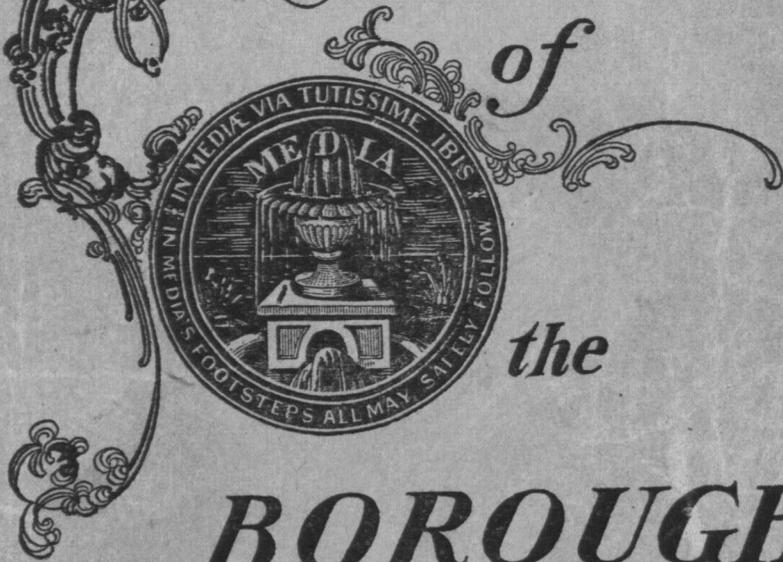


SEMI-CENTENNIAL

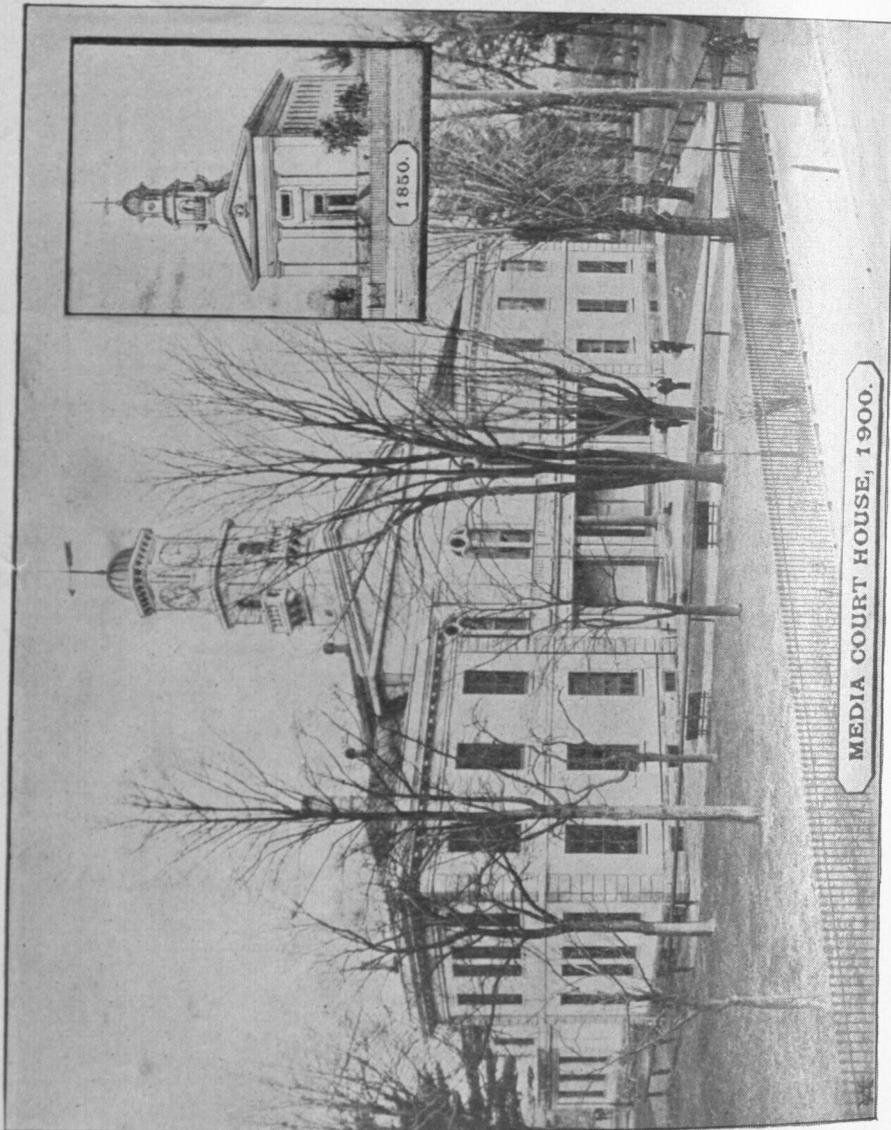


of

the

BOROUGH
of
MEDIA
PENNA.

MAY 19.1900



SEMI-CENTENNIAL

OF THE

BOROUGH OF MEDIA

MAY, 19th, 1900

Program of the Day:

Ringing of church and fire bells and blowing of whistles, 9 a. m.

Literary Exercises in the Court House Square, 9.30 a. m.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, by Burgess Henry C. Snowden, Presiding Officer

PRAYER, Rev. Wm. D. Thatcher

SONG, "OUR DEAR COUNTY TOWN," composed by Dr. George W. Smith,
and rendered by school children, band and audience

ADDRESS OF WELCOME, by Hon. Edward A. Price, Esq.

Music by Band

ADDRESS, "OUR BOROUGH'S PAST," by A. Lewis Smith, Esq.

Music by Band

ADDRESS "OUR BOROUGH'S FUTURE," by Col. A. K. McClure

SEMI-CENTENNIAL POEM, by Benjamin C. Potts, Esq.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL HYMN, composed by Horace P. Green, Esq., and rendered by school children, band and audience

BENEDICTION

Military and Civic Parade, 2.30, P. M.

Borough Officers.

—1900—

Burgess, Henry C. Snowden, Sr.

Members of Council, { Edward H. Hall, Winfield S. Worrall, Frank I. Taylor, Wm. F. Lewis, Joseph C. Seal, William H. Hardcastle and Samuel A. Field.

