears in Penn's Record of Sales in England of Land in Pennsylvania, dated 3d mo. (May) 22, 1682, as purchaser of 2000 acres of land in the Province.

We are told sometimes that Philadelphians in our own day speak the flat English of the southwestern shires—Wilts, Somerset and Dorset. Did good Enoch Flower impress his Wiltshire speech on all succeeding generations in Philadelphia?

In 1689 William Penn, then in England, wrote to Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council, instructing him to set up "a public Grammar School" in Philadelphia, which he promised to incorporate at a future time. This is thought to have been the beginning of the "Friends' Public School," now known as the "Penn Charter School," which was opened in 1689 and formally chartered in 1697.

The charter provided that all children and servants, male and female, should be admitted into the school, "the rich at reasonable rates and the poor to be maintained and schooled for nothing."

A Public Grammar School, however, did not mean what we usually understand by the term now, but an endowed school especially designed to teach the classics and mathematics, and free only to such persons as might be designated in the charter to receive free instruction.

The first principal of this Friends' Public School was George Keith, a native of Scotland, whose salary was fifty pounds a year, with the use of the school-house as a place of residence for his

family, together with all the profits of the school. Those who could afford to pay were charged a certain amount, while the poor were to be taught free of charge. At the end of the year Thomas Makin was elected head master of the school.

Makin was asked to procure a "certificate of his ability, learning and diligence from the inhabitants of note in the town, in order to the obtaining of a license." He was probably, as Mr. Wickersham remarks, "the first teacher in the State required to procure a certificate of qualification."

In connection with this school, and to carry out the liberal ideas of its founders, a system of branch free schools was afterwards established for the children of those who could not afford to pay for education. These schools, partly endowed and supported by Friends, were increased in number from time to time, and continued for nearly two hundred years to be a blessing to the citizens of Philadelphia. They were abandoned only when the public school system had been extended to provide for the education of all the children of the city.

The advanced educational views of the founder of Pennsylvania and his immediate followers do not seem to have been held by those who succeeded them in the government of the Province, as very little relating to educational matters can be found on record as emanating from any branch of the government, from Penn's time to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. The charter of 1701, granted by Penn himself, made no mention of a system of free or public schools, and as this charter was in force until 1776 the idea of general education made slow progress.

The conflicts among the settlers, which began even in Penn's time, arising from differences of nationality, of social condition and of religious belief, were unfavorable to the growth of general public education. The policy of the government of Pennsylvania for more than one hundred and fifty years was to compel those who were able to do so to pay for the education of their own children, and to educate the children of others free.

An Act of Assembly, passed in 1712, provided that all religious societies, assemblies and congregations of Protestants should be allowed to purchase lands and tenements for erecting schools, hospitals, etc., and a further act of 1730 gave these societies power "to take and receive, by gift, grant or otherwise, estates, moneys," etc., for the endowment of such institutions.

As the State ceased to exert itself in behalf of education, private charity and personal philanthropy, in various forms, tried to do what the public authorities failed to perform. Various charitable societies were organized, which established private schools for the free instruction of the poor. The different religious bodies, and the people themselves, took up the burden and planted schools as best they could in all directions throughout the growing colony.

In many communities neighborhood schools arose, often supported by a few families, in which the children were taught reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. These schools were sometimes held in private houses, but usually school-houses were built and parents sent their children to the school as best they could. It has been estimated that at the time of the adoption of the Common School

System in Pennsylvania, in 1824 and 1833, there were at least four thousand schoolhouses in the State, which had been built by the voluntary contributions of the people, in their respective neighborhoods.

The Friends, almost from the first, established schools for their own children in connection with their meetings. At a Quarterly Meeting, held in Philadelphia, in 6th month, 1683, it was decided to establish First Day Meetings at Tokany (afterwards Frankford and Poquesink (later called Ryberry). For a time the meetings were held at the house of Sarah Scary, of Oxford, this being the forerunner of the Frankford Meeting, and at John Hart's house on the Poquessing, the beginning of Ryberry Meeting.

The first meeting house at Ryberry was built in 1694. It was a small building of logs, chinked with mud and covered with bark. It is known that a school was taught at the Ryberry Meeting in 1710, by Richard Brockden. This is the first school of which a record has been found in the portion of Philadelphia County, organized more than a century later as the Fifth School Section, which included the townships of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Ryberry and Moreland. Having been liberally endowed, in 1800 the Ryberry School was made a free school for Friends.

In 1718 a school existed at Trinity Church, Oxford, three miles from Frankford, which was taught by Nathaniel Walton, "a man of good repute." Nine years later, in 1729, Nathaniel Walton was carrying on a school in Frankford, which was attended by the children of

Friends and others. Copies of two interesting letters, written by Thomas Chalkley to Nathaniel Walton in 1727, in reference to the instruction of his children are still in existence. Nathaniel Walton's school is the first school in Frankford of which mention has been found.

A school was taught in connection with the Lower Dublin Baptist Church in 1732, which may have been in existence earlier. In 1766 a Classical and Theological School was established by the pastor of this church, the Rev. Samuel Jones. Out of this school grew the Lower Dublin Academy, which was chartered in 1794.

A school was organized in Moreland township, and a schoolhouse was built there prior to the year 1743.

"The Academy and Charity School of the Province of Pennsylvania" was proposed by Dr. Franklin and a group of the leading citizens of Philadelphia in the year 1743, but it was not chartered until the year 1753. In 1755, by a second act of incorporation, the Academy was made a college, with the right to confer degrees, and from it the University of Pennsylvania grew. Under the same management a system of free schools, or charity schools, was established, similar to those carried on in connection with the Friends' Public School. These schools were maintained by the authorities of the University for more than a century.

In 1770 a private school was opened in the city by Anthony Benezet, in which free instruction was given to negro children, and in 1789 the "Society for the Free Instruction of Black People" was organized.

In 1791 the Sunday School Society was

instituted. It held school sessions on Sunday "for the instruction of those who had no opportunity of acquiring the benefit of school learning." In 1796 Anne Parrish, a Friend, opened a school for neglected girls, in which reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and sewing were taught. In 1807 the Philadelphia Association for the Instruction of Poor Children was founded. It was incorporated in 1808. The Adelphi Schools were established and carried on by this association. These and similar organizations kept up an interest in the education of the children of the whole community, and prepared the way for the establishment of a system of free public schools.

In the winter of 1799 a few young men, who were in the habit of meeting in the evening for the discussion of social questions, organized themselves into "The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys." A night school was opened, in which between 20 and 30 boys were instructed in the fundamental branches of an English education, the young men themselves acting, in turn, as teachers. Their total revenue during the first season was \$16.37, derived from their own contributions. In the following year, 1800, the Society increased in numbers and the work was extended, and in 1801 it was resolved to open a boys' day school.

The Constitution of the Society was then remodeled and the title was changed to "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools." It continued to grow in numbers, and during the same year, 1801, it was incorporated by Act of Assembly. This being the first educational association incorporated in Pennsylvania after the Revolution, for the establish-

ment of free schools for poor children, it received the legacy left by Christopher Ludwick for that purpose, amounting to \$13,000. The work continued to grow, and additional legacies and contributions were received. In 1811 a school for girls was established, and by the close of the following year, 1812, four hundred and fifty boys and girls were being educated by the Society, at an annual expenditure of \$1700. The principal school building of the Society still stands, on Walnut street above Sixth street, in the rear of the property marked "The Ludwick Building." In 1816 ten schools, with nearly 300 pupils, were organized by the Society in Southwark, the County Commissioners agreeing to pay for the tuition of a limited number of pupils, at the rate of six dollars per annum. After the Act of Assembly of 1818, providing for the education of the children of the poor of the city and county of Philadelphia went into operation, the schools of this Society were gradually merged in the general system of free schools. The Secretary of this society for a number of years was Mr. John Kenworthy, an active business man of the city. His son, Mr. Joseph R. Kenworthy, is a well known resident of Frankford.

In 1776, after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, a provisional Constitution was framed for the State of Pennsylvania, which provided for the establishment of a school or schools in each county by the Legislature, the teachers of which should be paid by the public. The Constitution adopted in 1790 contains the following clause:—

“The Legislature as soon as conveniently may be, shall provide by law for the establishment of schools through-

out the State in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis." This provision, though not put into execution at that time, was the authority for the establishment of a system of free public schools. The clause originally provided for the free education of the poor only, but the Supreme Court of the State decided, in 1834, that it did not forbid the establishment of free schools for all children, rich and poor alike.

Acts of the Legislature in 1802, 1804 and 1809 endeavored to provide for the education at public expense, of the children of poor parents, in existing church and neighborhood schools.

The Act of 1809 placed the education of "indigent children at public expense," under the control of the County Commissioners. The children to be cared for were to be reported by the assessors and assigned by the Commissioners to certain teachers of established private and endowed schools. The Commissioners selected the schools to which the children were sent, parents having no choice in the matter.

In 1812 a supplement to the Act of 1809 authorized the County Commissioners of Philadelphia, "if they thought the cause of education or the public good would be promoted thereby, to establish public schools in such manner and under such regulations as the Councils of the city of Philadelphia and the Boards of Commissioners of the townships of the Northern Liberties and the District of Southwark shall approve." The act also permitted the Commissioners to furnish pupils with stationery, school books and other materials. This was the first free text-book legislation in the State.

From 1810 to 1818 the amount paid per pupil to teachers of private schools was

\$10 per annum for reading alone, and \$12 for reading and writing. During these years the County Commissioners issued orders upon the county treasury for the payment of teachers to whom the children of indigent parents were entrusted for education, amounting to \$141,114.97.

On March 6, 1818, a new school law, supplementing the Act of 1812, was passed by the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the education of children at public expense in the city and county of Philadelphia." By this act the city and county of Philadelphia were erected into a school district, to be called the First School District of Pennsylvania, and authority was granted for the establishment of a model school for the training of teachers. This model school, which was opened in 1820, was the first school for the training of teachers in the United States, and from it our present Normal School developed.

By Section 10 of the act, the Lancasterian system of teaching "in the most approved form" was adopted for Philadelphia, except in the townships of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, Moreland, Germantown, Bristol, Roxborough, Blockley and Kingsessing. The exception was made because of the impossibility of applying the Lancasterian system, by which most of the teaching was done by pupil teachers, in country districts.

The First School District was divided into sections as follows: The city of Philadelphia constituted the First Section; the Northern Liberties and Kensington the Second Section; Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk the Third Section; Penn township the Fourth Section; Oxford township (which included Frankford), Lower Dublin, Byberry and More-

land, the Fifth Section; Germantown, and Bristol and Roxborough townships the Sixth Section; Blockley and Kingsessing the Seventh Section.

The act also provided for a joint meeting each year of the Common and Select Councils of the city to select "the required number of taxable inhabitants to be Directors of the Public Schools" in the city proper. In each of the incorporated districts the Directors were to be chosen by the Commissioners of the district, and in the outlying sections they were to be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the City proper and incorporated districts, the directors were required to organize immediately and elect "one suitable person from among themselves for every six directors," to be a member of a "select body" called the "Controllers of the Public Schools for the City and County of Philadelphia." The controllers were authorized to make such general rules for the government of the schools as they might deem necessary, to determine the number of school houses to be erected, and to limit the expense for the same, to provide suitable text books, to exercise general superintendence over all the schools, and to qualify teachers for the sectional schools or for the schools in other parts of the State if requested to do so by School Directors. In this provision is seen the origin of our dual system of school control.

The School Directors in the outlying sections were not at first represented in the Board of Controllers.

The Act of 1818 was a great improvement over all preceding legislation in regard to education. But the schools established in Philadelphia under this act were

not intended to be public schools for the whole people. The object of the act was to provide by public authority a better and less expensive way of educating the children of the poor.

Philadelphia had no free public schools supported from the public funds and open to all children without distinction until after the passage of the Act of 1836.

Free Education Under the Act of 1818.

The Act of 1818, which formed the city and county of Philadelphia into the First School District of Pennsylvania, contained several special provisions applying to the outlying townships of the county:

1. The School Directors of the outlying sections were to be appointed by the Judges of the County Court, the Court of Quarter Sessions. In the city proper they were to be chosen by the City Councils and in the incorporated districts by the District Commissioners.

2. The School Directors of the outlying sections were not represented in the Board of Controllers of Schools, the jurisdiction of that body extending only over the city and incorporated districts.

3. Teaching by the Lancasterian system was not required, being considered impractical in country districts. The School Directors were authorized to send children to private schools, either under trustees or under personal management by contributors or teachers, as had been done previously under the school law of 1809, the directors designating the schools to which the pupils should be sent and fixing the amount to be paid per pupil

for tuition. They also determined what children, in each township, should be educated at public expense, this having been done under the former act by the Assessors and County Commissioners.

4. By the wording of the above third-named provision the act left the choice of teachers in the outlying sections and the consideration and determining of their qualifications entirely with the local Boards of Directors.

5. The accounts of the School Boards of these sections were to be submitted directly to the auditors of the county, and the Boards of Directors were empowered to draw orders on the County Treasurer for the payment of contracts for tuition and other necessary expenses, "in the same proportion as the other sections."

As might be expected, the last-named provision resulted in frequent disagreements between the outlying Sectional Boards and the Board of Controllers.

In accordance with the Act of March, 1818, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions appointed the following named citizens, well known in their respective townships, as members of the Board of Directors of the Fifth Section:

For Oxford Township—Abraham Duffield and Nathan Harper of Frankford, John Lardner, John Keen.

For Lower Dublin Township—William Maghee, Joshua Jones, Samuel Swift, James Paul.

For Byberry Township—Benjamin Walmsley, James Thornton.

For Moreland Township—Jacob Shearer, Edward Duffield.

The Directors met for organization on July 6, 1818, at Holmesburg, and elected Wm. Maghee, president, and Sam'l Swift secretary, both representing Lower Dublin. At a subsequent meeting Nathan

Harper, of Frankford, in Oxford Township, was chosen treasurer, and the members from the different townships were appointed local committees to look after the business of their respective townships and report the same to the Board at its regular meetings.

Several other meetings were held during July, at one of which it was "Resolved, That the secretary of the Board be authorized to inform the Commissioners of the county that the Directors will undertake the duties prescribed to them by law on the 10th of August next," that being the date when the act of Assembly was to go into effect. At a meeting held on July 27 the directors of Oxford township reported that they had retained the names of 48 children to be educated at public expense, out of a list of 62 who had previously received free instruction sent to them by the County Commissioners; the Directors from Lower Dublin reported 34 names, having made no change in the Commissioners' list; the Directors from Byberry reported 26 names, having cut off 4; the Directors from Moreland reported 16 names, having struck off 3 from the list sent by the Commissioners, leaving a total of 124 children in the Fifth Section to receive instruction.

At the same meeting it was "Resolved, That \$2.50 be the extent of the price for a quarter's schooling within the Fifth Section, or as much less as can be contracted for, besides the expenses of stationery incident thereto." The instruction was to include reading, writing and arithmetic—probably the fundamental rules.

By an early ruling of the Board teachers were at first obliged to qualify to the correctness of their bills before a Justice

of the Peace. This rule was modified afterward and bills were received upon the certification of the teacher and two subscribers to the school, or two of the trustees of schools, where these existed.

Before the end of November it was estimated that the bills for schooling from August 10 to the close of the school year would amount to \$334, and the Board resolved that an order should be drawn upon the county treasurer for the sum of \$100, and signed by all the members present, in favor of Nathan Harper, treasurer of the Board.

The first payments by the treasurer were as follows, the bills including some that had been contracted for by the Commissioners prior to August 10:—

For Oxford Township.....	\$150.39
Lower Dublin "	64.95 ¹ / ₂
Byberry "	71.77 ¹ / ₂
Moreland "	22.60
Total	\$309.72

It was also ordered at the November meeting that the treasurer pay to the secretary \$3.50, the cost of the minute-book of the Board. This book still exists, in good condition, after many years of service.

Within a year from the date of the organization of the Board the following-named persons were paid for teaching children assigned to their respective schools:

In Oxford Township—Samuel Morrow, Robert Wrixson, Thomas Boyle, John Rupert, Mary S. Erwin, Anne Kester, Sarah Glenn, Ethna Wilson.

In Lower Dublin—John Saul, Thomas Shalleross, William Maddock, John Wright, William Rupert, Elizabeth Helviston, William Wright.

In Byberry Township—John Dickinson,

Jacob Lukens, Joseph Wilson, Alice Ward, Jesse Moore, George W. Duffield.

In Moreland—Henry Dyre, Thomas Samm, Jr., Samuel Helviston.

Before the close of 1819 Isaac Shallcross was teaching a private school in Frankford, and Aaron Ivins, long afterward principal of the Friends' Central School, at Fifteenth and Roce streets, was named as a teacher at Byberry.

The bills presented by the teachers during 1819 amounted to various sums, from \$216.46 paid to Samuel Morrow, of the Frankford Academy, in Oxford Township, to \$1.65, paid to Ethan Wilson, of the Washington School, near Oxford Church, in the same township.

In February, 1819, the Directors decided that no charge of more than 30 cents per quarter for pens, ink and paper would be allowed hereafter for writing scholars, "and that not to be charged collectively, but to each scholar's name individually."

At a meeting held at the public house of the Widow Snyder, at Bustleton on January 4, 1819, it was resolved "to hold alternate meetings of the Directors at Holmesburg and Bustleton, for the transaction of their business in the future" and the day was changed from the first Monday to the last Monday of the month.

The practice of meeting alternately at Holmesburg and Bustleton was kept up for many years. The school directors represented a large and scattered district and various local interests, and the majority of them drove many miles to reach the place of meeting. After the business of the month had been attended to it was the custom to adjourn to the dining room, where a pleasant hour was passed in the discussion of the general questions of the day—political, social,

agricultural, etc., and in the enjoyment of the good cheer of the house. At a meeting in 1812 a resolution was offered, proposing "that in future no refreshments shall be served to the Board of Directors, which are to be paid for out of the public funds." The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was lost, and for nearly half a century longer the Directors continued to enjoy their social gatherings, and "the cup that cheers but not inebriates."

