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The Census of Philadelphia since 1790.

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
City of Philadelphia, South of city and east of River Schuylkill.	28,522	14,220	53,722	63,802	80,458	93,665	121,417
Southwark,	5,661	9,621	13,707	14,713	20,740	27,548	33,799
Moyamensing,	1,592	2,387	3,963	3,963	6,822	14,573	26,979
Passyunk,	882	992	1,538	1,441	1,441	1,594	1,607
North of city and east of river Schuylkill.							
Northern Liberties,	8,337	16,970	21,558	18,673	23,923	34,474	47,223
Unincorporated Northern Liberties,				1,810	2,453	3,332	1,938
*Spring Garden,				3,498	11,141	27,849	58,895
*Kensington,				7,118	13,326	22,314	46,776
*Penn District,							8,939
*Richmond,							5,840
*Penn Township,							2,687
Oxford,			3,798	3,105	2,507	3,342	2,687
Frankford,	1,518	973	1,315	1,315	1,502	1,582	1,787
Lower Dublin,			1,233	1,405	1,637	2,376	3,346
Byberry,	1,495	2,194	2,640	2,640	2,705	3,298	4,297
Moreland,	579	765	876	1,018	1,055	1,130	1,130
Bristol,	362	400	443	443	418	409	493
Upper Germantown,	771	965	1,257	1,425	1,734	2,239	2,239
Lower Germantown,	3,220	4,243	4,311	4,642	5,482	8,336	8,336
Roxborough,	1,048	1,252	1,682	3,334	5,797	2,660	6,210
Manryunk,							915
*Bridesburg,							694
*Aramingo,							489
Whitehall,							694
West of Schuylkill.							489
Blockley,	1,091	1,618	2,655	3,461	3,318	5,910	5,910
West Philadelphia,						2,896	5,670
Kingsessing,	634	903	1,188	1,068	1,339	1,778	1,778
Total	42,520	81,005	111,210	137,097	183,961	258,037	409,045

* Formerly a part of "The Northern Liberties."

PUBLIC DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The public debt of the city of Philadelphia, as a consolidated city, amounts to \$15,697,455. This debt will mature in part every year from 1865 till 1894, and a small portion in 1904, viz:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1855	\$260,228	1877	307,876
1856	200,518	1878	329,831
1857	153,657	1879	290,700
1858	171,028	1880	835,692
1859	115,215	1881	1,003,120
1860	1,224,724	1882	575,052
1861	273,373	1883	274,501
1862	156,596	1884	1,361,400
1863	277,758	1885	241,850
1864	187,460	1886	250,000
1865	501,477	1887	256,419
1866	109,370	1888	275,000
1867	250,427	1889	1,014,200
1868	240,781	1890	750,000
1869	110,026	1891	250,000
1870	279,520	1892	925,000
1871	333,844	1893	200,073
1872	259,032	1894	7,500
1873	642,790	1904	45,202
1874	199,062		
1875	141,500		
1876	456,658		\$15,697,455

PHILADELPHIA IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Year	Taxables	Dwellings	Population
1833	80		
1700	700		
1708	1200		
1720	1195		
1740	4850		
1741	5043		

From the following details of the enumeration of of taxables in 1741, it will be observed that, at that early date, all the townships now in the county but one (North Penn) are in the list:

Township	Taxables	Dwellings	Inhabit.
Northern Liberties	151		168
Oxford	78		38
Lower Dublin	125		72
Byberry	52		59
Moreland	125		78
Bristol	64		78
City of Philadelphia		1864	7391
Southwark		150	595
Northern Liberties		62	244
Philadelpia		2076	8230
Philadelpia		2300	14,563
Philadelpia		2960	18,756
City of Philadelphia		3310	
Southwark		603	
Northern Liberties		553	
		4474	28,042

pump-house. By using this, we have the excavation ready made, and part of the material for the foundation already there, affording the means of building a suitable house at a very small cost. 56-1

Beside the pipe leading from the pump to the Reservoir, it is designed also to connect a 10 inch main with the pump to lead directly to the village, so that in case of need, the water may be forced directly through the distribution pipes into the village, without being sent up into the Reservoir. A 10 inch pipe is also designed to lead from the Reservoir down the hill to the bank on the south-west side of the Erie canal, and follow along near it, past the Harmony boarding houses, to the road leading up Prospect hill, thence turning and passing under the Erie and the Cohoes Co's canals, through the large culvert, to connect with the main before mentioned as leading from the pump to the village, thus making a complete circuit with the large pipe, and, by a suitable arrangement of gates, or stop-cocks in them, making ample provision for a certain and constant supply of water, in case of accident to these portions of the work.