School Directors, { President, Horace P. Green ; Secretary, George E. Whitaker ; Treasurer, Edgar T. Miller ; Stephen H. Appleton, Henry C. Bishop.

Auditors, John T. Reynolds, D. O. Cummins and Edward H. Rigby

Town Clerk, William H. Tricker

Treasurer, C. D. M. Broomhall

Tax Collectors, Albin P. Ottey, James R. McDowell

Borough Regulator, C. M. Broomall

Borough Solicitor, George E. Darlington

Water Superintendent, George W. Carey

Constable and Chief of Police, James McKniff

Police Officers, Jesse W. Hoopes, Frank M. Smith and Alonzo Hoopes

Justices of the Peace, Forrest F. Williamson and John Watson

BURGESSES OF MEDIA.

1850	William T. Pierce	1852
1852	Charles R. Manley	1854
1854	Jesse Bishop	1855
1855	John C. Price	1857
1857	D. Reese Hawkins	1860
1860	John M. Hall	1862
1862	D. Reese Hawkins	1864
1864	Peter Worrell	1865
1865	John J. Rowland	1871
1871	George W. Ormsby	1873
1873	Nicholas T. Walter	1874
1874	H. C. Snowden	1878

SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR

5

1878	William Eves, Jr.	1880
1880	Samuel Dutton	1881
1881	William Campbell	1882

Albin P. Ottey elected Feb. 21st, 1882, resigned April 3rd, 1882.
Henry Green elected and qualified to fill unexpired term Aug. 3rd, 1882.