Disagreements very soon occurred between the outlying sectional boards and the city and county authorities in reference to the amount of money spent by the former for the schooling of children in their sections. It was charged that in the outlying sections a too liberal interpretation was given to the expression, "Children entitled to be taught at the public expense," used in the law, and also that too much was paid per pupil.

The question was carried to the Legislature and by a special act of January 23, 1821, the authority to distribute moneys for the education of children at the public expense in the First School District was given to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools. By the same act the sectional boards of the outlying townships were required to furnish to the Board of Control, annually, on or before the first day of February, an estimate of the amount of money they might deem necessary to pay the expenses of their respective sections, for the ensuing year. They were further required "to transmit all sectional accounts to the Controllers, who shall draw orders on the county treasurer for the same." The payment of teachers in the outlying districts was thus taken from the School Directors and transferred to the Board of Controllers.

The Controllers at once adopted a regulation fixing the price of tuition in sections not using the Lancasterian system at \$2.25 per quarter, embracing every charge, and congratulated themselves that "the public treasure would be much economized without circumscribing the opportunity for instruction."

This action of the Board of Controllers caused great dissatisfaction, the rural School Boards claiming that they did not receive from the Board of Control the amount they were entitled by law to draw from the county treasury. In 1822, the Directors of the Fifth Section appealed for an increased allowance, and in an address to the Board of Controllers gave an account of the opening of a school at Frankford, in Oxford township, in 1821, which had an attendance in 1822 of 55 children, taught at a cost of \$6 per annum per pupil, including tuition, rent, firewood and stationery. "In other places," they stated, "the children are placed at schools in the neighborhood, at the customary rates, for they cannot be instructed on other terms." The Directors also claimed that they, and they only, under the law of 1818, had the right to determine to what schools the children should be sent.

The matter was appealed to the Supreme Court, and a decision rendered in 1823, declared that "the Board of Controllers are not bound to draw orders for the expenses of tuition, if in their opinion such expenses are greater than they ought to be, and higher than is charged in other sections for the same service; and that by the Special Act of 1821 it was the duty of the Directors of those sections that did not have the Lancasterian system, and consequently not directly under the Controllers, to ex-

amine their accounts and see that they pay no more per capita for teaching than is paid per capita under the Lancasterian system."

This decision of the Supreme Court was sent to the Directors of the outlying sections, and at a meeting, held February 24, 1823, the Directors of the Fifth Section passed a resolution to inform school masters and other teachers that they could not in the future allow more than \$2.25 per capita for any scholar, including stationery. The question rested for a time, but it was not settled.

Early in 1821 the Board of Directors decided to establish a free school in Frankford, at which all the children of the neighborhood educated at the public expense might be taught. They rented for the purpose the two-story stone building still standing on the east side of Frankford avenue, above Foulkrod street, now divided into two dwellings.

At a meeting of the Board, held April 2, 1821, the members from Oxford reported that they had agreed with Isaac Shalleross, a teacher in Frankford, to instruct all the children at public expense in said Borough and its vicinity for the yearly allowance of \$250, and that they had rented a school building for \$32 per annum, for which some furniture would be necessary. About the same time a bill for \$9.84 was presented by Jacob Leshner, for boards, scantling and work done at the county school-house, in Frankford.

The first quarter's rent was paid to James Dyre, but later for many years the rent was collected by Nathan Harper.

The school must have been opened in the summer of 1821, as a bill for three months' teaching was sent to the Board

by Isaac Shallcross in October.

In 1821, Benjamin and Thomas Kite presented a bill for \$10.37½ for books and stationery furnished to Isaac Shallcross's School. In 1825, another bill of Benjamin and Thomas Kite for stationery, etc., for the school amounted to \$13.67, and Abraham Duffield and Son presented a bill of \$12.17½ for firewood.

This was our first free school. It was always referred to in the minutes of the Board as "the public school" and Isaac Shallcross was known as the "master of the public school at Frankford." It was maintained and was taught by Isaac Shallcross until 1837, when all salaried schools under the Board were dropped for a time.

On September 30, 1822, there were fifty-five children in the school. In July, 1823, sixty were enrolled, and the master's salary was raised to \$300. A list of articles furnished to the school that year by the Directors includes slate pencils, copy books and quills.

In 1833 Isaac Shallcross applied to the Board of Directors for permission to change the system of teaching in his school, apparently wishing to adopt the Lancasterian plan. His request was referred to the Board of Controllers, but there seems to be no record of a reply. By that time the weakness of the Lancasterian system was generally recognized, and probably no action was taken by the Board of Controllers in reference to it.

The pupil-teacher or monitorial plan of instruction, known as the Lancasterian system, had been introduced in England in 1797 by Andrew Bell. The plan was improved by Joseph Lancaster, and early in the century it was adopted in certain schools in London, commencing

itself both in England and in America because of the small expenditure of money required to carry it on. It provided for a regularly organized monitorial system. There were monitors to keep order and monitors to assist in teaching, the older and more advanced pupils being required to teach the younger that which they had learned themselves. The whole work of the school was supposed to be superintended by the master or teacher, who gave instruction to the older pupils and laid out the work for the monitors.

The advocates of the system claimed that as the intellectual attainments of the monitor were not greatly in advance of his companions, he would be better able to explain the lessons to their understanding than a teacher, who was very considerably beyond them in knowledge. The theory seemed plausible to those who thought of education merely as a process of pouring knowledge into the mind, and the plan had the great advantage of being cheap. When the system was adopted by law in Pennsylvania one teacher, aided by monitors from among his own pupils, was considered sufficient for the care and instruction of 300 children, and in some instances the number is said to have reached 500.

To carry out the system special classrooms were necessary, twice as long as they were wide, the middle of the room being furnished with parallel rows of desks. A space about six feet wide was left around the walls of the room, and this was divided into smaller spaces by curved bands of metal set into the floor. A class when taught by the monitor stood within this curved space facing the pupil teacher. The raised platform at one

end of the room, from which all directions were given by the master and the whole class could be inspected, is said to have been originated by Lancaster. The public schools in Pennsylvania were required by law to employ the Lancasterian system until the passage of the Act of 1836, which released them from the trammels of this very crude plan of instruction.

During the years following the decision of 1823 the differences between the various school authorities in reference to the amount of money necessary for carrying on the work of education were revived. In October, 1830, the Board of Directors of the Fifth Section appealed to the Board of Controllers for money to purchase necessary books and stationery, "the parents being either too poor to too negligent to supply these articles," stating that in their opinion the intentions of the law were entirely frustrated, and a wasteful expenditure of the public money took place in consequence of these deficiencies. The appeal goes on to say, "the inhabitants of this section have individually contributed to the erection and keeping in repair of the schoolhouses by which the public scholars are accommodated (two instances in Frankford excepted) and at the same time have paid their due proportion of the county rates for the erection of public schoolhouses in this school district, from which they can derive no benefit."

The comparative cost of teaching pupils under the Lancasterian system and in private schools taught on the other plan continued to be a subject frequently discussed by the Board of Controllers. In a report of February 21, 1831, Roberts Vaux, president of the Board of

Control, stated that the annual cost of each pupil taught on the monitorial plan was four dollars, while the cost per pupil in the sections in which teaching was given in private schools was from ten to twelve dollars per annum.

By an Act of Assembly of April 1, 1831, the Boards of Directors of the outlying sections were authorized to elect representatives in the Board of School Controllers of the City and County of Philadelphia, one representative being allowed to each of the outer sections, and by the same Act the education of children at public expense in these sections was placed under the general direction of the Board of Controllers.

In pursuance of this Act, on April 25, 1831, Jonathan Thomas, of Lower Dublin, was elected by the Directors to represent the Fifth Section in the Board of Controllers.

Mr. Thomas was re-elected from year to year, until December, 1836, when he resigned, and Francis J. Harper, of Oxford Township, was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Harper lived only a few weeks after his election. On March 27, 1837, John Foulkrod, of Frankford, Oxford Township, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harper.

Mr. Foulkrod had been a member of the Board of Directors since April, 1826, and had represented the district in the State Legislature from time to time since 1820. In the year 1838, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in the work of that body. He was re-elected a member of the Board of Controllers annually, until 1844, and continued in the School Board of the Fifth Section until 1851. The Hon. William W. Foulkrod, our

present representative in Congress, is his grandson.

The number of children applying for free instruction increased from year to year. In 1827, Strickland Foster, school master at Holmesburg, offered to teach all the "free children" within two miles of his school for \$150 a year, and his offer was accepted as the cheapest way to provide "Free Education" in that community. In 1830 a room was rented in the Frankford Academy from "Robert and Samuel Huckel, representing the Methodist Society," for \$30 a year, and the master there became a salaried teacher. But the majority of the children of the section were taught in neighborhood private schools and were paid for by the quarter, at the rate of \$2.25 each, including stationery.

The yearly amounts paid out of the County Treasury, from 1818 to 1831, for the education of children in the Fifth Section, were as follows:

1818	\$320.90
1819 (approximately)	800.00
1820	1269.87
1821	674.05
1822	910.29
1823	884.99
1824	916.02
1825	1112.18
1826	1013.25
1827	1080.29
1828	1195.87
1829	1103.33
1830	1419.78
1831	1305.39
<hr/>	
Total	\$14,006.21

The following is a detailed record of expenses for the year 1829:

Pay to 18 teachers (15 males, and

3 females)	\$1013.40
Rent for school houses	60.00
Stationery and sundries	7.33
Fuel	22.60

Total\$1,063.33

Meanwhile there was a growing feeling of dissatisfaction in Philadelphia and throughout the State with the School Act of 1818, which provided "free education" only for the children of the poor. In the year 1833, in the entire State, less than 24,000 children attended school at public expense, and most of these were taught by incompetent teachers.

It was the general opinion that the various attempts to educate poor children at public expense, either in schools with other children or in schools by themselves, had failed. Class distinctions were aroused. The children were spoken of as "paupers," and the schools they attended were called "pauper schools." Many poor parents kept their children at home rather than send them to school where they were likely to be looked down upon as inferiors, by the children of their better circumstanced neighbors. On the other hand, a large and increasing number of tax-paying citizens maintained that all children alike, without distinction, had a right to the education paid for out of the public taxes, and they claimed this right for their own children.

It was a period of public debate when individual manhood rights and the social and political duties of citizens of a republic, and their preparation for these duties were everywhere discussed, and the school question soon became one of the most important questions of the time. In 1827 the "Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools" was organized in Philadelphia, its purpose being to fur-

ther the establishment of free public elementary education throughout the Commonwealth. This society, made up of enthusiastic educational reformers, held public meetings, issued pamphlets, corresponded with leading men in all parts of the State, and again and again appealed to the Legislature in behalf of a system of public schools adequate to the wants of the rapidly increasing population. A free school system was advocated by Governor Wolf, in every annual message from 1831 to 1834, and the subject in some form, came up for discussion at every session of the Legislature during that period.

The movement met with opposition from many who had advocated free charity schools, on the ground that it was wrong to spend public money for the support of common schools; and others argued that as the Constitution of the State made mention only of the free education of children of the poor no law providing for general public education could be passed. In 1834 the Supreme Court decided that in making the free education of one class of children obligatory, the Constitution did not forbid the establishment of schools in which all the children of the Commonwealth, without distinction, might be taught.

At the opening of the session of the Legislature of 1833-34, upon the motion of Samuel Breck, a member of the Senate from Philadelphia, a joint committee, composed of members of the Senate and House, was appointed to prepare a bill for the establishment of a system of general education for the Commonwealth. After some delay incident to the preparation of so important a measure, a bill was framed, entitled "An Act to Establish a General System of Edu-

cation by Common Schools." This bill was accepted by both Houses and was finally passed by a nearly unanimous vote on April 1, 1834.

For various local and personal reasons, differing in different communities, the new School Law met with opposition in all parts of the State. At the next session of the Legislature a bitter contest took place between the free school men and the anti-free school men, but the most determined efforts of the latter to repeal the School Law failed. Early in 1835 the bill, with certain amendments, was brought up again, and in April of that year was passed. The amended law still contained many defects, and in the following year, 1836, it was further revised, so as to adapt it to the needs and conditions of the entire Commonwealth, and a bill entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Several Acts Relative to a General System of Education by Common Schools" passed both Houses and was signed by Governor Ritner. Our present system of common schools is founded upon this Act of 1836.

The most important provisions of the Legislation of 1834-1836 affecting education in Philadelphia were the following:

1. It made possible the establishment of free public elementary schools, supported out of public funds, for all children alike.
2. It repealed the provision of the law of 1818, which made the Lancasterian system obligatory in Philadelphia.
3. It made possible, by interpretation, the establishment of separate schools for younger and older pupils--infant and grammar schools--from which our present graded elementary school system grew.
4. By a special provision Philadelphia

was authorized to establish a "Central High School for the full education of such pupils of the public schools of the First School District as may possess the requisite qualifications." This provision is the fundamental authority for all education above that of the elementary schools, in connection with our public school system.

5. School boards in townships and boroughs were made elective by the people.

6. The power to select and appoint teachers was vested in the township and borough (or sectional) school boards.

7. An annual State appropriation for the erection and support of schools was provided for, to be paid to all the counties of the State in which the schools should be kept open for the full term required by law, according to the number of their taxable citizens.

8. The power to purchase or rent property for school purposes and to make appropriations of money for any use whatever in connection with the schools was restricted to the Board of Controllers.

The law of 1836 also provided for a Superintendent of Common Schools, combining the office with that of Secretary of the Commonwealth.

By a later enactment, in 1840, School Directors were authorized, either of themselves or with the aid of some competent person employed by them for the purpose, to examine persons offering themselves as school teachers and to grant to successful applicants "certificates of competency to teach."

The Common Schools.

The passage of the Act of 1836 produced no immediate improvement in the system of public instruction in the Fifth Section. The scope of its provisions was not clearly understood at first by those whose duty it was to enforce the law, and the Board of Controllers and Sectional Boards could not provide accommodations for the large number of children who at once applied for public education.

In the city the Lancasterian system—a system without teachers and without books—was given up gradually, as money became available for the organization of schools under a principal and assistant teachers. One of the first changes was the partial grading of the schools by the opening of infant or primary schools. Separate grammar schools were established under men and women principals, for older boys and girls, and the Board of Controllers resolved to try the experiment of “mingling female teachers with the male assistants in boys’ schools, hoping thereby to obtain the peculiar benefits to be derived from the presence of females in every school.” After careful observation the experiment was declared a success.

In 1837, to reduce expenses and make provision for all the children applying for public education, the Board of Directors of the Fifth Section resolved to give up the three salaried schools in the section, one at Holmesburg and two in Frankford, and to adopt a general plan of paying for instruction per capita, at the rate of three cents a day for each day of actual attendance.

Before the end of the year the “Frankford Public School,” which had been

taught by Isaac Shallcross since 1821, was closed, and the room in the Frankford Academy, rented in 1830, was given up.

Under the new conditions the number of paid teachers in the section was greatly increased, and in some places new schools for "public scholars" were opened by private teachers. The estimated cost of tuition for the year 1840 was \$7000, and that amount was asked for by the Directors, but the Board of Controllers appropriated only \$4000 for the entire section. The School Directors reduced the price paid for teaching to two cents a day per capita, and from the beginning of July the schools were closed, or all pupils withdrawn for three months. The arrangement was unsatisfactory to parents and directors.

The closing of the "Frankford Public School," caused great dissatisfaction among the people. On Christmas Day, 1837, a public meeting was held to discuss the lack of school facilities in the borough, at which Isaac Whitelack, Dr. S. Pickering, Samuel S. Griscom and Joseph Walmsley were appointed a committee to wait on the Board of Directors of Public Schools of the Section, "to report to them "the destitute condition of this part of the section with regard to suitable schools and opportunities for schooling," and to urge them to secure money for the erection of a school house in Frankford as early as possible. A balance of money was said to be due to the section from the Board of Controllers, and it was thought that this might be obtained for the new school.

The differences between the Sectional Board and the Board of Controllers in reference to the amounts appropriated from year to year for the use of the sec-

tion still continued. In February, 1838, a communication was sent by the Board of Controllers to all the outlying sections, in which it was stated that appropriations had been made to the outer sections according to the amount of taxes paid by those sections, and that future appropriations would be made upon this basis, and that all State grants would be distributed in the same ratio. They claimed the right, however, to distribute unexpended balances, towards the end of the year, as they might think best for all the sections.

At a meeting of the School Board, held April 30, 1838, Mr. Foulkrod offered a resolution requesting that he be instructed to ask the Board of Controllers for an appropriation of money for the purchase of a school lot in Frankford and the erection of a school building thereon. The resolution was adopted unanimously. But the Board of Controllers was hampered for want of means, as the State appropriation was not yet available, and the city had not received her share of the money paid to the State for the use of schools by the United States Government, in the distribution of the surplus revenue in the national treasury in 1837. The appropriation was, therefore, delayed.

In 1840, \$4500 was appropriated for a school in Frankford, but the money could not be drawn until the following year. The amount was afterwards increased to \$6500. In April, 1841, a special committee was appointed, consisting of Col. Thomas W. Duffield, Joseph Deal and Samuel Wakeling, to meet a committee of the Board of Controllers in reference to the selection of a site for the school. The plot of ground on the north side of Sellers street, on which the Marshall

School stands, was purchased from Isaac Worrell, and the work of building the new school was soon begun.

As time passed, the School Directors of the Fifth Section and the people in general awoke gradually to the fact that the system of paying for the public education of children per capita in private schools was not in accord with the spirit of the School Act of 1836.

