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FRANKFORD

A SOUVENIR BOOKLET

In connection with the Historical and Industrial Celebration,
October twenty-seventh to November second,
Nineteen-hundred-and-twelve

With *A Brief History of Frankford* by Guernsey A.
Hallowell, and an account of *The Building Societies*
of Frankford by Robert T. Corson, Esq.

F O R A
G R E A T E R
F R A N K F O R D



Published under the auspices of

The Frankford Business Men's and Taxpayers' Association, The Frankford Board of Trade,
and The Frankford Grocers Association

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IN compiling the history of Frankford, articles written by Miss Mary Wright and Miss Eleanor Wright, Dr. Wm. S. Dixon, Messrs. Benjamin Hepworth, George W. Wright and David S. Rorer were consulted, as well as Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records, Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, Pictorial History of the Revolution by Lossing, Works of John Adams, Elizabeth Drinker's Diary, public records at Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Ordinances of the Borough of Frankford, History of Byberry and Moreland by Dudley, and Old York Road by Anna De B. Mears.

Credit is due to the following ladies and gentlemen for information given: Mrs. Eliza A. Duffield, Miss Anna S. Coxson; Rev. Francis P. Fitzmaurice, Rev. Wm. A. Freemantle, Rev. John F. Burke, Rev. Comas Bruni and Rev. Joseph Zielonko; Robert T. Corson, Esq., Percival S. Woodin, Esq., Professor T. Worcester Worrell; Messrs. Thomas Creighton, John H. Webster, Jr., Malcolm Murray, Clarence E. Summers, B. Frank Cocker, H. C. Steinmetz, Henry Silberstein and James C. Sands.

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HISTORY OF FRANKFORD

By GUERNSEY A. HALLOWELL

Chapter I

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH

Frankford is located in the Northeastern section of Philadelphia on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is about one and a half miles from the Delaware River. It is accessible from the central portion of Philadelphia by the Frankford Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, besides three lines of the most improved trolley service. In addition to the trolley service before mentioned, Frankford has four other trolley lines connecting it with other suburbs of Philadelphia.

The name of Frankford was probably taken from the Frankford Creek, a branch of which, the Wingohocking, having had its rise in the lands of the Frankford Land Company at Germantown. The village of Frankford was sometimes called by the names of Taconick and Oxford. The name of Oxford was taken from the Township in which the village was located. The Township received its name from the settlers who came from Oxfordshire, England. These were the Seary, Harper and Buzby families.

Prior to the settlement of the white man in this vicinity the Delaware Indians had a camp on the shores of the Delaware River in the vicinity of Frankford Creek. Many arrowheads and other Indian relics have been found in this locality. The remembrance of the Indians is kept alive by a number of the names which have been retained, such as Tacony, Tackawanna, Wissinoming and Wingohocking. Some Indians continued to live in this locality as late as 1755, at which time it is stated that "an Indian came from a distance, blowing a horn as he entered the Indians' place; they soon went off with him, and were no more seen near the place."

The Swedes had settled at Frankford and vicinity long before the central portion of Philadelphia was taken up. In 1666 a general order was issued at New York by the Court of Assizes that all persons who held old patents should bring them in to be renewed, and those who had none should be supplied by a certain time; this applied to the inhabitants along the Delaware River.

In consequence of this order a Patent was granted by Gov. Richard Nicholls, on December 25th, 1667, to the inhabitants of Taconick, this being the name of the section in the vicinity of Frankford. What land the patent included, or the names of the persons to whom it was made, is not stated, but it was for land along the Delaware River and the Frankford Creek and was probably "Tacoaning Township" marked on Holmes' map of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1681, which included Whitehall and Wissinoming.

The Swedes were followed by the English, and what was subsequently the Borough of Frankford was located upon lands patented to Thomas Fairman, Henry Waddy and Robert Adams. Thomas Fairman, an Englishman, who had purchased land in Bucks County as early as 1679, was the first to take up land at Frankford, although the first patent received by him was not until 7 mo. 15, 1688. It was for 200 acres located on the northeast bank of Frankford Creek, then known as Quessanominck Creek and between Frankford Avenue and Little Tacony Creek. In this Patent, Thomas Fairman is referred to as an "Old Renter," this being the term applied to those who settled prior to the time of William Penn. On April 22nd, 1706, Thomas Fairman received a Patent for 43 acres, which was located between Frankford Avenue and Little Tacony Creek, and Northeast of the last-mentioned tract. Jonathan Dickinson in 1715, writing respecting Fairman's land at "Frankford Creek," stated that "One hundred loads of timber were cut off it, because untenanted in the last winter, by moonlight night."

On the 21st of 5th month, 1684, a Patent was granted to Henry Waddy, a milliner, from London, England, for 305 acres, known as Waddy's Grange. This tract extended Northeastwardly from Frankford Creek 457 perches, and was located along the Northwest side of Frankford Avenue. To the Northwest of Waddy's Grange was the tract of 495 acres granted by William Penn to Robert Adams, 5th month 15th, 1684. This tract extended Northeastwardly from Frankford Creek 766 perches, and was 104 perches in width and was between Waddy's land and Castor Avenue.

Of the twenty-six taxables in Oxford Township in 1693 there were three Swedish names. In 1734 the number of land owners had only increased to twenty-nine; of these, two were Swedish descendants and the others were English.

In 1756 the Germans began to purchase within the Township. The first to acquire property was Rudolph Neff, and the following year his brother, Jacob Neff, purchased. From this time, the Germans began to grow in numbers until 1769, when we find 24 German taxables out of a total of 98, and only two Swedish names. In 1774 we find 34 German names out of 124 taxables and 3 Swedish names. In 1783 there were 47 German names out of 167 taxables.

About 1740, the city people began to purchase farms in the vicinity of Frankford for their country seats; among them were the Walns, Edward Stiles, Henry Drinker, Samuel Sansom, Charles Willing and Andrew Doz.

In 1793 the yellow fever was so prevalent in Philadelphia that many families became frightened and moved to Frankford, where they took up a permanent abode. From this time Frankford grew more rapidly.

About the time of the incorporation of Frankford as a borough, it had a population of about 1000 inhabitants. In 1830 it had 1843; in 1840, 2318; in 1850, 5346; in 1860, 8072; in 1870, about 12,000; and at the present time it has about 35,000 inhabitants. It will be noticed that the population between the years 1840 and 1850 increased more than 130 per cent. This was caused by the increase in industrial manufacturing.

Chapter II

EARLY ROADS AND BRIDGES

The Swedes made their settlement along the rivers and the creeks, and traveled mostly by water, although there was a trail or road about the location of Frankford Avenue some time before the arrival of the English settlers.

Henry Waddy, one of the first English settlers, was a member of the first grand jury summoned at Philadelphia under the Government of William Penn, January 11th, 1682-3. Among the recommendations of this jury were the following: "4th. That the Creek at Tankanney (Tacony) and Gunner Rambo's be bridged or cannowed. 5th. That the Kings road from Scuikill (Schuylkill) through Philadelphia to Neshaminy Creek may be marked out and made passable for horses and carts where needful." Tacony Creek there referred to was the present Frankford Creek, and the Kings Road was Frankford Avenue.

Several complaints were made from time to time to the Provincial Council concerning the bad condition of the roads. One of these, made 12th month 28th, 1688-9, concerning the road from Philadelphia to Burlington by way of Frankford, stated that many persons turned out of the usual road through enclosures contrary to a former order of the Board.

On the 28th of 6th month, 1689, another petition was presented, concerning this road and the Provincial Council ordered Robert Turner, Benjamin Chambers, Joseph Fisher, Silas Crispen, Thomas Fairman and Robert Adams, with a surveyor, to set out a cart road according to statute.

In 1693 the road from Frankford to Bustleton and Somerton was laid out. On October 31, 1696, two roads and a branch road, laid out by John Harper, Jr., a surveyor of this locality, was confirmed by the Provincial Council. One of these was Adams Avenue, commonly known as Asylum Pike, but then known as Adams Road, which extended from Parson's water race bridge (Frankford Avenue and Adams Avenue) to about Crescentville. The other road and branch road was Oxford Avenue and Martin's Mill Road. These roads, while taking the same general direction as the present roads, varied from the present courses of the same. Oxford Avenue and Martin's Mill Road formed the road to Richard Dungworth's mill, and was known as the Middle Road, while that portion of Oxford Avenue above Martin's Mill Road was described as a branch road.

On August 15, 1700, the Governor and Council ordered that the King's Highway and bridges along the same from Philadelphia to the Falls of the Delaware be cleared from all timber, trees, stumps, and other nuisances under certain penalties for failure to comply therewith.

On November 18, 1701, an effort was made by Griffith Jones and others to change the course of the road to Frankford, but this was

opposed by Peter Deal, Thomas Parsons, Joseph Fisher, Benjamin Duffield, Robert Adams, John Worrell and William Preston.

On 3rd month 22, 1705, Captain Finney complained of the dangerous condition of the bridge over Frankford Creek, but this was referred to the County Court—this matter being within its jurisdiction.

On April 5th, 1708, the question of building two bridges, one of which was over Frankford Creek at Frankford, again came before the Provincial Council. The city people were unwilling to bear any of the expense of the building of bridges in the county, although they were on the principal road. It was stated at this time that "people now sometimes pass in danger of their lives over these two mentioned bridges." The city people at this time were desirous of having a new court house, and wanted a tax levied upon the city and county for building the same. The matter was finally compromised by the city building the court house, and the county building the bridges.

On October 15, 1726, a petition was presented by inhabitants in and about Frankford setting forth the inconvenience of the road on both sides of the bridge and that on the lower side there was need of a new bridge over a branch of the creek, and that the road between the mill-house and the creek was much too narrow. It was suggested that the road might be turned a little lower down, and one bridge built, which would fully answer the end of two. Consideration of this matter was deferred.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held April 6th, 1747, the matter of the change of the course of Frankford Road to Bristol was presented, and Mr. Thomas Lawrence and others, together with Wm. Parsons, the surveyor general, reported that they had resurveyed the road pursuant to an order of council of January 25th, 1747, and that they found the same as then laid out and used was neither agreeable to the survey, and return made pursuant to the order of council of May 7th, 1725, nor so commodiously laid out as it might be. In accordance with the recommendations of said report, Frankford Avenue, instead of being practically a straight line from Pratt Street to Adams Avenue, as it formerly had been, was so changed that a bend was made a short distance below Unity Street, and was then made to run direct to what was formerly the bridge across the mill race at Adams Avenue.

In 1796 the six-arch stone bridge was erected over the creek at Frankford Avenue by Lewis Wernwag, then a resident of Frankford. This bridge gained for Mr. Wernwag a wide reputation as a bridge builder.

In 1901 Frankford Avenue was straightened, and the course of Frankford Creek changed, the old bridge removed, and the present steel bridge erected.

Tacony Street or Road was laid out as early as 1710.

In 1823 the Three Arch Bridge was erected over Frankford Creek on Nicetown Lane. This bridge was replaced by the present bridge in 1901.

Oxford Street, formerly known as the Meeting House Lane, from Frankford Avenue to Walm Street, was one of the earliest roads in Frankford, it having been the only road to the meeting house.

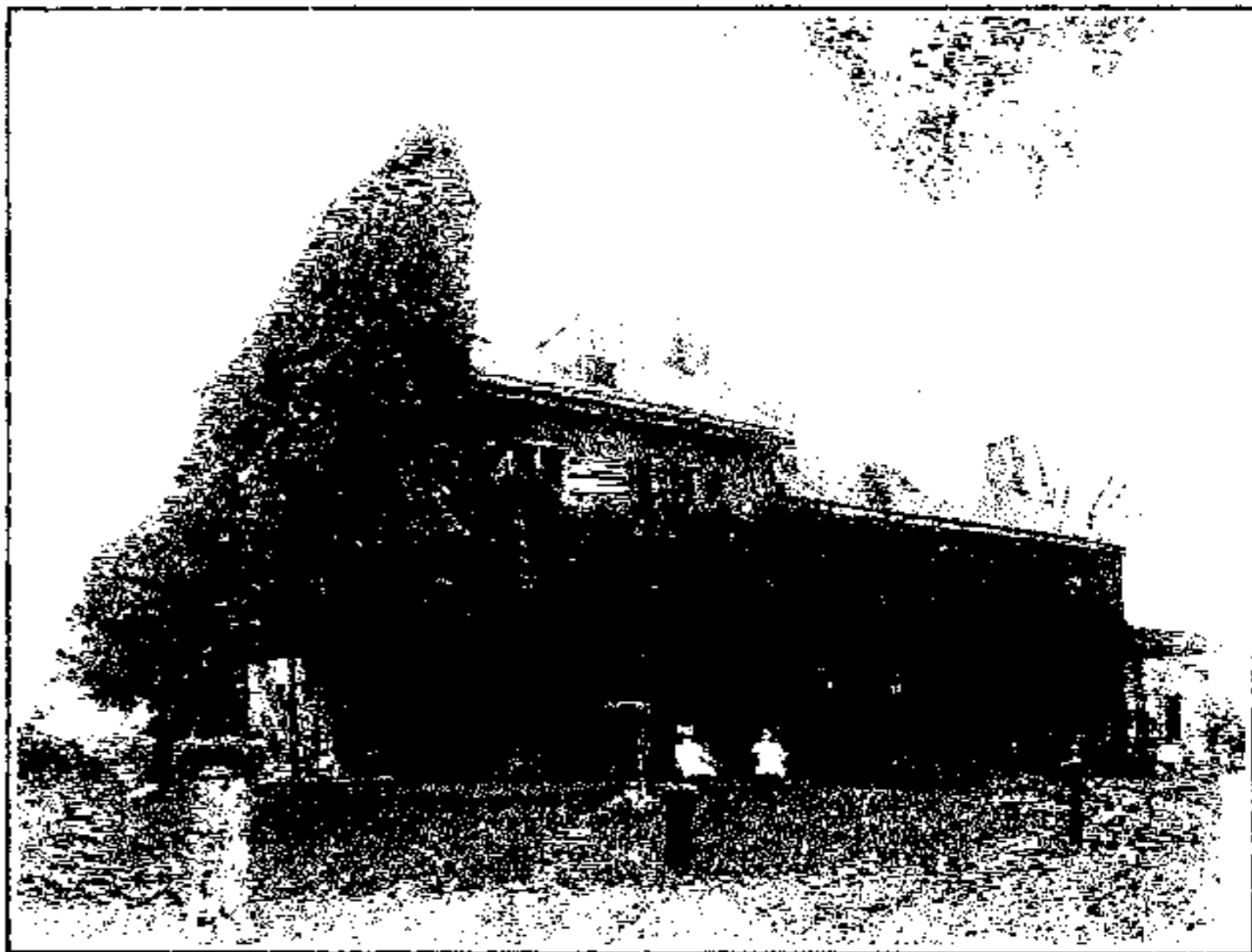
Church Street and Cloud Street were opened in 1769. Walm Street, prior to 1769, extended from Oxford Street to Unity Street, where it turned at a right angle, and passed through what was subsequently part of the Friends' burial ground. This was changed about 1770.

The bridge over Little Tacony Creek was erected under great difficulty by Jacob Deal in 1831.

In 1857 a wooden bridge was erected over the Frankford Creek at Kensington Avenue. This was washed away by a great flood in the autumn of 1862. This was replaced by a covered bridge which was removed in 1892, and the present steel bridge erected.

In 1811 an act of assembly was passed, giving to Joseph Kirkbride authority to erect a bridge over Frankford Creek at Bridge Street. This bridge was to be provided with a draw, eighteen feet wide, and the floor was to be eight feet clear above the water for the passage of rafts and vessels. Kirkbride built the bridge, and maintained it many years, when it was purchased by the County of Philadelphia. Prior to 1811 Kirkbride had maintained a ferry at that point for several years.

In 1882 there was such a heavy fall of rain that the Little Tacony Creek overflowed its banks. The bridge at Orthodox Street was washed away; those at Oxford Street and Church Street were badly damaged. A large main sewer is now under construction which is to drain the waters which formerly flowed down the Little Tacony Creek. The first section of this sewer was completed March 13th, 1894, and dispensed with the bridge over the creek at Frankford Avenue.



Home of Commodore Stephen Decatur, Frankford

Chapter III

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY EVENTS

On August 29th, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Messrs. Thomas Mifflin, Thomas McKean, John Rutledge, John Bayard, Folsom Sullivan and other delegates to the first Continental Congress, called to meet at Philadelphia on September 4th, being the most active sons of liberty then in the city, came to Frankford to meet John Adams, Samuel Adams, Thomas Cushing, James Bowdoin, and Robert Treat Paine, the Massachusetts delegates to the congress, then on their journey to the city.

Pennsylvania had been settled principally by Friends, and until this time largely governed by them. The colonists were and had been steadfast and loyal British subjects; it was therefore a very conservative colony. Many of the delegates to this Continental Congress were desirous of an immediate Declaration of Independence, and this was particularly true of the Massachusetts delegates; but Messrs. Mifflin, McKean and others, knowing the conservatism of Pennsylvania, and realizing that nothing could be done without the sanction of this colony, and that to mention a Declaration of Independence at that time might be dangerous to the best interests of the colonies, and probably delay such action indefinitely, determined upon the meeting at Frankford. President John Adams, writing to Col. Timothy Pickering of this meeting in 1822, said they were met at Frankford and invited the delegates from Philadelphia to take tea with them in a private apartment. The delegates from Philadelphia asked leave to give them some information and advice which they thankfully granted. "This conversation, and the principles, facts and motives, suggested in it," said President Adams, "have given a color, complexion and character to the whole policy of the United States from that day to this. Without it, Mr. Washington would never have commanded our armies; nor Mr. Jefferson been the author of the Declaration of Independence; nor Mr. Richard Henry Lee, the mover of it; nor Mr. Chase, the mover of foreign connections. If I have ever had cause to repent of any part of the policy, that repentance ever has been, and ever will be, unavailing. I had forgot to say, nor had Mr. Johnson ever been the nominator of Washington for General. You inquire why so young a man as Mr. Jefferson was placed at the head of the Committee for preparing a Declaration of Independence? I answer—It was the Frankford advice to place Virginia at the head of everything. Mr. Richard Henry Lee might be gone to Virginia to his sick family for aught I know, but that was not the reason of Mr. Jefferson's appointment." So that Frankford has the proud distinction of being the scene of a Conference which decided the destiny of the nation, and Pennsylvania was the Keystone in shaping the destiny.

On November 22nd, 1775, the second Continental Congress granted to Edward Stiles, whose country seat was the Port Royal plantation at Frankford, permission to send provisions to the inhabitants of Bermuda in exchange for arms, ammunition, salt-petre, sulphur and fieldpieces.

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In January, 1776, the Committee of the Continental Congress bargained to pay Captain Oswald Eve and George Loesch to manufacture gunpowder for the colonies, at \$8.00 per hundredweight, congress supplying the nitre. Oswald Eve was attainted of high treason by proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in pursuance of the powers vested in them by an Act of Assembly of March 6, 1778, and on July 6, 1778, all his real and personal estate was confiscated by the Commonwealth; this included 202 acres and 135 perches on the northwest side of Frankford, upon which was the powder mill.

In the fall of 1776 a company of the Flying Camp was organized in this vicinity under Captain Rudolph Neff. Colonel Robert Lewis, commanded the regiment in which the Company was enlisted. Dr. Enoch Edwards and Abraham Duffield were Ensigns.

The militia of Oxford Township during the Revolution was composed of two companies in the Battalion of Col. Benjamin McVeagh, of Frankford.

From 1777 to 1781, inclusive, one of the companies was in command of Benjamin Dungan; the officers of this company in 1780 were Captain Benjamin Dungan, Lieut. Frederick Castor, Ensign Wm. Johnson.

The other company, in 1777, was in command of Captain Wm. Harper. In 1778 and 1779 it was under Captain Henry Young. In 1780-81 the officers were Captain Isaac Worrell, Lieut. Robert Hambleton, Ensign Henry Young.

During the occupation of Philadelphia, at the time of the Revolution, Frankford occupied disputed ground. The inhabitants were continually harassed by the contending forces. The Queen's Rangers, under Lieut. Col. Simcoe, robbed the people and endeavored to keep Frankford Road open so the farmers could bring their produce to the city, while the American forces endeavored to cut off the city's supply.

In November, 1777, the Queen's Rangers, then camped at Kensington, under Major Gwyn, attempted to surprise the American post at Frankford. They approached the village cautiously, and expected to secure prisoners and booty; but the patriots had temporarily withdrawn.

Some days later, a second attempt was made to take the post. This time with greater success. The Americans were raw, undisciplined militia. An officer and twenty men were made prisoners. Each man had the countersign, "Richmond," written in his hat with chalk, that he might not forget it. Soon after capturing these men, a patrol of cavalry, under Major Gwyn, which had pursued a party toward Bristol, came retreating in great confusion. They had been attacked in front and rear by a troop of horsemen under Count Pulaski. The whole British force at Frankford, greatly alarmed, then returned to Philadelphia.

Sir Wm. Erskine, early in December, 1777, marched up Frankford Road with 8000 men for forage and plunder. They were out three days foraging Philadelphia and the borders of Bucks County, and brought in a great quantity of booty.

On December 6, 1777, the British Light Horse took from Mrs. Edward Stiles a horse and chaise at the Port Royal plantation, and she was obliged to walk to the city. The premises had previously been plundered of provisions, horses and eight or ten negroes.

On February 14, 1778, Captain Hovendon with the Philadelphia troop of light dragoons ("loyalists"), Captain Thomas of the Bucks County Volunteers ("loyalists also") passed through Frankford, taking the Bustleton Road. Captain Hovenden brought in on his return most of the representatives of civil authority in the county.

The Americans kept no fixed military guard at Frankford because of an inadequacy in the number of their troops. The Queen's Rangers therefore were at Frankford frequently. These were trained to be quick with the bayonet and their standing order was,— "Take as many prisoners as possible, but never destroy life unless absolutely necessary."

On one occasion a party of the Rangers approached Frankford, undiscovered by the sentinel at the bridge at Frankford Creek, and could have killed the man; but a boy was seen to warn the guard to run for his life. This he did, and no guard was placed there afterward. This, according to Simcoe, was a matter of some consequence to the people of Philadelphia, as they were not prevented from getting flour at the Frankford mill.

About February, 1778, Col. John Lacey, an American officer, who was supposed to cover with his men the territory to the north of Philadelphia, was reinforced by soldiers from York. Raids of the Rangers in this direction then became less frequent.