1882	Henry Green	1890
1890	Terrence Reilly	1891
1891	Isaac Worrall	1892
1892	George J. Stiteler	1894

1894 N. B. Cooper resigned January 15, 1896

Edward A. Price appointed to fill unexpired term to March 1897

1897	Edward A. Price	1900
1900	Henry C. Snowden	



Semi-Centennial Committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE E. DARLINGTON, Chairman.

THOMAS J. DOLPHIN, Secretary. DR. LINNÆUS FUSSELL, Secretary.

HORACE P. GREEN, Treasurer.

Joseph W. Hawley,	Edward A. Price,	Charles R. Williamson,
William H. Miller,	Samuel P. Rush,	Edward H. Hall,
Caleb Hoopes,	Dr. J. H. Fronfield,	George M. Lewis,
Harry D. Pratt,	H. C. Snowden, Sr.,	C. J. Bechdolt,
Frank I. Taylor,	Emil Holl,	Samuel A. Field,
H. R. Greenfield,	Samuel W. Hawley,	William F. Lewis,
Henry C. Bishop,	Joseph Chadwick,	John B. Robinson,
Homer E. Hoopes,	H. C. Howard,	Joseph C. Seal,
William Harcastle,	William L. Mathues,	Isaac Johnson,
Dr. Trimble Pratt,	A. Lewis Smith,	Dr. T. C. Stellwagen,
William P. Hipple,	Thomas V. Cooper,	Winfield S. Worrall,
C. Frank Williamson,	Charles H. Pedrick,	Leon H. Watters.

ENTERTAINMENT:

EMIL HOLL, Chairman.

Daniel Rice,	Harry Ottey,	Edward English,
William Broadbelt,	J. W. Cooper,	George Fisher,
Wellington Greavy,	D. Harcastle,	Edward McClintock,
Carolus M. Broomall,	John Nolan,	Charles Haworth,
Joseph E. Quinby,	S. P. Rush,	Joseph Blythe,
Frank Henderson,	Lafayette Lindsay,	Joseph Leedom,
William Woodward,	Edward Rigby,	E. S. Martin,
Pennell L. Webster,	Frank B. Rhodes,	Lewis C. Hazlett,
Alfred L. Hawkins,	H. J. Makiver,	I. N. Flounders,
H. W. Rhodes,	Reuben Bailey,	W. C. Alexander,
Friend W. Regester,	Milford Baker,	J. Edward Smith,
Mrs. F. W. Cook,	Miss Julia Brown,	Mrs. H. P. Engle,
Mrs. W. S. Worrall,	Miss Sue A. Dolphin,	Mrs. Benj. Broadbelt,
Mrs. Warren A. Baker,	Mrs. Joseph Leedom.	

PARADE:

WINFIELD S. WORRALL, Chairman.

William L. Mathues,	Thomas J. Dolphin,	J. Harris Sloan,
Samuel A. Field,	S. R. McDowell,	James Flounders,
Harry Hedge,	James E. Miller,	J. Lord Rigby,
Philip J. Donnelly,	George W. Carey,	Walter L. Rhodes,
Frank I. Taylor,	Garrett Burton,	Peter Parker,
Joseph W. Palmer,	Lieut. W. C. Tuckerman,	Lieut. A. W. Mathues,
P. H. Reilly,	William H. Tricker,	Dr. T. D. Young,
Richard Fields,	Thomas Pratt,	James McKniff,
A. Lewis Ottey,	William R. Ottey,	Lafayette Lindsay,
John Carpenter,	George Ray,	Jordan Cavener.