In January, 1841, a committee of the Board was appointed to inquire into the defects of the system, and to report at the next meeting upon the expediency of establishing salaried schools wherever practical, and such other improvements as might be deemed necessary. The committee consisted of John Foulkrod and Charles Shallcross, of Oxford Township; Joseph Wilson and Robert Barnes, of Lower Dublin; Charles Walmsley, of Byberry; and Jacob Saurman, of Moreland.

The committee reported that they considered it not only expedient, but necessary to salary the teachers of the section, in such districts as would best accommodate the public; and that in their opinion "it would be a great saving of expense and produce better results than are possible under the per diem allowance." By this system, too, the Directors would have the right to withhold the salary of any teacher whose work did not prove satisfactory.

The committee classified the existing schools in the different townships and recommended that certain schools, as conveniently located as possible under the circumstances, should be designated as "salaried schools," the teachers of which should have a fixed salary, the committee determining the amount in each instance.

Fifteen schools and teachers were selected in Oxford Township, six schools and ten teachers in Lower Dublin, and ten schools and teachers in Byberry and Moreland. Most of the schools chosen, outside of Frankford, were old neighborhood schools and academies, some of which had been established early in the century, while others were in existence before the Revolutionary War.

The report also provided that no pupil should be admitted to a salaried school without an order from one of the Directors, and that no child should be sent to any school other than those designated. Payment for teaching was to be discontinued in all other schools.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Board, and steps were taken to carry out its provisions at once.

Visiting committees were appointed to oversee the schools, and a rule was passed requiring the teachers to send to the Board a quarterly report showing the names of all pupils, with dates of admission and the number of days of attendance.

A proposition to hold an examination for all teachers of the section, to determine their qualifications, was discussed in the Board, but it was not acted upon at that time.

In July, 1811, the Board of Controllers made an allowance of \$600 for supplies, in each of the outlying sections, with the provision that no money should be granted to any school whose teacher or teachers had not been appointed by the Board of Directors. The subject of the selection and appointment of teachers of the common schools by the Directors, as required by the Law of 1836, and the examination of teachers to de-

termine their qualifications, referred to in an act of the previous year (1840) were thus brought to the attention of the School Board.

At their next meeting the Directors asked for an appropriation for the renting or purchase of school buildings. Arrangements were now begun for taking entire charge of the "salaried schools."

In October, 1841, committees were appointed to deal with the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, and the Trustees of the Bustleton Academy, respectively, for the sole control of these schools at a nominal rent. A temporary agreement was reached with each of the Boards of Trustees, and in February, 1842, steps were taken to have the Lower Dublin Academy fitted up as a public school, and to secure properly qualified teachers.

The old Holmesburg Seminary was rented about the same time, and a public school was organized in Holmesburg.

The final arrangements between the Board of Controllers and the two Boards of Trustees were not made until several years later, but both buildings were used for public schools pending these arrangements. The Lower Dublin Academy was at length leased to the city for a long period, at a nominal rent, the Board of Controllers agreeing to keep the property in repair. The Bustleton Academy property was finally purchased by the Board under a special act of the Legislature, in February, 1854. The Fayette School was afterwards erected there. Meanwhile, work was going on at the school in Frankford.

At the meeting of the Board in May, 1842, a committee was appointed consisting of John Foulkrod, Samuel Wakeling

and Terence J. Comiskey, all of Frankford, to take charge of the fitting up of the new Frankford School, then nearing completion. As the school was intended to accommodate all the children of the borough and immediate neighborhood who might apply for admission, it was decided to organize three schools in the building, each under its own principal—a grammar school for girls on the third floor, a grammar school for boys on the second floor, and a primary school for children of both sexes on the first floor. An examination for teachers was held, conducted by Dr. A. D. Bache, acting principal of the Central High School, the Directors from Oxford being present as a special committee on qualifications of teachers.

A special meeting of the Board was held at the new school on September 14, 1842, for the election of teachers. After a long discussion it was decided that all the teachers chosen should be put upon trial for three months, and if found satisfactory at the end of that period they should then be declared permanently elected. At the same time the salaries for the different positions to be filled were agreed upon, the salary in each case to begin on October 1. The Directors from Oxford township were named as a Visiting Committee for the school, and a resolution was passed discontinuing all salaried schools in the borough on and after September 30, except the school for colored children.

The teachers finally selected for the new school, with their respective salaries, were as follows:—

For the Boys' Grammar School:

Principal, Lewis C. Gunn, salary \$750
1st Assistant, Clinton Gillingham, \$250

2nd Assistant, Zepheniah Hopper, \$200

For the Girls' Grammar School:

Principal, Sarah J. Cole, salary, \$400

1st Assistant, Mary J. Roberts, \$250

2nd " Rebecca S. Rose, \$200

Primary School:

Principal, Mary A. Harper, salary, \$300

1st Assistant, Elizabeth Bird, \$200

2nd " Mary Ann Durns, \$150

After teaching for a few months in Frankford, Mr. Hopper resigned his position, having been appointed first assistant in the Jefferson school. Mr. Hopper is still teaching, as professor of geometry, in the Central High School, after nearly 66 years of faithful service.

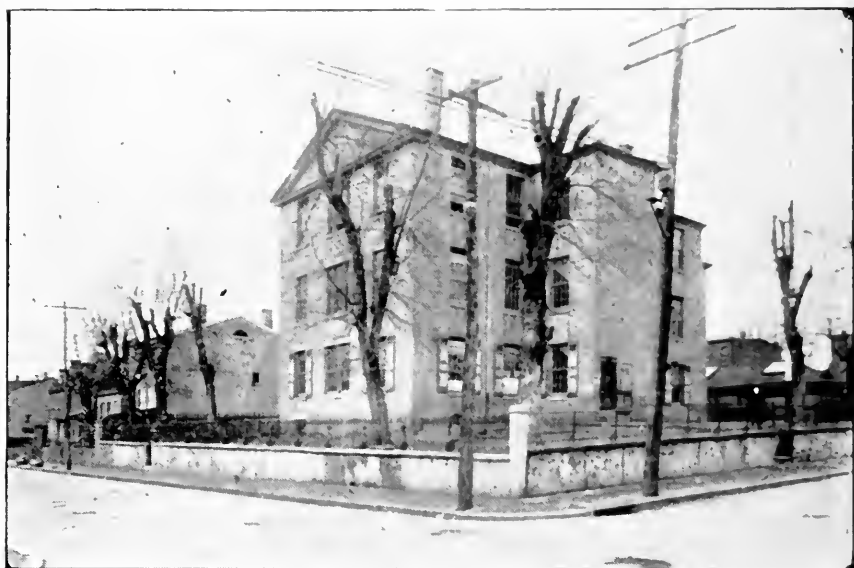
The opening of the new school was a great event in Frankford. Miss Mary P. Allen, a well-known resident of the town, gives the following account of her recollections of the day:

"The writer recalls a bright morning in the autumn of 1842. The long-talked-of and patiently-waited-for day arrived for the opening of the Marshall School.

"The building looked just as it does now. The girls were assembled in the yard on the east side, and the Rev. Isaac Worrell stood in the doorway, with a long paper in his hand, calling out the names. I can recall his appearance clearly at this late day.

"After waiting a long time the writer's name was called. As she went in the door she was directed to the third story, much to her disappointment, as all the other little girls had gone to the primary department on the first floor. Perhaps it was her slight knowledge of the three R's which gave her such signal distinction.

"A feeling of timidity took hold of the queer little body as she wended her way up the long staircase. But at the top she was greeted by three kind, smiling faces



Marshall Boys' Grammar School.

— Miss Cole, the principal, Mrs. Bird, and Miss Rebecca Rose, whose private school she had previously attended.

"I was placed in the extreme north-eastern corner, in the front seat. It seemed a long while before another little figure appeared, and how glad I was to see her! It was a primitive sort of admission, but suited to those days, and it is as vivid to me to-day as on that day, so long ago, on which it occurred."

The new school was afterwards named in honor of the great John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States, and known to succeeding generations as "the interpreter of the Constitution." May his name continue to be associated with whatever school building shall in the future occupy this spot.

By the end of the first year the attendance at the Frankford School had fallen off, making necessary the reorganization of the school and the reduction of salaries in the boys' department. At the close of the year 1843 the school was organized as follows:

Boys' Grammar, enrolled, 87; attendance, 63.

Clinton Gillingham, principal; salary, \$600.

Rebecca S. Rose, assistant; salary, \$250.

Girls' Grammar, enrolled, 117; average attendance, 107.

Sarah J. Cole, principal; salary, \$350.

Mary J. Roberts, assistant; salary, \$250.

Primary, enrolled, 186; average attendance, 150.

Mary A. Harper, principal; salary, \$300.

Elizabeth Bird, First Assistant; salary, \$200.

Mary Ann Durns, Second Assistant; salary, \$150.

The following rules were adopted by the Directors for the government of the Frankford School. They were printed in large letters and posted in various parts of the building, that they might be seen and read of all.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
for the Government of the
FRANKFORD PUBLIC SCHOOL.

As it is impossible to conduct the operations of the School successfully without due attention and subordination on the part of the Pupils, the following Regulations are hereby enacted. At the same time that it is particularly recommended to Parents and Guardians to co-operate with the Directors and Teachers by strict attention to the morals and behaviour of their Children while at home, it is also necessary to inculcate obedience to the Teachers while at School. It is expected every Scholar will submit implicitly to the authority of the Teachers, treating them with respect, and each other with civility and kindness.

RULE I.

Scholars shall attend at School at the hour of 9 o'clock in the Morning, except from the first day of May to the first day of September, when they shall attend at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M., clean and neat in their appearance.

RULE II.

In order to prevent the interruption and inconvenience arising from Scholars coming late, any so offending, shall be kept in after School, double the time; and if they should be later than a quarter of an hour after the time the Teachers shall report the same to the Visiting Committee.

RULE III.

Scholars shall not be permitted to take their seats after having been absent, without bringing a note of excuse from their Parents or Guardians, accounting for such absence.

RULE IV.

Scholars that absent themselves from School for two successive days, without a sufficient excuse from their Parents or Guardians in writing, shall be considered as withdrawn, and their names erased from the Roll.

RULE V.

No Scholar shall be profane or indecent in language or action.

RULE VI.

No Scholar shall speak or act disrespectfully to any Teacher.

RULE VII.

No Scholar shall in any manner tease or hurt a fellow-scholar.

RULE VIII.

No Scholar when going to School, or returning home, shall loiter or behave improperly.

RULE IX.

Scholars shall conduct themselves at School in a quiet and orderly manner, and attend diligently to their studies; they shall not leave their seats without permission, nor hold any communication with each other during School hours, either by talking, writing, or otherwise.

RULE X.

No Scholar shall cut, mark or deface in any manner anything belonging to the School.

RULE XI.

In regard to carelessness of any of the Scholars, with respect to their books, it is the determination of the Visiting Committee, to make those Scholars who wilfully injure or destroy their Books, replace them at their own expense.

RULE XII.

Should any of the Scholars violate these rules, they shall be reprimanded, and upon a repetition of the offense render themselves liable to dismission from School.

Parents and Guardians are earnestly requested to use their best endeavors in inducing the Children under their care to a strict observance of the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

At the opening of the Frankford School, all salaries paid to teachers of private schools in the borough were withdrawn, except in the case of the Colored School. As the "public pupils" had been their chief support, most of these private schools in Frankford were closed at once.

The following is a list of the salaried schools and teachers of the Fifth Section at the time of the opening of the Frankford School in 1812:

- Oxford Township—
 Joseph Tucker, Frankford Academy, \$300.
 Zilpah H. Roberts, Frankford Friends' School, \$160.
 William Barnitz, Frankford, \$300.
 Sarah M. Murphy, " \$200.
 Esther W. Rose, " \$200.
 Mary Ann Harper, " \$200.
 Jane Knorr, " \$200.
 Charity Wyatt, " \$120.
 Mary J. Roberts, " \$120.
 Abner Woolman, " \$ 80.
 Jacob W. Rhodes (colored school), Frankford, \$160.
 Washington School, Robert D. Shoch, \$300.
 Wheatshaf School, James Wheatland, \$300.
 Cedar Grove School, Mary McMillan, \$160.
 Bristol Road School, Sarah Comly, \$200.
 Lower Dublin Township—
 Lower Dublin Academy, Charles Hoag, \$400; M. H. Lewis, \$200.
 Bustleton Academy, Joshua B. Smith, \$400; male assistant, \$200; Martha H. James (primary), \$160.
 Holmesburg School, Humphrey J. Waterman, \$400; John M. Johnson, \$250; Catharine Bailey, \$200.

Fox Chase School, Thomas B. Spence, \$340.

Fox Chase Primary, Charlotte W. Wright, \$180.

Pennepack School, Rachel Bines, \$180.

Byberry and Moreland—

Tillyer's School, Alexander Bucke, \$320.

Powell's School (Maple Grove), Monroe L. Van Zant, \$200.

Byberry Meeting, Joshua Fell, \$350.

Smithfield (Patrick Henry), William Cameron, \$400.

Walnut Hill (Moreland), Maria Houston, \$224.

Pleasantville, Francis Wood, \$100.

Mechanicsville, Mary Gilbert, \$150.

Mechanicsville, (Harrisburg Colored) \$120.

Tomlinson's School, Hannah Jones, \$100.

The Red Lion School and several others were added to the list afterwards.

A notable event occurred in Frankford, on November 5th, 1845, which was long remembered in connection with the Marshall School. On that day Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Jesse Miller, State Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Commonwealth, visited the school. They were accompanied by several members of the Board of Controllers, and were met by the School Directors and a number of prominent citizens of the borough and neighborhood. They examined the school building and visited the class-rooms, questioning the classes and observing the work of teachers and pupils, and praised the efficiency of the school. At the next meeting of the Board, on December 29, the Secretary was directed to record on the minutes "the very satisfactory visit

paid to the school at Frankford by his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the Honorable Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, and to express the high gratification of this Board thereon."

The principals of the Frankford Grammar Schools from October 1, 1842, to the present time, are as follows:—

Girls' Grammar School—

Sarah J. Cole,	appointed	1842
Ann E. Algeo,	"	1847
Elizabeth Spencer,	"	1847
Mary J. Roberts,	"	1848
Catharine P. Waterman,	"	1851
Elizabeth B. Shallcross,	"	1868
Kate Lukens (Supervising Principal)		1895
Susanna J. Williamson (Supervising Principal)		1897

Boys' Grammar School—

Lewis C. Gunn,	appointed	1842
Clinton Gillingham,	"	1844
William W. Wood,	"	1845
Philip Cressman,	"	1851
A. B. Corliss,	"	1854
James F. Sichel,	"	1858
Charles A. Singer,	"	1865
Percival S. Woodin (Supervising Principal)		1902

For several years, beginning with 1841, the School Directors of the section, acting under the authority of the Board of Controllers, were engaged in making arrangements for taking charge of old established schools or for the building of new school-houses in various parts of the section. In 1841 the total expenditure by the Board of Controllers for real estate in the Fifth Section was \$773.12; in 1842 it was \$10,799.74.

In 1844 the old Moreland School-house was declared unfit for use. The property was afterwards purchased and a

new school-house built. In 1845 an appropriation was asked for, to purchase the Fox Chase School, and in 1846 the Board of Controllers granted \$3000 for building three new schools in Byberry. In 1846 the Columbia School, at Holmesburg, was built. In this way, as rapidly as the money could be obtained, the needs of the section were provided for.

In 1850 a school-house was built at Tacony. Two years later it was reported as too small for the district and additional accommodations were asked for. The White Hall School was built in 1858.

In 1854 the Decatur Primary School was opened in Frankford in a rented building on Orchard street. In 1861 rooms in Wright's Institute were rented for a primary school. They were given up when the Henry Herbert School was opened, in 1874.

The Alexander Henry School was built during the year 1890, and the William W. Axe School in 1904.

The Colored Schools.

A school for colored children was opened in Frankford about the year 1837. In 1838 it was taught by George Roberts, who received \$84.28 from the School Directors for the tuition of colored children. Money to build a school house was collected by George Lockwood, an intelligent colored man, who went from house to house soliciting subscriptions for the purpose.

On May 10, 1840, the Borough of Frankford leased to James C. Watson, Samuel Morris, William Chase, Jr., Jeremiah Young and William Taylor, trustees of the African Colored School, a part of the public burial ground on the south side of

Meadow street, 25 feet front by 105 feet deep, for 20 years, from January 1, 1810, at a rent of fifty cents per year, under an agreement on the part of said trustees that they would use said premises for the purpose of erecting and keeping a public school for the education of colored children.

The school house was built the same year. In 1811 the school was taught by Jacob Buzby, who was paid \$150. In 1812 Jacob W. Rhodes taught the school at a salary of \$160, and he was followed in 1813 by Joshua Frissell, Jr. In 1814 William Coffee was appointed teacher, at a salary of \$200 for the first year. Mr. Coffee continued to teach until his death, which occurred about the year 1860. He was an intelligent man and a fine penman. When the new stone school building was erected in 1874 it was called the Wilmot School, in honor of David Wilmot, the author of the Wilmot Proviso.

The Central High School and the Normal School.

The Central High School was opened in September, 1838, but there is no record of any admission of pupils from schools of the Fifth section until the year 1813. In January, 1813, Charles C. Phillips was admitted from the Lower Dublin School, having come to the neighborhood from the city a short time previously. In June, 1813, W. E. Jones, Henry Whittaker and Charles Wyatt were admitted from the Frankford School. The lists of admissions for 1814 contain the names of Silas Crispin, of Holmesburg, and Benjamin Herbert, John Jones and Napoleon M. Tolon (a nephew of Mrs. Catharine Rice, an innkeeper) of Frankford.

From the first a considerable number of the graduates of the Central High School turned their attention to teaching. Mr. Leech, President of the Board of Controllers, in his report for 1841, stated that ten members of the graduating class of that year intended to become teachers.

The Philadelphia Model School, organized by the Board of Controllers in 1818, for the training of teachers of the Lancasterian system, was the first school established in the United States for the education of teachers. After the system was dropped in 1836, the school was reorganized by the Board as a model graded school, with separate grammar departments for boys and girls and a mixed primary school, and it was used as a school of observation, especially by women teachers.