In the spring of 1778 Captain Allen McLane, while on his way to join Captain Craig in an attack upon the British, was surprised by the enemy at Rocky Hill. He was far in advance of his company and had only four troopers with him, one of whom suddenly cried out, "Captain, the British!" and he and his mates spurred their horses and galloped away. Captain McLane quickly discharged his pistol at the enemy, and made good his retreat into the woods. But upon reaching the open field he discovered a troop of British light horse. Finding no chance of escape, he advanced as if to surrender, then he suddenly turned to the road leading to the Oxford

Church. The British were surprised, but two of the troop were sent in pursuit. When the troopers overtook the Captain, they dropped their swords in their slings as if he was already their prisoner. In an instant the captain shot one of the troopers, and with his empty pistol knocked the other from his horse. Still pursued by the British, who were not far away, he eluded them in the swamp near Shoemaker's Mill, Ogontz.

In the later part of the summer of 1781 General Washington and his army marched through Frankford on their way from New York to Yorktown. A stop was made on this memorable march at the Old Jolly Post Hotel on Frankford Avenue north of Orthodox Street. This march was commemorated by General Winfield S. Hancock and the United States Army, in 1881, passing over the same route.

From Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, we learn that on June 22nd, 1808, a sham battle, known as the Battle of Point-no-Point, took place in this vicinity, participated in by Companies of Militia of Philadelphia city and county. It was pronounced by some as a great success, but some opposition journals insisted that it was held for the purpose of rejoicing at the disgrace of the American flag by the attack upon the "Chesapeake" frigate. "The repose of the city," it was said, "was disturbed at an early hour by Irishmen assembled to commemorate the affair of the Chesapeake."

Col. Jonas Symonds was commander of the day, and appointed as his staff, Captain S. E. Fotteral, Col. William Duane, Major Peter Christian, and D. Sharp, acting quartermaster general. The first battalion of artillery was under Major Shaw. The cavalry was under Major Leiper. The flotilla, which brought troops from the city in three squadrons, commanded by Commodores Fenner and Webb, was composed of sixty boats manned by shipmasters who volunteered for the occasion.

The first division consisted of Binney's light infantry as flanker, Captain Shaw's artillerists with a fieldpiece, a company of lansquenets, under Captain Moore, Fotteral's light infantry, Boyd's new company of artillerists with a fieldpiece, Morris' light infantry flankers of the reserve, Graves' infantry as reserve, and Fiss' riflemen. The second division, commanded by Col. Duane, consisted of Major Leiper's cavalry, Uhle's rifles, Fidler's artillery with a fieldpiece, Hill's flying artillery with two pieces and two tumbrils, Cress' artillerists with a fieldpiece, Thompson's, Boyle's and Walter's light infantry, and a corps of militia officers with firelocks, acting as infantry. The reserve division was composed of the Frankford Company in command of Major Duncan, Fiss' rifles, and Norton's artillery.

According to general orders it was proposed "that one division should be considered as an invading enemy and the others a defending army; that the first division should land from the boats under a fire protected by water batteries and a resistance; the passage of the river in retreat and its defense against pursuers; the defense of defiles; the attack in flank and rear, and on a flank by ambuscade at the same time; the loss of cannon of an advance guard, and the retreat covered by riflemen; the retreat through a long defile to a cover and occupation of a strong position, and there the retreating party to make a stand; a pitched battle, in which should be displayed the special uses of a rifle corps in action, flying artillery, pikes in the charge of a line and in defense of artillery, and charge of cavalry, and the use of reserve in deciding a battle."

The evolutions were to commence at the mouth of Frankford Creek, and then proceed to Frankford, where the reserves were stationed. The affair was witnessed by more than twenty thousand persons.

During the war of 1812 four companies from this section were mustered into the United States service. These were the Frankford Volunteer artillerists, Captain Bela Badger; Independent Frankford Riflemen, Captain John Fessmire; Captain David Altemus' company of infantry; and Captain Michael Knorr's company of infantry. Major General Isaac Worrell of Frankford was in command of the first Division of the State Militia. On November 14, 1814, Thomas W. Duffield of Frankford was elected major in Colonel Prevost's Artillery Battalion.

In September, 1824, General Marquis de Lafayette passed through Frankford on a visit to this country.

From Mr. Charles E. Deal, an old resident of Frankford, we have the following account of the procession which took place at that time.

"The nation's guest arrived at Bristol on September 27, 1824, where he spent a part of the day and the night. On the morning of the 28th he started from Bristol for Philadelphia, escorted by a detachment of the city troop under the command of Captain Linford Lardner and a guard from the Frankford Artillery Company, with its cannon, and several visiting companies of mounted volunteers, and a numerous cavalcade (chiefly farmers) to the rendezvous of the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers and the other companies of visiting soldiers. This was on the Frankford and Bristol turnpike at the General Wayne Tavern, above Holmesburg, where the other visiting companies of volunteers which had encamped the night before at Rush's Field, and where the Second Brigade of

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Pennsylvania Volunteers joined them. Here all the military came under the command of General Samuel Castor.

"Starting here they marched through Holmesburg, Frankford, Northern Liberties to Rush's Field, which was on the Southeast side of Frankford Avenue, at about the present York Street, and here, with the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers, they were reviewed by Governor Schulze.

"As I recollect the military, there was a mounted company of riflemen said to be from Northampton County, and a company of cavalry from New Jersey, which made a fine display and were much admired. The Second Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers (Captain Breck's troop of light horse) was out with full ranks. I believe that Richard Renshaw and Robert Solly were first and second lieutenants. The Frankford Artillery Company was under the command of Captain Christopher Coon. Its ranks were well filled. Joseph Thomas was one of the lieutenants. The Byberry Rifle Company (Captain George Brown) was in the escort. Colonel Thomas W. Duffield was in uniform, and rode a gray horse, and seemed to have a general supervision of the procession.

"Lieutenant Martin Thomas had a file of men from the Arsenal drawn up at Bridge Street and Bristol Road, and they presented arms as the procession passed.

"Lafayette was in an open carriage drawn by six cream-colored horses with postillions, and he frequently stood up and bowed to the spectators as he passed.

"Jacob Foulkrod, who was wounded in the battle of Germantown, Henry Magg, Charles Ristine and his son Joseph Ristine, who served in the Revolutionary War were in an open carriage, and in another were the Burgesses.

"At Rush's Field the First Brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers under Colonel (afterwards General) Robert Paterson, joined the procession, and General Cadwallader took command of the military. The civic portion was under John Swift as marshal.

"The chief incident in Frankford was the arch across the Main Street opposite the residence of General Isaac Worrell, No. 4333 Frankford Avenue, to pay for the construction of which I believe the Board of Burgesses voted a portion of the public money. A part of its cost was raised by private subscription. Some gave materials, and others work. Francis and John D. Harper, John Burk and Henry Retzer, Jr., were the chief constructors, and Jacob Foulkrod and Daniel Vancourt and others helped. John McKinley and James M. Comly did the painting and decorating, and Abraham Duffield, Jr., gave a portion of the lumber used in its construction.

"There was a stage or platform over the arch, on which there were a number of young girls who sang as the procession passed. This part of the program was under the direction of Jesse Y. Castor. Mrs. Sarah Pratt, Mrs. Durns, and her sisters, Angeline and Cordelia Durns, Hannah and Louisa Duffield, daughters of Colonel Thomas W. Duffield, Sarah Dungan, Mary Ann Bodine, Elizabeth Comly, Ellen Comly, Hannah Thomas, Laura Coats, Sarah Retzer, Sarah Thomas and Mary Thomas—daughter and granddaughter of Squire Daniel Thomas, Elizabeth Haines, the Misses Coon,—daughters of Jacob and Christopher Coon—Miss Philips,—granddaughter of Henry Magg, who was a lieutenant in the Maryland line in the Revolutionary War, the Misses Lambert, Eliza Castor, Sarah Castor, the Misses McVaugh, Mary Ann Lamb, and others were there.

"General Isaac Worrell was sick at the time, and as the procession passed, was helped to the window, and General Lafayette bowed to him.

"Samuel Wakeling, Sr., and his sons, Edmund and Samuel, Captain John Allen, Doctor John F. Lamb, Robert Huckel, Isaac C. Worrell, Adam, Peter, William and Henry Schlater (or Slaughter as some of them spelled the name), Lewis Emery, Peter Lambert, Colonel James Burn, Peter Colebaugh, Nathan Worrell, Constantine O'Neill and others gave and collected money to defray the expenses incurred to make the display.

"The older persons who had witnessed the parade through the city, in 1788, in honor of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, said the Lafayette Parade was larger than the parade on that occasion, but they said the trades made a great display at that time.

"Except those who had conscientious scruples against such vanities the Frankford people illuminated their houses that night, and many pounds of tallow candles were burned, and a great many persons were kept busy snuffing them.

"In the evening there was a ball at Samuel Wakeling's (Allengrove) which some of the notable people of Frankford attended."

The Frankford Artillery was organized about 1842. The company was in command of Captain Edward F. Duffield, who was commissioned by Governors David Porter, Francis Shunk, and William F. Johnson. This company was in active service during the native American riots of 1844, in Philadelphia. It also participated in the parade in December, 1851, at the reception of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, on his visit to this city.

The Jackson Artillery Company was organized about 1853, in Major Isaacher Pugh's old foundry on Frankford Avenue.

During the Mexican War, men from Frankford enlisted in the

United States services, but little is known at the present time concerning them.

During the War of the Rebellion, about 1500 men gave their services. They were scattered through many Pennsylvania regiments, regiments from other states, the regular United States Army, and United States Navy and Marine Corps.

Chapter IV

BOROUGH OF FRANKFORD

INCORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT

By the act of March 7th, 1800, Frankford was incorporated as a borough.

The title of the corporation was "The Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of Frankford in the County of Philadelphia." The Act provided the following boundaries: "Beginning at a point on the Frankford Creek between lands of Rudolph Neff and Henry Rorer; thence extending down the Frankford Creek 195 rods to the mouth of Little Tacony Creek; thence up the several courses of the Little Tacony Creek about 610 rods to land of Jacob Smith; thence south 38 degrees, 15 minutes, west 409 rods to the place of beginning."

The Act provided for the election of two Burgesses, five Assistant Burgesses and a High Constable.

The Board of Burgesses, besides the magisterial powers conferred upon it by the Act of Incorporation, was empowered to improve the streets, regulate the depth of wells, vaults, sinks, etc., and to regulate party walls. Power was also given to assess taxes for local improvements at a rate not exceeding one cent on a dollar.

The first Board of Burgesses passed an ordinance regulating the footways along Main Street (Frankford Avenue), from the race bridge (Adams Avenue) to the six-mile stone (above Foulkrod Street). All property owners were required to lay a good sidewalk, at least seven feet in width, to be paved with gravel, brick or road stone. Posts were required outside the curb line, not more than twenty feet apart, to prevent vehicles encroaching upon the sidewalk.

In 1803 the Burgesses levied a tax of half a cent on the dollar on real estate, and a personal tax, varying from twenty-five cents to two dollars on all free-holders and inhabitants, to provide for the corporation's expenses.

An ordinance was passed in 1803 providing for an artificial footway on the northeast side of Unity Lane (now Unity Street), from Frankford Avenue to Paul Street, to be made at the expense of Messrs. Gillingham, Jesse Walton and Thomas Worrell.

The Burgesses elected in May, 1803, appointed two regulators with authority over all thoroughfares, and with the approval of the board, to set the grades of the streets and authorize water courses upon application or when deemed necessary.

In 1804 the regulators were authorized to enforce the provision of the ordinance of 1801 relative to gutters and sidewalks. Reckless driving and the building of bonfires on the highways were penalized by another ordinance; this ordinance was supplemented by another in 1814.

In 1807 an ordinance was passed defining the duties of high constable and providing for the suppression of vice and immorality, prohibiting the disturbance of Divine worship, the examination and conviction of vagrants, and the fee of the constable.

In June, 1809, a tax of five mills on the dollar on real estate was levied.

In October, 1811, a public burying-ground was created by the Burgesses on Meadow Street, between Hawthorne and Mulberry Streets.

In July, 1812, a tax of five mills was levied on real estate, and a personal tax of twenty-five cents to two dollars on free-holders and other inhabitants of the borough.


In 1813 an ordinance was passed prohibiting the obstruction of the highways, fastening horses to lamp-posts, extinguishing the lamps or injuring the lamp-posts, watch-houses, or anything pertaining thereto.

In 1815 an ordinance was passed penalizing offensive pig-pens and cess-pools.

In 1817 a tax of one-quarter of a cent was levied on all real estate and a personal tax of fifteen cents to two dollars on all free-holders and other taxables in the borough.

Until 1817 all offenders had been sent to the jail in the city. In September of this year an ordinance was passed for the purchase of a lot for the erection of a suitable place of confinement for small offenders. This was opposed by a public meeting of the citizens, and it was agreed with the Burgesses that a committee be appointed to rent a place. The committee accordingly secured a lease from the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the old academy on Paul

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Street (now the site of the Rehoboth M. E. Church). The cellar was fitted up and used as a town jail.  Subsequently an old stone house, which once stood at Frankford Avenue and Ruan Street, was used as the town lock-up.

In 1819 the tax rate was one-eighth of a cent on every dollar of real estate, and the personal tax was varied from fifteen cents to three dollars.

In 1821 the Borough authorities rented the old market-house, which stood at the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Church Street for a provisional term of ten years at one dollar per year. Peter Buckius, Jacob Rigler and Samuel Denny, the owners of the market-house, bound themselves to keep the property in good repair and furnish the inhabitants with a supply of wholesome meat every week-day during June, July, August and September, and three times a week during the remaining months of the year. Ten days after the signing of the lease for the market-house an ordinance was passed imposing a fine upon any person selling meats in any place other than the public market-house.

In 1821, an ordinance was passed prohibiting dogs to roam at large during the twenty days following August 8th. This ordinance was supplemented by another in 1822 authorizing the high constable to seize all dogs running at large.

In 1822, the tax rate was twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars on real estate, and personal tax, twenty-five cents to three dollars.

In 1823, the office of solicitor of the borough was created, and George W. Neff was appointed.

The only ordinance this year was one levying a tax of ten cents on the hundred on real estate, and a personal tax of twenty-five cents to one dollar.

In 1824, Chief Burgess, Thomas W. Duffield, issued a proclamation in honor of the visit of General Lafayette, requesting the citizens to illuminate their dwellings and also to wear the "Revolutionary Cockade" and "Fayette Badge" on the day of his arrival.

In 1826, an ordinance was passed requiring property owners to pave and curb the footways on both sides of Frankford Avenue in accordance with a previous ordinance.

In 1827, in response to petitions of the inhabitants, the Burgesses caused four wells to be dug in different places in Frankford, and have pumps placed therein for public use.

In 1830, an ordinance was passed requiring the resetting of curbs on Frankford Avenue, and a repaving of the sidewalks to correspond to the new line of curbs.

In November, 1831, an ordinance was passed authorizing a loan of \$500 for borough expenses, owing to difficulty in collecting taxes. During this year the limits of the borough of Frankford were enlarged by an Act of Assembly, and Frankford was extended on the west to Castor Avenue and the line of Greenwood Cemetery.

In December, 1831, the Chief Burgess was authorized to borrow \$537.20, payable in ninety days. Again in March, 1832, a loan of \$545.26 was authorized, payable in sixty days.

In 1832, by Act of Assembly, the borough was authorized to appoint a corder of wood. In April of this year, Robert Glenn was appointed to the position.

In April, 1832, an ordinance was passed prohibiting swine from running at large in the streets under certain penalties. An ordinance was also passed requiring the muzzling of dogs for three months after May 8th.

On August 6th, 1832, owing to the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, the Burgesses, in response to a called meeting of the citizens, together with Jesse Walton, Wm. Kinsey, Isaac Whitelock, Isaac English and Thomas Duffield, constituting themselves a Sanitary Committee, obtained a house on Church Street, southeast of Frankford Avenue, for a temporary hospital. Physicians were employed, and a temporary loan of \$300 was authorized as a sanitary fund. Although the disease raged for some months, but few patients were treated at the hospital.

In 1836, owing to some question as to the legality of some of the borough ordinances, an ordinance was passed legalizing all previous ordinances and declaring them to be in full force.

In 1837, an ordinance authorized the regulating, grading and graveling of the foot-walks of Paul Street. Another ordinance authorized the creation of footways on the south of Mill Street, east side of Hedge-Row (Hedge) Street, and south side of Orthodox Street.

In 1838, the following ordinances were passed: May 15th, for a footway on Sellers Street; June 4th, for grading and graveling Orthodox Street; July 9th, grading and graveling south side of Church Street; August 13th, for a footway on Church Street from Orchard Street to the bridge over Little Tacony Creek.

Until 1839, the duties of the regulators covered the whole borough, but on June 3rd, 1839, a resolution was adopted dividing the terri-



The John Marshall Public School, Sellers Street, Frankford

tory into three districts, and one district was assigned to each regulator. The divisions were from Frankford Creek to Church Street, Church Street to Sellers Street, and Sellers Street to Little Tacony Creek.

In 1839, a tax of forty cents was levied upon the occupation of the inhabitants. The same year \$150 was voted to each of the local fire companies. These had previously been supported by individual contributions or public collections.

On March 10th, 1840, a lease for twenty years of a portion of the public burying-ground was made by the Burgesses to the trustees of the colored school for the erection of a school.

In November, 1840, an ordinance was passed penalizing false alarms of fire. Fifty dollars was appropriated at the same time to the Union Bucket Company.

On March 1, 1841, an ordinance was passed requiring a license to be granted before any person could exhibit sham theatrical performances, circuses and other forms of amusement.

By Act of Assembly of March 5th, 1841, the supervisors of the roads and highways of Oxford Township were deprived of jurisdiction after the second Friday of March, 1842, over the streets or highways of the Borough of Frankford, and prevented from collecting road tax therein. The Act provided that the debt due by the Township and Borough should be paid jointly. The voters of Oxford Township were authorized to elect two supervisors of roads and three auditors of road accounts, one to serve one year, one for two years, and one for three years. The voters of the borough to elect one auditor, who, in conjunction with the auditors whose terms had not expired, settled the road accounts for the year. Isaac Shallcross, Levi Coates, and Leonard Shallcross audited the accounts of the supervisors. The audit showed that the borough taxes for roads were \$1123.54 and the borough had to pay \$214.52 of the debt.

On April 5th, 1841, a special meeting of the Board was called, and the Chief Burgess announced the death of President William Henry Harrison, who had died April 4th, after having served as president one month.

On April 12th, the Burgesses adopted a resolution to pay a solemn tribute of respect to the memory of the late President, and arrangements were made to meet on the next evening at the Cross Keys, at 7 o'clock, and together with the committee of arrangement they proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where a eulogism on the late President was delivered by Rev. W. D. Howard.

By Act of Assembly, of April 5th, 1841, provision was made for the appointment of one or more surveyors, empowered to make an official plan of all streets, or highways, then opened or intended to be opened, and to lay out such new streets and common sewers in the borough as he or they deemed necessary for a regular and convenient town plan, and provided for the manner of legally opening the new streets.

In accordance with the Act of Assembly, Isaac Shallcross was appointed to make the survey mentioned, within five years, and to set line stones and corners.

On September 4th, 1843, an ordinance was passed requiring

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The Old Frankford Academy—Present Site of Rehoboth M. E. Church

Chapter V FRANKFORD UNDER CITY GOVERNMENT

Upon the consolidation of Frankford with the city, it formed part of the twenty-third ward. It was provided by the act of consolidation that the twenty-third ward should have four common councilmen, one of which was to be chosen for Frankford and Whitehall.

Of the former government, one institution was left to Oxford and Lower Dublin Townships, which included Frankford and Whitehall; this was the care of the poor of the district. The district controlled the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House, an institution created by Act of Assembly, passed in 1807. Several attempts have been made from time to time to abolish this institution, but without success.

Frankford also retained at the time of the consolidation its local tax office, it being a branch of the city office.

The twenty-third ward is now represented in councils by one select councilman and two common councilmen.

Upon consolidation, protection against evil-doers was placed in the control of a police department.

Police Department.—This was organized by the appointment of William Ferguson as lieutenant of police, with two sergeants and ten policemen. The station-house was an old stone building on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, and stood in what is now the bed of Ruan Street, about the location of Walton's comb factory.

In 1856, there was a change in the city administration, and Mr. Richard Vaux, the newly elected mayor, discharged the whole force of policemen except Joseph Shaw. Henry W. Ditman was appointed lieutenant.

In 1858, another change was made in this department by the discharge of all officers except Shaw and Glazier. Thomas W. Summers was appointed lieutenant. About this time two policemen and a telegraph operator were added to the force.

In 1861, a new brick station-house was erected on the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Ruan Street. From 1884 until 1909 this building was used as a gas office. The second story room is used as a meeting place for the Ashworth Post, No. 334, G. A. R. The old stone station-house was removed about 1862.

In 1865, the police force was increased to 20 men. Thomas W. Summers was succeeded by Lieutenant William T. Street, who was appointed in 1866. An additional telegraph operator was appointed.

In 1867, four officers were transferred to the eighteenth district.

William T. Street was succeeded in 1869 by the appointment of James H. McLea as lieutenant, and all the former officers were discharged.

In 1872, upon the election of Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, the whole force was discharged. William Baldwin was appointed lieutenant, and a turnkey was added to the force. The force was increased that year to 23 men, and the boundaries of the district made to conform with those of the twenty-third ward. In 1875 another increase in the force was made to 32 men.

In 1881 Samuel King was elected mayor. The whole force was retained, and the number of men increased to 43.

In 1883, the old borough market house, which stood at the west corner of Paul and Ruan Streets was razed, and the present station-house erected. It was first occupied in June, 1884.

In 1884, William V. Smith was elected mayor. He appointed William L. Dungan, lieutenant, and discharged several officers. One additional sergeant and an operator were appointed.

William L. Dungan was succeeded by Lieutenant Alfred Hanson in 1890. About this time the patrol wagon was introduced in Frankford.

In 1907, Lieutenant George S. Tempest was appointed to succeed Alfred Hanson, who was transferred to another district.

The present force consists of Lieutenant George S. Tempest; Sergeants, Edward Rennie and Harry Fricke; House Sergeants, Madison Croasdale, John Buchanan, and Malcolm Murray; Patrol Sergeants, Harry Thompson and George Bell, and 79 patrolmen.

Water Department.—On June 30th, 1859, city water was first introduced in Frankford. The supply came from the basin which was formerly at the northwest corner of Sixth Street and Lehigh Avenue. In 1874, the Lardner Point pumping station at Tacony was completed, and a basin had been erected on Rising Sun Avenue (formerly Second Street Pike), south of Marburg, to which the water from the Delaware River was pumped from Lardner's Point. After

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persons to obtain a permit before they could obstruct the highways with building materials.