INDUSTRIAL:

C. FRANK WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

W. T. Howell,	H. C. Snowden, Jr.,	W. C. Ball,
J. Elliot Taylor,	Harry L. Battin,	George E. Adams,
W. F. Broening,	E. L. Cunningham,	H. P. Engle,
H. M. McMullen,	T. C. Rorer,	T. D. Mullin,
B. T. Levis,	W. G. Hough,	W. C. Rigby,
William Russell,	H. C. Johnson,	J. Boyer,
B. F. Fields,	M. C. Michener,	J. J. Rowland,
E. H. Garwood,	W. S. Westcott,	H. D. Pratt,
S. P. Rush,	Wardle Ellis,	W. E. Dickeson,
T. V. Cooper & Sons,	J. H. Fleming,	Joseph Chadwick,
Hughes & Brother,	Joseph Blythe,	P. W. Ware,
Carey & Brother,	George B. Allen,	P. L. Webster,
J. W. Mathues,	Major & Suter,	P. H. Reilly,
Mrs. Rice,	Mrs. Cook,	Estate T. J. Haldeman,
Chester Candy Co.,	J. E. English,	Daniel McClintock,
George M. Lewis,	William F. Lewis,	W. A. Cloud,
T. D. Cooper,	Benjamin Broadbelt,	F. P. Malin,
Van L. Wolf,	E. Holl,	J. Kirschnek,
A. Stehle,	John Bader,	Samuel Dutton,
Charles H. Pedrick.		

RECEPTION:

H. R. GREENFIELD, Chairman.

Henry C. Snowden, Sr.,	Richard Fields,	Dr. Harry L. Smedley,
Preston W. Ware,	George Whittaker,	Albin P. Ottey,
Wm. K. Broadbelt,	William Patterson,	George W. Carey,
Walter L. Rhodes,	Dr. J. H. Fronfield,	Alfred B. Worrall,
Wm. H. Harcastle.		

FINANCE:

WILLIAM P. HIPPLE, Chairman.

James H. Sweeney,	Joseph E. Quinby,	Emil Holl,
H. C. Snowden, Jr.,	Harry Haywood,	Samuel R. McDowell,
C. Frank Williamson,	J. Lord Rigby,	Thomas S. Fields,
Samuel P. Rush,	Warren A. Baker,	S. H. Appleton,
J. E. English,	Dr. Ernest L. Clark.	

TRANSPORTATION:

C. J. BECHDOLT, Chairman.

William H. Miller,
Thomas J. Osborne,
James G. Ruth,
Frank Downing.

DECORATION:

SAMUEL A. FIELD, Chairman.

A. O. Reynolds,
Howard Rowland,
James McKniff,
Wardle Ellis,
Joseph E. Quinby.

LITERARY:

HORACE P. GREEN, Chairman.

A. G. C. Smith,
Henry L. Broomall,
T. Chalkley Palmer,
Leon H. Watters.

PRINTING:

GEORGE E. DARLINGTON, Chairman.

Dr. E. M. Harvey,
Thomas J. Maitland,
William E. Williamson,
U. G. Realey.

MUSIC :

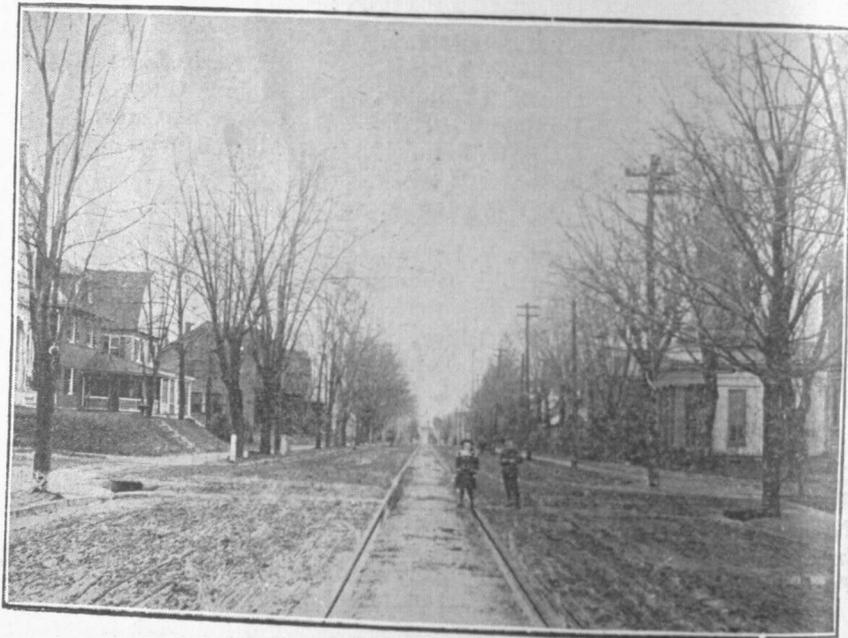
CHARLES H. PEDRICK, Chairman.
 William H. Calvert,
 Miss Mamie Donnelly,
 W. W. Davis,
 Frank L. Lee,
 Miss Henrietta Smedley,
 Edmund T. Kuendig.