The success of the Central High School led to the consideration of a similar school for the advanced education of girls. At the request of the Committee on the High School, Dr. Bache, in 1840, presented a plan for the establishment of a High School for Girls, which should combine with it a "Normal Department for the Training of Female Teachers." as by this time all the school authorities testified to the efficiency of women as teachers wherever they were employed. No money was available for the purpose then and the matter was laid aside for a time.

Early in 1844 Dr. John S. Hart, principal of the Central High School, at the request of a number of women teachers, opened a Saturday class for women. In writing of it afterward Dr. Hart said: "The class was thronged entirely beyond my ability to give them adequate instruction." In September, 1845, at the request of the High School Committee, Dr. Hart presented a plan for a series of Saturday

classes for women. This provided for instruction in French and Latin and in the History of English Literature, Drawing, English Grammar and Etymology, History and Physical Geography. Girls from the highest class of the grammar schools were admitted into special pupils' classes. In 1846 and 1847 over three hundred students were in attendance, of whom 150 were teachers. In 1848 a Normal School for women was established at the Model School, with Dr. A. T. W. Wright as principal. Dr. Wright was a great trainer of teachers and a man of wonderful force of character, who uplifted and strengthened, intellectually and morally, all who came under his influence. The Normal School was opened on February 1, 1848, with one hundred and six pupils. At the examination in July, 1848, three pupils were admitted from Frankford—Maria B. Shalleross, Louisa Worrell and Margaret H. McCaul. In February, 1849, Clara Lippincott was admitted to the Normal School from the Columbia School, at Holmesburg. The Model School or First Normal School building was on Chester street, afterward called Sergeant street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. In 1876 the school was reorganized and was transferred to the new building at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. Dr. Wright died in 1854, and Philip A. Cregar was elected to succeed him. Mr. Cregar was followed in 1865 by George W. Fetter. In June, 1893, the Normal Training Department was organized as the Philadelphia Normal School, in the new building at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, with George H. Cliff as principal, and a separate High School for Girls was established at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, under the principalship of Mr. Fetter. Mr. Fetter resigned on June 30, 1894.

School Studies, etc.

Text books for the use of the schools were adopted gradually. The subjects taught at first were Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. In 1847 United States History and the Geography of Pennsylvania were added, and in 1852 a knowledge of Mensuration and Algebra was required for admission to the Central High School.

In 1847, Mr. Paul K. Hubbs, the member of the Board of Controllers from the Fifth Section, in an address to the Board condemned the curriculum of the schools as impractical, and urged the teaching in grammar and other schools, at the option of the parent, director or teacher, of such branches as Practical Geometry, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Linear and Mechanical Drawing, General History, Physiology, Principles of Legislation, Philosophy, Elements of Chemistry and Chemistry as applied to the arts and manufactures. It is interesting to note that all the subjects suggested by Mr. Hubbs have found a place in the courses of study of the various high schools.

Mr. Hubbs resigned from the Board in 1849 and removed to California. He took an active part in public affairs in that state, and was for many years State Superintendent of Public Schools.

In 1848, under a resolution of the Board of Controllers, all the schools in the City and County of Philadelphia were given names. In 1848 blanks for use in the schools and for reports to the Board of Controllers were adopted. In 1850 the first night schools in the Fifth Section were opened, one in Frankford, and one in Holmesburg.

The Superintendent of Schools.

The law of 1836 provided for a Superintendent of Common Schools, combining the office with that of Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for many years the schools of Philadelphia were visited occasionally by the State Superintendent.

When Dr. Bache was made the Acting Principal of the Central High School, in 1839, the visitation and general oversight of the schools and the conducting of examinations for teachers were named among his regular duties. In a report to the Board of Controllers on this part of his work, made in 1842, he states that during the previous year he had visited the grammar and primary schools, had consulted with chairmen of committees, had held conferences with teachers and had conducted teachers' examinations in the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh sections. Dr. Hart while at the head of the Central High School performed similar duties.

In 1854 an Act was passed providing for the election of county superintendents. By an Act of 1857 a Department of State Education was established with a State Superintendent of Common Schools at the head, thus separating the oversight of the schools from the office of Secretary of State. Another Act, that of 1867, provided for a superintendent of schools in all cities and boroughs with 10,000 inhabitants and upward, and later the number was reduced to 5000.

For many years the appointment of a Superintendent was discussed in Philadelphia. In 1841, President Leech, of the Board of Controllers, advocated the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools for the First District, and the suggestion was repeated by

other presidents who succeeded him. Mr. Stanton, in 1870, wrote, "Let us hope that the time is not far distant when Councils will see the imperative necessity of making the appropriation necessary to secure the services of an executive head for the public schools." In 1882, after a long struggle, led by Edward T. Steel, president of the Board, a recommendation for the appointment of a Superintendent of Schools was carried, and an item to provide for necessary expenses was placed in the annual budget. In 1883 Dr. James McAlister, of Milwaukee, was elected Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia, and immediately began the organization of his office staff and the preparation of a graded course of study for the schools. Dr. MacAlister resigned in December, 1890, and Dr. Edward Brooks, who had been the first principal of the Millersville State Normal School, was chosen as his successor, the appointment dating from September 1, 1891. Dr. Brooks resigned in 1906, because of failing health, and Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, head of the Department of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, was elected to succeed him. Dr. Brumbaugh assumed the office of Superintendent of Schools, on July 1, 1906.

The Support of the Schools of the Fifth Section.

From 1818 until 1844 the power to raise money for the support of schools in the First School District was vested in the Board of Controllors. At first, under the Act of 1818, the School Directors in the outlying sections could draw money directly from the county treasury, their accounts being submitted to the County

Auditors for examination and approval. In 1821 the authority to distribute school moneys among the Sections of the District was secured to the Board of Controllers by special enactment.

After 1821, public instruction in the Fifth Section was paid for out of general appropriations made to the School Directors by the Board of Controllers, and the Directors fixed the rate paid for teaching for the whole section.

When salaried schools were established in 1841, the Directors divided the appropriation to the Section among the four townships in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each. In March, 1843, the committee appointed to distribute the appropriation of \$8500 among the townships made the following division of the money:

Oxford	\$3223
Lower Dublin	3107
Byberry	1400
Moreland	727
Total	\$8457

The system was unsatisfactory, as salaries were not uniform in the four townships. In 1846 the Board of Controllers, at the request of the Directors, fixed a general rate of salaries for the outlying sections. This rate, however, made the salaries of principals of schools in the outer sections less than corresponding salaries in the city.

From the time of its organization the Board of Controllers had the exclusive right to purchase property for school purposes, and after the Act of 1836 went into effect, only the Central Board could rent property for the use of schools.

In 1844 the authority to raise money

for the support of schools was transferred from the Board of Controllers to the County Board, and after the Act of Incorporation the Controllers became dependent upon the City Councils for the appropriation of sums of money for the support of the school system. By an Act of the Legislature, dated April 16, 1845, the Board of Controllers was incorporated under the name of "The Controllers of the Public Schools of the First School District of Pennsylvania." By this Act all the property of the County of Philadelphia held for school purposes was vested in the Controllers as a corporate body, and authority was secured for the making and enforcing of their necessarily numerous contracts.

The Act of Incorporation.

By the Act of Incorporation of 1854 the outlying townships of Philadelphia County were included under the city government, and the old Fifth School Section, organized in 1818, became the Twenty-third ward of the City of Philadelphia. It remained practically intact until 1890. In that year Lower Dublin, Byberry, Moreland, and a part of Oxford Township were formed into the Thirty-fifth ward.

It is curious that several provisions of the original Act of 1818 remained in force until this division took place. The most important of these were the right of each of the four original townships, as such, to representation in the Board of Directors, and the right of the Board of Directors to determine the qualifications of the teachers of the section. It will be remembered that until the division in 1890, the School Board of the Twenty-third Ward had twenty-one mem-

hers, and that teachers were sometimes elected in the ward who did not hold a certificate from the Board of Public Education. By the dismemberment of the old Fifth Section these rights and privileges were lost to all parts thereof.

The School Directors and the Board of Public Education.

Under the Act of 1818 the School Directors of the city proper were elected by the Common and Select Councils of the city, the Directors of the incorporated districts were chosen by the District Commissioners, and the Directors of the outlying sections were appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions. By the Act of 1836 the Township Directors were made elective by the people, and the Act of Incorporation in 1854 provided for the election of all School Directors by popular vote.

The members of the Board of Controllers, under the Act of 1818, were chosen by the Sectional Boards of Directors from their own number, as their representatives in the Central Board.

From the year 1818 to 1831 the outlying sections had no representatives in the Board of Controllers. A special Act of 1830 gave these sections the right of representation in the Central Board, and on January 25, 1831, in pursuance of that Act, Jonathan Thomas was elected a member of the Board of Controllers.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Controllers from the Fifth Section:—

Jonathan Thomas, Lower Dublin,
1831-1836
Francis J. Harper, Oxford 1836
John Foulkrod, Oxford 1837-1844

Jacob Shearer, Moreland	....1844-1846
Joseph Cowperthwaite, Lower Dublin	.....1846-1847
Charles Knight, Byberry	.....1847
Paul K. Hubbs, Lower Dublin,	1847-1849
James Verree, Jr., Lower Dublin	..1849
Isaac Pearson, Lower Dublin	..1849-1853
Henry Herbert, Oxford	.....1853-1856
Edward G. Lee, Frankford	.....1856
Thomas W. Duffield, Frankford,	1857-1858
William H. Flitcraft, Bridesburg,	1859-1860
Wm. J. Crans, Frankford	.....1861
Nathan Hilles, Frankford	....1861-1866
John G. Bremner, Frankford	.....1867

By an Act of the Legislature in 1867, the power to select the members of the central Board was withdrawn from the local School Boards and vested in the Judges of the Courts. The Act required that one member should be appointed from each section or ward, who by reason of his appointment became an ex-officio member of the Board of School Directors of his section. By the same Act the old name, "Board of Controllers," was changed to "Board of Public Education." In 1905 the Board of Public Education was reduced to twenty-one members, appointed by the Courts to represent the city as a whole, without regard to sectional boundaries.

The members of the Board of Public Education chosen by the Judges of the Courts, are as follows:

John G. Brenner	.....1868
Samuel Wakeling	.....1869-1871
Richardson L. Wright	.....1872-1904
Franklin Smedley	.....1904

When the Twenty-third ward was divided in 1890, Thomas Shallcross, of Byberry, was appointed a member of the

Board of Public Education from the new Thirty-fifth ward. Both Mr. Smedley and Mr. Shalleross were appointed members of the new Board of Public Education, from the city at large, under the School Law of 1905.

The following is a list of the names of citizens of the old Fifth School Section who served as members of the Board of Directors from 1818, when the section was organized by Act of Assembly, until it was divided in the year 1890:

OXFORD TOWNSHIP--including Frankford. Appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:—Abraham Duffield, John Lardner, Nathan Harper, John Keen, Serlek Fox, Charles Shalleross, Lynford Lardner, John Foulkrod, Theophilus Harris, Daniel Youker, Thomas W. Duffield, Daniel Thomas, Francis G. Harper, William Overington.

Elected by the people:—John Foulkrod, William Overington, Samuel Wakeling, Charles Shalleross, Thomas W. Duffield, Terence J. Coniskey, Joseph Deal, Casper W. Morris, Isaac Worrell, John S. Rose, Henry Taylor, M. D., George Hoff, Samuel Huckel, Henry Herbert, Joseph T. Van Kirk, Edmund Green, Henry S. Spackman, Thomas Shalleross, W. D. Howard, Jacob Foulkrod, William E. Hamill, Henry Rigler, Henry W. Dittman, Joseph Metcalfe, Thomas J. Webster, David Conrad, William J. Halliday, William T. Wright, Ezra Wright, Edward G. Lee, S. B. Hale, William G. Rupert, Edward White, Josiah Kerper, George Snyder, George Castor, William J. Crous, Amaziah Watson, George Magee, Jonathan N. Rile, William R. Urrub, Jacob S. Knorr, John Knight, M. D., George W. Rhawn, William F. McFarland, Nathan Hibbes, Samuel D. Sidebotham, Joseph H. Comly, Benjamin Rowland, Jr., Thaddens Sterne, Cheri Bone, William W. Aye, Harvey Quicksall, John Cartledge, Benjamin Shalleross, Silas Ashton, Samuel Ford, James Ashworth, Harvey Rowland, Jr., Charles E. Webster, George M. Taylor, William Taylor, John Cooper, George Oldham, Charles L. Leiper, Leonard Shalleross, Matthias Coats, Frank R. Shalleross, Franklin Smedley.

LOWER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP:—Appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:—William Maghee, Joshua Jones, Samuel Swift, James Paul, Jonathan Thomas, James Verree, William R. Rodman, Benjamin Crispin, Ralph Ed-
dowes, Jr., John Northrop, Enoch C. Ed-
wards, Jacob Waterman, Nathan T. Knight.

Elected by the people:—Benjamin Crispin, Joseph Wilson, Jr., Robert Barnes, Daniel Starkey, Henry Tremper, Thomas W. Webster, Thomas D. Dougherty, John Prentiss, Jr., William Conrad, Paul K. Hubbs, James H. Perkins, Isaac A. Davis, John Neville, Samuel Perkins, Jesse Dungan, Joseph Cowperthwalte, John Rupert, Paul Crispin, A. Gregg, James Verre, Jr., Isaac Pearson, Charles Blake, C. W. Harrison, Thomas Goldsmith, Simon H. Barrett, Charles Tillyer, Benjamin Crispin, Thomas S. Snyder, Jacob Blake, Jacob Saurman, William Kimple, Henry H. Gifford, John W. Barnes, George W. Rhawn, Charles Neville, William H. Starkey, Jesse S. Wilson, Alfred Reading, John Neville, Jacob W. Mattis, Thomas Shallcross, Isaac A. Shive, Joseph H. Cartledge, Alfred Gentry, Charles Heller, Joseph Saul, Henry K. Pearson, Henry Dewees, James Keen, Murrell Dolbins, Maxwell Rowland, Isaac W. Tomlinson, Charles Sowerly, George Morgan, Furman D. Holme, N. T. Jermon, M. D., Richard P. Wright, Henry Hoff, Edward Leedom, William Rowland, T. Miles Brous, Zachary T. Kirk, George K. Hoff.

BYBERRY TOWNSHIP—Appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:—Benjamin Walmsley, James Thornton, Jonathan T. Knight, John P. Townsend, Amos Wilson, Nathaniel Richardson, Charles Knight.

Elected by the people:—John P. Townsend, Yarnall Walton, Charles Walmsley, John Roberts, Casper Rhoads, James Carter, Charles R. Knight, John Tomlinson, Lewis Rumford, M. Hawkins, Elisha Newbold, Jacob Saurman, Watson Comly, Owen Knight, Thomas James, Sigmund Hogeland, Randall Myers, Thomas Roberts, Samuel Thomas, William C. Powell, M. D., Lemuel Thomas, John R. Reading, M. D., Silas Tomlinson, Humphrey Humphreys, Jonathan M. Ervin, Thomas Shallcross, John F. Lukens, John B. Kirkbride, William Terry, Ross M. Knight, William W.

Ridge, Henry Stevens, Elmer Carter, John Simons, Oliver P. Knight.

MORELAND TOWNSHIP—Appointed by the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:—Jacob Shearer, Edward Duffield, Thomas Reading, Jacob Shearer, Jr.

Elected by the people:— Thomas Reading, Jacob Shearer, Jr., Jacob Saurman, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Tomlinson, John Roberts, Jesse Hawkins, William Potts, Henry H. Gifford, George Saurman, James Van Hart, Henry Bross, John W. Purdy, Edward White, Jesse Harding, Charles W. Durell, Henry Stevens, Reuben Parry.

The following were elected by the people in districts organized in the Twenty-third Ward after the Act of Consolidation in 1854:—William B. Comly, Isaac K. Osman, Charles Hillborn, Newton May, M. D., John S. Painter, Samuel C. Willets, Alfred Bartolet, Thomas Disston, Thomas W. South, Elam B. Long, H. A. P. Neel, M. D., Benjamin Pennebaker, M. D., George Wiley, Robert Allen, Jacob Shingluff, Thomas Helveston, Jonathan Enochs, Henry Dewees, George Snyder, William Boucher, Francis Putt, William H. Filtercraft, Jonathan Rile, Francis McManus.

Minutes of Meeting, Held November 22, 1907.

The stated meeting of the Historical Society of Frankford was held in the Friends' Meeting House, Unity and Wain streets, on Friday evening, November 22d, at 8 o'clock.

The president, the Hon. William W. Foulkrod, called the meeting to order.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for an excursion to Valley Forge reported that the excursion to Valley Forge had taken place on June 22d. The party consisted of fifty-seven members of the Society with their friends. Mr. John L. Shroy accompanied them' and added greatly to the pleasure of every one by explaining the various points of interest in the old camping-ground. After spending a very enjoyable day the company returned to Frankford at an early hour in the evening.

Further information being asked as to the place of meeting of the Friends who had adopted the protest against slavery in 1688, Mr. Worrell stated that the house of Richard Worrell in Frankford, might have been used as the place of meeting, though the log meeting house had been erected, for this protest was adopted at a business meeting and not at a meeting held for worship. Mr. Worrell also said that the Frankford claim was, that the meeting had been held in a house on the site of the house now standing and occupied by Miss Sarah C. Leake.

Mr. Corson expressed the opinion that the back part of Miss Leake's house had been built before 1688. A paper presented by Mr. Charles W. Castor and read

after the meeting adjourned states that the Anti-Slavery Meeting was held in Germantown in a house which formerly stood at number 5109 Germantown avenue. That the resolution was written by Pastorius, probably at the Pastorius homestead, afterwards the Green Tree Inn, on Germantown avenue above High street.

