

CHRONOLOGICAL EVENTS.

(Continued from June issue.)

1824. The following principle mills in Philadelphia were in operation: The Arkwright Steam Mill on Front Street, Kensington, ten horse-power; calculated to spin annually about 90,000 pounds of cotton yarn. McCredy's Cotton Factory on Darby Creek, operating 1,700 spindles, and 16 looms by water-power, manufacturing cotton yarn and brown sheetings, and employing about 60 hands. Frankford Cotton Factory, running 1,816 spindles, and manufacturing about 600 pounds of Nos. 20 to 30's cotton yarn weekly. Frasier Manufactory, cor. Fifth and Christian streets, operating 1,000 spindles by steam-power, on sheetings, shirtings and cotton yarns. Globe Mills, Northern Liberties, Germantown road, between Second and Third streets, with 3,200 spindles, carding and other machinery, for the manufacture of gingham, drillings, checks, shirtings and sheetings, consuming 5,400 pounds of cotton weekly. Holmesburg Factory, operating 1,800 spindles. Kensington Cotton Mill, running 1,200 spindles on 14 to 20's yarn, using 1,500 pounds of raw cotton weekly, and employing 163 persons. Lodge's Cotton Mill, Darby Creek, operating 924 spindles. McCalmont's factory, Bristol township, 18 carding machines, employing about 100 persons. Merion Cotton Mill, Mill Creek, operating 940 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn. Richards' Flat Rock Canal Cotton factory, Manayunk, running 1,500 spindles and employing 200 people.

The following principle woolen mills in Philadelphia were in operation. Falls of Schuylkill, operating 7 carding machines and other apparatus. Fisher's, Kelly's, and Rodman's woolen factories, Germantown.

Lowell, Mass., incorporated as a town, distinct from Chelmsford, of which until then it was a part. It was named by Nathan Appleton after Francis C. Lowell, the organizer of America's first complete cotton mill at Waltham, Mass., in opposition to *Derby* as the name suggested by Kirk Boott, who was at heart an Englishman.

The New Jersey Bleaching, Printing and Dyeing Company, at Belleville, N. J., was incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, and erected one of the largest and most complete textile plants in the United States.

Gilbert Brewster, Norwich, Conn., Feb. 27, patented an improvement in the wool spinning wheel, and March 13, received three patents, viz.: for a spinning machine and method of receiving rolls from the machine; for an improvement on spinning wool, and for a spindle for throstle spinning. These, and later improvements in cotton and wool spinning machines, by Mr. Brewster, come into quite extensive use, and a few years later were manufactured by him to a large extent at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

George Danforth, Morton, Mass., Sept. 2d patented a counter twisting spinning speeder. The

Danforth throstle frame was an important improvement upon the ordinary throstle, which had superseded the water frame. It dispensed with a flyer, and produced yarn less wiry and more economically to make for certain kinds of goods, than the common throstle. It was patented in England, about 1830, by John Hutchin, of Liverpool, and gave rise to numerous later inventions for the improvement of the original throstle.

Wm. H. Horstmann, a native of Cassel, Germany, who came to America in 1815, and started in the manufacture of trimmings, ribbons and other nar-



WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN
Pioneer Silk Manufacturer; Introduced the first Jacquard Machine in the U. S. in 1824.

row fabrics, in Philadelphia, introduced the first Jacquard machine in the United States, in his mill.

Andrew Robeson, of New Bedford, hired a portion of the Pocasset Manufacturing Company's plant and started there the first printing of calico in Fall River.

George Danforth invented the tube frame, or Taunton speeder, so named after Taunton, Mass.

A patent for weaving double plush, face to face and cutting them afterwards asunder, obtained in England by Stephen Wilson.

A shuttle with one or more bobbins placed upon spindles fixed vertically, patented in England by P. Gasset.

Printing the warp previously to weaving, so that figures are thrown upon the surface of the cloth, patented in England by Stephen Wilson.