PRESS :

THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman.
 John B. Robinson,
 T. Speer Dickson,
 Joseph C. Chadwick,
 Edward J. Lindsay,
 Samuel E. Turner,
 Harry P. Ottey.

BADGES :

P. H. Reilly,	FRANK I. TAYLOR, Chairman.	
Frank E. Ottey,	W. S. Worrall,	W. R. Hergerscheimer,
	H. R. Greenfield,	William H. Carey.

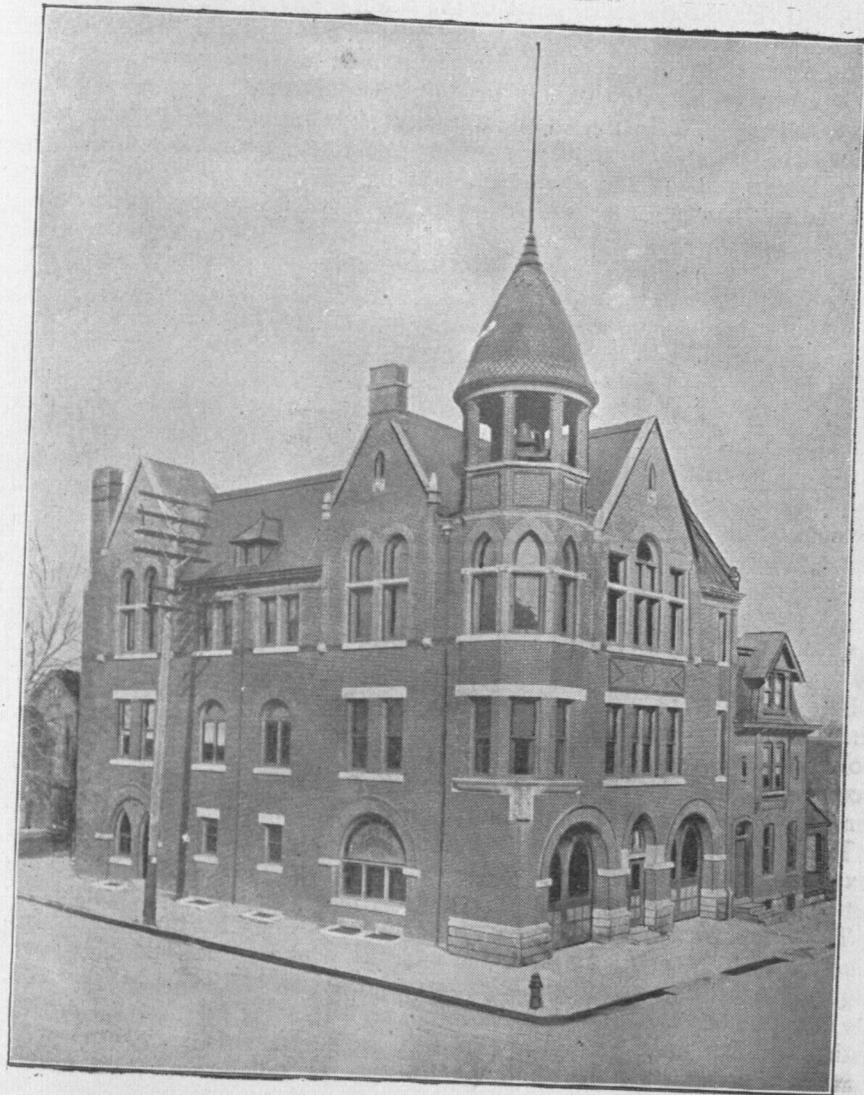


EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Descriptive Chapter.