Inquiry was made as to the history of Holly Hall, Bridesburg, the old house occupied for many years by the Jenks' family. The house is an old Colonial mansion, with the ruins of a "wives' walk" on top. Many houses in the vicinity of waterways were built with these walks across the apex of the roof, so that interested persons could watch the approach of vessels coming into port.

Mr. David S. Rorer stated that the house occupied by Edward Axe, on Frankford avenue, contained an old oven, in which bread was baked during the Revolutionary War. The Axe family were Hessians, who came to this country with the British Army.

Papers prepared for the evening were read by Miss Eleanor E. Wright and the Rev. James Price, D. D. Mr. Foulkrod announced that Miss Wright's paper on "Mrs. William Welsh and Her Connection with Frankford and St. Mark's Church," had been prepared at the request of William Welsh, Jr., and that Mr. Welsh's sketch of the life of his father would be read at the meeting in January.

Dr. Price's paper was on "Frankford as He Remembered It Between 1853 and 1873." Dr. Price's paper will be continued at the next meeting. Miss Wright also read a paper written by Mr. David S. Rorer, on old Frankford, and Dr. Dixon read an account of the life of the late

Mr. John Briggs, and a description of the Tacony Print Works, in Frankford, destroyed by fire many years ago.

The names of two persons were presented as candidates for election as members of the Society—Mrs. Biles and Wm. E. Albertson.

Valuable photographs of Frankford and its vicinity was presented by Guernsey A. Hallowell, William Overington, Jr., and by Mr. C. Henry Kain, of the City History Club. The secretary was requested to extend the thanks of the Society to these gentlemen.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR E. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Frankford.

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Gift of the Society, 1910

The First School House in Frankford.

An Address Delivered Before the Frank-
ford Historical Society.

BY ROBERT T. CORSON.

Published under the Direction of the Committee
on History of the Historical Society.

There are three kinds of history which do not seem difficult to write, the first when the period is so remote that the field of discussion of necessity has been fully covered by other writers from whose writings you can cull the best; the second, where you can recall occurrences within your own knowledge, and the third, where you can gather your information from the oldest inhabitant.

I had all of these in mind when I rather reluctantly accepted the invitation of this society to prepare a paper upon the "First School House in Frankford." I appreciated the difficulty of preparing an interesting article because my subject did not come within any of the three cases I have specified. The subject was not old enough to have been treated by historians, I am not old enough to have any knowledge upon the subject, and it is just beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of our day.

So that after having ascertained the location of the building, the period during which it was in use as a school and

the date it ceased to be used, there seemed to be little that could be written upon the subject.

I have gotten a little beyond this outline, but not very far. I hope, however, that such further information may be obtained by members of the society as may eventually result in something near a complete history of the first school house.

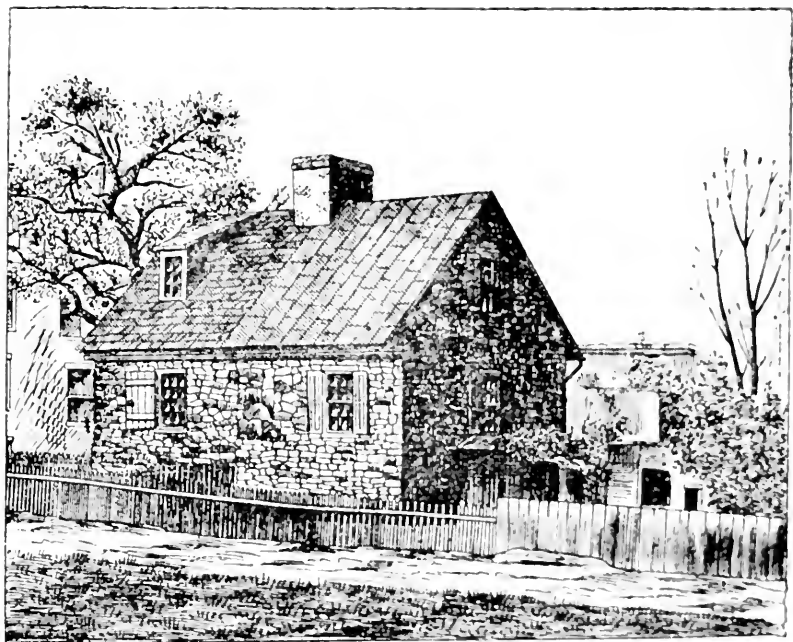
A distinguished antiquarian, Governor Pennypacker, has said that "it is always treading on dangerous ground to say of a thing that it is the first of its kind."

We believe the old school house to be the first, but if there be any older let the evidence be produced.

Frankford at this time was a village of but little more than a few scattered houses along the Great Road. In 1769, from a survey made by Silas Watts, endorsed on a deed from Henry Paul to Rudolph Neff, it appears the only streets were the "Road from Philadelphia to New York" (Frankford avenue), "a street laid out 33 feet wide leading into Tacony road" (Paul street) and crossing these "a road leading to Frankford Meeting" (Oxford street). Not one of our streets with a name, and Church street, which was the road leading to Germantown, was the only street crossing Main street north of Adams road, and that was only opened eastward to Paul's lane.

The country surrounding was agricultural and the inhabitants British subjects.

The early settlers of Frankford were English Friends and German or Dutch Mennonites, the former probably coming from the city and the latter from Germantown. Indeed, Frankford and Germantown were from the earliest times closely linked together. For many years the same minister officiated at the Pres-



The First Schoolhouse in Frankford.

Stood at the corner of Waln and Spring Streets, Frankford.

Erected 1768. Removed 1901.



byterian (then Dutch Reformed) Church of Germantown and Frankford.

Our ancestors doubtless appreciated the advantages of education as much as we do, but their opportunities were meagre. The pioneer in the early settlements of our country had first a living to make and his children had to assist in this as soon as they were able, and education was a secondary consideration.

After the country became less a wilderness and the population increased the necessity of education for the children began to be felt, and at about the same time in Philadelphia, Frankford and Germantown. The Philadelphia Academy, from which the University grew, began in 1760, the Germantown Academy in 1759, the present building being erected in 1760 by funds raised by a public subscription, and our own school in 1768. Prior to this time what education the children had was probably obtained at home. The Friends were of the middle class in England, generally able to read and write at a time when these accomplishments were considered a fair education in themselves, while some of them and some of the Germans were learned men, Penn, Logan, Robert Barclay, Pastorius and Kelpius among them. It is not surprising, therefore, that the erection of a school house in such a community soon became a serious question. Accordingly, we find that a public subscription was opened for this purpose, money was collected and a lot of ground purchased for a school house. Unfortunately, the subscription list, which has been preserved, is not complete, about one-half of it being missing, and the missing part contains the large subscriptions — £5, £6, £2, etc. The names on the part remaining, which is worthy of preservation, are as follows:

John Hatfield,	Thomas Willing,
Joseph Clark,	Joseph Worrell,
George Rorer,	George Roberts,
Joshua Fletcher,	Martin Lady,
Nicholas Wain,	George Broomer,
Robert Wain,	Patrick McCormick,
Henry Rorer, Jr.,	Henry Grubb,
Joseph Fox,	Jacob Bishop,
Joseph Thornhill,	Enoch Dungan,
Demas Worrell,	John Wood,
Isaac Bewly,	Samuel Harper,
Samuel Howel,	John Collom,
John Paul,	Thomas Skillman,
Isaac Comly,	Jacob Leshner,
Deborah Hudson,	Jacob Folkrod,
Isaac Buzby,	Sarah Harper,
Reynald Keen,	Robert Harper,
Thomas Bristol,	Rudolph Neff,
Mary Sindrey,	Isaiah Worrell,
Joseph Jenkins,	Hill Freeborn,
Israel Jenkins,	John Weaver,
Leonard Shalleross,	Thomas Burt,
Frederick Shepley,	Jacob Kerkner,
Abraham Buzby,	John Finney,
Rudolph Mowerer,	Asaph Wilson,
Jesse Carey,	Joseph Knight,
Thomas Coats,	Henry Paul,
Adam Holt,	Thomas Quinland,
Laurence Bast,	Alexander Edwards,
Juda Fonk,	Philip Foulkrod.

Many of the subscribers are the ancestors of members of this Society, and almost all the names well known in Frankford—Wain, Rohrer, Worrell, Neff, Comly, Foulkrod, Buzby, Shalleross, Harper and Paul.

William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell were appointed trustees, and they on September 12, 1768, purchased from John Sutton and wife for £8 and 15s. a lot of ground on the west side of the road leading to the Meeting House (now Wain street), extending along the southeast side of the present Cloud or Spring street 115 feet to a small stream of water, extending along Wain street 308 feet to Church street, and on Church street 412 feet to Little Tacony Creek, with a water front on the creek of 58 feet.

The lot narrowed from its front to Church street, and had a width of about 50 feet from Wain street to the creek.

John H. Webster, Jr., surveyor, has made a draft of the lot showing its peculiar shape. The lot was conveyed to the trustees, to be held by them, as follows: "In trust, that they, the said William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell, together with such well-disposed persons and neighbors as shall join with them, may erect and build on the herein-before granted piece, parcel or lot of land a convenient school house for the use of the said subscribers or contributors toward purchasing the said lot and building the said school house, under the directions of such managers or trustees as shall be annually chosen out of the number of contributors, their heirs or successors, on the third seventh day of March, between the hours of 1 and 4 in the afternoon, by a majority of them then meeting at the school house, the names of which contributors, together with their respective contributions, shall be indorsed on the back side of this conveyance."

The witnesses to the deed are Joseph Walker, Silas Watts, the surveyor before referred to, and Jonathan Bavington.

It is difficult at this time to say what could have been the reasons for selecting this site for the school. There were then but few houses above Church street, the Frankford of that day, lying principally on Adams street and Frankford avenue then the Great Road) and consequently, the school lot was at a considerable distance from most of the residents. There were at this time no streets or roads leading to it except the present Oxford street, which extended to the Meeting House, and the need of access from the lower part of Frankford was felt at once and

we find that in 1770, shortly after the school house was finished, the trustees bought from Henry Paul, Jr., for £10 a strip of land 30 feet wide and opened Church street from its then end at Paul street to the present line of Spring or Cloud street and the latter street on its present line to Wain street.

Except the Friends' Meeting there was no building in the neighborhood, but it is not unlikely that there were farmers in the surrounding country whose children attended the school and it may have been thought that this was a central point, between Tacony road and the Main street. It is possible, too, that the spring which ran through the school lot had something to do with the selection of this particular lot. Wells at this time were both costly and difficult to dig and water near at hand was very necessary. Then again through the country at that time the school house was usually found near the Meeting House.

Any or all of these reasons may have influenced the trustees in selecting a site which to us does not seem so desirable as one on the Main street would have been.

Upon this lot the school house was erected. It was a one-story stone building, with a sloping attic roof, probably 20 feet front and 15 feet deep, with the entrance originally from Spring street. A picture of the building has been preserved, and as it existed until quite recently it is within the recollection of many present. Unfortunately the inside arrangement of the building is not known. Who were the teachers, who were the scholars and how the school was conducted I have not been able to discover, except that Benjamin Kite, was a teacher there from about 1784, when he came to Frankford

from Byberry, until 1792, when he removed to Philadelphia. He lived in the old stone house still standing on the north side of Cloud street opposite the old school.

As to the scholars, it is fair to presume that nearly all the children who lived in Frankford, between 1768 and 1799 attended this school. Stephen Decatur, it is said, was one of the scholars.

The schools of this period, and we must bear in mind that this was before the Revolution, were furnished with desks and benches made by the local carpenter. A high desk upon a raised platform for the master at one end of the room, and against the walls a continuous sloping shelf about three feet from the floor, long, backless benches, upon which the large children sat in front of it with a line of other smaller benches for the little children, all artistically carved with the jack-knives of the scholars. The middle of the room would be an open space for the classes to stand when reciting. There would be a large deep fireplace to accommodate plenty of wood, which was carried in by the scholars. John Trumbull, who attended a Colonial school just before the Revolution, describes the school-master as follows: "He wore a three-cornered hat, his coat descended in long square skirts to the calves of his legs; he wore white silk stockings, with low shoes with large buckles, and a gray wig falling in rolls over his shoulders. He wore tortoise shell spectacles and carried a gold-headed cane."

In these days many of the school houses had no glass in the windows, greased paper taking its place. They seldom had maps, but occasionally a globe. Slates did not come into use until about 1820; quill pens and paper were used for writ-

ing (leadpencils are quite modern). The ink was made at home, usually of swamp bark boiled. The paper was rough, dark without lines, and its cost so great that it had to be used sparingly. Lines were made by the children with pieces of sheet lead. It was not unusual in these times for the children to use birch bark to write upon. A considerable part of the school-master's time was taken up in the making and mending of pens.

The instruction was usually oral. Reading and writing were the principal studies, and sometimes arithmetic was taught. The sums being given out by the master and worked out by the children in their books or on paper. The rule of three was generally the limit. Geography and grammar received little attention in the ordinary school. Lindley Murray's Grammar and Comly's Spelling Book, both so celebrated in Pennsylvania, were not published until 1795 and 1806.

The methods of teaching differed very much from our modern methods. Washington's Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation, which he used as a school boy, and is still preserved, refers to rather curious things, as, for instance, the admonition: "Kill no vermin such as fleas, lice, ticks, etc., in the sight of others."

The building was used as a school house for 30 years, during which time, particularly toward the end of that period, Frankford had increased very rapidly in population, one cause of this being the yellow fever outbreak in 1793, which drove many of the inhabitants of the densely-populated parts of the city to the suburbs, and Frankford, having always enjoyed the reputation of being a healthy place, attracted many of these people. The school house having become too small

for the purpose was sold to James Martin, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, in 1790 for \$675. Afterward for many years the building was used as a dwelling; it was finally torn down in 1901. A record of the sale of the building by the trustees has been preserved, and it recites in quaint language:

That, Whereas, in the year of our Lord 1768 divers inhabitants of the said village being desirous to institute and establish a school for the education of their children, did associate themselves for that purpose and opened a fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a school house thereon, and divers persons to the number of 100 and upward did contribute divers unequal sums for carrying the intentions of the subscribers into effect; That the said William Ashbridge, since deceased, and Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell were appointed by the said contributors a committee to purchase a suitable lot of ground and thereon to erect a building for a school house, at the expense of the said contributors, and with the money by them subscribed; and,

Whereas, In pursuance of the said plan John Sutton and Sarah, his wife, by indenture, bearing date the 12th day of September, in the year aforesaid, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell said lot in trust, that they, together with such well-disposed persons and neighbors as should join with them, might erect and build on the therein-mentioned lot of ground a convenient school house for the use of the said subscribers or contributors toward purchasing the said lot and building the said school house under the direction of such managers or trustees as should be annually chosen, etc.; and,

Whereas, In pursuance of the trust and confidence aforesaid the said William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell did erect upon said lot a school house, and the same has been occupied as such for about 30 years past for the common benefit not only of the children of the said contributors, but of the other inhabitants of the said village, who, having become more numerous and the children requiring more room than was provided originally, the subject of enlarging or dividing the same has lately been agitated and considered by the managers annually chosen as aforesaid, and those of said contributors and other subscribers who were of the religious society of people called Quakers, being as nearly as could be reasonably estimated, about one-half of the whole number and value of the original contributors, have expressed their desire to divide their interest from the other contributors, professing the Christian religion, under other denominations, and it has been amicably agreed to divide the same accordingly, and for that purpose to sell and dispose of the said school house and lot for such sum of money as the same was reasonably worth, and divide the purchase money equally between the contributors of the society of people called Quakers, of the one part, and all the other contributors of the other part.

That the said school house and lot hath been viewed and appraised by persons mutually selected by both the said parties for the purpose, and at a general meeting of all the original contributors to the fund for purchasing the said lot and erecting the said building, and their successors or heirs held at the said school house on the eleventh day of the tenth month (October) now last past, it was unanimously directed and agreed that Ru-

dolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell, the surviving trustees, should dispose of the said school house and lot with the appurtenances by public sale and grant and convey the same to the highest bidder in fee simple and pay one-half the moneys arising therefrom unto a committee appointed by the Oxford Preparative Meeting of the people called Quakers, to be applied toward building a school house under the separate direction of said meeting, and the other half of said moneys unto trustees appointed by the other contributors and their successors who are not members of that society, to be applied by them toward purchasing a lot and building a school house thereon under their separate direction, and that Isaac Worrell, Alexander Martin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Love, Nathan Harper and Watkins Atkinson,* or a majority of them, be a committee to assist and attend the sale and subscribe their names as witnesses to the execution of the deed or conveyance from the said trustees to the purchaser or purchasers of the said school house and lot with the appurtenances.

That the said surviving trustees, after due and public notice first given by advertising, did on the twenty-fifth of October, 1798, at the village of Frankford aforesaid, expose to public sale the said school house, lot and premises, with the appurtenances, when the said James Martin, being the highest and best bidder, became the purchaser thereof for the price or sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The deed was executed by Rudolph Neff and Isaiah Worrell, the trustees, witnessed by Isaac Worrell, Alexander Martin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Love, Nathan

*The name is wrong. Watson Atkinson is correct. He was afterward Borough Clerk for many years.

Harper and Watson Atkinson and acknowledged before Robert Morris, Justice of the Peace, November 23, 1799. Morris was one of the committee. This Morris appears to have been a well-known man in Frankford, and until a few days since I had always thought it was Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; but I then discovered that Robert Morris was in the debtors' prison from February, 1798, to August, 1801, and that the signature of the Frankford Robert Morris to another deed which I have in my possession is very different from that of Robert Morris, the financier.

The Oxford Preparative Meeting used their share of the proceeds of the sale to erect the school house on the meeting house lot about where Oxford street now is, which was used until about 1850, when it was torn down when that street was opened beyond Mulberry street.