The 10 inch pipe is designed to be continued down Mohawk St. to its junction with White St., and one of the same size is designed to be laid in Erie St., from Mohawk St. to the Mohawk River Mills; from these mills an 8 inch pipe will be laid down Canal St. to Columbia St., and pipes of suitable sizes will be laid through all the other settled streets.

The pipes now in use will be connected with the new ones, and, with the addition of 96 feet to the head, they will deliver a very much larger quantity of water than at present. With this increased head there will be sufficient force to throw water over the highest buildings in the village. 56-2

Either line of the 10 inch pipes will deliver over three millions of gallons of water in 24 hours, at the level of Erie St.

"There are now about 10,000 feet of pipes of various sizes laid and in use, and 9 fire hydrants. It is proposed to lay 17,000 feet of new pipes, or about 3 1-4 miles, making, say, 5 1-4 miles in all; to add 45 new fire hydrants, and place gates, [stop-cocks] in the pipes at the junctions of many of the streets, so that, in case of repairs, a small portion only of the village will be deprived of the water at once.

The increase of pipes is mostly of the larger sizes; it is designed to lay them so deep that they will be entirely below the reach of the frost, and also to connect them with the pipes already laid, so that they may receive the full benefit of the increased head of water.

The estimates are made both for iron and for cement pipes. The stop-cocks and hydrants, also the rising main under the Erie and other canals, are, however, designed to be of iron, whether cement or iron pipes are used in the distribution.

I have not made any estimate of the value of the land for the Reservoir, nor of the value of the present water works, both of these being subject to an appraisal, it being understood that the last may be merged in the new Company, at a fair valuation, as a portion of its stock.

THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE EXPLOSION.

The Cincinnati papers give an account of the explosion of the steam fire engine, John Ross, while on trial before a Committee from Chicago. Mr. Latta, the inventor of the engine, was among the persons injured, being badly scalded.

"The steam was raised to 50 pounds to the square inch in 7 minutes, while it took the engine 'Latta' 12 minutes to gain the same standard point; the usual working point is 60 pounds; in a few minutes the steam was up to 80 or 90 pounds; whilst the engine was working rapidly the hose pipe burst; some person called to the engineer to stop the engine, which he did, though not instantly; almost as soon as it stopped working, the explosion occurred; the engineer was warned but a few minutes previous that the steam was getting too high, and cautioned by Mr. Latta about the amount of water in the 'fire-chest'; the steam was at 180 pounds—the highest point in trials heretofore only about 145; that the engineer was inclined to have his own way.

The verdict of jury was:—That said Winterbottom, the engineer, came to his death by the explosion of the receiving chest of the engine John Ross, which happened from the following cause: Want of sufficient water in the fire box of said boiler, and that said deficiency of water in said box came from want of care by said Winterbottom during a trial of said engine on said day at said place.

DWELLINGS IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

From the returns of the United States census of 1850, it is ascertained that the number of dwellings in Philadelphia exceed the number of dwellings in New York twenty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-two! Philadelphia, therefore, covers a much larger surface of ground than New York, while the latter city contains the larger and denser population. In Philadelphia, the average number of persons to each dwelling is 6 68-100ths. In New York, the average number of persons to each dwelling is 13 66-100ths. What a contrast in the relative domestic comforts, and consequent domestic happiness of the two places; and how vividly, too, does this single fact portray the cause of the comparative health of Philadelphia and mortality of New York?

AN APPEAL TO THE SELECT COUNCILMEN.

Gentlemen: We, the American Citizens of the old District of Kensington, do most solemnly protest against the unrighteous and insulting appointments made by the Head of the Water Department, as Engineers for the Kensington Water Works, men that are totally unknown, uncalled and unasked for; men that have got their appointment through the influence of foreigners, who are connected with extensive boiler and machine manufacturing firms, and another, who is an untried boiler-maker in the shape of a Boiler Inspector under the present administration. Now, gentlemen as they are to come before you for confirmation or rejection, we do sincerely hope that it will receive the rebuke that it justly merits. The men that were asked for by us, are men that are qualified for the duties that are to be performed; men of unimpeachable character in every respect, but yet it seems to us that they are too honest to suit the purposes of those who opposed them. We do therefore hope that your honorable body will maintain the dignity of the American People, and the American People will stand by you in all your just and lawful acts. AMERICAN CITIZENS

The estimates, therefore, are to be understood as covering the cost of the new work and materials only. A part of this, the contractors for the cement pipes are willing to take as stock in the new Company, should the work be extended as now proposed." I

"The total cost, not including the land for the Reservoir, nor the value of the present water works, if cement pipes are used, will be \$41,043; if iron pipes are used the total cost will be \$52,156, exclusive of land, &c., as before." 56-3