By the Act of Assembly of March 14th, 1844, the government of the borough was placed in the control of nine councilmen, three of whom were to serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years; the first election to take place the first Monday of May, 1844. The corporate name was changed to "The Council and Inhabitants of the Borough of Frankford." The same powers and authority were conferred upon the Council as had been vested in the Burgesses. One person was to be elected as Superintendent of the highways, who, under the direction of councils, was to keep in repair all the streets, lanes, roads and alleys in the borough, and to level and grade such streets and highways, and make such sidewalks, common sewers, drains and water courses, as councils might direct.

The council was to meet within ten days after election annually, and choose a president out of its body, who was to perform all the duties, and have all the powers formerly vested in the Chief Burgess.

The appointment of regulators was annulled, and the duties appertaining to those officers were conferred upon and transferred to the surveyor of the borough.

An ordinance of December 1st, 1845, prohibited the placing of any obstruction in front of any place of worship or house used as a deposit of apparatus for extinguishing fires, under penalty of a fine.

On January 5th, 1846, an ordinance was passed penalizing those who permitted his or her horse, cow, etc., to roam at large in the highways.

On March 10th, 1848, by Act of Assembly, the time for holding the election for councilmen, superintendent of highways and high constable was changed to the third Friday of March, and the term of service of each member of Council and superintendent of highways and constable was made one year.

In December, 1848, the borough council entered into an agreement with Wilmer Whildin and Hannah, his wife, to purchase a lot on the southeast side of Main Street, containing in front on Main Street 120 feet, and extending in depth to Paul Street. This lot included what is now the bed of Ruan Street; on it was erected an old stone mansion, which was afterwards used as the town lock-up. Upon the Paul Street end of this lot was erected in 1850 a market-house. The market-house was removed in 1883, when the present station-house was erected. Some of the stall-holders in this market were Rudolph Buckius, Samuel Denny, Thomas Derveyshire, James Campbell and Philip Erwin.

In 1853 gas was introduced into Frankford.

By the Act of February 2nd, 1854, the borough of Frankford, together with other boroughs and townships in Philadelphia County, was consolidated with the city, and Frankford was included in the twenty-third ward.

The last Act of the borough council before the consolidation was to pass an ordinance changing the name of Main Street to Frankford Avenue.

this, Frankford was supplied with water from the last-mentioned reservoir.

About 1908, the filtration plant at Torresdale was completed. This gave to Frankford a supply of water far superior to any it had received when pumped direct from the river.

Fire Department.—On March 15th, 1871, the paid fire department was organized, and two engine companies and a truck were stationed in Frankford. No. 7 Engine Company was located in the old Decatur Engine House on the southwest side of Church Street, southeast of Frankford Avenue. This company had a hose-cart and engine. T. Ellwood Castor was appointed the first foreman. There were then 6 men in the company in daytime, and 6 extra men for night. On January 1, 1883, the company was increased to 12 regular men.

Mr. Castor resigned November 1st, 1888, and was succeeded as foreman by Hugh Knox, who, on January 1st, 1901, was appointed assistant engineer of the District. Clarence E. Summers was appointed foreman February 20th, 1901, to succeed Hugh Knox.

In 1903, a new fire-house was erected on the southeast of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Ruan Street, and this Company was installed there July 6th, 1904. During the present year this company received a new engine. On July 1st, 1912, the position of assistant engineer was made battalion chief, that of foreman was made captain, and that of assistant foreman, lieutenant. Clarence E. Summers is the present captain, and Robert Twiggs, lieutenant of the company.

Engine Company No. 14 was first stationed in the old fire-house of the Washington Volunteer Fire Company at what is now 4516 Frankford Avenue. Besides an engine and hose-cart, Truck C was stationed here. The foremen of this company since its organization have been Joseph H. Comly, John Duffield, Joseph McQuaid, Samuel Cook and Harry Coffin. The assistant foremen have been John Duffield, John Fitzgerald, Joseph Hughes, Harry Coffin and Harry Palmer. On July 1, 1912, Harry Coffin was made captain, and Harry Palmer, lieutenant of the company. The company has 12 men.

In 1881, a new fire-house was built upon the site of the old Washington Engine Company's house, at 4516 Frankford Avenue. During the erection of this house the company was stationed in a building erected for the purpose at the west corner of Penn and Foulkrod Streets.

Prior to 1908 Truck C was under the control of foreman of Engine Company No. 14, but on January 1st of that year, Truck C was made Truck No. 15, and a full company of men was organized under Lawrence Green as foreman. B. Frank Cocker acted as assistant foreman of this company until January 11, 1909, when Adam Goeres was appointed. Lawrence Green is now Captain, and Adam Goeres is lieutenant of the Company. It is still stationed at 4516 Frankford Avenue.

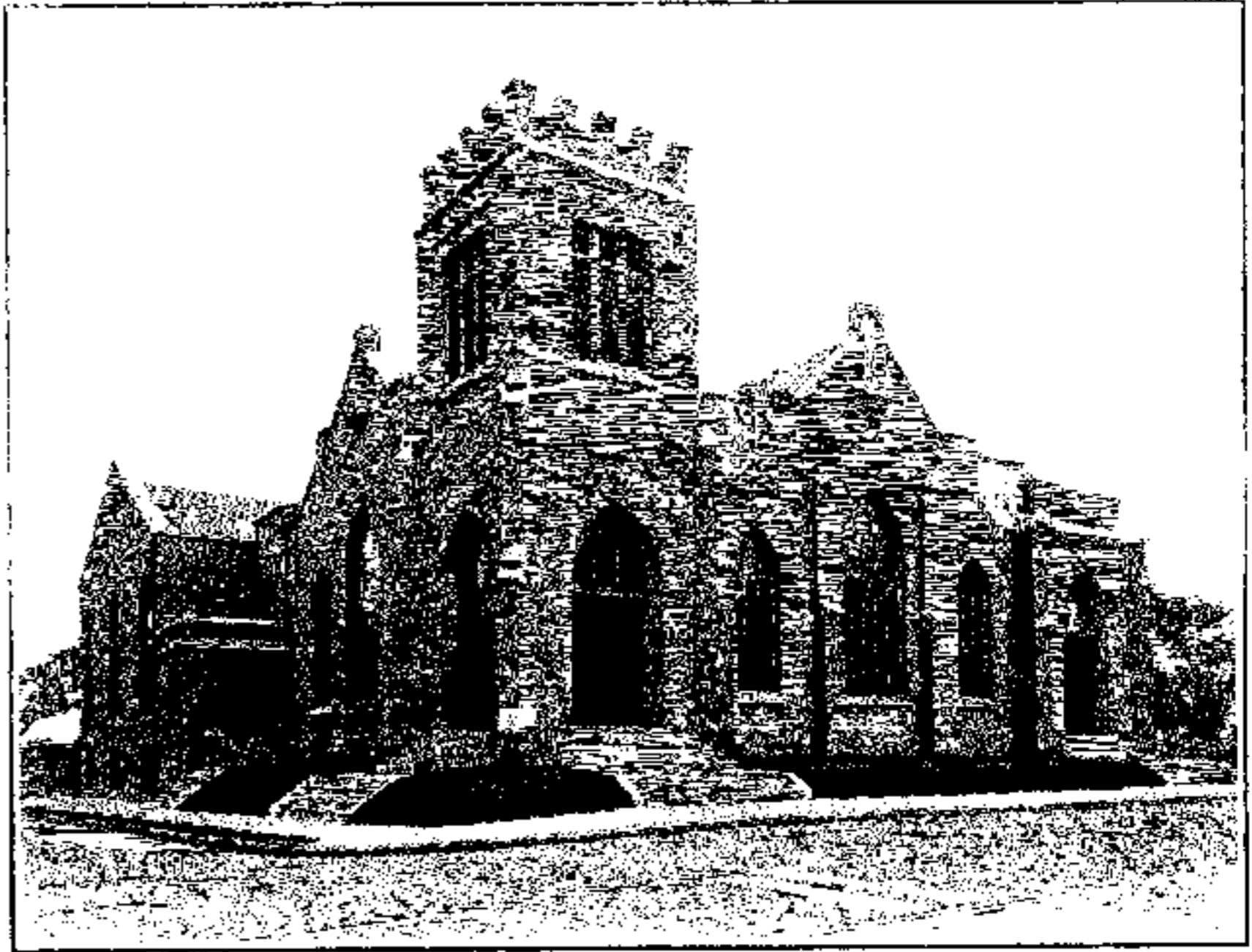
Upon the appointment of Hugh Knox as Assistant Engineer of Fire District No. 10, he was stationed in the fire-house of No. 14 Engine Company, but upon the completion of the new engine house for No. 7 Company, Mr. Knox was transferred to that house. Clarence E. Summers acted as assistant engineer from April 29th, 1909, to June 10th, 1910, during an illness of Hugh Knox. On April 1st, 1911, Hugh Knox resigned and retired, and Clarence E. Summers again acted as assistant engineer, until July 13th, 1911, upon which date William Murphy was appointed assistant engineer of the Tenth District, but served only one day. He was succeeded by Hugh Colgan on July 14th, 1911. On July 1st, 1912, Hugh Colgan was made battalion Chief of the Tenth District and the office of assistant engineer was abolished.

During the period between 1868 and 1880, the cartways of many streets of Frankford were paved with rough stone taken from local quarries. The stones were very irregular in shape and the pavements were unsatisfactory. During the past twenty years, however, these pavements with few exceptions have been replaced with more modern paving, such as asphalt, vitrified bricks, and belgian blocks.

Since 1885, sewers have been laid in all streets with few exceptions; and foul water is now carried off by this means instead of remaining in the gutters as was once the case.

In the spring of 1886 electric lights were first introduced in the streets of Frankford. The lights were supplied by the Frankford Electric Light and Power Company, which had been incorporated in 1885, and had its plant in the mill of James M. Comly, which was formerly on the south corner of Paul and Meadow Streets (now the site of the mill of S. W. Evans, Jr.). About 1890 the Suburban Electric Light Company was given the contract for lighting the streets of Frankford. This has been done of later years by the Philadelphia Electric Company.

On June 13th, 1893, Northwood Park was purchased by the city, and fitted up as a place of recreation some years later.



The North Frankford Baptist Church

—Womrath Park was secured by the city in 1893 as a play-ground, but it was some years afterward before it was properly laid out, trees planted, and walks constructed.

The lot on which the Bath House is erected, on the northwest side of Hedge Street, northeast of Orthodox Street, was purchased of Garrett De Bow by the city in 1898, and the Bath House was soon after erected.

Chapter VI

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Friends' Meeting House.—The only place of worship in Oxford Township for many years was the old Friends' Meeting House, located on Walm Street, opposite Unity Street. At a Friends' meeting held at Thomas Fairman's House at Shackamaxon (Kensington) on the 8th of 9th month, 1682, "Thomas Fairman, at the suggestion of Governor William Penn, removed himself and family to Tookany, where there was also a meeting appointed to be kept." This meeting subsequently became the Oxford or Frankford meeting.

First day meetings were held from time to time at the house of Sarah Seary. Mrs. Seary probably lived on Bristol Pike above Frankford. Thomas Fairman gave two acres of ground upon which the meeting house was built; the deed for it, however, was not made until 12th month, 4th, 1698.

The first meeting house, which was of logs, was built in 1684 and was occupied for the first time on 6th of 8th month of that year. This meeting was a preparative meeting, and was one of the meetings which constituted the Abington Monthly Meeting.

In 1699 the Friends of Oxford petitioned the Abington Monthly Meeting for assistance in the building of a new meeting house. A brick meeting house was probably built in the following year, as we find mention of a brick house in 1704.

In 1774 the meeting house had become inadequate, and the Friends of Oxford petitioned the Monthly Meeting for assistance in the building of a new meeting house. This was accomplished in 1775, and is the meeting house now standing. For many years this was Frankford's only burial ground.

In 1692 George Keith, a teacher, started some dissatisfaction among the Friends of this and other Meetings, and a number of them left and associated themselves with the Episcopalian and Baptist denominations.

About 1826, through the teachings of Elias Hicks, a division occurred, and the Hicksite Branch of the Meeting held control of the meeting house. The other Friends, now known as the Orthodox branch, began holding meetings in Walm's Mansion, at Tacony and Lewis Streets. On 8th month, 3d, 1832, the Orthodox Friends purchased the lot at the south corner of Penn and Orthodox Streets, upon which they subsequently built a frame meeting house.

Trinity Church.—The next place of worship within the limits of Oxford Township was Trinity Church, Oxford. The land upon

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which this church was built was granted by Thomas Graves to Joshua Carpenter and John Moore, December 30th, 1700. A church was built shortly afterwards. The Episcopalians of Frankford worshiped here for many years.

The Presbyterian Church of Frankford.—The next place of worship was a German Reformed Church which stood on the present site of The Presbyterian Church of Frankford, at the east corner of Frankford Avenue and Church Street. The cornerstone of this building was laid on May 4th, 1770. Among the first members of this church were Henry Rohrer, Sr., Rudolph Neff, Jacob Neff, Sirach Shudy, George Carster (Castor), Frederick Carster, Rudolph Maurer, Jacob Zebley, and Jacob Meyer.

For many years this church was supplied by a preacher from the Market Square Church of Germantown. In 1808 the congregation entered the Presbytery as The Presbyterian Church of Frankford.

The Manse was built in 1844. Five years later, 1849, Rev. Thomas Murphy was installed as pastor. The present building was erected in 1859.

Rev. John B. Laird, D.D., the present pastor, succeeded Dr. Murphy.

German Lutheran Church.—In 1792 Rev. Frederick Shaffer organized Emmanuel's German Lutheran Church. Ground was purchased on the southwest side of Church Street, northwest of Leiper Street, upon which a small stone structure was erected. Additional ground was purchased in 1796 for burial purposes. In 1805 a new two-story house of worship was erected.

Until 1855 little progress had been made by the church, when Rev. Benjamin Kellar became resident pastor. Shortly after this the German Lutherans of Frankford and Bridesburg joined together as a United Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel's congregation. This alliance lasted only one year.

In 1864 a lot was purchased at the west corner of Tackawanna and Plum Streets upon which the present church building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$12,000. The church was dedicated in 1868 by Rev. Dr. Mann and Rev. Dr. Spaeth. Recent pastors of the Church have been Rev. Schimpf and Rev. Schneider. The Rev. Hennig von Bosse is the present incumbent.

Frankford Baptist Church. In 1807 twenty-five members of the Second Baptist Church, located in the Northern Liberties, formed themselves into a congregation and held preliminary meetings during the summer in Smith's Woods on the Asylum Pike. Later, meetings were held at the Frankford Presbyterian Church and at the Frankford Academy on Paul Street.

In July, 1807, a lot at the west corner of Church and Penn Streets was purchased, and a small stone church erected thereon. This was known as the Frankford Baptist Church. The congregation had no regular pastor until 1811, when Rev. Daniel Jones assumed charge. During the pastorate of Rev. William Whitehead, in 1852, the lot at the south corner of Paul and Unity Streets was purchased, and a stone church erected thereon. The corner-stone of this church was laid in August, 1853. The church was completed in 1855, and the congregation moved from Penn and Church Streets to the new building.

In 1897 the church was altered, and a new house of worship built, the corner-stone of which was laid October 26th, 1897.

The present pastor is the Rev. G. J. Burchett, D.D.

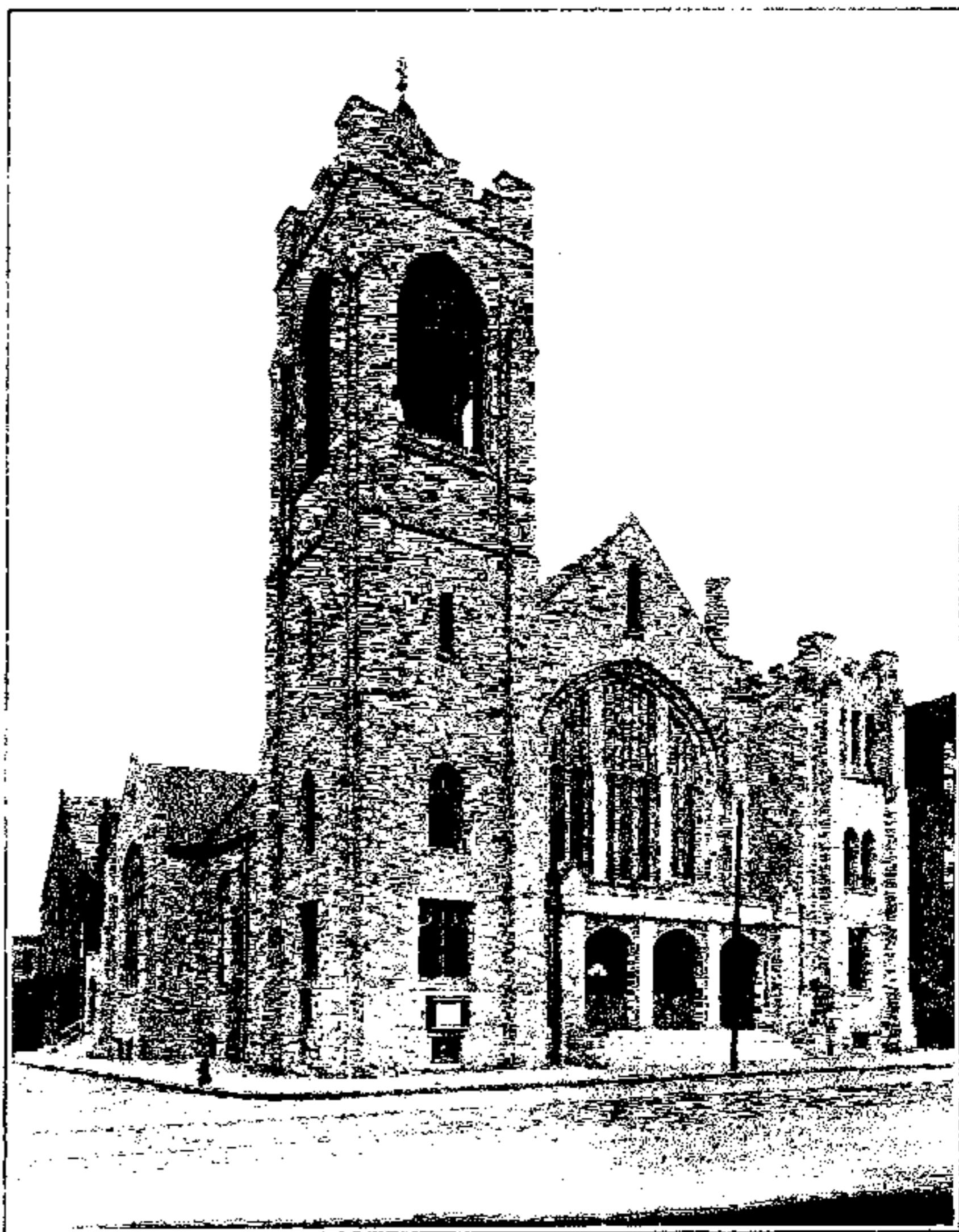
Rehoboth Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1830 a society was formed which afterward became Rehoboth Methodist Episcopal Church. During this year Robert and Samuel Huckel purchased the old academy for the use of the society. Rev. Jefferson Lewis was assigned as the first pastor in 1832. The name of Rehoboth was chosen in 1834, when it was decided to build a new brick church, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Hedding. The building was dedicated in November, 1834, and in 1840 the church was incorporated.

In 1879 the old academy was torn down, and the church remodeled and enlarged. In 1894 the primary rooms were enlarged; and in 1904 the main Sunday-school room was enlarged and improved.

The parsonage was built in 1890. The present pastor is the Rev. C. W. Straw, D.D.

The Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) was the outgrowth of a Free-will Baptist Society that was organized by Rev. Thomas Boyle in 1817.

In 1818 a lot was purchased at the east corner of Hedge and Plum Streets, upon which a building was erected, the foundation of which was laid April 1st, 1819. A few years later Mr. Boyle announced that the doctrines of the church were compiled from the writings



Frankford Avenue M. E. Church

of Emanuel Swedenborg, and that the sermons were principally quotations from the works of that author. This caused a division, and some of the members connected themselves with other denominations. A number remained and formed the Church of the New Jerusalem. This was in 1825.

In November, 1836, the property was sold, and purchased by Thomas Rorer, who immediately conveyed it to Rev. James Seddon, the pastor of the church. The present stone building was erected in 1835 and enlarged in 1852.

In 1870 the present church, on the northwest side of Paul Street, northeast of Unity Street, was built. The present pastor is Rev. John W. Stockwell.

St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Frankford, was the outgrowth of several missions started previous to 1845. There is a record of an Episcopal Mission here in 1709, and in 1728 the Rev. Mr. Wyman of Oxford reported the existence of a mission at the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Walton in Frankford. Mr. Walton resided on what is now the site of Womrath Park.

About 1826 another effort was made by St. Andrew's Church in Philadelphia to establish a mission in Frankford.

In 1832, owing to the prevalence of cholera in Philadelphia, many people removed from the city into the country to escape infection; among them was Mrs. Mary Glenn, a communicant of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, who came to Frankford. There being no Episcopal church here, she, together with some other residents, rented what was known as Morrow's School Room, and opened a Sunday-school. This was the foundation of Saint Mark's Church. Soon after this regular church services were started by Rev. George Sheetz, rector of Trinity Church, Oxford.

In 1835 the congregation removed to the Academy on Paul Street, now the site of the Rehoboth Methodist Church.

In 1837 a lot was purchased on Franklin Street, now numbered 4444 and 4446, upon which a frame building was erected, known as the Tabernacle. About the same year a lot was purchased on the

(Continued on page 45)

northwest side of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Sellers Street, upon which a church was built, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1845. The building was completed in 1846, and consecrated by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Diocese.

In 1894 the Rectory of St. Mark's Church was erected at the west corner of Penn and Arrott Streets, at a cost of \$10,000.

In 1896 a large and commodious Parish House was completed on Franklin Street, in the rear of the church, at a cost of \$35,000, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Whitaker in June of that year.

In 1908 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$140,000. The Rev. J. B. Harding, D.D., is the present rector, and the Rev. John P. Bagley is assistant.

St. Joachim's Roman Catholic Church.—Previous to 1845 the Catholics of Frankford worshiped at St. Michael's and St. Stephen's in the city. The funds for the church in Frankford were raised by Rev. Dominick Forestal, of St. Mary's. A lot was first purchased on Frankford Avenue near the upper end of Frankford; this was exchanged for the present site at the north corner of Church and Franklin Streets. The corner-stone of the first church was laid in September, 1845, by Rt. Rev. Clestin de la Hallandiere, Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana, assisted by Bishop Kendrick. Father Forestal died in 1847, before the building was completed.

In 1848 Rev. James O'Kane became the pastor, and the church was dedicated the same year. The steeple of the first church was 150 feet in height.