The Trustees appointed by the other contributors used their share of the proceeds to buy the lot on Paul street upon which the Academy was afterward built.

The Academy was chartered by the Supreme Court on March 30, 1799, the incorporators being Enoch Edwards, John Ruan, Alexander Martin, Isaac Worrell, John Worrell and Peter Neff, under the title of The Trustees of the Frankford Academy, and they erected the building in 1880, which, not excepting the Lyceum Building, has probably had more to do with the history of Frankford than any other. I suggest that a history of this building, church, school, town hall and jail, as it was at various times, should be written and preserved by this society.

Recollections of Frankford.

1855-1873.

BY JAMES PRICE, D. D.

Pastor of the Twelfth United Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia.

Published under the Direction of the Committee on History of the Historical Society.

I have been requested by The Historical Society of Frankford through its honored secretary to write a paper on "The Frankford I Knew Between 1855 and 1873." The paper, however, may cover a somewhat wider field than that, since for a short period, say, from 1882 to about 1888, I made this place my home, and may therefore be said to have been a resident of the place for a quarter of a century; and I may add it is upwards of fifty-three years since I first saw Frankford.

I would here beg leave to say that I must not be held responsible always for the correctness of my statements, which should in many cases be rather called impressions; and these being largely based on memory may in a period of over fifty years occasionally vary from truth. Permit me also to say that in referring to persons, places and scenes I may not always speak of the most noted persons; may overlook a more important place and fail to describe a more charming scene. I shall only try to speak of Frankford as I knew it, and my paper shall principally deal with recol-

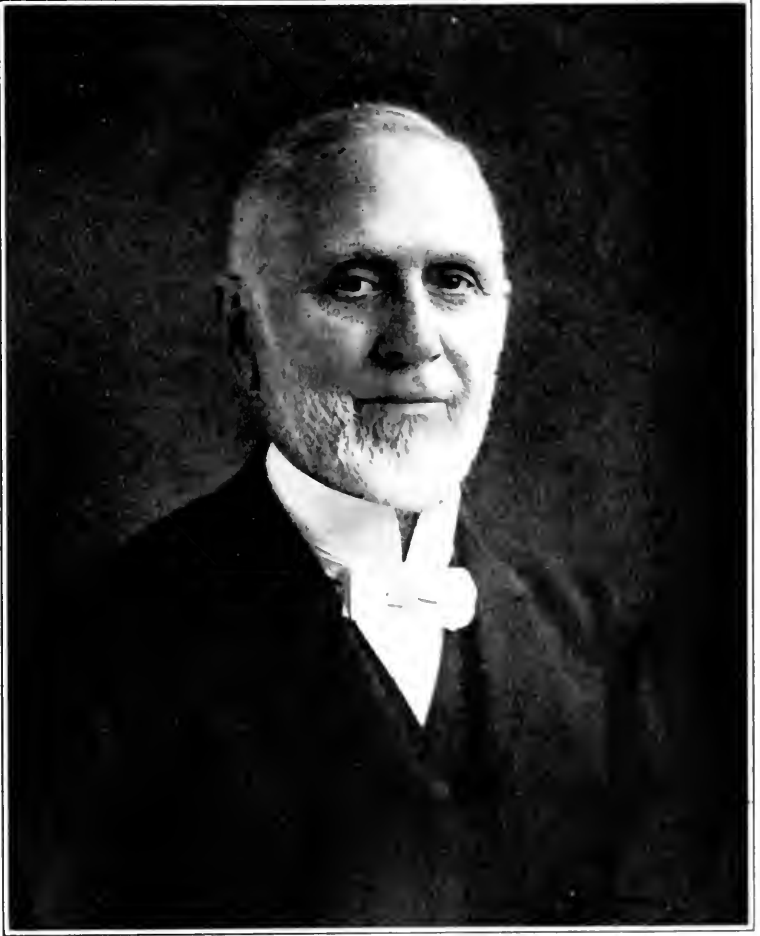
lections and shall not aspire to the dignity of history.

I desire—

First: To speak of Frankford as I knew it when I came here. Most probably I am correct in stating that the earliest settlers of this place were Swedes, Swiss and Germans, and in later times when factories were started I think we may add English; although fifty years ago this town was thoroughly an American one.

The Frankford of 1855 was to me very different from that of to-day; streets having been multiplied; new factories built; dwelling houses trebled or quadrupled in number; and vastly increased in size, cost and splendor. Just what streets had been opened and how far when I came here I cannot say definitely. I think there were no streets north of Harrison east or west of Frankford avenue, except it might be Willow, until you reached Rocky Hill at now Bridge street, which was then a lane. Harrison street was the north Leiper street of that day, and was open, say, from Penn street to Bridge lane, the finest houses being on the north side from Frankford avenue to Willow street. South of this part of Harrison street was a large piece of open ground, extending some three squares each way, where during the Rebellion a regiment of soldiers was encamped, to which, on a Sabbath afternoon, the writer preached with at least great interest to himself.

From Harrison to Orthodox street, Frankford avenue on the west side was tolerably well occupied with dwellings and stores, among which was an attractive house and grounds named "Vine Cottage," but west of the Main street at these points the buildings were scat-



JAMES PRICE, D. D.



toring. I think Orthodox street was opened from Adams street or road to Tacony street; but west of Frankford avenue there were few buildings in addition to the Friends' Meeting House and Mr. Overington's place. I fancy Leiper street was opened from Church street quarry to Oxford road, but the two principal buildings on it above Orthodox street were the handsome mansions of William Overington and Benjamin Rowland.

North of Orthodox street and west of Frankford avenue there was a large plot of ground, say, three squares each way, known as the "Red Barn Lot," and which in legendary statement was said to be deficient in water, and worse still, it was declared to be without a good title; but we of the United Presbyterian Church, together with numbers of the best-known people of the place, braved the objections, purchased lots, built upon them and found them every way desirable. To-day this is the choicest and most elegant part of Frankford.

Sellers street did not extend west of what is now Wingohocking street, but bended to Adam street; and Unity street, west of Main, ended at Sellers street. No houses were found on the north side of Church street between Penn and Leiper, there being there a quarry as on the south side of said street. Edwards street from Church to Adams street was opened, but only had on the west side the old Baptist, later the United Presbyterian Church building, a brewery and a few plain houses at Adams street, but the Brooks and Womrath properties extended to this street. I remember the Brooks and Womrath places as among the handsomest in Frankford, the latter with its famous

summer house linked with the Declaration of Independence fame, a region now covered with brick dwellings.

Adams street from Leiper to Frankford avenue does not look much different to-day from what it did fifty years ago. There still stand the houses of Heigh, Shuttleworth, Wolf and Latimer, all having connection with our church; and in whose homes we used to hold prayer, or as Miss Julia Welsh used to call them "Cottage Meetings," and there, too, are the old homes of the Deals, Thorns and others who helped us in our church work.

East of Frankford avenue and on both sides of the Trenton or Pennsylvania Railroad, Frankford extended, but there were few buildings in that region except such factories as those of Briggs, Garsed, Rowland and others. I am under the impression that a few years after I came here Kensington avenue was opened from York street to Frankford, but there were on it few, if any, buildings from Adams street to Harrogate; and from there to York street there was not, I fancy, a single house except the old red toll gate house at Hart lane. The old mansion below Buckius street on the west side was in later times occupied by John R. Savage, Esq. I heard a gentleman in the street car once ask him, "Who farms this place where you live?" His answer was, "I do not."

Tacony street from Church to Bridge street had on it very few buildings; on the east side a little below Church street there was a fine old mansion standing back and surrounded by trees, known as Waln Grove, and a little north was an old Colonial hall, known as Port Royal, where resided Rev. Mr. Lukens, who kept a classical school. Farther up on

the west side, in what is now Whitehall, was a very handsome place, beautified with trees and flowers. East of Frankford avenue from Orthodox street to Bridge lane and near Bridesburg there were open fields, small parts of which were enclosed for cultivation. It was through these lots that the employes of the Arsenal and Bridesburg factories used to take near cuts.

Frankford avenue was at that time the great thoroughfare from north to south and the business centre of our town. Here professional men had their offices; here were the leading stores and hotels and a number of the churches.

I have just been speaking of the Main street, or as we now call it, Frankford avenue. Will you allow me to chaperone you along this ancient boulevard and tell you in my imperfect way as to some of my recollections of persons, places and scenes; and let me here say once for all that I am very deeply indebted to the interesting and valuable papers of Doctors Dickson and Allen and to the modest but charming paper of Miss Helen Burns for the refreshment of my memory, these papers having been thoughtfully and kindly furnished to me by Miss Wright, the honored secretary of the society.

Let us begin our tramp at what is now the Frankford Junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad; but I must remind you that at that time there was no cross-town or Delaware Bridge Railroad. Some of you may perhaps remember those glass balls glistening in the sun in Mr. Geisso's place on the west side of the avenue, and above that there was an old stone house very near the street; then opposite that on the east side was a pretty house with wings

and attractive grounds, where dwelt widow Houston and family, who attended the Presbyterian Church.

Now we have really entered Goosetown, but which is now better known as Aramingo. On the west side of the avenue, now covered by the beautiful grounds of Mr. Schlicter, was a two-story brick school-house, where Mr. Cheston was principal. I was often called upon by him to speak at his school celebrations, which were occasionally held in the Marshall school-house. Wheatsheaf lane was then just where it is now; in addition to Chalkley Hall there was on its south side a row of plain houses, in one of which lived an old Scotch lady, named Horn, who attended my church, and along the lane I often traveled to visit another family of my parish at Martin's Dye Works.

On the east side of the avenue and above this lane was the beautiful place of Mr. Brooks, and farther up the house of Mr. Stanhope; then still nearer the street was a two-story plastered house occupied by William Smith, whose family was connected with our church; Mr. Smith was a manufacturer, whose cotton factory was east of his dwelling. Young Will Smith was a singer of Irish songs, and in connection with our church often delighted the people of Frankford. Farther up and on the north side of Frankford Creek stood the old yellow Duffield mansion, then occupied by a Mr. Murray, a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In the Smith and Murray parlors our church often held evangelistic meetings.

Above Adams street and still on the east side of the avenue was a three-story rough-cast house, the home of the well-known William Baird. I remember his

grandfather's clock standing in the parlor, whose case was entirely of glass made by his friend, Mr. Alleback in later times a Walnut street watchmaker and jeweler. On a certain occasion I attended and partially officiated at the wedding of his son James, when I received a fee of fifty dollars from the father and twenty from the son, although I was only an assistant, Dr. Murphy being the principal. A little further up were the buildings forming Mr. Baird's factory, in the second story of one of which, with windows and entrance on the avenue, was a pretty audience room which for years the Frankford U. P. Church was allowed to occupy, rent free. Above Green street was Mr. Wilson's store and tinshop, where he made sheetiron stoves that with care were supposed to last for a lifetime. I think Fauce's Hotel and Odd Fellows' Hall do not look much different from what they did half a century ago. What a memorable building is that Odd Fellows' Hall! All sorts of common and odd meetings have been held there—fairs, suppers, festivals, balls, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, Sabbath school and public worship exercises. During the building of the Presbyterian Church Dr. Wadsworth, who was styled the "Arch Street Thunder Blast," preached. I remember he read his sermon and I remember also that he tied his sermon to the Bible. Our United Presbyterian Church worshiped in the lower and upper hall for a time, but somehow or other it never seemed Zion or homelike.

In the rear of where is now a fire company's house and the gas offices, was, as some may recollect, the old market house between Main and Paul streets. In the summer of 1866 the writer, in evangelistic enthusiasm, began street preaching in this

market place, the time being 6.30 P. M. on Sabbath evenings. Mounting one of the butchers' stalls and hanging his hat on a meat hook, he tried to interest the standing audience of 200 or 300 people with the Gospel message. Before this service he usually conducted worship twice in his own congregation, this, with the difficulty of speaking in open air, caused his throat to show signs of rebellion, and for six weeks silence was enjoined on him until cured by the noted ministers' throat specialist, Dr. Hall, of New York. During the disability of the writer Dr. Murphy and clergymen of Kensington assisted each with one sermon. Dr. Robert Burns, father of our present noted Dr. Burns, lived and had his office in a three-story rough-cast house below Church street, and the yard contained handsome flowers. The venerable stone house of Dr. Leake has apparently experienced little change in the passing years. The old yellow plastered Presbyterian Church stood exactly where the new and elegant one does, and the parsonage looks as it did a generation ago, when I was accustomed to enjoy Dr. and Mrs. Murphy's teas. The Roberts drug store was under the management of Mr. James Burns and later of Mrs. James Burns and her son.

Farther up on the same side were the dry goods stores of Mrs. Foulkrod and Mrs. Buckins as also the grocery stores of Messrs. Gilmore, Fries and Emery. There were then no Henry Herbert School nor Frankford Avenue Methodist or Baptist Churches. The Bancroft, Thompson and Haworth homes were the prominent ones above Harrison street.

Retracing our steps to Adams street and west side of Frankford avenue from that to Kensington avenue, there were



Old Market House

Where now stands the Gas Office, Police Station and Fire House.



Womrath Gateway

At what is now the junction of Frankford and Kensington Avenues.

plain houses, shops and one or two saloons. Womrath's beautiful grounds reached the street and were separated from it by a wide iron or wood gate; near or adjoining these grounds was a two-story frame house which was the Frankford Post Office, of which John Deal, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, was postmaster, who, together with his accommodating daughter, handed out to us letters that spoke of business, friendship or love. Thorn's and Mann's bakeries, Greenalgh's grocery and dry goods, Kenyon's new and second-hand furniture and Rannister's shoe stores were establishments well known at that time. The liquor store at the corner of Church street was not a cheering sight to the temperance people. On the opposite corner was a neat two-story frame cottage with a flower garden in front, where resided Widow Gibson with her three daughters. Miss Mary Gibson was an accomplished musician and a teacher of music, and many a delightful evening has the writer spent there listening to her playing and singing such familiar pieces as "The Ivy Green," "Listen to the Mocking Bird" and others. In this block also lived Dr. Lamb and Hon. Richardson L. Wright, a member of the State Legislature. Here were also the properties of Mr. Sidebotham, whose family was well known. Across the alley from Dr. Guernsey's place was the dry goods store of Morrison, afterward Murphy & Cooper's, in which house the writer lodged for years.

Next door lived the noted newsman, William C. Sheard. I think it was said he was at one time a local preacher in England. He was equally at home in the delivery of a moral lecture or a political speech. He was a fine business man, kind to every one and a most useful citi-

zen. He was also possessed of keen wit, as illustrated in the following: One day he saw Daniel Murphy, his next-door neighbor (a man noted for his simple piety) entering a street car, and Mrs. Doctor Leake was also running to take the same car, and Mr. Sheard cried out to her: "Take a seat near that old gentleman, and you will be likely to get into heaven."

There was no national bank in Frankford in the '50s; passing where it now stands at the corner of Unity street, there we found John McMullin's grocery store and a little farther up was dear old Sarah Lackey's milliner shop, who was famed for making the nicest old ladies' caps in town. The stone Episcopal Church, with its pretty grounds and trees, always looked restful and village church-like. Passing up to a little above Orthodox street we reach the Jolly Post Hotel, owned and kept by Joseph Comly, who also acted as an auctioneer. The hotels of that day as distinguished from mere wine shops were accustomed to entertain travelers, and, I suppose, generally sold liquor. There was at that time Faunce's Jolly Post, Seven Stars and the General Pike Hotel. It was below Church street, and was kept by a Mr. Thornton. I may say Mr. and Mrs. Thornton were as refined and as much respected as about any persons in Frankford. I remember Mr. Thornton as a tall, spare man with pale face, gentlemanly in his bearing and very unlike some of the red-faced bonifaces who occasionally preside over so-called modern hostleries.

As I have already hinted, Frankford was small when I first knew it, compared to what it is now. In 1854 it ceased to be a borough, was incorporated with the city and became a part of the Twenty-

third ward, and was said at that time to contain 9000 inhabitants. I have seen different accounts of the population at various periods since that time. In a publication of 1880 descriptive of Philadelphia the population of this place is put down at 26,644; surely many thousands must have been added since. The mode of conveyance to the heart of the city 50 years ago was by two-horse omnibuses; the time required for the journey was one hour, not much more than at present with our superior motive power. At that time the journey in its northern half lay through green fields and flower gardens, and although the omnibus straw to keep passengers' feet warm in winter might have a musty smell, through the open window on a summer day the rider sniffed the odor of roses and honeysuckles. Such was Frankford 50 or even 40 years ago.

Having taken a glance at Frankford as a place, I shall now call attention to some of the prominent people in the various professions and trades. As State Representatives of my time I would mention Honorable Richardson L. Wright and Edward G. Lee, whose upright character honorable lives and faithful services require no eulogy from me. To the clergymen of the place I may refer when I come to speak of the churches. The attorneys with whom I was best acquainted and some of whom were employed by our Church and myself, were John Shallcross, George F. Borie, Samuel Wakeling, Joseph Ball, William Grew and Colonel Thomas Duffield, all of whom I say were connected with old and well-known families of Frankford.

Mr. Shallcross, like his brother-in-law, Hon. E. G. Lee, took an active part in temperance efforts and was prominent in

all literary and benevolent schemes which were proposed. I have a note from him dated the 3d of March, 1859, inviting me to a library celebration to be held in Wright's Institute, showing that literary matters in Frankford 50 years ago were not forgotten. The name of Attorney Borie comes up to me with interest when I remember that he stated to some one that he wrote the will for the well-known William Baird, in which he bequeathed to Pastors Murphy and Price \$100 a year during their lives; but it also turned out that Mr. Baird changed that part of his will before he died.

I knew Colonel Thomas Duffield well, as also his accomplished wife. I have in my possession a note from him dated September 7, 1863, in which he solicits my favor when he was a candidate for the House of Representatives.

