

**CHRONOLOGICAL TEXTILE EVENTS.***(Continued from June issue.)*

1812. Slater & Tiffany erected in 1812 a cotton mill known as the Green Mill, which was the beginning of the extensive manufacturing operations at the



THE OLDEST MILL AT EAST VILLAGE (Webster) MASS., 1812

East Village (Webster, Mass.) This firm continued until 1818, when Mr. Tiffany retired and Mr. Slater became the sole owner.

The Berkshire Agricultural Society, Pittsfield, Mass., awarded Elkanah Watson the prize of \$50. for the best piece of broadcloth exhibited. One half was left for inspection at the warehouse for American goods, Albany, N. Y.

The first cloth mill of any size in Berkshire was this year elected by L. Pomeroy, at Pittsfield, which was itself small, for several years employing but one set of machines, and five or six hand looms, and consuming about 1,200 lbs. of wool in the manufacture of broadcloth.



OLIVER CHACE  
Organizer of "The Troy Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass."

The Troy Manufacturing Company (Fall River, Mass.) chartered, and proceeded to erect another factory at this place. A third factory was built there in 1821, and two more the following year.

The largest manufactory of fine cloths and cassimeres in operation in New England, if not in the country, at this date, was that of the Middletown Woolen Manufacturing Company, operated by Isaac Sanford and others, in Connecticut. It was wholly employed on fine merino wool, which yielded the best profits and the steadiest sales. It made daily from thirty to forty yards of broadcloth, which sold at \$9 to \$10 a yard, by the piece. The cloth was finished without the disagreeable gloss, then a characteristic feature of English cloths, which were finished by hot pressing.

Gig-mills, for teasing and napping cloth, were erected to some extent in New England and New York, and were driven by steam or water; hand cards, however, were still used exclusively in Pennsylvania.

The first steam engine in Providence, R. I., one of thirty horse power, built by Evans, put in operation in the mill of the Providence Woolen Manufacturing Company, operated by S. G. Arnold, S. Dorr, J. S. Martin, and David Lyman; the mill



DAVID ANTHONY  
Prominently Identified with the early (1812) Fall River, Mass., Cotton Industry.

occupied the site later on used by The P. Allen & Co's., Print Works.

The quantity of wool sheared in the United States was 22,000,000 lbs.

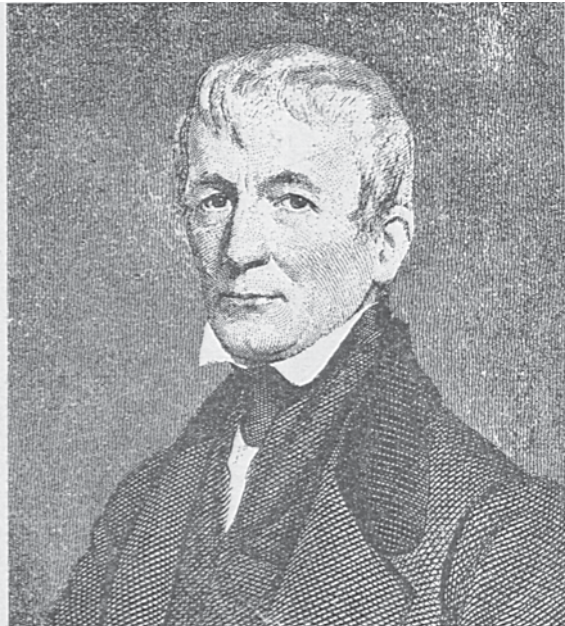
Carpets made from paper, for summer use, made first by Francis Guy of Baltimore. Its manufacture was patented in 1819, a specification of the invention having been filed as early as 1806.

Pliny Earle & Brothers, Card makers, Leicester, Mass., the first to attempt the manufacture of Emery "an article of much value in cotton and woolen works."

The James River Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Kingston, incorporated.