In 1872 it was resolved to replace the old church. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in 1874; this church was not completed until some time subsequent to 1877, and was dedicated in the fall of 1880. Archbishop Wood officiated, and the sermon was preached by Jesuit Orator Rev. Bernard A. Maguire. The building cost in the neighborhood of \$90,000.

In 1884 the building at the west corner of Penn and Church Streets, formerly occupied by the Frankford Baptist Church and the Seventh United Presbyterian Church (then known as the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church) was razed, and the present parochial school was begun, and completed two years afterward at a cost of \$25,000. A bell tower is now being added to the present church building at a cost of about \$18,000. Father F. P. Fitzmaurice is the present incumbent. His assistants are Father F. J. Hamilton and Father John F. Burke.

Seventh United Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in 1855. Services were first held in the Lyceum Building which stood at 4510-14 Frankford Avenue, the present site of the insurance building. The old stone church which had been erected and occupied by the First Baptist Church of Frankford was soon after purchased. In 1856 Rev. James Price was installed as pastor of the church, then known as the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church.

In 1863 the building was sold, and a lot at the north corner of Orthodox and Franklin Streets was purchased at a cost of \$3,000.

In 1869 a new church building had been completed on this lot at a cost of \$18,000.

In 1876 this building was sold to the Central Methodist Episcopal congregation, and a lot was purchased on the south corner of Orthodox and Leiper Streets. A smaller church was erected and opened for worship February 25th, 1877. This building was enlarged and altered in 1906, and was dedicated by Rev. J. K. McClurkin, D.D., Moderator of the United Presbyterian General Assembly, on April 28th, 1907.

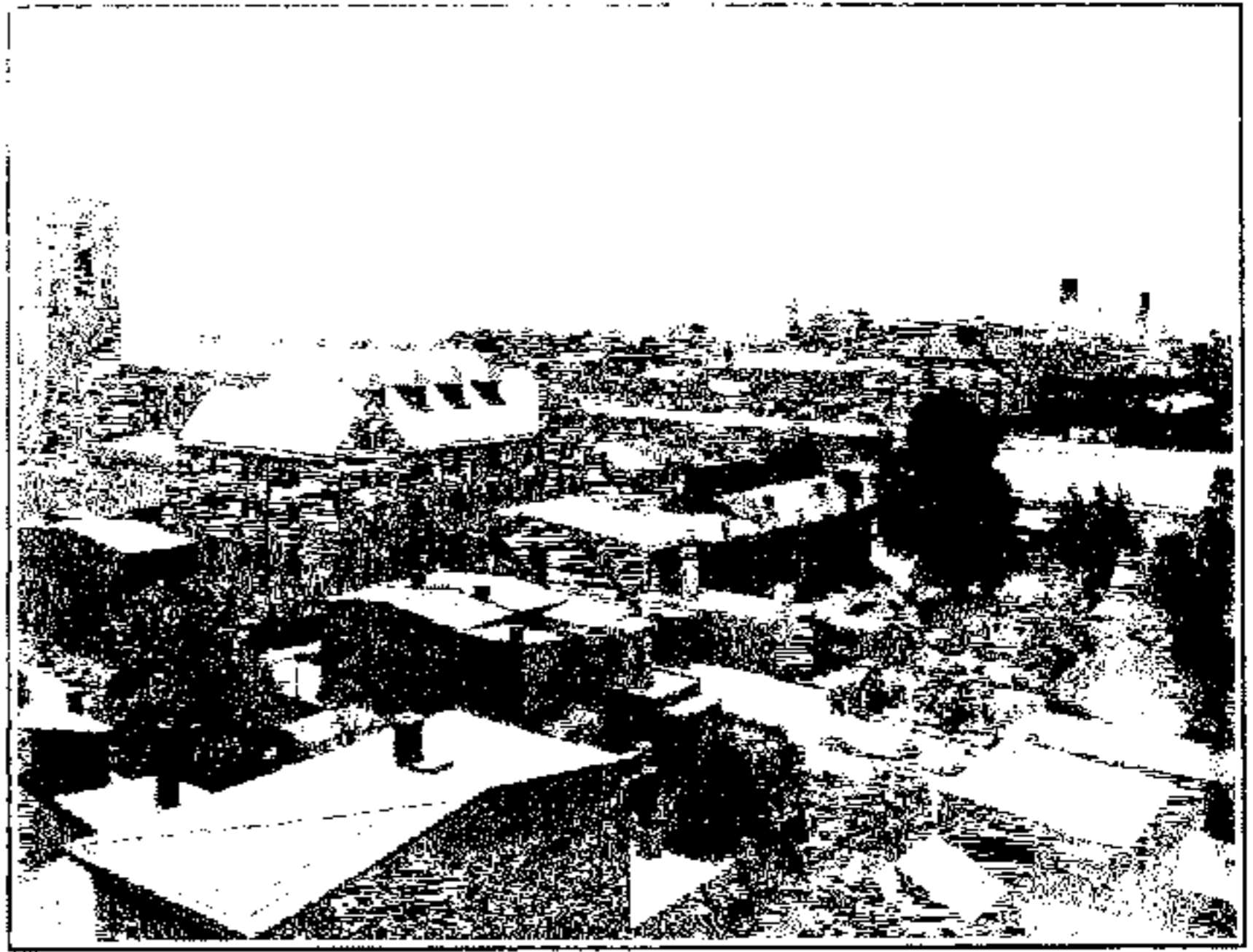
The present pastor is Rev. Melvin G. Kyle, D.D., and Rev. Paul Calhoun is Assistant Pastor.

Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1860 Rev. Anthony Atwood, then pastor of Rehoboth Methodist Church, started a Sunday-school in the Lyceum Building, with John Shallcross, Esq., as superintendent. The Sunday-school was one of the important factors in the growth of Frankford Avenue Church. Later, services were held in Wright's Institute at the south corner of Unity and Franklin Streets.

In 1869 and 1870 funds were raised, principally by Rehoboth Church, for the building of a new church. A lot was purchased at the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Foulkrod Street, upon which a church was erected on the southwest side of Foulkrod Street, southeast of Frankford Avenue, in 1870 and '71. The church was completed and opened with special services on July 16th, 1871.

In 1906 the stone parsonage was erected on the southwest side of Foulkrod Street, adjoining the old church building on the southeast, during the pastorate of Rev. D. L. McCartney.

In 1911 the present stone church was started, being completed in the spring of 1912. Rev. W. E. P. Haas is the present pastor.



A Bird's-eye View of Frankford

Central Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 a number of the members of the Frankford Avenue Methodist Church, feeling the need of another society, formed themselves into a new congregation, and for a time met in the old seminary a one-story stone building on the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Fillmore Street.

In 1876 the congregation purchased from the Seventh United Presbyterian Church the stone structure on the north corner of Orthodox and Franklin Streets. The building was dedicated the same year. The first pastor of the church was Rev. E. C. Griffiths.

The parsonage on the northwest side of Orthodox Street, adjoining the church, was built in 1885 at a cost of \$6,000.

During the pastorate of the Rev. C. M. Boswell, in 1892, the church was razed, and the present structure erected at a cost of over \$30,000. The new structure was dedicated by Bishop Malliecu, on December 10th, 1893.

During the spring of 1912 the Sunday-school building was razed, and a new building is now in course of construction, the corner-stone of which was laid on July 20th, 1912.

Rev. John Watchhorn, D.D., is the present pastor.

Hermon Presbyterian Church.—In 1868 Matthias W. Baldwin purchased the lot at the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Harrison Street, upon which he erected a house of worship for the Presbyterian Church. A congregation of thirty-seven members was organized by the New School Presbytery, to whom the property was transferred. Rev. J. Ford Sutton, D.D., was installed as pastor the same year.

An addition to the chapel was made in 1889. The manse was erected in 1888 at a cost of about \$10,000.

In 1890 a mission chapel was built by this church at Ditman and Pratt Streets, which is known as the Henry Memorial Chapel; members of the Hermon Church conduct services there regularly.

Alterations and additions are being made to the church at the present time at a cost of \$15,000.

The present pastor is Rev. Harry H. Crawford.

St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bridesburg, was organized January 28th, 1868, and was chartered on May 8th, 1869. The first rector was Rev. Mr. Jarratt. On June 21st, 1869, the lot at the northwest corner of Bridge and Melrose Streets was purchased, and a frame church erected thereon in 1870.

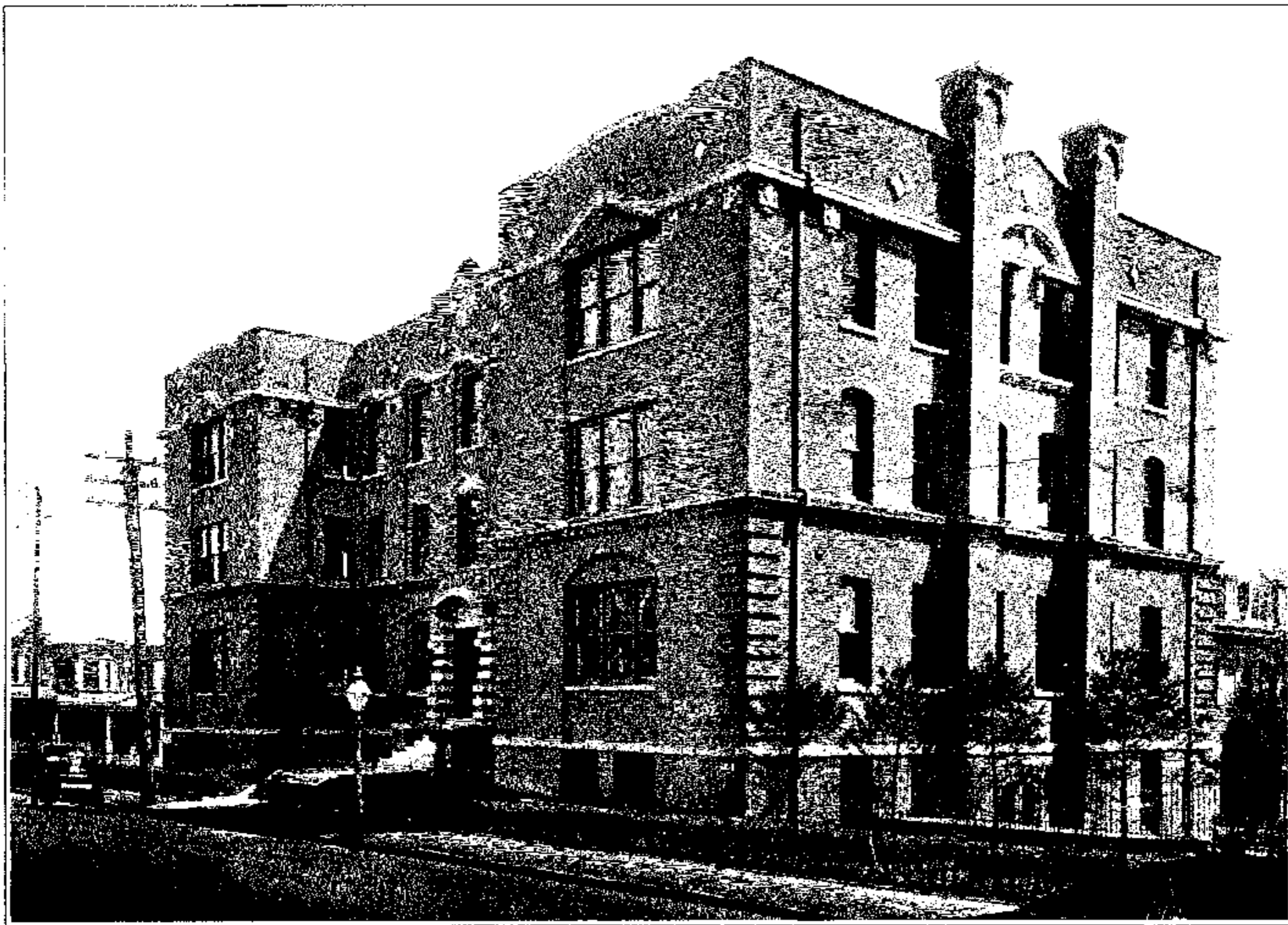
During 1911 a stone parish house was erected on the above lot, the corner-stone of which was laid on July 15th, 1911.

The present rector is Rev. William Price.

Orthodox Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This church was the outgrowth of the Trenton Avenue Mission, started in 1871 through the efforts of Rev. Thomas A. Fernley, pastor of Rehoboth Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1875 the lot on the west side of Orthodox Street, north of Tacony Street, was purchased at a cost of \$1300, and a frame chapel erected thereon. This building formerly belonged to the Park Avenue Church, and was taken apart and removed to its present location. The chapel was dedicated the same year by Bishop Simpson, and Rev. P. S. Merrill was appointed pastor in June, 1875.

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Frankford Hospital, Franklin Street Front

In 1878 the chapel was renovated; and in October, 1883, the present building was started, the corner-stone of which was laid in November of the same year. It was dedicated in 1884.

The present pastor is Rev. H. D. Allott.

St. Luke's Reformed Episcopal Church.—This church was the outcome of a meeting held at Wright's Institute, May 22nd, 1890, attended by 169 persons, who united and declared themselves into a Reformed Episcopal parish. Rev. Samuel Tweedale was the first pastor. Services were held regularly in Wright's Institute at the south corner of Unity and Franklin Streets by Rev. J. Howard Smith, D.D., in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Hoffman in the evening.

The church was incorporated November 5th, 1890. In January, 1891, Rev. William A. Freemantle, D.D., accepted the call as pastor, and has continued as such to the present time.

The church, at the west corner of Orthodox and Penn Streets, was commenced in 1890, and the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Wm. R. Nicholson. The first services were held on December 13, 1891, and the church was completed in 1893.

Whithall Baptist Church, on the south side of Tacony Street, west of Pratt Street, was organized on February 14th, 1882, as an Independent Baptist Church. It was the outgrowth of mission work that had been previously carried on there.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church was the outgrowth of the efforts of Rev. I. Chantry Hoffman, who started a Sunday-school at Union Hall, Paul and Oxford Streets. The congregation was organized in March, 1890, and chartered in 1891. The first pastor was Rev. G. W. McClanahan. On October 20th, 1894, a lot was purchased on the east corner of Harrison and Cottage Streets, and a one-story frame church erected thereon. The membership now numbers 154, with an enrollment of 210 in the Sunday-school.

The present pastor is Rev. Francis Miller. The congregation is looking toward the erection of a new building in the spring of 1913.

North Frankford Baptist Church was the outgrowth of a mission started about the latter part of 1897. Meetings were held for a time in a frame building in the rear of No. 4817 Frankford Avenue. The church was incorporated in 1897. The lot on the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Allengrove Street was

purchased in the same year, and a one-story frame building was erected thereon during the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Wood.

In 1910 the present stone building was commenced, and was completed April 21st, 1911. The ground and buildings cost \$45,500. The church numbers about 400 members.

Rev. Wm. Carey Calder, D.D., has been pastor since November 1st, 1905.

The Hebrew Congregation of Frankford started holding meetings in Wright's Institute about 1902. In 1910 the trustees of the congregation purchased a lot on the northwest side of Paul Street, southwest of Unity Street, upon which is now being erected a new brick synagogue; the corner-stone of this building was laid June 30th, 1912, by Rabbi Marvin Nathan of Beth Israel Synagogue. The congregation was incorporated in 1911.

Mater Dolorosa Roman Catholic Church.—In June, 1907, the Italians of Frankford were organized into a congregation, and a mission was started, known as St. Rocco, under Rev. Ernesto Santoro. St. Rocco was on the northeast side of Unity Street, northwest of Franklin Street.

In December, 1910, the property of Miss Gertrude Russum, on the northwest side of Paul Street, northeast of Unity Street, was acquired. The house was altered for church purposes and for a dwelling house for the priest in charge. This mission was dedicated Mater Dolorosa.

Rev. Cosmas Bruni is the present incumbent.

St. Valentine's Catholic Church.—For more than a year a number of the Polish people of Frankford were desirous of having a Roman Catholic Church established in Frankford. Between February 14th, 1910, and September 20th, 1911, delegations made eighteen visits on Archbishops Ryan and Prendergast requesting them to establish a separate church in Frankford. This was refused.

On September 24th, 1911, Rev. Joseph Zielonko was called, and on September 24th, 1911, the first services were held at the north corner of Orthodox and Edmund Streets.

In this denomination the clergy are not required to take the celibacy vow. There is no authority above the priest. Christ is recognized as the spiritual head of the church. All property is held by the

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congregation. The finances are controlled by a committee of the congregation. All worship is in Polish instead of Latin.

In the spring of this year a lot was purchased at the southwest corner of Melrose and Margaret Streets at a cost of \$2500. A two-story brick church is now being erected at a cost of \$14,000, the corner-stone of which was laid September 1st by the Rev. Joseph Zielonko, the present priest, assisted by Rev. M. J. Lawnicki, Rev. J. F. Zajanczkowski, Rev. Edward M. Frank, Ph.D., Rev. C. L. Fulforth, and Rev. John A. Goodfellow.

Colored Churches.—The colored people of Frankford have four churches:

The Campbell A. M. E. Church, formerly the African Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, on the north side of Oxford Street, southeast of Paul Street, was organized about 1830 and incorporated in May, 1850. The church was rebuilt in 1848 and again rebuilt in 1870. Rev. J. C. Beckett is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at the east corner of Tackawanna Street and Margaret Street was commenced in a small frame building now standing on the northeast side of Margaret Street in the rear of the present church. The present brick church was erected in 1900.

The Baptist Church was started in a small frame building on the southeast side of Mulberry Street, southwest of Meadow Street, where the congregation worshiped for many years. In 1905 a lot was purchased at the east corner of Mulberry and Meadow Streets, and the present brick church erected.

Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church, on the northwest side of Willow Street, northeast of Margaret Street, was built in the spring of 1877.

Chapter VII EDUCATION SCHOOLS

It is probable that the children of the early settlers received their education at home, as there were no school-houses.

A school-house is spoken of in the early records of Oxford Church. Rev. John Clubb, the minister of Oxford and Radnor, who died in 1715, was referred to as a school-master.

The first teacher of whom there is an authentic record is Nathaniel Walton. He was teaching as early as 1718. Thomas Chalkley speaks in his journal of sending his children to Nathaniel Walton's school in 1727. Mr. Walton resided for a time on the site of Womrath Park. In 1728 the school in Frankford had about 40 pupils.

September 12th, 1768, William Ashbridge, Rudolph Neff, and Isaiah Worrell, trustees of a fund raised by the inhabitants of Frankford, purchased a lot at the west corner of Cloud and Waln Streets, and erected a stone school-house, known as the Spring House School. Benjamin Kite is spoken of as a teacher here in 1784. This school-house became inadequate to accommodate the pupils, so was sold in 1798 for \$675. The fund was divided between the Friends and the trustees of the other contributors.

At this time the Friends erected a school-house on the southeast side of Waln Street, in part of the present bed of Oxford Street. This school was removed in 1854 when Oxford Street was opened to Little Tacony Creek. Teachers in this school were, successively, William Rickman, John G. Lewis, Zilpah Roberts, Charles Murphy, Sarah Comly, Talleyrand Grover, Eli Adams, and Henrietta Rose.

On the sale of the Spring House School in 1798, the fund received by the trustees of contributors who were not members of the Society of Friends obtained a charter on March 30th, 1799, for the Frankford Academy. The trustees were Enoch Edwards, John Ruan, Alexander Martin, Isaac Worrell, and Peter Neff.

On May 13th, 1799, the trustees bought the lot on Paul Street (now the site of the Rehoboth Methodist Church), upon which the Academy was erected.

On September 2d, 3d, 13th and 14th, 1799, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was held in the Frankford Academy, owing to the prevalence of a contagious fever in the city.

Those who taught in the academy at different times were Samuel Morrow, John Reily, Francis Glass, Joseph R. Dickson, Dr. Allison, Rev. John W. Doak, Robert McClurg, Elisha Scott, M. Bradford, James Davidson, and ———— Foote.

There were many pay schools from time to time.

In 1800 Samuel Morrow established one in a rough-cast stone building, now 4267 and 4269 Paul Street.

From 1818 to 1820 a school on Frankford Avenue above Church was taught by Mrs. Kester.

Between 1821 and 1830 Miss Hannah Benners and her sister taught school in a house that stood at 4308 Frankford Avenue.

About 1825 Keturah Chapman taught a school at her home on Paul Street, on the site of the Alexander Henry School.

About 1828 Mrs. Edmunds and her daughter taught a boarding and day school on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue, southwest

of Sellers Street. This school was subsequently moved to two frame houses on the southwest side of Orthodox Street, northwest of Frankford Avenue, and, later, to the stone house which once stood at the west corner of Frankford Avenue and Unity Street, now the site of George S. R. Wright's drug store.

About 1828 Rev. Isaac C. Worrell taught school at the north corner of Frankford Avenue and Sellers Street. The ground now occupied by the Marshall School was sold to the city by Mr. Worrell in 1841. Mr. Worrell taught school until 1838.

Between 1830 and 1840 Misses Bessie, Ella and Emma Williams taught a school for girls in Colonel Burns' residence, which formerly stood at the north corner of Frankford Avenue and Gillingham Street.

About the same time Betsy Worrell and her daughter taught school in a house on the northeast side of Ruan Street, southeast of Frankford Avenue. The site is now occupied by Walton's comb factory.

In 1830 Absalom Barnett taught school on Frankford Avenue nearly opposite Adams Avenue.

Between 1830 and 1840 Mrs. Esther Rose, wife of Squire John Rose, assisted by her daughter Rebecca, taught school in her house on Frankford Avenue, now numbered 4349 and 4351. This school was afterward a salaried school, Mrs. Rose receiving \$200 annually from the county.

About 1830 Mrs. Sarah Murphy and her daughters taught school in a house on Frankford Avenue, the site of which is now occupied by the Reading Railway Station. In 1841 this was made into a salaried school.

About 1830 Mrs. Anna J. Knorr, widow, taught school in a house which stood in an alley running to the rear of the property of Stanger Brothers, 4346-48 Frankford Avenue. This was made a salaried school in 1840.

Between 1835 and 1842 Miss Mary A. Harper taught a school on Paul Street, below Womrath Street. 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 school in a small frame-house, which site is now occupied by the residence of Dr. John V. Allen. Zilpah Roberts also taught in the colored school in 1840, and in the Friends School at Oxford and Waln Streets.

Between 1836 and 1840 William Stratton taught school in Apple Tree Court, a lane running north of Unity Street, northwest of Hedge Street.

Between 1835 and 1841 William Wood taught school in a stone house which formerly stood at the corner of Paul and Unity Streets. William Wood became the principal of the Marshall Boys' School in 1845.

About 1840 Alexander Barnett taught a school for five years in what is known as Park Hotel, on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, northeast of Womrath Street.