Among the physicians, to some of whom I was specially indebted for restoration to health I recall Drs. Burns (father of Dr. Robert Bruce Burns), Deacon, Leake, Guernsey, Allen, and among the dentists Dr. Dixon. I also recollect Dr. Lamb as a prominent gentleman, who had retired from practice. Without detracting from the others, I think I may say that at that time Dr. Burns stood at the head of his profession. He was scholarly and eminent both in medicine and surgery. I have heard that he and his distinguished son, the present Dr. Burns, of Frankford, used often to sit up during the greater part of the night reading together works on their profession.

Dr. Burns was also an orator. On Memorial Days in Cedar Hill Cemetery he often occupied the platform with us Frankford ministers. He also dressed with uncommon neatness and taste. Of-

ten have I been impressed with his fine appearance and military gait as he passed up the avenue, clad in a neat-fitting suit, with polished boots and white gloves. Charles Cooper, a young member of my church and one of his patients, was one day ushered into his chambers, and he declared he had rarely, if ever, beheld such an extensive wardrobe. With Dr. Leake I was very well acquainted; he, with Dr. Burns, was one of my physicians, and often did he relieve me from bilious ailments, the fruit of high living and little exercise. Dr. Leake was very sociable and a genial companion. Drs. Burns and Deacon once raised me up from a five weeks' typhoid trouble, and enabled me while sitting up in my bed to marry a young Mr. Whitaker, of Cedar Grove, to a handsome lady. Dr. Deacon was also distinguished for genial simplicity. He and I were both fond of fine watches, and he would often take pride in showing me a fine time-piece which during his European tour he had purchased in Geneva, and we would then compare it with my Jurgensen.

Dr. Burns had not much faith in and less patience with old lady medical practitioners. Hearing occasionally of an aged housewife, who in her innocence and kindness and during his absence had prescribed for one of his patients, he would indignantly ask, "Where did she get her diploma?"

Among others of the higher and educated ladies and gentlemen of Frankford who were professed teachers, I remember the Rev. Mr. Lukens, Miss Work, afterwards Mrs. Edmonds, and Mrs. Thompson, and I am sorry I cannot recall the names of the principals and prominent teachers in the Marshall and other

schools. I do, however, remember with pleasure my acquaintance with Mr. Cheston and his daughters; also with the Misses Rohrer, Emery and Irvin.

Frankford in my time had two fine female seminaries, one having the romantic name of Allen Grove Seminary, its halls being in the old mansion above Harrison street, of which Mrs. Thompson was the principal. The other seminary was a very popular institution, which held its sessions in a large brick building below Sellers street. This school was started and managed by Miss Work, and among her accomplished and attractive teachers were the Misses Mary and Lizzie Price, sisters of Mrs. Sallie Ball, of Frankford. Miss Work married a Mr. Edmonds, a Presbyterian minister of Absecon, N. J., and she had a brother, a Presbyterian minister, who often preached in the churches around this place. The writer was from time to time invited and enjoyed being present at the closing term exercises of these seminaries.

Among the musical people of Frankford with whom I have the pleasure of some acquaintance were some connected with the families of the Worrells, Seddons, Yonkers, Gibsons, McCaffertys, Watmonghs, Wilsons, Dungans, Smiths, Murrays and Martins. With the vocal and instrumental efforts of these and others our United Presbyterian Church was often favored and I myself was charmed.

I have also had a more or less acquaintance with the newspaper proprietors of Frankford. The weekly papers best known in my time were the "Herald," "Dispatch," "Gazette" and "Gleaner." I knew editors Axe and Foulkrod especially, and I can testify that they

were upright, faithful and fearless workers for the public good. It was during an extended tour of mine in Europe in the summer and fall of 1886 that the "Dispatch" was pleased to publish a few of my travel letters.

The first one was styled by the editor, "A Frankfordian on the Ocean," and was written on the steamer "Nebraska," and in it the vessel's passengers are photographed and ocean scenery was portrayed until Glasgow is reached. The second is headed, "On the Rhine Steamer." Although this is written on the romantic Rhine it deals with the charms of Scotland and Ireland. The third communication is from Luzerne, Switzerland, and tells of a journey from Glasgow to London on a train, called "The Flying Scotsman," and then speaks of wanderings from Antwerp to Strasbourg. The next and last is written from "Sunny Italy," and describes the tourists' entrance by the Mont Cenis tunnel road and the parting with the famous lake country by the wonderful St. Gothard Railway, and it also describes a most delightful meeting at Lake Como with John Wanamaker and a young clergyman named Lowrie, of Philadelphia.

The tradespeople of Frankford half a century ago were a well-known, upright and honored class of persons. To some of the grocers and dry goods people I have already referred; to the former I might add Messrs. Gilmore and Bolton. Our winter fires were furnished with coal from the yards of Rowlands and Hilles, and among the carpenters who erected, altered or repaired our buildings were Taylor and Foulkrod, William Irwin and Mr. Keas. The Taylor family belonged to the United Presbyterian

Church, although Mr. Taylor was not a professor and only occasionally attended divine service, and of Mr. Irwin, it may be said he built the new Presbyterian Church, his shops being on Unity near Sellers street.

Our hardware was usually purchased at Holdens or Wrights, and among the painters we had the Holmes Brothers, Woodington, Sykes and Creighton. Mr. Sykes and his family were connected with our church. In erecting our new United Presbyterian Church, in 1869, we employed the Sykes and Creighton firm to paint and varnish the pews of our lecture room, but the material used in the varnish continued to have such an affection for the garments of the worshippers that the back of the seats had to be covered with cloth.

Among our best-known masons and bricklayers were the Messrs. Deal, Swope and Foulkrod.

There were a number of the Deal brothers and their sons; they had the reputation of doing honest work, and so they stood very high among our people. I think I remember Mr. Joseph Deal as a frail, pale-faced, but very bright person, who as a gentleman lived at the corner of Paul and Sellers streets, and I believe it was he that I first heard describe a newly-married couple as making their wedding tour to Manayunk, a phraseology which I have often used since. We often purchased our bread, cake and cream at Thorn's or Mann's, and the male proprietors of these establishments being jolly persons always met us with a smile. When our friends died and we had to lay their precious bodies beneath the grasses and the roses we committed the business to Messrs. Stanger, Allen or Markle. Often meeting Mr.

Stanger, Sr., at services on such occasions, he sometimes inquired of me, "Do you think a minister can do any good in his address at a funeral by speaking over fifteen minutes?"

I think the best-known lumber firms of that day were Hayes & Ellis, whose yard was on the avenue below Arrott street, with Paxton, Fleming and Lloyd, whose place was on the Frankford Creek; and it is possible that these firms were specially remembered because of liberal donations given at the building of the new U. P. Church. I will not pretend to enumerate or describe the mills, factories and other manufacturing establishments, whose engines, looms and machinery made many of our streets vocal half a century ago. I may only mention a few with the proprietors of which I was honored with an acquaintance.

In metal works we had such firms as Brooks, Rowlands, Vankirk and Evans; in dye business, Horrocks, Greenwood and Bault, and in cotton manufacture we had Briggs, Garseds, Baird, Wiles, McBride, Forster, Pollock, Smith, Clendenning and others. The proprietors of these establishments were in some cases the leading men in Frankford; they lived in elegant homes and their families were refined and educated. To many of these men, who are no longer among us, our U. P. Church was deeply indebted during the erection of its new building, at Franklin and Orthodox streets, some having given donations in cash and some in that which was equal to money. Mr. William Baird, besides numerous other favors, furnished the church with a hall for worship for years free of charge.

Mr. John Clendenning, whose damask factory was located at Unity and Leiper

streets, was not in the full sense a churchman, although educated in the Presbyterian denomination, but he occasionally attended our United Presbyterian service while we worshipped on old Baptist hill. On a Lord's Day morning he had been an auditor in our church, and on the following morning, I, as pastor, received a note from him accompanied with a check for \$25. This occurred in the fall of 1860, when through heroic efforts, of Colonel John W. Forney, proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia Press, the street cars began to run on Sunday. The excitement was very great, and ministers felt it to be their duty to instruct their people and to take a stand against this innovation, and so the United Presbyterian's pastor had been preaching in defense of the Sabbath.

On other occasions Mr. Clendenning had shown us favors, sending a check to the amount of \$50, but the note on this occasion was peculiar and in substance as follows: "Rev. James Price, Dear Sir: I enclose through you to the little church on the hill a check for \$25 to help to meet expenses. It felt very cold this morning; you may want some coal. The church is indebted to you for this contribution, for I think that if you had not voted against the cars running on the Sabbath I would not have given it. I like to see them run on Sunday when I want to go to the city, but I like better to see a minister of the Gospel act up to what he professes. September 30, 1860. John Clendenning."

Such men as William Baird, William Smith and John Clendenning were well trained in Scotch-Irish Presbyterian principles; they were intelligent, large-hearted men, but among jolly compan-

ious they sometimes allowed the love of pleasure to quench that for religious principle.

In the year 1866 one of the largest manufacturing establishments of Frankford became a prey of devouring flames, and in that year also the churches were wonderfully blessed by the presence of the Holy Spirit causing the writer to make the following entry in his diary: "Surely this was an eventful year, not only on account of the Probst murder, whose trial took place in Philadelphia, April 28th, and the burning of Briggs' Frankford Print Works, involving a loss of a million and a half of dollars, but because of the great things God did for our congregation."

I now beg leave to call attention to the churches and the ministers of this place in my time. I often passed by and admired for its antiquity the Friends' Meeting House, corner of Unity and Walnut streets, erected in 1770, and I think I once followed to its burying-ground the remains of a very lovely woman, Mrs. William Thorp. The other branch of the Friends had their place of worship on Orthodox street, where meeting house and grounds, shaded by grand old trees, seemed to sleep in quiet beauty.

The next oldest congregation to the Unity street one was the Presbyterian. I do not deem it to be my province to trace the history of this or any other Frankford church, but just to speak of them and their ministers according to my impressions. The place of worship of the Presbyterian Church when I came here was a one-story stone building erected in 1770, plastered outside and finished in a yellow color. It had a small vestibule, high back pews and a pulpit

according to the times reaching well towards the ceiling. Often during those days I was invited to preach in this and the new building. A few years after my coming here the present commodious edifice was erected and entered in the year 1860.

One of the most memorable events in the religious annals of Frankford was the Centennial Anniversary of this congregation, which was celebrated May 18, 1870. Well do I remember that wonderful day, for I was invited to a seat on the platform and to take part in the exercises, which I did with peculiar pleasure. Dr. Murphy, the pastor of the congregation, succeeded in securing for the occasion some of the most renowned men of the country, such as Dr. Grier, editor of the Philadelphia Presbyterian; Dr. Schenk, of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; Dr. Blackwood, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, a well-known religious writer; Dr. Musgrave, the Nestor of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Henry, of Princeton Church, Philadelphia, and in later times Moderator of the Assembly; Rev. Albert Barnes; Dr. Howard, of Pittsburg, a former pastor of the congregation; the great Dr. Charles Hodge, the Dean of Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton College and a famous writer; Dr. Agnew, a Philadelphia pastor; Hon. Joseph Allison, one of the Judges of Philadelphia; Dr. Beadle, the eloquent pastor of the Second Church, Philadelphia; Dr. Hall, the popular pastor of Fifth Avenue Church, New York, with Revs. Beggs, Work and Warne.

And what is singularly impressive to us is that of all that illustrious roll who were the orators of that day there re-

remains but one to-day, Dr. Agnew, corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief. Dr. Thos. Murphy was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place during my whole residence here; my intercourse with him and his cultivated family was very pleasant, and occasionally I have enjoyed the hospitality of their parsonage.

The Baptist Church of Frankford, I presume, ranks next in age with the Presbyterian, the former being organized May, 1807, and has just recently celebrated its centennial anniversary. When I came here, in 1855, the congregation had just left their old building, corner of Pine and Edward streets, and were occupying the new one, at the corner of Paul and Unity streets. The pastors of my time were Revs. Whitehead, Gray and Coulston, all excellent and faithful men.

Mr. Whitehead was physically a small man, with a smooth, handsome face, which was always ready to burst into a smile. He was a fine speaker and a most earnest and faithful worker. Among the first times I saw him was when he was attempting unaided to raise a ladder to the new church building, the ladder being about six times as tall as himself.

Mr. Gray, I think, was the next pastor; to me he appeared to be a modest, quiet but superior man, and I enjoyed his companionship very much. During my time here Mr. Coulston was longer a Baptist pastor than any other. I knew him very well and admired him as a scholarly, earnest and faithful minister. He was accustomed to dress with uncommon neatness and taste. I remember one day, about 1869, when we had built our new church, at Orthodox and Frank-

lin streets, he came up to the grounds where the writer, without a coat and bare arms, had his hands in the mud making a gutter through the lawn, and the visitor very freely expressed his mind, saying that was not the work of a minister.

The Central and Frankford Avenue Methodist Churches may have been organized before I left, but the Paul street congregation, which occupied its old plain brick building was the principal one, and it was both large and influential. Some of the pastors who rise up in my mind are Johns, Atwood, Hughes, Turner and Fernley.

To the pretty stone building of the Episcopal Church I have already referred. This congregation did an excellent work among the poor and the non-church-going people of the place, and that principally through the influence of one family, that of William Welsh, Esq. This church suited the English working people of Frankford, and they were largely brought to attend its services. Doctor Miller was rector of this congregation during, I think, the whole of my time. He was a scholarly and genial gentleman, and was the first clergyman that made a friendly call upon me after coming to the town. My intercourse with Mr. Welsh and his family was most delightful, and occasionally I was invited there for tea when we discussed our experiences in Christian work.

I think there were two Lutheran, perhaps German-speaking, congregations at the time of which I am speaking, one on Orthodox street, east of Frankford avenue, and one occupying an old stone building on Church near Adams street, since turned into dwellings. I remember once to have received into our United

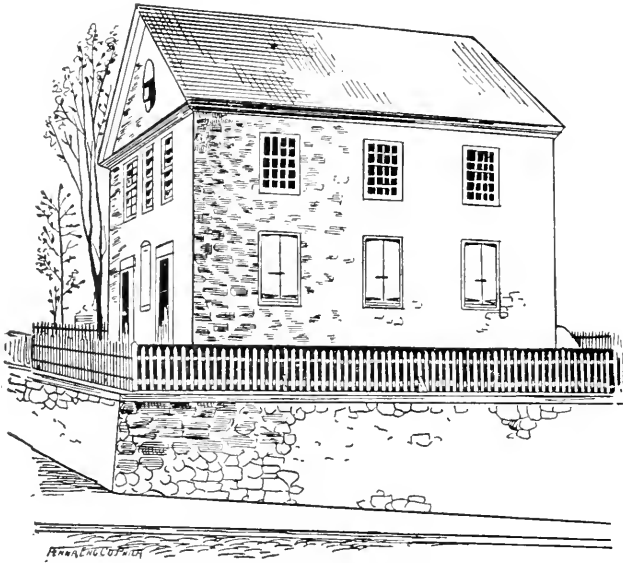
Presbyterian Church a member from that old Lutheran Church, a dear old Mrs. Landis.

The Roman Catholic Church of Frankford occupied an older building than their present one. There was, I think, during my time but one leading priest, and that was Father McGovern, with whom I was very intimately acquainted. He sought to be friendly with the writer, and, of course, I sought to return the friendship. He accepted an invitation to visit my library, and borrowed a copy of Saurin's sermons, and I accepted an invitation to dine with him. To show the kindness of this priest and his people to myself and congregation I have a copy of a note accompanying a handsome wrapper presented to me at the close of a Catholic Church Fair, as follows: "Frankford, January 7, 1865. To Rev. James Price, with the compliments of Rev. John McGovern and the ladies of the Fair as a token of our esteem." Our intercourse with our Catholic friends was very cordial; they helped us at our fairs and likely our people favored them.

I think in my time the New Jerusalem Church had two congregations, the old one having a building on Hedge street, above Orthodox, where Mr. Seddons was pastor; the other having a stone building on Frankford avenue, below Harrison, and also the present edifice, at Paul and Unity streets, where Dr. McPherson was pastor. A number of the people of Frankford were vegetarians and worshipped in a church in Kensington, a Mr. Metcalf being the minister. As far as I remember there was only one colored church in Frankford. It belonged to the Methodist denomination, and had its building, as now, on Oxford near Paul street. I remember preaching

in this church at least once, and my wife and I could testify that the people were quiet and gave good attention. I wish here to relate an incident which I think both interesting and painful, touching one of the ministers of this congregation. The facts are contained in a public address, which I delivered at an annual Thanksgiving service in Dr. Sterrit's church in 1863. At that time there was a strong prejudice against colored people riding in the street cars. The platform only by rule being allowed to men or women of color. The following is the extract from the address:

"During one of the stormy, unpleasant nights of last week, as I have been informed, an old colored minister was returning from the city to his home in Frankford. Having taken passage in one of the street cars, although charged the usual fare, although the profane and intoxicated might sit or stretch themselves at their ease inside, although the storm might rage and the minister be old and infirm, the rule which measures a man's worth not by character but by his color must be enforced, and he must stand outside on the platform. Owing to the darkness of the night, or perhaps the carelessness of some sleepy teamster, a wagon came in contact with the car, striking the aged minister and injuring him so that he has to be conveyed to the hospital, where it is found he cannot live, and according to his own wish he is taken home to die, where he lingers only a few days. When I heard these facts I said to myself, can that man's death be attributed to accident? A mourning Frankford church and maybe an afflicted family lament the loss of their head. He fell, not for the violation of any law. He was stricken



First Church Edifice of the Seventh United Presbyterian Congregation.

S. W. Corner Church and Penn Streets. Purchased from the
Frankford Baptist Congregation, 1856.

down, not by sickness. He yielded not to age (although he was the oldest and most respected minister of his denomination), but he was offered up a victim at the altar of a depraved public sentiment."