The Waltham Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$450,000, incorporated. This, and the Boston Manufacturing

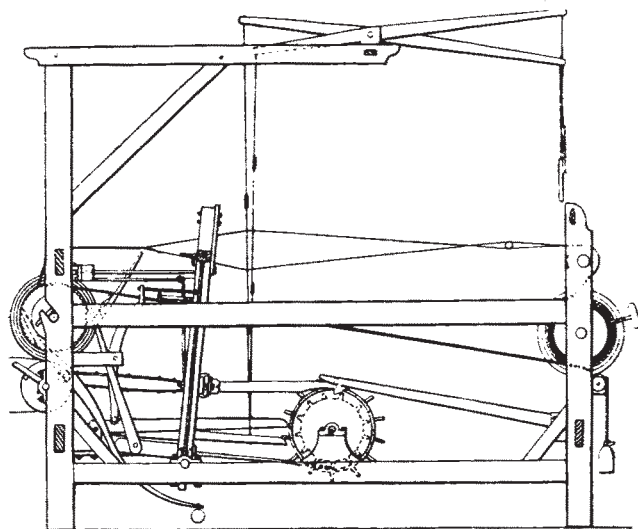
Company, chartered the next year, were among the most extensive and prosperous in the country at the close of the war, and for many years after.



PATRICK TRACY JACKSON

F. C. Lowell, with his brother-in-law, Patrick T. Jackson, after many failures and experiments, produced a working model of a powerloom. They secured the service of an able mechanic, Paul Moody, of Amesbury, to build the machine (which they patented in 1815), and with the first efficient American power loom, proceeded to carry out their project, at Waltham, Mass., where they erected a cotton mill the ensuing year.

John Thorp of Providence, R. I., took out a patent for a hand and power loom; Cyrus Shepherd of Philadelphia, took out a patent for a water



HAND AND POWER LOOM (Side Elevation)  
Invented by John Thorp, Providence, R. I., Patented in 1812

loom, and J. and Rozanna Sizer of New London, Conn., a patent for a loom for weaving feathered cloth.

The Monson Woolen Manufacturing Company, Hampden county, Mass., incorporated.

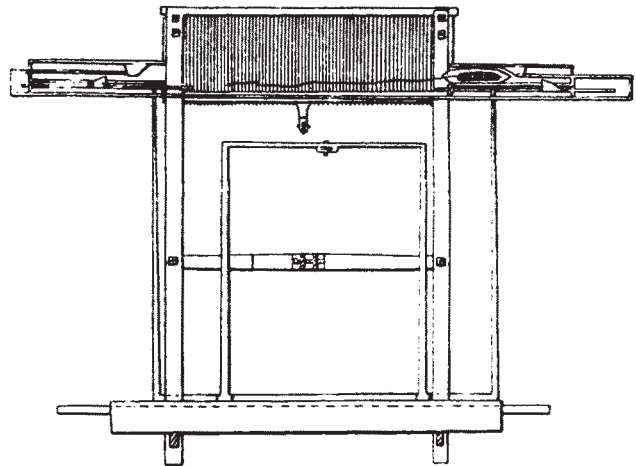
The Steuben Woolen Co., The Broadalbin Woolen Manufacturing Co., the Troy Wool and Cotton Factory, the Butternuts Woolen and Cotton Factory, the Clason Woolen Co., and the Cambridge Farmers' Woolen Co., incorporated in the state of New York.

A powerloom produced by Judge Daniel Lyman of Providence, R. I.

Circular-bolt machine invented in England by Morley.

The duty on cotton prints raised in England to 3½ d. per square yard.

Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the mule jenny, was granted £5,000 by Parliament: the inven-



HAND AND POWER LOOM (Front Elevation)  
Invented by John Thorp, Providence, R. I., Patented in 1812

tion not having been patented, Crompton never was able to get any remuneration from it.

The construction of 3-ply Ingrain Carpets (also called Scotch or Kidderminster carpets) patented in England by Thomas Lee.

John Webb patented in England a loom for weaving rugs, in which the reed was open at its lower edge; the threads, coming from a separate beam, being moved horizontally by means of *conductors*, to form figures, somewhat after the manner of lappet weaving, in the fabric.

The number of spindles, on the principle of Crompton's mule jenny, in operation in Great Britain were estimated at about four and one-half million.

Riots in Nottingham, England, continued for nearly five years, resulting in the transportation and hanging of numerous workmen.

Samuel Clark and James Mart invented, in England, the pusher machine.

Straight-bolt machine patented in England by Kendall and Morley.

(To be continued.)

CROCHET COTTON.—A cotton thread doubled twice, but the first doubling is in the opposite direction from that in which the yarn has been spun, while the second doubling is in the same direction. In other words, the twisting for crochet yarn is in the opposite direction from that of sewing cotton. The quality and strength of the above products are determined by the quality of the spun yarn and the number of strands twisted together.