In 1838 Miss Sarah Coleman taught school in the Lyceum Building, which stood at 4510-14 Frankford Avenue.

In 1840 Charles Lukens opened a boarding and day school in Colonel Burns' residence, north corner of Frankford Avenue and Gillingham Street. This school was removed to Port Royal Mansion on Tacony Street.

In 1843 Sarah Shallcross taught school on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Ruan Street. Miss Catherine Farr taught school in the same place at a later date. Mr. Bills taught school in this house about 1845, and afterward removed to a house vacated by Mrs. Edmonds, later to Decatur Mansion on Powder Mill Lane.

In 1843 Miss Ann Seavy taught school in the house on Guernsey's Lane; and from 1848 to 1857 Rev. Joseph Colburn taught here.

For some years prior to 1854 a Girls' Boarding and Day School was taught by Miss Bonnell on Paul Street near Frankford Avenue.

In 1854 Henrietta Rose opened a school in a frame building on the northwest side of Paul Street, southwest of Unity Street, and taught here for several years. This school was subsequently taught by Elizabeth Comly, a granddaughter of General Isaac Worrell, but was discontinued in 1865.

Between 1855 and 1865 Mrs. Susan Knight taught a school for boys and girls on Oxford Street, now the site of the William W. Axe School.

In 1850 Miss A. M. Bennett opened a school in a second-story room of one of the stores in Romain Block.

In 1850 William E. Cheston taught an evening school at his residence on the northeast side of Sellers Street, northwest of Leiper Street.

In 1852 Edward Borie commenced a school for the teaching of "plain, practical and ornamental penmanship" on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Ruan Street.

About 1854 a school was opened by the Orthodox Friends at the south corner of Orthodox and Penn Streets.

In 1856 there was a Young Ladies' Seminary started at Frankford Academy by Miss Work.

(Continued on page 59)

In 1857 St. Mark's Church opened an Infant School Room in the basement of the church. This was taught for many years by Miss Elizabeth Clubb.

In 1858 Allengrove Seminary, a Girls' and Boys' Boarding and Day School, was taught by Mrs. L. Thompson in the residence at the east corner of Allengrove Street and Frankford Avenue. This school was continued for several years.

About 1858 the Rev. Joseph Warne, a Baptist minister, opened a school in his residence on the northwest side of Penn Street, northeast of Harrison, now the residence of Mr. William B. Allen.

Miss Butler taught school for a number of years on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue, northeast of Unity Street. The school was subsequently removed to the Lyceum Building, which stood at 4510 14 Frankford Avenue, and later to the Bible Class House in St. Mark's churchyard.

About 1858 Miss Duffield taught school in the old Duffield mansion on Mill Street, Frankford.

About 1859 Miss Margaret Dawson, assisted by her sister, opened a school on Paul Street, northeast of Orthodox Street, which was continued for several years.

About 1860 Misses Mary and Lavinia Worrell taught a school for small children in a house on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, now numbered 4505.

Between 1860 and 1870 a Mr. Thompson conducted a seminary at the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Fillmore Street.

Between 1860 and 1870 the Misses Arthur taught a school for small children in their residence on the southwest side of Harrison Street, now the residence of Mrs. Emma E. Middleton.

In 1818, by Act of Assembly, the City and County of Philadelphia was formed into the First School District of Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of the public school system. Frankford formed part of the Fifth Section. Among the first Directors for Oxford Township, of which Frankford was part, were Abraham Duffield, Nathan Harper, of Frankford; and John Lardner and John Keane. The first teachers appointed under this Act in Oxford Township were Samuel Morrow, Robert Wrixson, Thomas Boyle, John Rupert, Mary S. Erwin, Anne Kester, Sarah Glenn, and Ethan Wilson.

The first free school in Frankford was established in 1821, in a two-story stone building on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, northeast of Foulkrod Street; in front of this building is one of the old milestones. Isaac Shallcross taught here until 1837.

In 1830 a room was rented in the Frankford Academy for the public school. The school was continued here until 1837. In 1841 a plot of ground on the north corner of Sellers Street and Franklin Street was purchased from Rev. Isaac C. Worrell, upon which the John Marshall School was erected. The school was completed in 1842, and opened in the autumn of that year. The first teachers were: Boys' Grammar School: Principal, Lewis C. Gunn; First Assistant, Clinton Gillingham; Second Assistant, Zephaniah Hopper, now a professor in the Boys' Central High School. Girls' Grammar School: Principal, Sarah J. Cole; First Assistant, Mary J. Roberts; Second Assistant, Rebecca S. Rose. Primary School: Principal, Mary A. Harper; First Assistant, Elizabeth Bird; Second Assistant, Mary N. Durns.

The first Marshall School was razed in 1909, and a modern structure of seventeen divisions was erected at a cost of \$240,000. This school was opened in September, 1910. A tablet to the memory of Mr. Chas. A. Singer was unveiled in this school in the spring of 1912. Mr. Singer was principal and afterward Supervising Principal for many years in the Boys' Grammar School. Professor John L. Shroy is the present Supervising Principal of the John Marshall School.

In 1854 the Decatur Primary School on the northwest side of Orchard Street, southwest of Church Street, was opened in a rented building. In 1861 rooms in Wright's Institute were rented for a primary school. These rooms were occupied until the completion of the Henry Herbert School in 1874. The Henry Herbert School was erected on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Foulkrod Street, in 1873, and opened in 1874. The present Supervising Principal is Miss Emily Foulkrod.

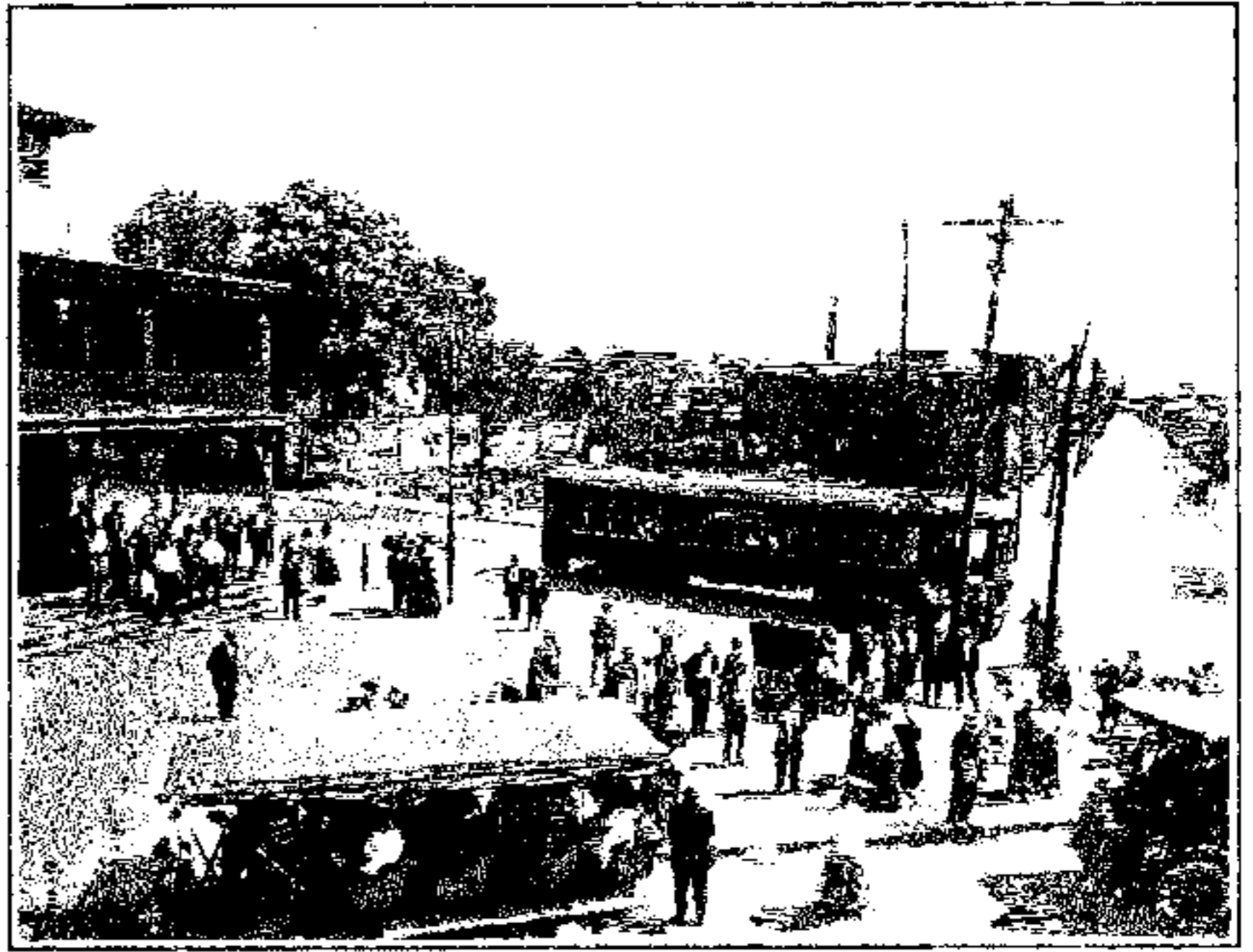
The James Seddon School was rented by the city about 1884, and was continued until June, 1910.

The Alexander Henry School, at the east corner of Paul and Unity Streets, Frankford, was erected in 1890. Miss L. J. Williamson is the present Supervising Principal.

The William W. Axe School, on the northeast side of Oxford Street, southeast of Hedge Street, was erected in 1904.

A school for colored children was opened in Frankford about 1837. The Wilmot School was erected in 1874 on the southwest side of Meadow Street, northwest of Mulberry Street.

The Henry W. Longfellow School, at the northwest corner of



A Busy Corner

Tacony and Pratt Streets, was dedicated February 27th, 1908. Previous to this a stone school building, known as the Whitehall School, had stood on this site for many years. The present Supervising Principal of the Longfellow School is Charles W. Newville.

The public schools of Frankford are in the Tenth School District of Philadelphia, of which Robert L. Burns is Superintendent.

In 1909 the old Wistar Mansion and the lot between Oxford Avenue, Harrison Street, and Oakland Street, was acquired by the city at a cost of \$28,000. The old mansion was altered and is now used as a District High School for boys. Professor A. H. Snook is the Principal.

Frankford now has 112 teachers and 4800 pupils in its schools.

After completing the education afforded by the grammar schools the girls have the choice of a higher education in either the Girls' Commercial High School or the Girls' High School, followed by the Normal School, in the city. The last course prepares them for teaching. The boys have a choice of a high school education which can be followed by a course in the School of Pedagogy, fitting them for teaching; or they can take the course in the Manual Training School.

Parochial School. In September, 1865, a Parochial School was established in the old Baptist Church building at the west corner of Church and Penn Streets.

About 1872, prior to the erection of the present Roman Catholic Church on Church Street, a frame building was added to the old stone church building and the first floor was used for church purposes, the second story of the stone church building being used for the Parochial School.

In 1884 these structures were razed, and the present brown-stone school building was erected at a cost of \$25,000. This school is under the care of twelve sisters of the Immaculate Heart. During the past year there were between 500 and 600 pupils. The school prepares the boys and girls for their respective high schools in the city.

The Frankford Library.—The correct title of this Association was The Library and Reading Room Association of Frankford. The date of the organization of the Frankford Library cannot be ascertained, but from an old catalogue we learn that it was revived January, 1823. The officers in 1837 were William Overington, President; George L. Gillingham, Secretary; John Deal, Treasurer; and Robert Burns, Librarian.

In 1854, upon the erection of Wright's Institute, a room was provided with light and heat to be used as a reading room and library. A preliminary organization was effected by prominent residents, and an appeal made to the community to take stock. Rev. Daniel S. Miller was elected president; Walter Knight, vice-president; Robert J. Wright, Treasurer; and Joshua O. Colburn, Secretary. Nathan Hilles, Joseph T. Vankirk, James Burns, James C. Thompson, William W. Stratton, and William Solly were named as actuaries. The organization was incorporated January 20th, 1857.

On February 16th of the same year a reading room was opened. The Oxford Library gave its collection of books to the Library and Reading Room Association of Frankford.

On October 26th, 1861, The Library Room was offered to the

(Continued on page 60)

United States Government for hospital purposes, the same day upon which the body of Joseph D. Williams, who had fallen at Balls Bluff, was brought to Frankford.

In 1866 and 1867 a Night School was successfully conducted under the Library's management.

The Young Men's Christian Association occupied the Library Room in 1871 and 1872. When it disbanded, several years later, the surplus funds were appropriated to the Library Association.

In 1881 classes in Mechanical and Free Hand Drawing were established, and considerable interest was manifested in the Library by the community. The circulation at one time was over 4,000 books annually; the total number loaned from 1857 to December 14th, 1900, was over 100,000 volumes.

The Frankford Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library was opened in Wright's Institute on December 14th, 1900. It was continued here until 1905, when it was moved into the new building at the West corner of Frankford Avenue and Overington Street. The ground for this building was donated by Mr. T. Comly Hunter; and the fund for the building was furnished by Andrew Carnegie.

Chapter VIII

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

In treating of the industries of this section it is proposed to include some account of a few manufacturing establishments, which, while not in the limits of Frankford or the Twenty-third Ward, have been a great benefit to Frankford by reason of the employment they have given to residents of this locality. It is impossible, however, in the limited space to treat of the tradesmen of later years other than the manufacturers.

The first settlers of this section depended principally upon farming and trading for a livelihood. The Swedes, some time before the arrival of Wm. Penn, built a grist mill on the northeast bank of Frankford Creek, a short distance southeast of Frankford Avenue, which was run by water power supplied by a race which came from a dam, the breast-work of which was in Frankford Creek, about fifty

feet southeast of Kensington Avenue. This is the mill which subsequently became famous by the story told of Lydia Darragh, visiting the mill for flour in December, 1777, while the British Army was in Philadelphia. It is said that while on this errand she gave notice to an officer of the American Army of an intended attack by the British forces. The American Army was then encamped at Whitemarsh.

This mill was purchased by Wm. Penn from the Swedes, and sold by him to the Free Society of Traders. In 1693 it was owned by Samuel Carpenter and Thomas Parsons, and was known as Thomas Parsons' mill, he being the miller. It subsequently came into the possession of the Ashbridge family, and later, the Duffield family. Among the millers were William Ashbridge, William Johnson, Thomas Paul, a Mr. Rice, Christopher Coon, and Mr. Myers. About 1854 the old mill property was sold to Thomas Overington and Albert Rowland, who razed the same, and erected a three-story stone grist mill at the north corner of Frankford Avenue and Nicetown Lane. The new mill was later operated by Myers & Ervien, and still later by Rogers & Pennypacker. This mill was razed about 1908.

The business of tanning has been carried on in this vicinity almost continuously since 1701. About that time Captain Samuel Finney established a tan-yard in Whitehall near the Frankford Arsenal, which he operated for several years.

In 1781 Joseph Buzby and Joseph Scull were each engaged in the tanning business.

Prior to 1787 a tan-yard was located in the neighborhood of Leiper and Unity Streets. In that year Nathan Harper purchased the property which extended from Frankford Avenue to Leiper Streets. He continued the tanning business until 1826, when he sold the property to John L. Williams.

Abraham Buzby, Jr., and Israel Buzby owned a tan-yard prior to 1796, which was included in the property sold by Nathan Harper to John L. Williams.

In 1821 Nathan Hilles and William Kinsey purchased the wharf, houses, log-pond, and land between Little Tacony Creek and Orchard Street, and on the southwest side of Tacony Street. On this plot they established a tannery under the firm name of Hilles & Kinsey. This business was continued for several years. In 1835 Wm. Kinsey sold his interest in the property to Nathan Hilles. Mr. Hilles about this time established the first coal-yard in Frankford.

(Continued on page 62)

BELL TELEPHONE, 982 D FRANKFORD

B. Z. JESSAR

WHOLESALE

*Wines and
Liquors* ↗

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC



BEST BRANDS OF

*Beer, Porter
And Ale* ↗

FAMILY TRADE A SPECIALTY

1748 ORTHODOX STREET, PHILADELPHIA

In 1831 Wm. Kinsey purchased the property on the easterly side of Paul Street and northeast side of Meadow Street, extending to Willow Street on the southeast. On this property Mr. Kinsey operated another tan-yard for several years. Levi Coates learned the business under Wm. Kinsey, and subsequently conducted the same. He afterward purchased the property now numbered 4453 and 4455 Frankford Avenue, upon which had been a tan-yard previously operated by Robert Harper.

In 1769, besides the farmers of this section, there appear upon the tax-list of Oxford Township the following tradesmen: George Fox, John Wood, and James Tyson, each tailors; Jacob Neff and Rudolph Neff, each wheelwrights; James Pederick, mason; William Ashbridge, proprietor of the grist mill; Thomas Silkman and John Roberts, each shop-keepers; Jacob Leshner, chaise-maker; Rebecca McVaugh, inn-keeper of Cross Keys Hotel; John Hall, inn-keeper, probably a house on Bristol Pike, above Dark Run Lane.

Gunpowder was manufactured by Captain Oswald Eve as early as 1776, at which time he was given a contract by the Continental Congress to supply the colonies with gunpowder. In 1778 Captain Eve was found guilty of high treason to the American cause, and his powder mills and property which now form a portion of the northwestern part of Frankford were confiscated by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1807 Captain Stephen Decatur, according to Anne de B. Mears, erected a saw-mill and grist-mill on the northeast side of Frankford Creek, northwest of Powder Mill Lane, and a powder-mill on the northwest side of Powder Mill Lane, southwest of Frankford Creek. John H. Worrell manufactured powder here.

In 1816 the Frankford Arsenal was established in Frankford upon sixty acres of land, on the east side of Bridge Street and south side of Tacony Street. It has a frontage on the Frankford Creek and Delaware River. It now produces the larger portion of the ammunition for the United States Army. More than 1450 men and women are employed in the different departments, including troops on guard duty. The advantages of the site as stated in the original recommendation for its location are: "(1) Superior facility and economy of water carriage; (2) the arrangement of the store-houses, magazines, laboratory, and workshops is such that in the event of fire or explosion a part would only be endangered or destroyed; (3) the position being enclosed, the officer commanding can establish and support the necessary discipline."

In 1781 we find in Oxford Township, besides the farmers and laborers, the following tradesmen: Thomas Paul, miller, at Frankford Grist-mill; Isaac Worrell, shop-keeper; Joseph Forster, George Fisher, and William Pitt, shoemakers; John Stacy Delaney and Henry Brochus, each tailors; Samuel Davis, inn-keeper; Col. Benjamin McVeagh, inn-keeper of Cross Keys Hotel; Christopher Lockner, inn-keeper; and Jacob Leshner, inn-keeper of what is now the Park Hotel; Joseph Scull and Joseph Buzby, each tanners; Robert Worrell and Abraham Leech, Jr., each blacksmiths; Benjamin Love, chairmaker; John Lewis and John Deal, each butchers; Rudolph Neff, wheelwright; John Miller, skinner; Giles McDowell, Bernard Coffman and Robert Hunter, each weavers; George Retzer and Edmund Peart, each coopers; Jacob Darland, sadler; and John McVeagh, carpenter.

On October 2d, 1813, Henry Whitaker purchased the Glebe land from Trinity Church, Oxford, and built a factory at Cedar Grove, in which he commenced the manufacture of cotton goods about 1816. He retired in a few years and rented the factory to his sons, William and Robert. William Whitaker died September 10, 1839. Robert Whitaker continued the business until 1845, when his nephew, William Whitaker, leased the property until 1856, when he purchased it. William Whitaker took into partnership his sons, James and William, Jr., and subsequently his son-in-law, David C. Nimlet, Robert Whitaker and Thomas D. Whitaker. The business is now conducted by David C. Nimlet and Robert Whitaker.

About 1816 Isaac English settled at the west corner of Frankford Avenue and Church Street, where he established a pottery. Later, he purchased the property now numbered 4329, 4331, and 4333 Frankford Avenue, and established his business there. He died in 1843. The business was then conducted by his son, Samuel T. English, until his death in 1864.

A flax factory was at one time conducted on Little Tacony Creek, near Tacony and Orchard Streets. This was destroyed by fire in 1832. It was rebuilt and used for a number of years by William Shuttleworth as a dye-house. Flax was grown in the vicinity.

About 1820 Samuel Pilling started the business of block printing at Adams Avenue and Powder Mill Lane, where he built a factory for the purpose. It was one of the first, if not the first, of its kind in this country and necessitated bringing expert workmen from England. The designs for printing were engraved on blocks of hard wood about one foot in length. The blocks were colored and placed in position, leaving the imprint on the muslin.

About this time (1820) John Large built the stone mills on the northwest side of Large Street, between Arrott and Orthodox Streets. These mills are now operated by Mr. Frank Wilson.

In 1821 Jeremiah Horrocks settled in Frankford and started the

Frankford Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Works on the southeast side of Adams Avenue, northeast of Unity Street. This was the first dye-house in Philadelphia and one of the first in this country.

About 1830 John Briggs and Harvey Quicksall, under the firm name of John Briggs & Company, commenced the manufacture of umbrella and parasol handles and sticks, and also established a dyeing, bleaching and calico printing business at Tacony and Paul Streets. The bleaching house was on the Frankford Creek, about opposite the southwest end of Paul Street. The business increased very rapidly and in 1844 they built the Tackawanna Print and Dye Works. The dyeing and finishing portion of the plant was destroyed by fire in 1846. It was rebuilt and continued in operation until July 12, 1866, when it was again totally destroyed by fire. The loss was upwards of \$1,000,000. This plant employed about 400 hands.

The Dark Run Mill, which was located northwest of Penn Street and northeast of Pratt Street on Little Tacony Creek, was one of the oldest mills in the vicinity. It is said to have been operated first as a stick factory. James Haworth subsequently manufactured cotton goods here for several years. He was followed by Briggs & Brother. Biddle & Weiss followed Briggs & Brother, and were the owners of the property when the mill was destroyed by fire in March, 1886, at a loss of \$75,000. The mill was never rebuilt.

From one who signed himself "B. B. B." we learn that for a few years prior to 1838 there were the following manufacturers in this locality: Pilling's calico print works, Horrocks' dye and bleach works, Roberts' spool cotton works, Churchman's starch works, Walton's tannery, Kinsey's tannery, George I. Hoff's starch works, at the south corner of Penn and Farina Streets, Barrie's stick works, Knight's stick works, Haworth's dye works.

In the forties Silas Jones and Jeremiah Quicksall, under the firm of Jones & Quicksall, manufactured umbrella and parasol sticks and carved handles, in a stone building on the southwest side of Tacony Street, southeast of Orchard Street. When they retired, Amos Thorp operated a grist mill in the building.