On the last Sabbath afternoon, as the sun was setting in gold and blue in the west, a large concourse of ministers and other friends bore him to the tomb—that mighty republic where the tyrant and the slave sleep side by side. I fancy the grass shall wave as green and the flowers shall bloom as brightly over his grave as though his skin had been white. But a brighter day dawns. That sentiment is beginning to be better understood and more appreciated which Paul thundered forth from Mars Hill—the sentiment of the universal brotherhood of mankind. "God hath made of one blood all the nations of Men." Thank God for the President's Proclamation of Emancipation."

Seventh United Presbyterian Church of Frankford.

The story of this congregation ought to be interesting to any lover of Christianity and human progress, and as might be expected it is doubly interesting to the writer, because through him it was organized, through his exertions principally it was furnished with a church property. He was for upwards of twenty years its first pastor, and by invitation of its session he wrote and published the first half century of its history.

It began as a mission in 1854, when its little band of people met for worship in the Washington Engine House, and

in the Lyceum, on Frankford avenue, and when the writer came to them in the spring of 1855 they were holding services in the old Baptist Meeting House, on what was known as Baptist Hill. This old Baptist building and grounds was afterwards purchased for \$1600, and nearly as much more was spent in improving the grounds. The location and building proving unsuitable, it was in 1863 sold to the Roman Catholic congregation of Frankford, and ground for a new church building was purchased from two colored women, Mary Martin and Anna Smith, on Paul near Orthodox street, on which is now the beautiful mansion of Frank Rowland, Esq., and adjoining lots were also secured on Orthodox street. Preferring ground at Orthodox and Franklin streets, which was purchased at a cost of \$3800, we erected on this a stone church, the lecture room of which was opened in 1869.

Breaking away from the old barn style of churches, we erected an edifice after the early English style of architecture, which was universally admired. The cost of this building and grounds was some \$23,000, but by buying our own material and hiring workmen we believed that we saved at least \$3000, so that we had a property worth \$26,000.

But although we erected a very splendid and imposing building, we were in those times few in numbers, and weak in financial resources, and from 1863 to 1873 it was with us a sort of ten years' conflict, and it required some heroic work on the part of the pastor to raise upwards of twenty thousand dollars largely outside of his own congregation. He traveled to different points of the compass—from New York to Cincinnati and from Lake George to Baltimore, soliciting



Seventh United Presbyterian Church
1869.

N. W. Cor. Franklin and Orthodox Streets, Frankford.

help from door to door. Sometimes when soliciting journeys lay in country congregations, kind farmers not only furnished a horse, but accompanied the collector as a chaperone; and once he was furnished with a gray soldier's overcoat, which kept the warmth in and the rain out. It is remembered that one of the horses he rode in Guernsey County, Ohio, when traveling on the old national road, would invariably stop at every tavern to which he came, thus threatening to damage the temperance principles of his collecting rider.

Then our people were working hard at home, and everything in the shape of fairs, suppers, lectures and concerts were tried again and again, and generally with success, because we had with us the heart of the people of Frankford. There was shown at some of our fairs a spirit as wonderful as it was delightful—ladies from different denominations meeting weekly to sew for and then having tables at our fairs managed by them as their church tables for our benefit—a beautiful exhibition of Christian unity. All the churches and religious people of Frankford lent a helping hand to the United Presbyterian congregation, as also to its pastor, and their kindness can never perish from our memories. At the opening of our new lecture room, in 1863, the collection was \$2500, and when the pastor resigned, in 1873, the congregation was not only without debt, but there was in the treasury of the Building Fund \$300 in cash. Some time after the writer left Frankford the United Presbyterian Church sold their splendid property to the Central Methodist Episcopal Church for some \$18,000, including a mortgage of \$2000 placed on the property after I had left, giving their Meth-

odist brethren a bargain of, say, \$8000. The Seventh Congregation then purchased a small lot at Orthodox and Leiper streets, on which they erected a neat stone church opened for worship in 1877, and which they have just recently enlarged and beautified.

I think there must have been a Young Men's Christian Association in Frankford in those days composed of persons from the various denominations, for while I write I have before me a note from Mr. Cherrie Borie, an officer, asking me to take the place of Dr. Miller and to preach to the Association, the customary annual sermon, with which request I think I complied. Such is the story of the churches of my time.

I may not be permitted to refer to war times as they affected us in Frankford. Among my first recollections as to the effect of the Rebellion on religion was in my attending the hitherto undivided General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church where now stands the Betz Building. The Rev. Dr. Bachus, a pastor from Baltimore, was the Moderator, and it required all his ingenuity as a parliamentarian and his suavity as a Christian gentleman to preserve order, the speeches being very fiery on both sides. It was there that the hitherto united Presbyterian Church, like other denominations, was rent, producing a breach which after nearly half a century has not yet been healed. Among my first recollections also of the war spirit as it reached Frankford in connection with the recruiting of men to go forth in defense of the country was in my being called, with other ministers, to make a speech urging men to join the army, the meeting for which purpose was held in an open lot on Frank-



7th United Presbyterian Church, S. E. Cor. Orthodox
and Leiper Streets, 1877.

ford avenue below Sellers street, adjoining the place of Joseph Ball, Esq. The Rev. Mr. Coulston, pastor of the Baptist Church, who had just recently come to Frankford, was present and made an address. The pastor of the Paul Street Methodist Church, was there and took part. I remember of him relating an anecdote of, I think, a local Methodist lady of Frankford. There being some copper-heads here at that time, this lady is described as being busy at her wash-tub and hearing the disloyal remarks of a Southern sympathizer, she either did or threatened to hit him in the face with the piece of soap in her hand.

The thanks of this Historical Society are due to Dr. Allen for giving us valuable information touching Colonel Ashworth and Major Ritman, and I wish to relate something as to the latter and his company. Whether any members of Major Ritman's company were members of my congregation I cannot remember, but from what I am about to relate I think there must have been. Just before this company started for the seat of war, we of the United Presbyterian congregation, then worshipping in the old Baptist Meeting House, corner of Penn and Church streets, invited Captain Ritman and his company to worship with us. The invitation being accepted, on a Sabbath evening your humble servant, the pastor of the congregation, preached the sermon. I would be glad to give the exact date and the text of Scripture used could I lay my hands on my sermon record. As already intimated, I had preached to a regiment of soldiers on the lots below Harrison street, and was often called upon on Decoration Days in Cedar Hill Cemetery to address the crowds or to

lead in devotional exercises, but this Baptist Hill service was to me altogether unique. Captain Ritman sat at the head of his company, in the front pew and to the right of the minister; Mr. Joshua Garsed, who may have been a company officer, was present, and spoke to me of his going forth in defense of country, friends and property. The men, with their friends, filled the small audience room to overflowing, as also the gallery on three sides, and the service was very solemn. Captain Ritman was a quiet, undemonstrative man, but proved himself a valiant soldier.

I have a very distinct and pleasing recollection of Colonel Ashworth. I knew him well, and regarded him as one of the model Christian young men of Frankford. I could almost to-day go to the place where his home stood on Sellers street near Unity, and I never pass his memorial stone in West Cedar Hill Cemetery, but my heart is impressed when I think of that young English American patriot.

While our American Rebellion brought blessings at its close in a reunited country, while the description of Schiller when he portrays the soldier's return to his home after the war was realized by us, in the coming back of our depleted regiments, yet I feel that the whole country was injured from war's disasters, and from which I imagine it has never entirely recovered. The Christian Sabbath, human refinement and religion herself received wounds which it would require a century to heal; and Frankford, I think, suffered in all these ways. How often the quietness of our Sabbaths in war times was rudely disturbed by the shrill sound of fife or base roll of drum, by the tramp of regiments departing for



Seventh United Presbyterian Church, 1908.

S. E. cor. Orthodox and Leiper Streets, Frankford.

the field, or by the sad return of wounded or dead soldiers. One of the first young men of Frankford that fell in battle was a Mr. Williams, whose body was to be brought home on a certain Sabbath day, on which the whole town seemed to have turned out to meet it and to express sympathy with his attractive young widow.

A number of the members of our United Presbyterian Church of Frankford went to the war, among whom I remember William Taylor, M. D., Jas. M. Latimer, Alexander Galbreath, one of the Outon boys and Haddock McBride. Mr. McBride was a bright young man of our Frankford U. P. Sabbath School, and enlisted at Philadelphia, August, 1861. He belonged to the 100th Pennsylvania Regiment, better known as the Roundhead Regiment, Colonel Daniel Leisure commanding, and of which Rev. Dr. Andley Brown, a noted United Presbyterian pastor, of Newcastle, Pa., was chaplain.

I have in my possession a letter written by Mr. McBride from Beaufort, S. C., February, 1862, in which he says the name of Roundhead was given to the regiment by Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, principally on account of the descent of many of its members and in commemoration of Oliver Cromwell. He also states that since his regiment has been in service the men have gained an enviable reputation for morality. He had very seldom heard a profane word in the lines of the camp. He also gives a very vivid description of the battle of Port Royal Ferry on the Coosaw River, in which his regiment took part. This letter is written in a clear, masterly hand, and accompanying it is a little printed regimental journal, styled

"The Camp Kettle," dated Hilton Head, November 21, 1861. Both letter and journal are, I think, interesting and valuable as a memorial of the early days of our Rebellion, and if your Society's Committee on Museum and Curios would accept I would donate them, although the Frankford U. P. Church might view them with a covetous eye.

Minutes of Meeting, Held March 17th, 1908.

The stated meeting of the Historical Society of Frankford was held Tuesday evening, March 17, in the lecture room of the Free Library.

The president, Mr. Franklin Smedley, called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The secretary presented the names of three persons who had made application for membership in the society. Mrs. Adam J. Stanger, Miss Emma R. Sidebotham and Mr. Richard A. Martin, of Asbury Park, N. J. On motion they were declared elected. The president announced the appointment of Committees on History, Biography, Genealogy, Curios and Photographs and Pictures to serve for the following year.

A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Business Men's Association in the celebration commemorating the foundation of the city in October next.

The papers prepared for the evening were presented in the following order:

A paper prepared by Guernsey A. Hallowell, Esq., on Port Royal and the Stiles family.

Port Royal, the old mansion on Tacony road, was built by Edward Stiles, a shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and named by him Port Royal in honor of his birthplace in Bermuda.

The finding of the earthen pot of money by Mr. Charles Lukens was described by Miss Eliza Clover. The pot contained foreign coins of gold and silver, and it is supposed was concealed by servants of the Stiles family in the wall of the cellar.

A paper written by Miss Mary P. Allen describing an old-fashioned garden which formerly grew on the ground occupied by the Free Library building; also a sketch of the old Washington engine bell. These papers were read by the secretary.

Robert T. Corson, Esq., presented a sketch of the old Frankford Academy. Through this paper we learned that the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania held its sessions during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1799 in the old Academy building. It was shown that many other items of interest connected with the history of Frankford took place in the Academy, which for years served as the Town Hall, the jail, a school, a fire engine house and on Sundays as a place of worship.

Charles H. Duffield presented the society a history of the old Swedes' Mill, together with the brief of title of the mill and the land belonging to it, from the date of its purchase from the Swedes by William Penn, in 1686, to its sale to Albert Rowland in 1852. The mill and its water rights belonged to the Duffields from 1799 until 1852. A portion of the land is still in possession of the Duffield family. Mr. Duffield also described the old main channel of the Frankford Creek, which there is every reason to believe formerly occupied the ground known in later years as Buckius' Meadow, then making a curve passed north under the single arch bridge, south of the fine arch bridge.

Mr. Duffield's valuable manuscript was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joseph R. Kenworthy presented the society with blank checks of the old United States Bank and of the Schuylkill Bank, of Philadelphia. The checks were the property of Mr. Kenworthy's father, John Kenworthy, for many years a public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia. He carried on the business of painting and was employed by Stephen Girard. He painted the State House on the occasion of Lafayette's visit in 1824, and received \$225 from the city in payment for the work. He was a member of the Franklin Institute, and took part in the philanthropic work of Philadelphia. He was secretary of the Society for the Establishment of Charity Schools for the Education of Poor Children, and Mr. Joseph R. Kenworthy has in his possession the minute books of that society, in his father's writing. He was also a leading member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Ellwood Edwards presented four copies of Harper's Weekly, printed during the civil war.

Mr. Joseph R. Kenworthy placed on exhibition the old fire horn of the Excelsior Hose Company, of Frankford, and a pitcher, made to commemorate the death of George Washington, 1799, formerly owned by Robert Morris. On one side the death of Washington is portrayed, and on the other side the ship is shown which was to carry his immortal spirit across the unknown sea to the land of eternal life beyond.

Major William Suddards Robinson exhibited the hat worn by his grandfather, General Robinson, of General Washington's staff, at the Battle of Brandywine, and the pistol carried by him during the winter at Valley Forge.

The secretary announced that she had received from the Historical Society of

Kansas, in exchange for our pamphlets, three bound volumes and three pamphlets, published by the Kansas Society, and from Mr. Richard A. Martin, of Asbury Park, the History of Erie County, New York, and a volume of verses written by Mary Castor Ball, of Holmesburg, and Wisconsin.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR E. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

VOL. 1. No. 2.

Frankford and the Main
Street 65 Years Ago.

BY DR. WILLIAM B. DIXON.

REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1907.

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

(NOVEMBER 13th, 1906)



Vol. 1. No. 1.



REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1906.



Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

VOL. I. No. 3.

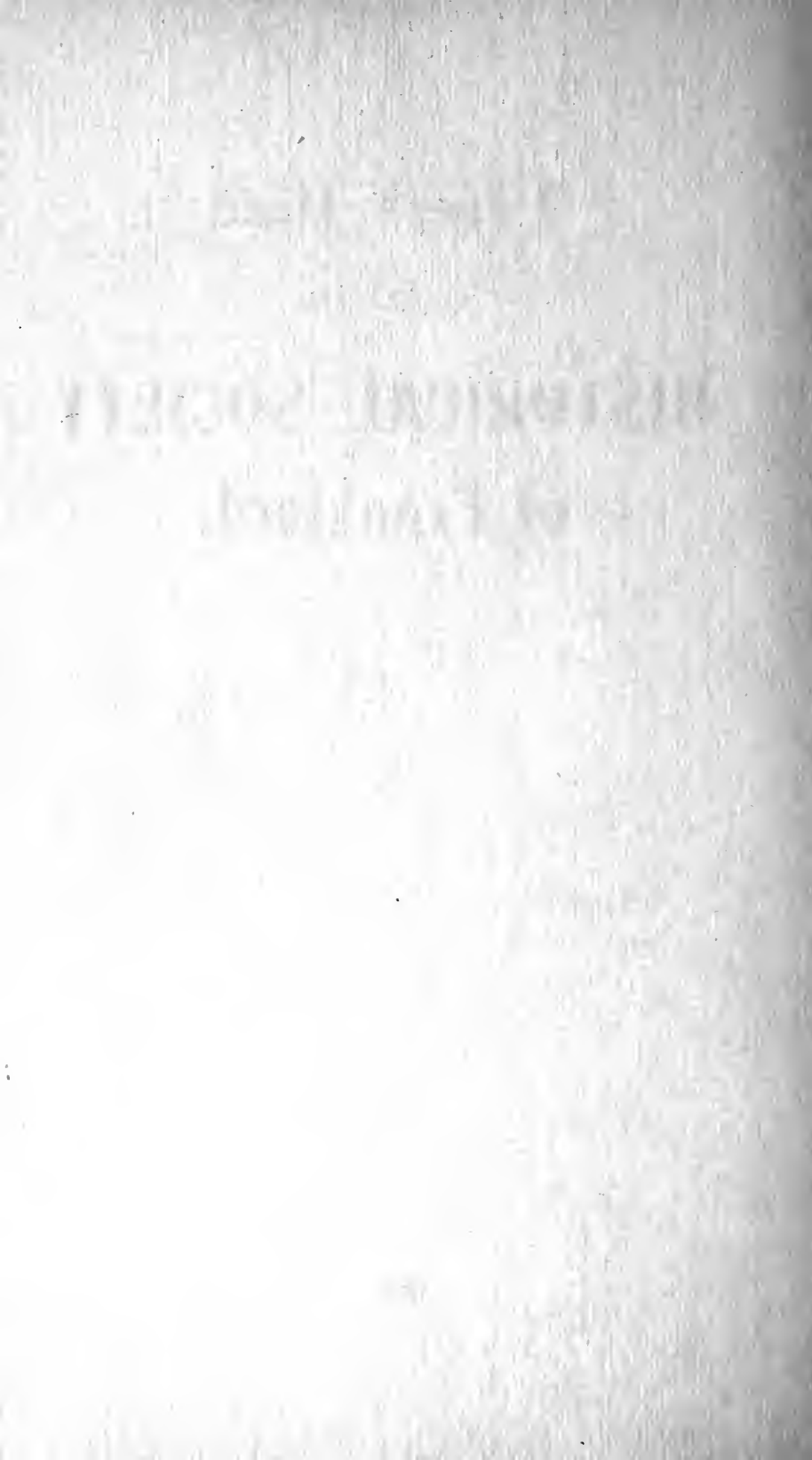
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1907.



Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

Vol. 1. No. 4

REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1907.



Papers Read
BEFORE THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
of Frankford.

Vol. 1. No. 5.

Frankford Soldiers Who
Enlisted in the Civil War



REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1907.

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1911 184007-10
184007-10

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Frankford.

Vol. 1. No. 6.

REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1908.

Papers Read

BEFORE THE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY **of Frankford.**

Vol. 1. No. 7.

REPRINTED FROM
"THE FRANKFORD GAZETTE"
1908.

The Historical Society
of Frankford
1308 Frankford Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa., November 23, 1940

Mr. C. L. ...
Cuban & Lenox Library -

New York Public Library

My dear Sir

It gives me pleasure to be
able to send you a complete set of my
pamphlets up to this date. I will add
your name to my list, and will
forward the new ones, as they come out.

Yours truly
Geo. E. Wright
Secretary