BY T. CHALKLEY PALMER.

CITIES and towns that lie beside sheltered harbors opening upon navigable waters, be their history known or unknown, awake no question in the mind of the wayfaring stranger. The "little town by river or seashore" is there for the most obvious of reasons. So



BOROUGH HALL.

also, in long past days of feud and warfare, was the town "mountain built with [momentarily] peaceful citadel." But in our country, and in our own time, the uninformed casual traveller often has cause to wonder why this or that particular hill, rather than some equally available neighboring one, has been selected for the site of a town or a village.

Certain things are sent upon us for our sins. Among them is government—national, state and county. The County of Chester, in Pennsylvania, founded by William Penn in 1682, originally embraced all the territory now within the limits of Delaware County. The seat of the county government was in the old town of Chester. There it remained until, in 1786, the northern parts of the county having become well settled, a more central location for the courts seemed desirable. West Chester was therefore established as the new county town. But the arrangement remained undisturbed only three years. Chester County was extensive in area and comparatively populous. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, listening to the petition of many citizens, separated the southeastern portion and erected therein the County of Delaware. Chester once more became a county town, and wore its honors unmolested for the space of sixty years.

But the northern and western portions of the new county ceased not to grow in population and importance; and again, as in the case of Chester County, there came a time when a more central location for the "Seat of Justice" was loudly demanded. The agitation for the removal of the Court House and Jail began in 1845. The act of Legislature providing for this removal was passed in 1848. The interim was a time of warfare. A full account of the protracted contest is to be found in Dr. George Smith's excellent "History of Delaware County." The story is of all the more interest, because it is told by one of the most prominent proponents of the change. The act of Legislature carried with it the provision, that the new public buildings should be located not more than one-half mile from the Almshouse, and no farther from the "State road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore." Nothing could have been more definite, for the Almshouse was hard by the State road; and the town, which might in reason be expected to grow up about the new public buildings, would need a comparatively level area, not too small, whereon to spread. So was the hill-top chosen. Minshall Painter,* looking upon the map of Delaware County, and seeing that here at last a central location had been found, called the unborn town *Media*. The gentleman's "pretty wit" has made us his debtors.

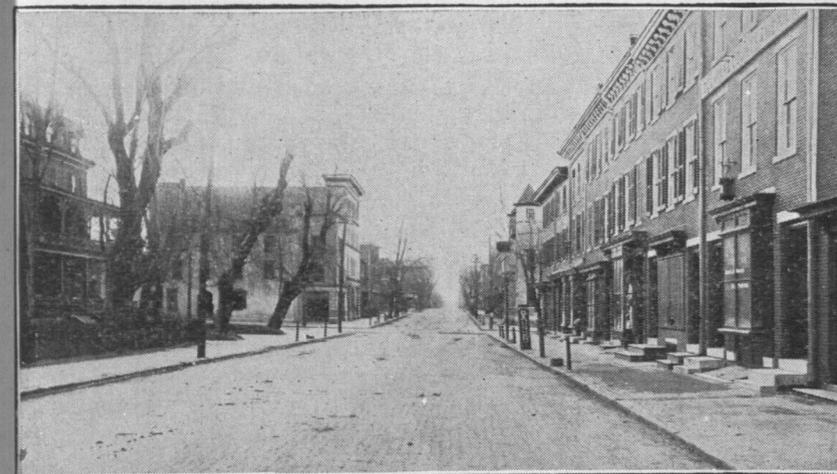
The charter of Media, with its famous provision against the sale of intoxicants, still intact after fifty years, was granted in 1850. The laying out of streets and the building of houses had already commenced.