When John Briggs & Co. moved into their new plant at Tacony and Orchard Streets, the frame building on Frankford Creek was occupied by Henry Lofland as a bleaching and finishing plant.

From about 1837 to 1852 Isaac Whitelock conducted a lumber yard on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, southwest of Ruan Street.

Joseph Hallowell had a lumber yard at the south corner of Frankford Avenue and Ruan Street between 1840 and 1844.

Robert Griffith built the stone mill on the southeast side of Church Street and northwest side of Worth Street. This mill has been greatly enlarged and is now known as the Berkshire Mills. At the present time it is the largest textile manufacturing establishment in this section.

In the forties James Brooks had a large machine shop on the southwest side of Frankford Creek and northwest side of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. He manufactured machinery until his death.

On April 10th, 1843, Richard and John Garsed set up the first machinery run by power for the manufacture of textile fabrics in this locality. They had eight broad looms which were placed in the second and third stories of James Brooks' machine shop on the southwest side of Frankford Creek. Ann Bradshaw was the first weaver.

About 1845 Enoch Roberts started the manufacture of gingham and checks on the southwest side of Unity Street, southeast of Leiper Street. Turkish towels and damask table covers were first manufactured in Frankford.

The first buggy made in Frankford was by Webster Warner in a wheelwright shop which stood at what is now No. 4403 Frankford Avenue.

In 1869 the following manufacturing establishments were in Frankford:

The Wingohocking Cotton Mill of Richard Garsed, which employed 325 hands, a majority of whom were women and children. The mill contained 20,000 spindles, and 85,000 pounds of cotton yarn were made every month. The wages of those employed amounted to over \$75,000 per month.

The Willow Brook Mill of Stone, Garsed & Stone employed 100 hands in the manufacture of tickings, cottonades and jeans. The mill contained 4500 spindles and 80 looms. The wages of the workmen amounted to \$30,000 per month.

The Tremont Carpet Factory was operated by Israel Foster & Co. They employed 110 men and 55 women and girls. This firm manufactured Venetian damask and paletan carpets; it was one of the oldest woolen manufactories in the United States.

The Ardoyne Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, of J. Clendenning, were adapted for making goods different from any other mill in the country; they manufactured linen table damask, worsted, furniture damask, etc. They had a capacity of 300 ordinary 40-inch looms, and employed over 100 hands.

The Frogmore Cotton Mills were operated by Garsed & Bro. This firm manufactured the well-known Minnehaha bed ticking. It contained 3,000 spindles, and consumed 850 pounds of cotton per day. Ninety hands were employed here.

Hall & Vezin operated the Frankford Hosiery Mill. This establishment produced 1000 dozen pairs of stockings, worsted and cotton, per day and employed 225 hands.

Dale & Hartranft, proprietors of the Glen Rock Mill, manufactured counterpanes and coverlets. They employed 35 hands, and paid \$400 per week in wages.

S. Wilde operated a woolen mill in which he employed 100 hands and paid \$35,000 in wages annually.

At the Lanark Mill, operated by Wm. Baird, cotton plaids, gingham and checks were manufactured; 114 hands were employed, and the factory contained 156 looms.

James N. Ruch & Co. operated a weaving mill in which gingham, and linseys were made; they employed 50 hands.

The manufacture of umbrellas and parasol sticks or handles was, in 1869, quite a prominent item. This business was first established in the county about 1820 by Mr. Tasker, then a resident of Frankford. He was succeeded by Messrs. Borie, Briggs & Knight as a firm, afterward Borie & Briggs. For several years the old firm controlled the whole of this business in the country. In 1869 the firm was Borie & Mackey. At that time they used 125,000 hickory poles and 350,000 feet of maple lumber per annum. They paid \$30,000 per annum to their employees.

William A. Drown also manufactured umbrella and parasol sticks. He employed 70 hands and paid out in wages \$15,000 per annum. The handles made by Mr. Drown were for their own umbrella establishment.

Evans & Agnew manufactured umbrella mountings, and employed 130 hands. This firm consumed about 100,000 pounds of tin per annum.

William and Harvey Rowland were proprietors of Oxford Iron & Steel Works. They manufactured all kinds of steel springs, including carriage springs. They also manufactured steel and cast steel for shovels, spades, etc. In 1868 this firm produced over 14,000 tons of steel. They employed at that time 100 hands.

Samuel Cooper manufactured at that time mattresses for the western and southern markets. He consumed over 140,000 yards of bed ticking per annum and 30,000 yards of reps for beds, lounges, etc., besides a large amount of other materials. He employed 80 hands, and paid out \$35,000 per annum for wages.

S. Phillips also manufactured mattresses, consuming over 75,000 yards of bed ticking per annum. Walton & Co. and DeBow & Co. were also in the same line of business.

Baldwin & Livezey were proprietors of the Philadelphia Steel Works. They manufactured the Nonpareil cast steel, which sold at 50 cents per pound. They also manufactured other qualities of steel. They employed 23 hands and paid out \$30,000 per annum in wages.

The Bridgewater Iron Works of R. N. Supplee employed about 60 hands. They manufactured steam engines, boilers, and machinery generally. Their pay-roll amounted to \$35,000 per annum.

At the dye and bleach works of Horrocks & Co. 60 hands were employed, at a cost of \$500 per week.

The Summerdale Print Works were operated by C. H. Wilson & Co. They employed 75 hands, to whom they paid \$30,000 per annum in wages.

At the dye works of Greenwood & Bault 30 hands were employed, to whom \$30,000 per annum was paid in wages.

Hayes & Ellis manufactured sash, blinds, and doors, and were lumber dealers. They employed 60 hands, and paid in wages over \$30,000 per annum.

William Irwin also manufactured sash and blinds. He employed 20 hands.

Faxon, Fleming & Lloyd were proprietors of an extensive lumber yard on Frankford Creek.

N. & S. Hilles and Rowland & Brother operated coal-yards at that time.

Among other establishments in Frankford in 1869 were the Philadelphia Cork Works of Torrence, Hoopes & Mills, who manufactured 600 gross of corks per day and employed 20 hands; Savage & Stewart's Chemical Works at Orthodox Street and Frankford Creek; the flour mills of Myers & Ervein, where 150,000 bushels of wheat and other grain were ground a year. Welsh & Co. also had a flour mill at which 100,000 bushels of grain were ground annually; the Bond Sewing Machine Company erected in 1869 a new factory; Childs & Company, lumber manufacturers, were about to occupy their new building.

In addition to the above there were two carpet manufacturing establishments one, the Tacony Carpet Works, and the other owned by H. A. Neumans; also John Roberts' Church Organ Factory, Green & Company's Iron Foundry, L. Fries' Iron Railing Foundry, Taylor & Company's File Works, Wright & Kedwards, machinists, Samuel Sidebotham, Jr., smith & boiler works, Robert Wilson's new Wheelwright shop, and Samuel Sidebotham, Sr., manufacturer of lamp wicks and bindings.

The following manufacturers, with the line of goods manufactured and places of business, are in Frankford and vicinity at the present time: American Cork & Seal Company, Butler and Sepviva Sts.;

American Silk Company, 4341 Orchard St.; Ardross Mfg. Company, (manufacturers of dress goods), Mulberry and Bridge Sts.; American Gas Accumulator Company, Summerdale; American Hollow Steel Sash Company, Tioga and Aramingo Sts.; American Manganese Bronze Company (castings), Rhawn and Hegerman Sts.; Andrews Mill Company (dress goods), Adams Ave. and Leiper St.; Alva Carpet & Rug Company, Oxford Street east of Paul St.; Anchor Dye & Bleach Works, Arrott St. and P. & R. R. R.; American Fork & Hoe Co., Ashland St. and Frankford Creek; Abrasive Material Co. (emery wheels), Tacony and Fraley Sts.; Ajax Metal Co., Orthodox St. and Delaware Ave.; Adelpia Mfg. Co. (rag carpets), Kensington Ave. and Womrath St.; Berg Co. (fertilizers), Ontario below Richmond St.; Bates Electric Co., 4840 Melrose St.; Berkshire Mills (dress goods and gingham), Church and Worth Sts.; Bernado Mills (upholstery goods), Orthodox and Large Sts.; Barrett Mfg. Co. (coal-tar products), Bermuda and Margaret Sts.; E. Bromiley & Son (pattern makers), Orthodox St. and Frankford Creek; H. H. Barton & Son Co. (paper), State Road; G. F. Bristow (tapestry), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Bridesburg Leather Co., Stiles and Wakeling Sts.; Richard C. Borchers (textile machinery), Womrath St.; Crane Co. (pipes, valves, and fittings), Tacony St.; Lewis F. Castor (carriages and wagons), 1627 Margaret St.; Chas. P. Cochrane (carpets), Kensington Ave. and Butler St.; A. J. Cameron & Co. (worsted yarns), Glenwood and Pacific Aves.; Costella & Cuy (glazed kid), Orthodox St. and Frankford Creek; John Cullon (sticks and canes), Wain St.; Carlson Auto Co., Summerdale; Henry Diss-ton's Sons (saws, files and tools), Tacony (this is one of the largest, if not the largest, saw-works in the world); Delta Spinning Mills, Lewis and Ashland Sts.; Delaney & Co. (glue), Cottman St. and Delaware Ave.; Electric Dye Works, 3942 Frankford Ave.; Ellison Bros. (machinists), 2116 Scattergood St.; Electrelle Co. (yarns), Summerdale; R. J. Ederer Thread Co., Unity and Elizabeth Sts.; S. W. Evans & Son (metal goods), 4623 Paul St.; Andrew Erdrich & Son (brewery), Bridge and Walker Sts.; Edgewater Finishing Co., Frankford Ave. and Nicetown Lane; Emerald Mills (cloth), Worth St.; E. H. Fitler Co. (rope), Tacony St.; Frankford Plating and Specialty Co., 1664 Orthodox St.; Frankford Metal Co. (brass founders), Eadom and Scattergood Sts.; France Packing Co. (metallic packing), 6512 State Road; Frankford Bleachery, 4340 Factory St.; Frankford Arsenal (U. S. government ammunition), Tacony and Bridge Sts.; Frankford Brick Works, Torresdale Ave.; Fidelity Machine Co., Paul and Vandyke Sts.; W. & R. Ford (carpets), Tacony St. and Penna. R. R.; Frankford Chain Works, Pierce and Margaret Sts.; Frankford Machine Works, Hedge and Gillingham Sts.; Frankford Hosiery Mills Co., Unity St.; Frankford Manufacturing Co. (towels), Unity and Leiper Sts.; Frankford Pickling Co., 4628 Tacony St.; Frankford Waste Co., Vandyke and Orchard Sts.; Frankford Winding Co., 1543 Ruan St.; R. H. Foerderer (leather), Wheatsheaf Lane and Coral St. (these are the largest leather manufacturers in the country); R. H. Foerderer (glue), Richmond and Brill Sts.; Fritz Co. (poultry food), Ontario below Richmond St.; Globe Foundry & Machine Co., Tackawanna and Church Sts.; Globe Dye & Bleach Works, Worth and Oxford Sts.; Gillinder & Sons (glass), State Road and Devereaux St.; Gordon Bros. (curled hair), Orthodox and Pierce Sts.; Griffon Mills Co. (dress goods), Unity and Wingohocking Sts.; Glover Bros. (iron founders), Paul and Vandyke Sts.; Hall Gas Engine Co., Garden St.; F. Holden & Co. (damask), Margaret and Ditman Sts.; Helios Mfg. Co. (electrical goods), Garden and Bridge Sts.; J. T. Hammond & Sons (toys), 4534 Hedge St.; Horrocks & Bro. (dye works), Adams Ave.; Erben Harding Co. (wool), Unruh St. and Delaware River; C. & A. Hoffman (files), Orchard St.; Dawes Haskrelland (machinists), Erie Ave. and Penna. R. R.; Harvey & Watts (billiard balls and wood specialties), E. Venango and Ruth Sts.; John Illingworth Steel Co., Tacony and Lewis Sts.; Industrial Dyeing and Finishing Works, Frankford Ave. and Penna. R. R.; Jermyn & Sons (millinery wire), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Janney & Co., Wissinoming; Keystone Emery Mills, 4325 Paul St.; Kneeder & Co. (textiles), Eadom and Kennedy Sts.; Keen-O-Phone Co. (talking machines), Orthodox St. and Frankford Creek; Killian Mfg. Co. (silk ribbon), Bermuda and Orthodox Sts.; Keystone Brick Co., Second St. Pike; F. Lodge (bedding), 4362 Franklin St.; Lindley Mfg. Co. (draperies), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Robert Lewis Co. (upholstery), Richmond and Brill Sts.; Miller Lock Co. (locks), 4523 Tacony St.; John Mills, Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Chas. B. Medford & Sons (pork packers), Kensington Ave. and Penna. R. R.; J. Myers (brass founder), Josephine St.; Milbourne Worsted Co., 4327 Franklin St.; Malcomb Mills Co. (yarns), 4327 Franklin St.; Michpaul Mfg. Co. (knit goods), Orchard and Tacony Sts.; Mutual Machine Co. (looms), Hedge St.; Thomas R. Megowan (dress goods), Church St. and Adams Ave.; Wm. P. McMaster (cloth), Church St. and Adams Ave.; John Mawson (hair cloth), Venango and Kensington Ave.; Meerbach & Schneider (iron founders), Frankford Ave. and Vandyke St.; C. H. Masland & Co. (carpets), Amber and Westmoreland Sts.; Jos. R. Masland (dye works), Wakeling and Stiles Sts.; National Tapestry Co., Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Herbert B. Newton

(Continued on page 64)

(upholstery goods), Kensington Ave. and Venango St.; National Ammonia Co., Vankirk St. and Delaware Ave.; Geo. Oldham & Son (pneumatic tools), 1828 John St.; Prudential Worsted Co., Orthodox and Large Sts.; Phila. Electric Co. (electrical engineers), Robbins St. and Delaware Ave.; Fayette R. Plumb, Inc. (tools), Tucker and James Sts.; Primrose Mfg. Co. (tapestry), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Philadelphia Felt Co., Powder Mill Lane and Frankford Creek; Phila. Steel Forge Co., Milnor and Bleigh Sts.; Penna. Forge Co., Wakeling and Bermuda Sts.; Phila. Textile Chemical Co., (soaps), Arrott St. and P. & R. R. R.; Pilling Manufacturing Co., Allegheny Ave. and A St.; Quaker City Lock Co., Arrott and Large Sts.; Quaker City Preserve Co., 1920 E. Venango St.; Quaker City Rubber Co. (rubber goods), Comly and Milnor Sts.; Quaker City Paper Box Co., Garden St.; Rath Mfg. Co. (metal polish), Hedley and Richmond Sts.; R. C. Remmey Sons (fire bricks), Delaware Ave. and Hedley St.; Rowland Maxwell & Co. (shovels), Welsh Road and Pennypack Creek; W. & H. Rowland (springs), Tacony and Lewis Sts.; T. Rowland & Sons (shovels), Cheltenham; Ross Crucible Co., Robbins and Milnor Sts.; Reliance Machine Works, Hedge & Plum Sts.; Arthur Rhoades (art squares), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; George Royal (tapestry), Frankford Avenue and Nicetown Lane; Arthur C. Riege (covered wire), 4321 Franklin St.; Richie Mills Co. (upholstery goods), Orchard and Vandyke Sts.; Schlichter Jute Cordage Co., Erie and Trenton Aves.; Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. (iron founders), Erie Ave. and Sepviva St.; H. M. Siner & Co. (bricks), Nicetown Lane and K St.; Stokes & Smith Co. (machines), Summerdale; Seuffert Bros. (soft drinks), 4757 Melrose St.; Ludwig Schneider (sticks), 4701 Worth St.; Standard Reaming Co., Church

and Adams Sts.; M. L. Shoemaker & Co. (fertilizers), Delaware Avenue and Venango St.; Karl Schlatter (dye works), Ontario and Hartville Sts.; Star Brewery, 4234 Penn St.; J. Harry Schumacker & Co. (wagons and automobiles), 4819 Frankford Ave.; Simons & Struve Hosiery Co., 4159 Frankford Ave.; J. J. Steele (glass founder), Paul and Meadow Sts.; Schwarz Wheel Co. (automobile wheels), Margaret St. and Penna. R. R.; Smedley Bros. (mill and lumber works), Church and Tacony Sts.; F. W. Tunnell & Co. (glue), Wheatshaf Lane and Gaul Sts.; Taylor Textile Co. (upholstery goods), 1615 Foulkrod St.; Tacony Chemical Works, Richmond St.; Tacony Iron and Metal Co., Tacony and Magee Sts.; Vigilant Mills (upholstery goods), Leiper and Adams Sts.; White Bros. (smelters and refiners), Hedley and Carbin Sts.; S. S. White (dental instruments), Tackawanna and Gillingham Sts.; F. S. Walton Co. (foils), Orthodox St. and Delaware River; J. W. Walton Sons (combs), 1615 Ruan St.; Thos. Walker & Sons (metallic packing), 4617 Tacony St.; F. P. Woll & Co. (curled hair), Tacony and Church Sts.; Wallace Wilson Hosiery Co., Orchard below Unity St.; Wolstencroft Felt Mfg. Co., Mulberry and Bridge Sts.; Waverly Mills (damask), Cedar and Margaret Sts.; W. Whitaker & Sons (cotton and woolen goods), Adams and Sellers Sts.; C. H. Wilson & Sons (dyers), Meadow and Cedar Sts.; Thos. Wolstenholme Sons & Co. (worsted spinners), 3300 Frankford Ave.; Samuel F. Woodhouse (paints), Unity and Franklin Sts.; Wetherill Finished Castings Co., Erie Ave. and Richmond St.; Charles Wood (wagon and carriage builder), Bridge and Milnor Sts.; Yool & Shirar (machinists), Oxford and Josephine Sts.; Yarrow Candy Co., 1731 Gillingham St.

HERE'S HOW

We manage to stand at the forefront among the many noteworthy institutions of Frankford. It is the Secret of our success and we are not afraid to tell you the Secret. The firm of

SEAMAN and STRUNTZ

have put themselves into such a position that all goods handled by them are strictly guaranteed, not only by themselves, but by the manufacturers as well. This gives you an "Iron Clad" guarantee in purchasing from us. This policy we have adopted for years and this is why we

SUCCEED

Money put in *Diamonds* is invested, not spent. *Our Diamonds* in quality and price are a *Good Investment* and the same we can safely say of any article purchased in this store.

Do not forget we have a first-class *Repair Shop* for Watches, Clocks and all kinds of Jewelry.

Ordinary goods arouse *Ordinary* interest.

Exceptional goods arouse *Exceptional* interest.

Our goods are *Exceptional*.

The only Wholesale Jewelry House in the Northeast. *Wholesale* and *Retail* Distributors.

4517 FRANKFORD AVENUE

THE FIRST BUILDING ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES

By ROBERT T. CORSON

Away back in 1831 there was a gathering of solid, substantial citizens in the public house of Thomas Sidebotham, in Frankford, now Nos. 4217-19-21 Frankford Avenue. On January 3, 1831, according to the call, "A meeting of sundry inhabitants of the borough of Frankford was held at the house of Thomas Sidebotham, for the purpose of forming an association to enable the contributors thereof to build or purchase dwelling houses."

An interesting picture it would make if we could see those pillars of the community in session. Attired in the quaint garb of the times, no doubt they discussed ale and finance with equal decorum.

Anyhow, these leading lights of Frankford, to begin the new year properly, met on January 3 and founded the first building and loan association of America. Perhaps they had a due regard for what they were doing, and were well aware that their actions would have a weighty effect on their own community. But it is hardly possible that they could see far enough into the future to realize that they were to confer happy homes on hundreds of thousands of their descendants and successors in the United States.

A constitution for the government of the association was adopted, and the name, "The Oxford Provident Building Association of Philadelphia County," selected. Subscription books were opened; forty members signed the constitution, enrolled their names, and subscribed for shares.

At the next meeting, held on January 10, 1831, the organization was completed. Isaac Shallcross was elected secretary, an office which he held for many years, and it is, perhaps, owing much to his conscientious and efficient efforts that the first association proved successful enough to beget so many thousands of lusty descendants. Samuel Pilling, a mill owner of considerable means, was treasurer; Isaac Whitelock was the president, and the trustees were Peter Buckius, James Wright, Jesse Y. Castor, Abram H. Duffield, Henry R. Schoch, Jeremiah Horrocks, Jacob Deal, Joshua Cooke, Alfred C. Jones, Thomas Pendlebury, Thomas Sidebotham, and Francis Deal.

It would not be thought that in so short a time the origin of

building associations in this country could be a subject for dispute, but like the seven cities which disputed for the honor of the birthplace of Homer, for the honor of being the birthplace of the building and loan association, the rivalry, in our own day, has been nearly as keen.

Most of the claimants were easily disposed of, but Philadelphia and Brooklyn had some old associations, Brooklyn's dating from 1836, but Brooklyn finally had to yield the palm, because it was proved that her society was not organized until after her leading citizens had made a trip to Frankford for the purpose of investigating the results of the experiment that had been there started.

Like its brother, the savings bank, the building association practically owes its birth to the thriftiness and foresight of the Scotch financiers and philanthropists. The Earl of Selkirk's Association was founded in Scotland in 1815, and through correspondence with friends and relatives in the old country its progress was carefully noted on this side of the water.

The original error, crediting the organization of the initial association of the new world to Brooklyn, was made in a Georgia case, Bibb County Loan Association vs. Richards, 21 Georgia State Reports 592, where Judge Lumpkin stated that: "In the year 1836, twenty-one years after the first one was established in Great Britain, the first organization of this kind, called the Brooklyn Building and Mutual Fund Loan Association, was organized in Brooklyn, New York." This opinion was followed by Judge Endlich in his work, the "Law of Building Associations," and by Howard Wurtz Page in his article on "Building Associations," in the first edition of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law." In later editions of the encyclopedia, however, the misstatement is corrected.

It is hoped that the question of the first building association in this country is now no longer a subject for controversy.

These founders were public-spirited citizens, and many of their descendants are at present connected with building associations in Frankford. It is doubtful if there in another section of its size in the country that has so many active associations, and this is no doubt due to the fact that these descendants of the founders have never lost their interest in the work. Indeed, it has progressed in an almost unbroken line, because the rules of the modern building associations still follow closely the original ones.

(Continued on page 67)

ESTABLISHED 1891



OUR STORE IS NOTED FOR ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GOODS

From a small store opened on October 17, 1891, we have grown to be the largest and most up-to-date store west of Frankford Avenue

We carry in stock at all times the best in Meats that money can buy

A full and complete line of groceries and an unlimited supply of Fruit and Vegetables at all seasons

Good service, personal attention to buying, and years of experience in our line of business insure the best results of our patrons and ourselves.

JAS. F. CURRAN

1500-02 CHURCH ST.,

FRANKFORD

The Oxford Provident Association matured in ten years. The first payment was made on January 17, 1831, and the last payment on January 11, 1841, a share then being worth \$500. The affairs of the association were not formally wound up until June 10, 1841, but no payments were made after January 11, and this is the date of maturity.

A second association, bearing the same name, was organized on January 30, 1841, and matured in March, 1852, and a third, Oxford Provident, came to life on January 21, 1852.

These associations were followed by the Harmony and the Franklin, in 1845; the Decatur, in 1849; the Jackson, in 1856; the Frankford, in 1868; the Robert Blum and the Home, in 1870; the Frankford-Security, in 1903; the Whitehall, in 1906; the Twenty-third Ward, in 1908; the Grocers', in 1908, and the Northwood, in 1910.

The Decatur is now, and the Frankford, the Robert Blum, the

Home, the Frankford Security, the Whitehall, the Twenty-third Ward, the Grocers', and the Northwood were from the first, perpetual associations, and are in successful operation today.

The Oxford Provident was a terminating association and was unincorporated, as were its immediate successors, until 1850, when the existence of building associations was first recognized by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The interest in building associations is keen in every part of Philadelphia, for there are in all 700 of them in the city. Through them thousands of homes have been purchased by men of every walk of life. In the state, also, the associations have thrived far better than in any other. Every one is now under the supervision of the state banking commissioner, and the books are regularly examined by expert auditors with as much care as any financial institution.

PROGRAM FOR THE HISTORICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CELEBRATION

Our Motto: *For a Greater Frankford*

PRELIMINARY ILLUMINATION OF TOWN

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21

Special exhibits by merchants and demonstrations in all of the stores.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 27

Historical sermons and reviews of the organizations and founding of churches in Frankford.

The Rev. John B. Laird will speak on "The Religious Aspect of Our Industrial Progress." Visitors are welcome to all churches during the week.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28

Merchants and residents are requested to decorate their stores and residences.

At 1 o'Clock

Decorated floats and wagons bearing exhibits will be parked on the streets allowing a close examination of the many goods and articles manufactured in Frankford and vicinity.

At 7 o'Clock

Blowing of whistles and ringing of bells as lights are turned on.

At 8 o'Clock, Evening

THE INDUSTRIAL PARADE

Forming on Worth and Edmund Streets, move west on Orthodox Street to Frankford Avenue, north on Frankford Avenue to Bridge Street, countermarch on Frankford Avenue to Adams Street, and dismiss.

At the conclusion of the parade a reception will be given to the mayor and invited guests.

Four bands will furnish the music.

FRATERNAL NIGHT

The Fraternal parade will form their right of line at Orthodox and Tacony Streets in the following order:

G. A. R. (100), American V. of F. V. (1000).

Independent Order of Americans

Manchester Unity

Daughters of Liberty, float
Brotherhood of America, floats
Shepherds of America, 3 floats
Independent Order of Odd Fellows
Knights of Pythias
Sons of Temperance
Knights of Golden Eagle, floats
Loyal Orange Institution
Patriotic Order of Sons of America, floats
Improved Order of Red Men, floats
Foresters of America
Junior Order of American Mechanics, floats
Order Maccabees of the World
Order of Moose

Route—west on Orthodox Street to Frankford Avenue, to Bridge Street, to Adams, to Franklin, to Ruan, to Penn, to Overington Street, and dismiss as per instructions.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30

THE BABY PARADE

Starting from Frankford Avenue, Womrath Park, in the early evening; Mr. Joseph P. Candy, Marshal. Will proceed up the Avenue to Harrison Street and countermarch to The Free Library, where prizes will be awarded.

Two bands in line.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31

HALLOWE'EN

Mr. James France, Marshal. Starting at 8 o'clock from Womrath Park. Procession of masked and fancy dressed clubs and individuals over the same route as previous evenings. Beautiful and valuable presents and prizes as well as money prizes will be given.

Five bands will be in this parade.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1

HISTORICAL PARADE, 8 O'CLOCK

Forming on Tacony and Orthodox Streets, out Orthodox to Mulberry, to Waln, to Unity, to Frankford Avenue and return to Womrath Park. Marshal, Comrade Patrick Burgin. Heralds, Platoon of Police.

(Continued on page 68)

Groups of Indians, the Original Inhabitants.
 Arrival of Swedish Settlers by Canoe.
 Swedish Settlers on the Way to the Grist Mill.
 King Charles Giving William Penn the Charter for
 Pennsylvania.
 Penn's Arrival and Treaty with the Indians.
 Arrival of the English Settlers.

1800

BUILDING CLUB

Visit of Lafayette to Frankford, September, 1829.
 Twenty-four Young Ladies.
 The Police Department.
 The Fire Department.
 The Postal Department.
 The Schools.
 The Churches.
 The Fraternal Orders.
 The Revolutionary Period.
 Heralds.
 John Adams Meeting the Delegates of the Continental
 Congress at Frankford.
 Goddess of Liberty.
 Betsy Ross Making the Flag.
 Simcoe's Rangers.

Allan McLane Dragoons.
 Lydia Darrach.
 Washington on his Way to Yorktown.

WAR OF 1812

Commodore Decatur.
 Cushing (Sailor) Guards.
 General Worrell Commanding the Pennsylvania Troops.

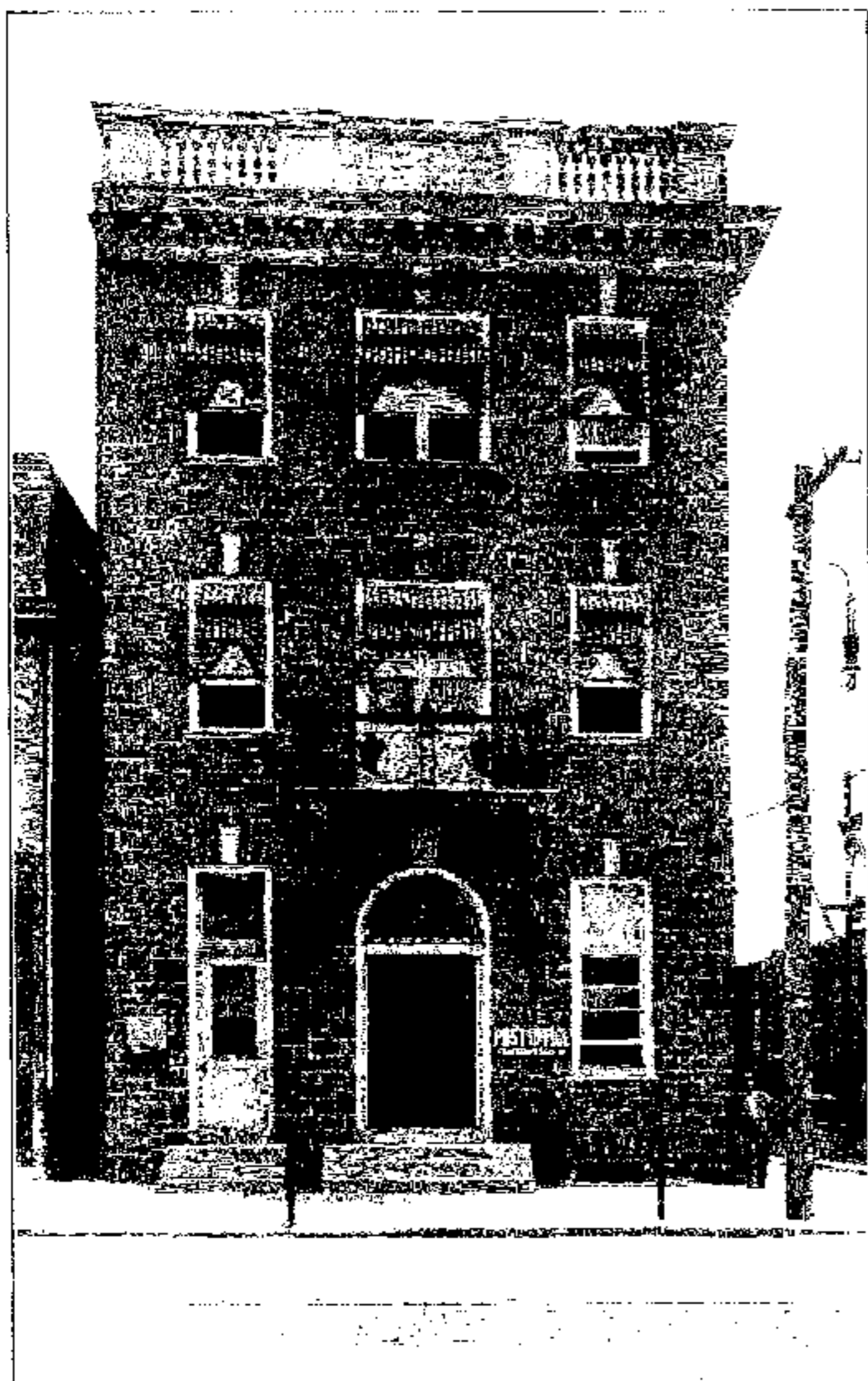
THE CIVIL WAR

Heralds of Bands.
 President Lincoln.
 Newsboys.
 Attack on Fort Sumter.
 Call for Seventy-five Thousand Men.
 Recruiting.
 On to Richmond.
 The Draft.
 The Ambulance and Relief Corps.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Making Slippers, Bandages, etc.
 Return of the Troops.

SPANISH WAR

Army and Navy Union.
 Allegory.

(Continued on page 74)



Frankford Post Office

Established in Frankford in 1870 Store Closed Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

WATERHOUSE & CO.

Frankford's Largest

Dry Goods House

MAIN AND SELLERS STS.

Furnishings for Men, Women and Children

Agents for Butterick Patterns

Insist upon having the best

ICE CREAM

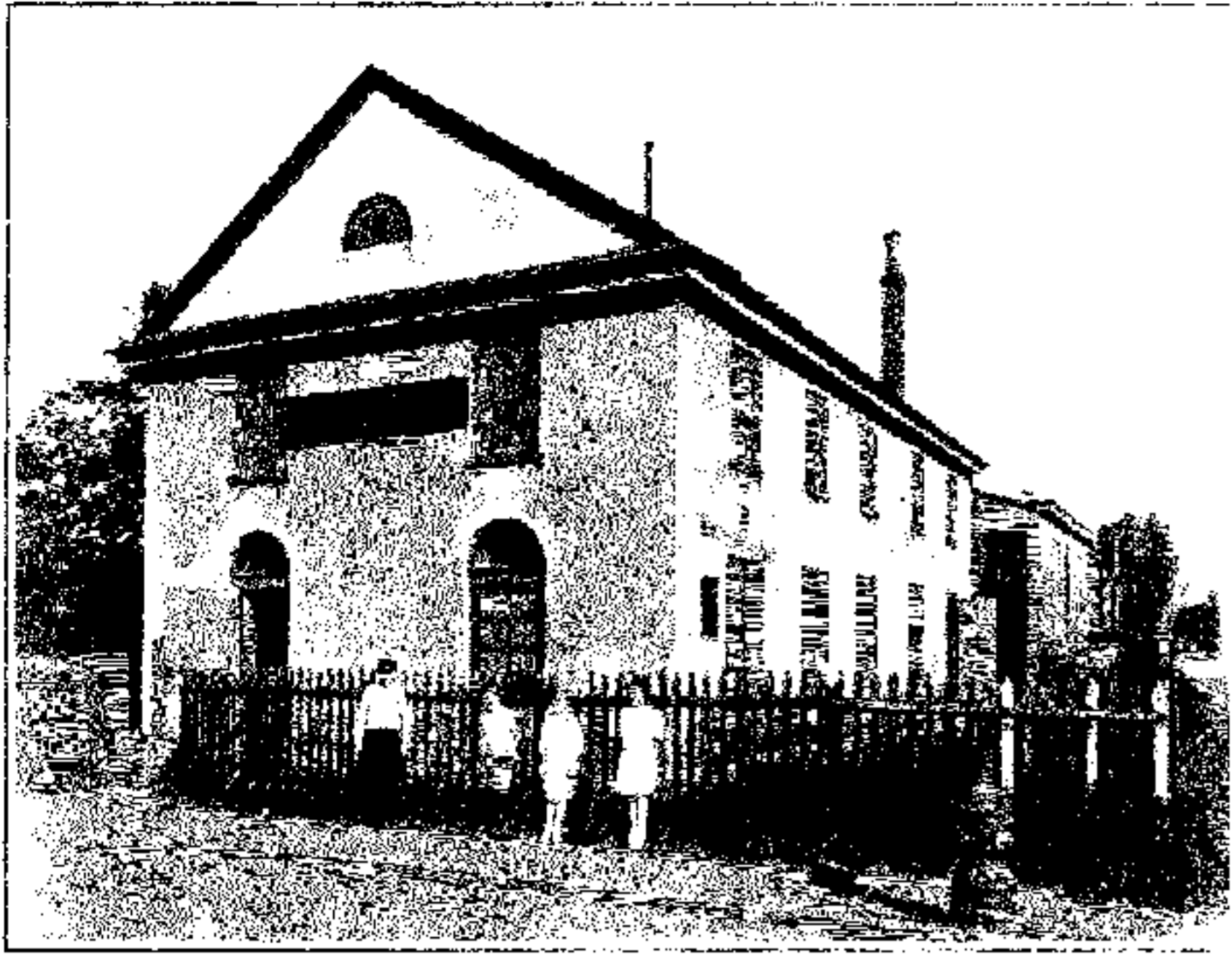
JAMES

Wholesale and Retail

4332 Frankford Avenue

We buy our cream from a Frankford dealer

Bell Phone, 899 D



James Seddon's Hall. Knowledge Extension Society Headquarters

KNOWLEDGE EXTENSION SOCIETY OF FRANKFORD

By REV. JOHN W. STOCKWELL

The stone building on the east corner of Hedge and Plum Streets, known to many people of Frankford as the James Seddon School, was originally a house of worship. A foundation was laid on the site in 1819 by the Free Will Baptist Society of Frankford. In 1835 a stone church building was erected there. In 1849 the property passed over to the New Jerusalem Society of Frankford. The stone building was enlarged in 1852. In 1883 a frame building was erected in the rear, and the property was rented for school purposes.

The Knowledge Extension Society of Frankford obtained the Hedge Street building rent free for social service, by vote of the New Jerusalem Society, April 25, 1912. This Knowledge Extension

Society was organized to promote co-operation among all social service forces, and especially to invite the active assistance of workers from the religious bodies in Frankford.

There are four planks in the platform of the K. E. S., and they may be stated briefly in this form:

I. One-half of all quarrels are due to misunderstandings. Therefore, get the people of the community together often to extend their knowledge of one another.

II. One-half of the so-called "tendency to wildness" of which boys and girls are accused is due to ignorance of them and of how to supply legitimate entertainment for them. Therefore, begin by getting the young people together, finding out what they want to do, and co-operating with them in doing it.

III. Whatever narrow-mindedness there is among the members of the churches is largely due to their ignorance of the good and useful work that is going on around them, in the names of other than church organizations. Therefore, supply a platform where representatives of any such work may appear to explain it and which may serve as a "general clearing house" for information on these subjects.

IV. The churches are fast finding common ground upon which to co-operate. Hasten the day by making the Knowledge Extension work not only UN-denominational, but INTER-denominational, so that it may appeal to all the churches as a logical meeting ground for useful neighborhood work.

The Society is the parent of several subsidiary organizations. The supervision of work among boys, including that of the Frankford Boys' Club and the Frankford Boy Scouts, is delegated to the Knowledge Extension Society For Boys.

For a similar supervision of the work among girls, including that of the Frankford Girls' Club and the Frankford Camp Fire Girls, the Knowledge Extension Society For Girls exists.

At the Society's headquarters, in the James Seddon Hall, there is some form of activity every night in the week excepting Sunday.

Because of the success attained in interesting the boys and girls of Frankford by giving them wholesome entertainment, the Knowledge Extension Work is popularly known as a movement to "keep the boys and girls of Frankford off the streets" and perhaps there can be found no better way to describe in a condensed form the aim of the Society.



Don't Worry!

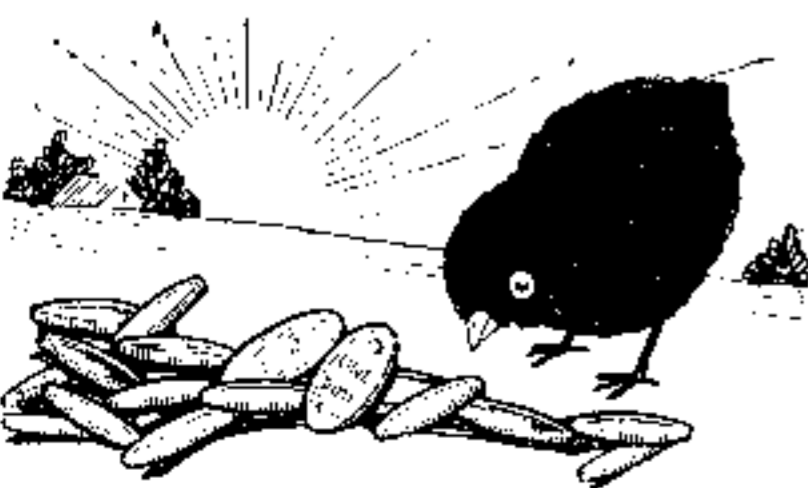
Homiller & Cochran



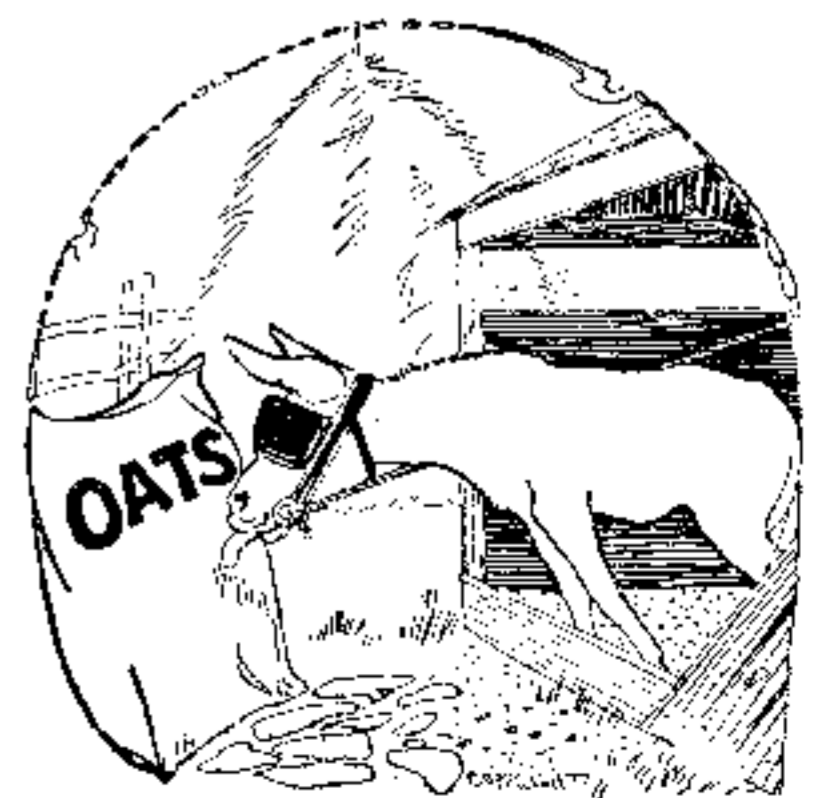
**GRAIN, FEED
HAY, STRAW
CORN, OATS
ETC.**

**SPECIAL POULTRY
FOODS**

LIME AND COAL



4276 FRANKFORD AVE.



TRANSPORTATION

By GUERNSEY A. HALLOWELL

The principal means of travel at the time of the settlement by the Swedes was by boats. The country was not cleared and the roads were in bad condition for many years. Wagons were very seldom used for some time after the arrival of the English on account of the stumps in the roads, and travel was principally upon horseback.

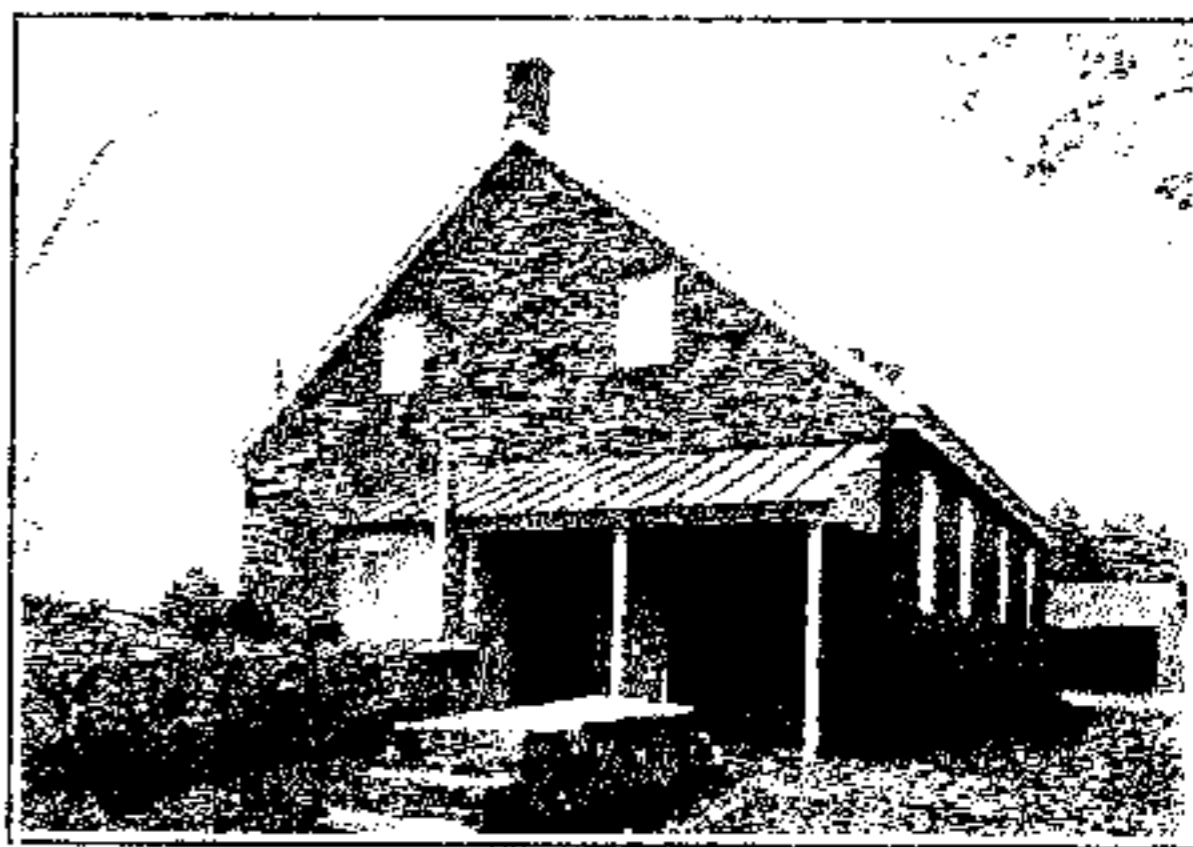
As the country began to be more thickly settled, a better means of travel was established, and stage-coaches came into use.