The population of the three hundred acres covered by the charter, beginning with the few families of the vicinity, who were for the most part engaged in farming, was from year to year increased in a satisfactory manner, and reached the respectable total of nine hundred in 1860. The statistics of that same year read curiously at the present time. It appears that there were in the Borough, 19 horses, 24 milch cows, 12 "other

* We are indebted for these particulars to Dr. George Smith.

cattle," 20 sheep, 32 swine; and that the value of all these was \$3,432. Also, that the borough produced that year 256 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of rye, 860 bushels of Indian corn, 170 bushels of oats, 578 bushels of Irish potatoes. From all of which it would seem that much of the area was still under vigorous cultivation. But already several rows of substantial houses had been built, and corner lots were, in the central portion, mostly occupied. The Court House with its ample square, formed the nucleus wherefrom the town spread to south, west and east. The buildings were, from the start, mainly of brick. Dwelling houses, stores, hotels, churches, livery stables, markets, and all proper accessories of a town followed fast. Media was then and still remains essentially a residence town.

In the seventies the Borough became a very popular resort for summer boarders. Chestnut Grove House, Charter House, Worrell Mansion and (in the vacations of Miss M. L. Eastman's school for young ladies.) Brooke Hall, were filled to overflowing with Philadelphians and others



STATE STREET, EAST FROM ORANGE.

who desired, and who found here as in no other place so near the great city, the *rus in urbe*, the country air, the shade and quiet and coolness of the open, without the isolation and the numberless inconveniences of back-wood and remote, unpeopled hills. This movement had a most beneficial result upon the town. Many who came to spend a month returned as permanent residents. The character of these and other settlers has to some extent been determined by the prohibition clause of the Charter. Those who have made a careful study of the matter are of the opinion, that our growth in population has not been retarded in the least by our peculiar provision against the sale of intoxicants, and further, that the average character of our citizens has been affected thereby most beneficially. Opinions may vary as regards such questions. The

fact remains, that without the aid of any large manufactures, without any boom influence of any kind, and without any legalized provision for the quenching of alcoholic thirst, we have grown peacefully and wholesomely to a community of 3,500. This is no Jonah's ground, springing up over night and withering before mid-day. It is a slow, sure growth, such as promises an indefinite continuation. Business is carried on in a satisfactory way, and in some lines to no small extent. But it is as a residence town that Media more particularly excels. If there is any salient characteristic common to the bulk of the citizens, it is a tendency to *live*, rationally and after the wisest manner, rather than to spend days in personal warfare, and nights in mapping campaigns, all wasted upon an unnecessary accumulation of wealth. Churches, schools, scientific and literary societies, are so many evidences that we do not altogether forget the ancient and profound saying: "Life is more than meat, and the body than raiment."

Media is located about five miles north of Chester, eleven miles in a straight line east-by-south from West Chester, and about twelve miles west of Philadelphia. By rail the distance from Broad and Market Sts., Philadelphia, is 14.1 miles. Steam communication with that city is by the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. There are twenty-five trains each way daily, several of which are express. The express time from Broad Street Station is twenty-two to twenty-six minutes. The railroad crosses the valleys of Cobb's, Darby and Crum creeks, the last by way of a high bridge over a narrow and beautiful gorge. West of Media is a similar high bridge, wherefrom the passenger is afforded a wide outlook upon the broad valley of Ridley creek. The same railroad gives frequent and satisfactory communication with West Chester, Kennett Square, Oxford and Port Deposit.

Besides steam communication, there are two electric roads with termini in Media. The Delaware County and Philadelphia Electric Railway runs its cars every twenty minutes during the day. At Angora connection is made with the Union Traction Company's cars running to the foot of Chestnut St. The Media and Chester line runs cars every half-hour, and the trip to Market Square, in Chester, is made approximately in thirty minutes. Both these roads carry many passengers through delightful sections of our county.