The first stage-coach of which we have an authentic record was in November, 1756, when "a new stage left John Butler's sign of 'The Death of the Fox,' in Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, for New York." The trip was made one way in three days once each week. Previous to this, in 1733-34 there was a stage line to New York by way of Burlington and Amboy. Passengers from Philadelphia took the boat to Burlington and then proceeded by stage to New York.

In 1765 John Barnhill was proprietor of a line of stages known as the "Flying Machine," which was advertised to make the trip to New York in two days during the summer.

In 1773 John Bessonnet & Co. established a line of stages from Philadelphia to New York, making the trip in two days.

Soon after opening the bridge over the Delaware River at Trenton, on February 1st, 1806, four new lines of stages were started from Philadelphia to New York, which proceeded the entire distance without change. These lines, which ran daily (except Sunday), passing through Frankford, were the "Diligence," at 8 A. M.; the "Industry," at 9 A. M.; the "Mail Pilot," at 10 A. M., and the "Mail" at noon. The last carried only six passengers.



Stepping Stones at Walnut Street Meeting House

line which ran from the Eagle Hotel, now numbers 4242 and 4244 Frankford Avenue. Later, Mr. Rorer purchased the property on the southeast side of Frankford Avenue, northeast of Unity Street, and transferred his headquarters there.

About this time Allen Pickup conducted a stage line to Philadelphia, which ran from the Eagle Hotel. He sold the business to Clayton Conner.

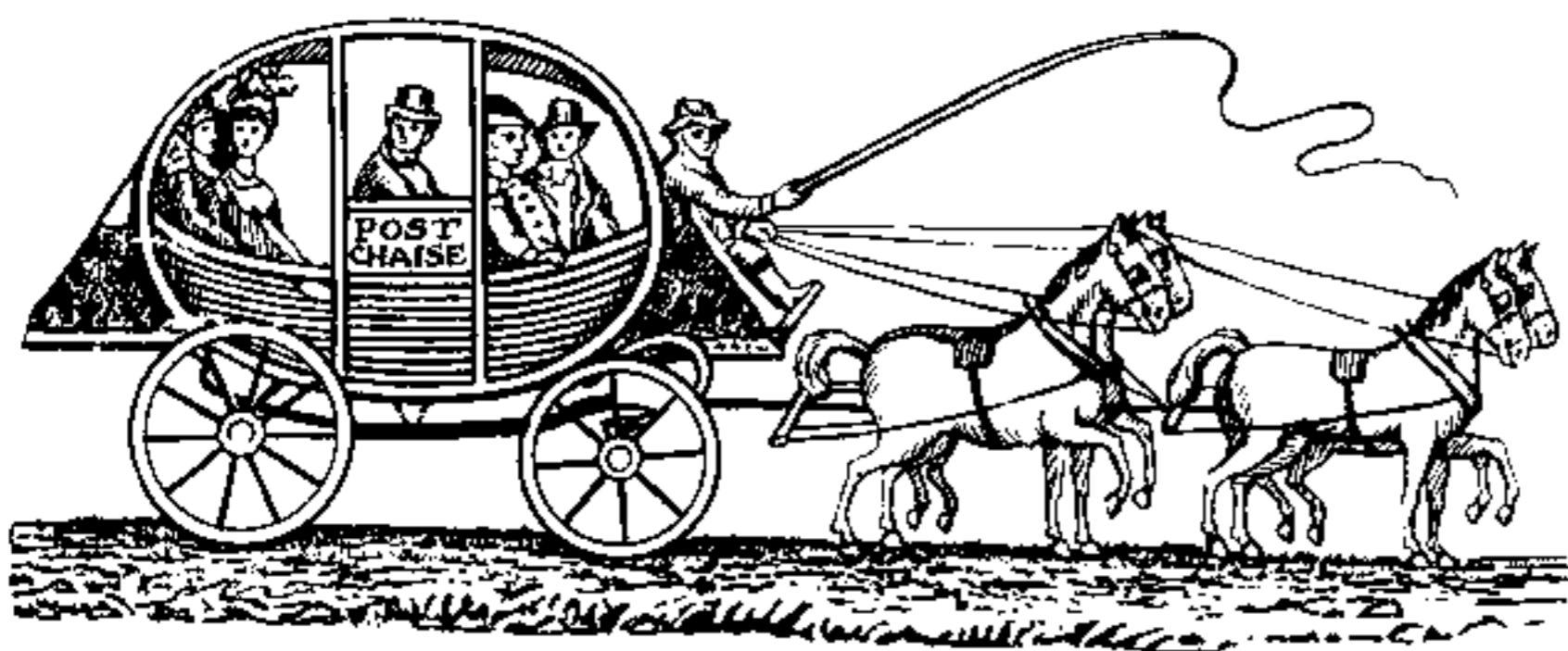
After November 27th, 1845, William H. Shallcross & Co. ran a stage from the Jolly Post Hotel, now 4612-14 Frankford Ave., at 5 P. M. in the evening, for the city. Returning, it left the Sign of the Camel, on Second Street between Race and Vine Streets, starting in time to reach Frankford by midnight.

Besides the stages mentioned, stage lines to the city were conducted by Messrs. Gallagher, Fries, Van Brunt, and John O'Brien.

Lines of stages have also been run from time to time between Frankford and Fox Chase, and Frankford and Bustleton.

In 1855 agitation was started for the establishment of a better means of transportation to the city. In December of that year a meeting of business men was held in Frankford to consider the organization of a horse-car line, and as a result, in May, 1857, the Legislature granted a charter to the Philadelphia and Delaware River Railroad Company for a line between Southwark and Frankford. The first car ran January 8th, 1858, and the line was opened to the public in the city January 20th, 1858.

(Continued on page 74)



A Stage Coach of 1845

This line of Coaches ran from Frankford to Philadelphia. Starting from Mrs. Rice's Hotel, Frankford Avenue and Ruan Street, every morning, arriving in Philadelphia at the Sign of the Camel, Third and Vine Streets, and returning same day.

In 1810 the "Expedition" line of stages made the trip to New York in one day.

In 1830 three coaches often ran at one time through Frankford to New York, carrying both mail and passengers. The arrival of the coaches from New York was then an event of daily interest.

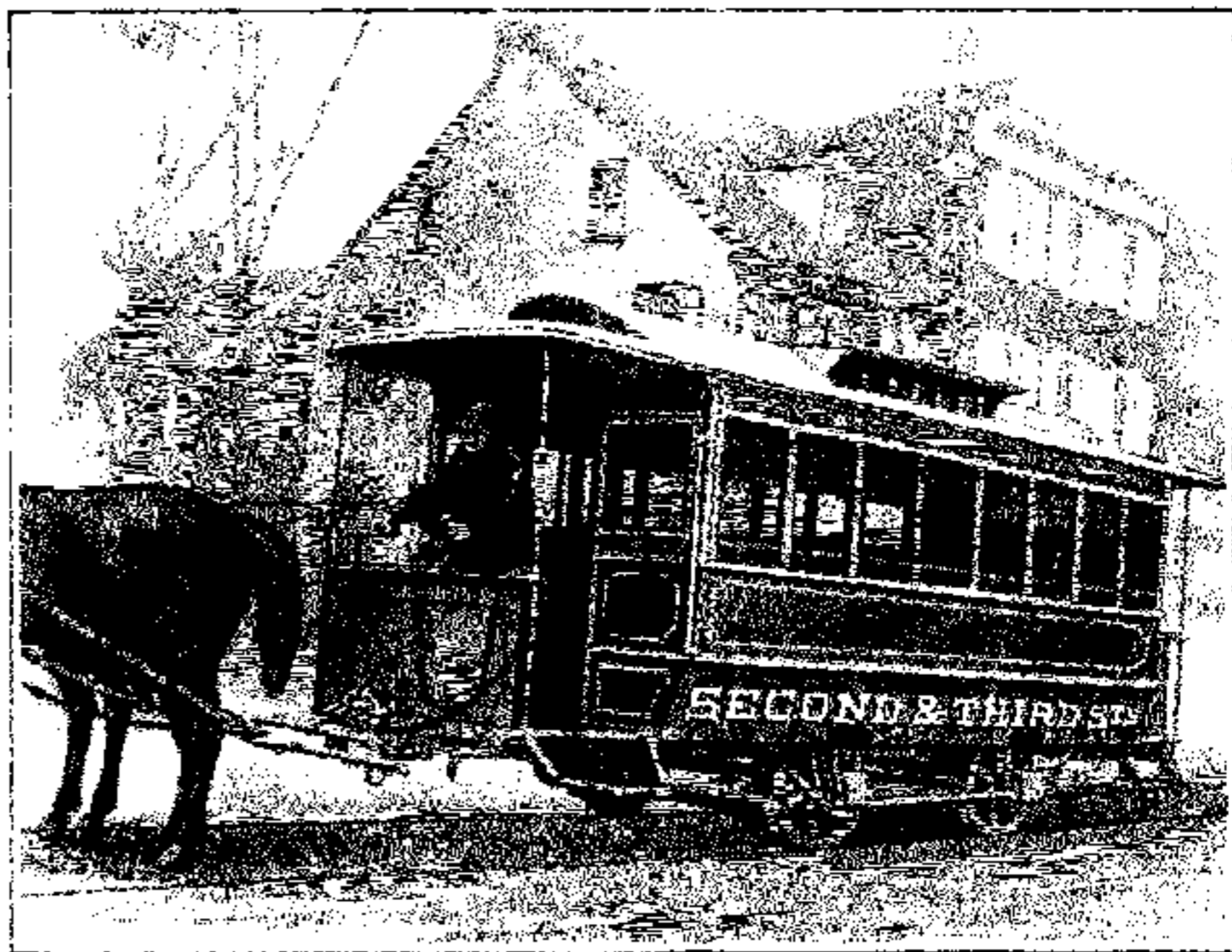
As early as 1830, and for many years subsequent, the great lottery companies of New York maintained a daily express between that city and Philadelphia. The express consisted of men on horseback who changed every ten miles. A blast of a horn was a signal for the hostlers at the inns upon the route to have another horse in readiness.

All stages ceased running to New York in 1836 because of the opening of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. This railroad was incorporated February 23d, 1832. The road was completed from Kensington to Morrisville, November 1st, 1834. Cars drawn by horses ran from Frankford to Third and Willow Streets, on this road, for several years.

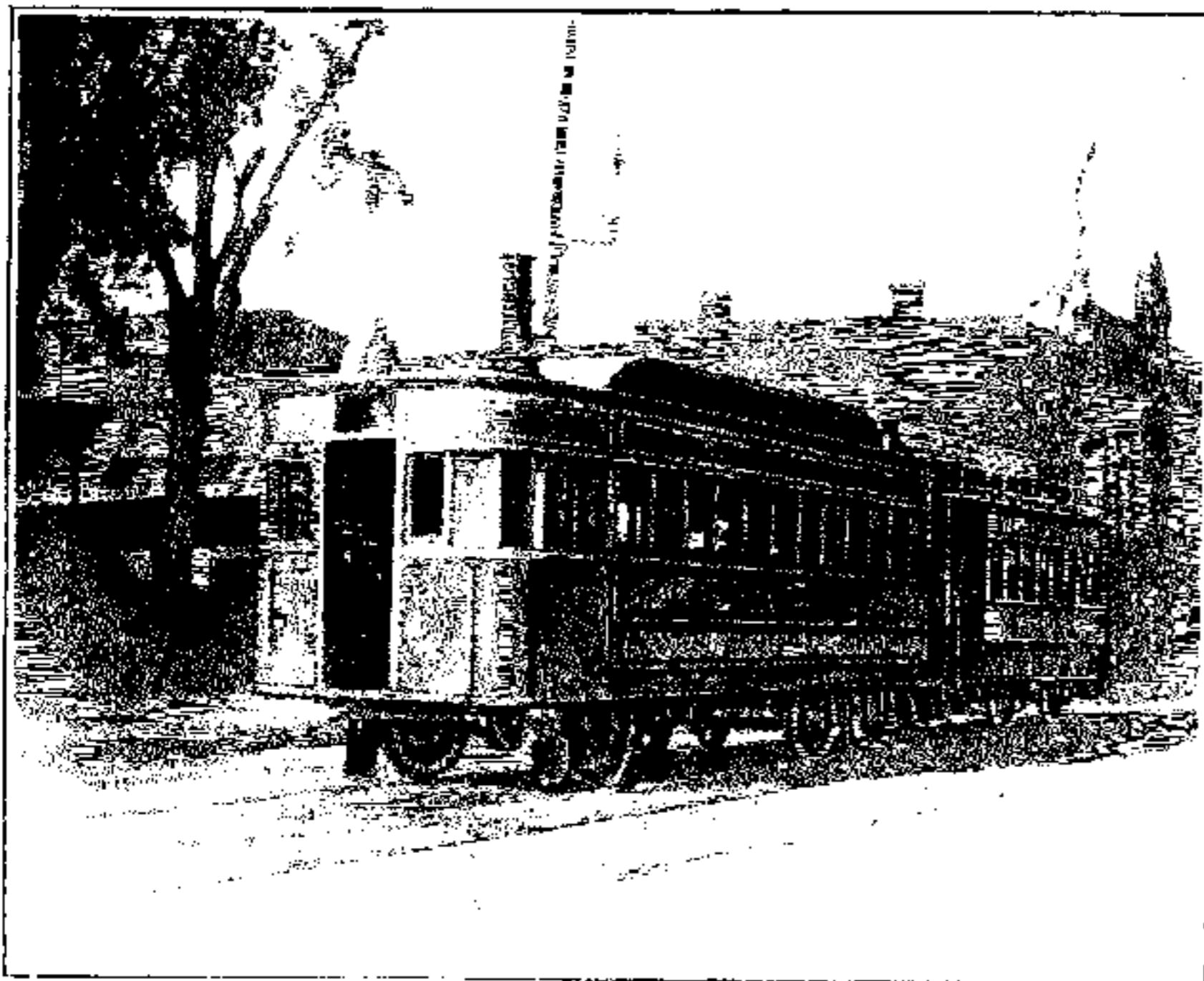
In 1840 three lines of stages were running between Frankford and Philadelphia, including one from Holmesburg, and one from Bustleton, owned by David Maguire. The fare between Philadelphia and Frankford was twenty-five cents. The coaches for Frankford left Hall's Hotel on Second Street below Arch.

One of the earliest lines of stages between Frankford and Philadelphia was conducted by John Haines, and ran from the Seven Stars Hotel in Frankford.

In 1845 Thomas Rorer was proprietor of a stage



An Old Horse Car



An Old Dummy Car with Trailer

The first car ran to Frankford March 15th, 1858. There was much opposition to the horse-car line at first by the omnibus owners. They were finally compelled to withdraw the stages. The first cars run on this line were constructed by Thomas Castor of Frankford.

There was much agitation at this time about the cars running on Sunday. Those running to Frankford were compelled to stop on Sunday at a one-story frame building, which once stood in what is now the bed of Kensington Avenue, northeast of Adams Avenue. It was not many months, however, before the cars ran on Sunday to the depot on the north corner of Frankford Avenue and Arrott Street.

In 1858 the Second and Third Street car line was chartered, and cars were soon after run to Frankford from the city over this line, the terminus of which in Frankford was Frankford Avenue and Harrison Street.

On November 17th, 1863, the dummy cars were first run from Fourth and Berks Streets to Frankford. These cars had a cab in the front in which were a vertical engine and boiler. The former horse cars were then used as trailers for the dummies. These trailers were provided with seats on the top and a spiral ladder to the top of the car. Some years later a new depot was built at Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street, and the dummies then ran no further than the new depot, where a change was made to the horse cars which ran down Kensington Avenue to Front Street, thence to Berks Street, thence to Sixth Street, and south on Sixth Street to Jackson Street. Returning, the cars came north on Fifth Street.

In 1893 the trolley cars were first introduced in

Frankford. These cars supplanted the dummies and horse-cars. Soon after this the trolley cars were run from Frankford to Jackson Street without change.

On July 2d, 1894, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company began running trains to Frankford from the Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

In 1903 the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company acquired the property on the northwest side of Frankford Avenue, northeast of Pratt Street, and the largest brick car-barn in the world was erected thereon.

In 1904 the Philadelphia Transit Company began running a line of trolley cars to Tacony. Another line from Bridesburg, through Frankford to Olney, Germantown, and Falls of Schuylkill, had been started.

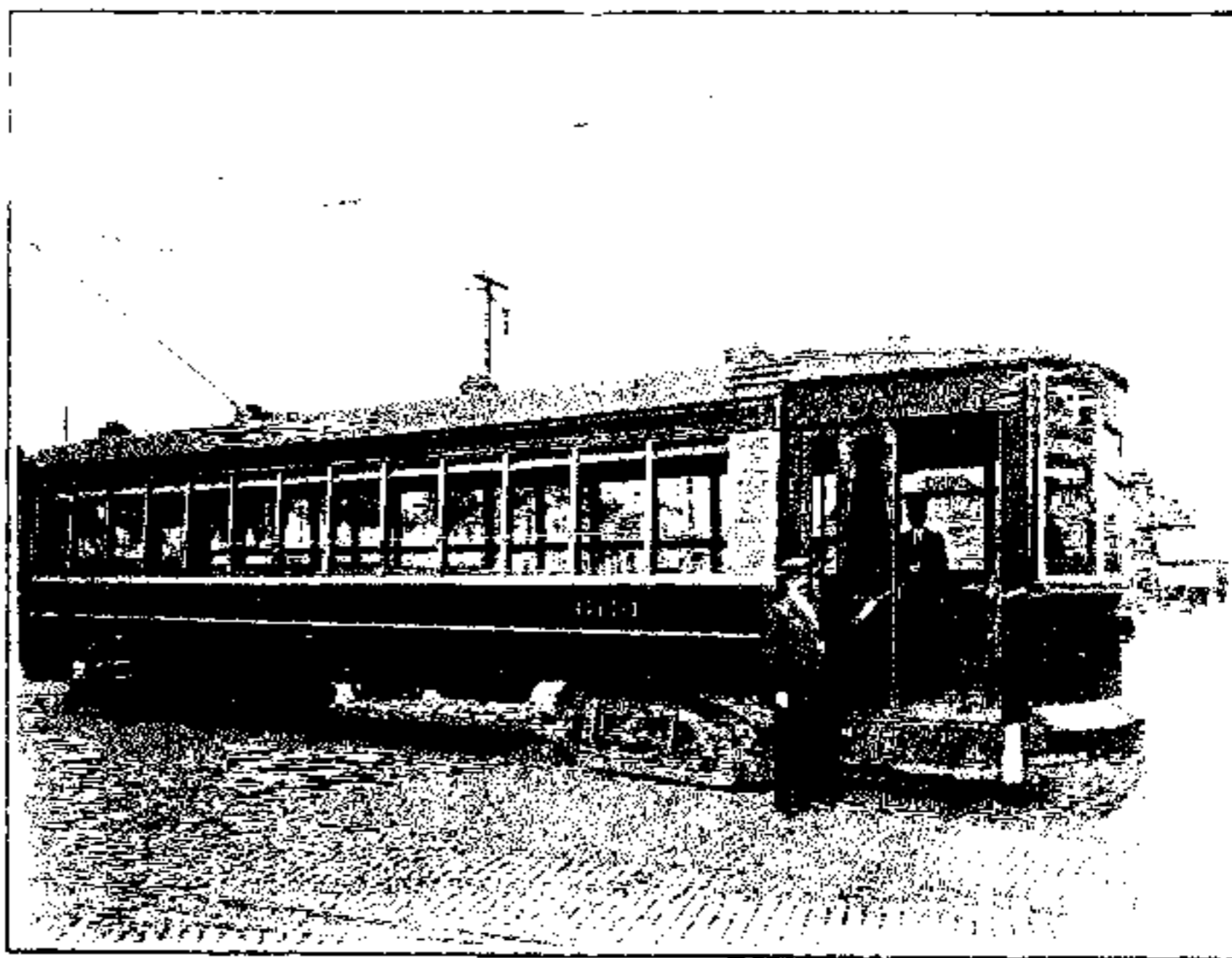
Previous to this a line of trolleys had been run from Bridge Street to Torresdale on the Bristol Turnpike, and another line from Frankford Avenue and Bridge Street, over Bridge Street to Tacony Street, and thence on Tacony Street to Tacony and Holmesburg.

For the accommodation of people living in Somerton and Bustleton a line of automobiles has been running for the past two years from Frankford Avenue and Bridge Street, about two hours apart each day.

In 1911 the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company established a trolley freight service between the city and Frankford.

On February 1st, 1912, trolleys were run for the first time without change to Tenth and Market Streets.

On April 1st, 1912, the latest and most improved near-side trolleys were introduced between Frankford and Philadelphia. We now have three lines of these cars: One which runs down Second Street and up Third Street; another down Sixth Street and up Fifth Street, via Lehigh Avenue; another down Tenth Street and up Eleventh Street, via Berks Street.



A Modern Trolley Car

In connection with the celebration two bronze tablets will be dedicated, one being placed on the site of the arch that was erected during the visit of Lafayette in 1824, the inscription being as follows:

“Erected by the People of Frankford, to mark the site of an arch where, on behalf of the citizens and assisted by a choir of twenty young ladies, General Isaac Worrell welcomed General the Marquis de Lafayette, September, 1824.”

The other will be placed on the building marking the site of The Jolly Post Hotel, and reads as follows:

“Erected by the People of Frankford, to mark the site of The Old Jolly Post, a Revolutionary Inn, Hallowed by Memories of Washington, Lafayette, and other Patriots. Headquarters of Captain Allen McLane’s Dragoons. The scene of more skirmishing than any other place in the colonies. Sometimes held by the British. Here the

American Army rested on its march to capture Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.”

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 2 O’CLOCK
PARADE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN**

In which five thousand children are expected to take part.

Mr. Percival S. Woodin, Marshal.

Parade forms on Ruan Street, north on Frankford Avenue to Foulkrod, west to Country Club.

Five bands will take part in this parade.

**Afternoon and Evening
A DOG SHOW**

Will be held in the large hay barn of The Seven Stars Hotel; this will be given under the auspices of the Frankford Kennel Club and The Kensington Kennel Club.

There will also be the usual Midway, which will be under the supervision of The General Committee.