Of the many highways radiating from Media, two deserve especial mention. The first is the Providence street road, leading from Chester over the hills to Willistown. This road was laid out in larger part about the year 1683. From Chester to Media, and for some miles beyond, it is telforded, and affords good going throughout the year. The other turnpike has already been referred to incidentally. It is known as the "State Road" and it extends from Philadelphia, through the most populous upland portions of Delaware and Chester counties, to Baltimore. It may now be considered as traversing our borough by way of Washington St. It originally ran diagonally from near the eastern terminus of Washington, to State near Jackson, and gave the name to State. The ancient route is still to be traced by a shallow depression south of State near Jackson, by an old stone bridge in the valley east of Gayley, and by a

cutting in the hill still farther east. This road passes through Concordville, Chadd's Ford and Kennett Square, and is a main highway.

Media stands upon the divide between Crum and Ridley creeks. Those two streams arise far up among the hills of Chester County, run approximately parallel courses, and empty into the Delaware less than two miles apart. The country they traverse is underlain by very ancient rocks—gneisses and hornblends, far older than the coal beds, twisted and broken during middle and later geologic time, and rounded into hills and valleys at last. Off some unknown shore, borne down by hurrying streams from some now altogether vanished hills, the sediment was dropped uncounted centuries ago. Later came earthquakes of inconceivable violence, grindings and twistings, influx and reflux of the seas. The level beds were distorted and broken, the Pennsylvania mountains were forced up into the air. Delaware County's area became a place of cracks and crevices. Some of the cracks were wide and deep, and they extended in a northwest and southeast direction. It was through them that our creeks found easiest passage to the lowland. Other smaller cracks ran, with somewhat less regularity, at right angles to this. The smaller streams, tributary to the creeks, followed the small cracks as the creeks had followed the large. Under the combined action, slow but sure, of frost and water and atmosphere, the sharp angles and steep walls of stone at length were rounded off. Through unimaginable tribulations, the country came at last to be one of rolling hills and interlacing valleys. No civilized and populous region is more full of quiet beauty.

Media is elevated three hundred feet above tide, but it is only three miles from the terrace bounding the lowlands of the river—a long, regular hill, at the base of which once roared the surf of the ancient Delaware Bay. From the highest point in the town, one may look off to southward and see across tops of trees growing on the lowlands, the bright waters of the river, and white sails of vessels bound up or down. Beyond lies New Jersey, showing as a blue streak, cloudlike, fair in its remoteness. At night, the hoarse whistles of steamers are to be heard answering each other on the river.

To the east one perceives the land to slope gently away to the hemlock-haunted valley of Crum. Sweeter stream run nowhere through peaceful meadows into noble river.

Turn to the west, and you shall see a landscape not devoid of wildness. Scroggie valley, a "little brother of the great Chester Valley," with its lake and its rill; the wide vale of Ridley Creek, losing itself by degrees in the tangled hills to the northwest; Mineral Hill, rugged and scarred; the heights of Lima and the stately dome of Elwyn. And when the sun sinks of a summer evening behind those western hills, and the hues of that landscape shift and change; or when of an afternoon, a thunder storm comes slowly down the valley; then does one at last perceive the full charm of this little bit of the world which is at his own door.

To the north, the hills go gradually up and up, until at last, in the South Valley Hill, we reach as it was the rim of the country side.

As nearly as may be in the geographical centre of the county, we are on all accounts most fortunately situated. The surrounding country is

beautiful, fertile, wholesome—and it is not ours to “sigh for Lebanon,” when our

“—limbs have here increased
 Upon a pastoral slope so fair,
 And looking to the South, and fed
 With honeyed rain and delicate air.”

We have here pure water, and whatever makes for health and long life. Ridley Creek, from which the water supply is taken, comes from uplands void of towns or other sources of contamination. We do not have contagious diseases in Media. The death rate for the last six years has been but 14.1 per thousand. Of all who died during the same period:

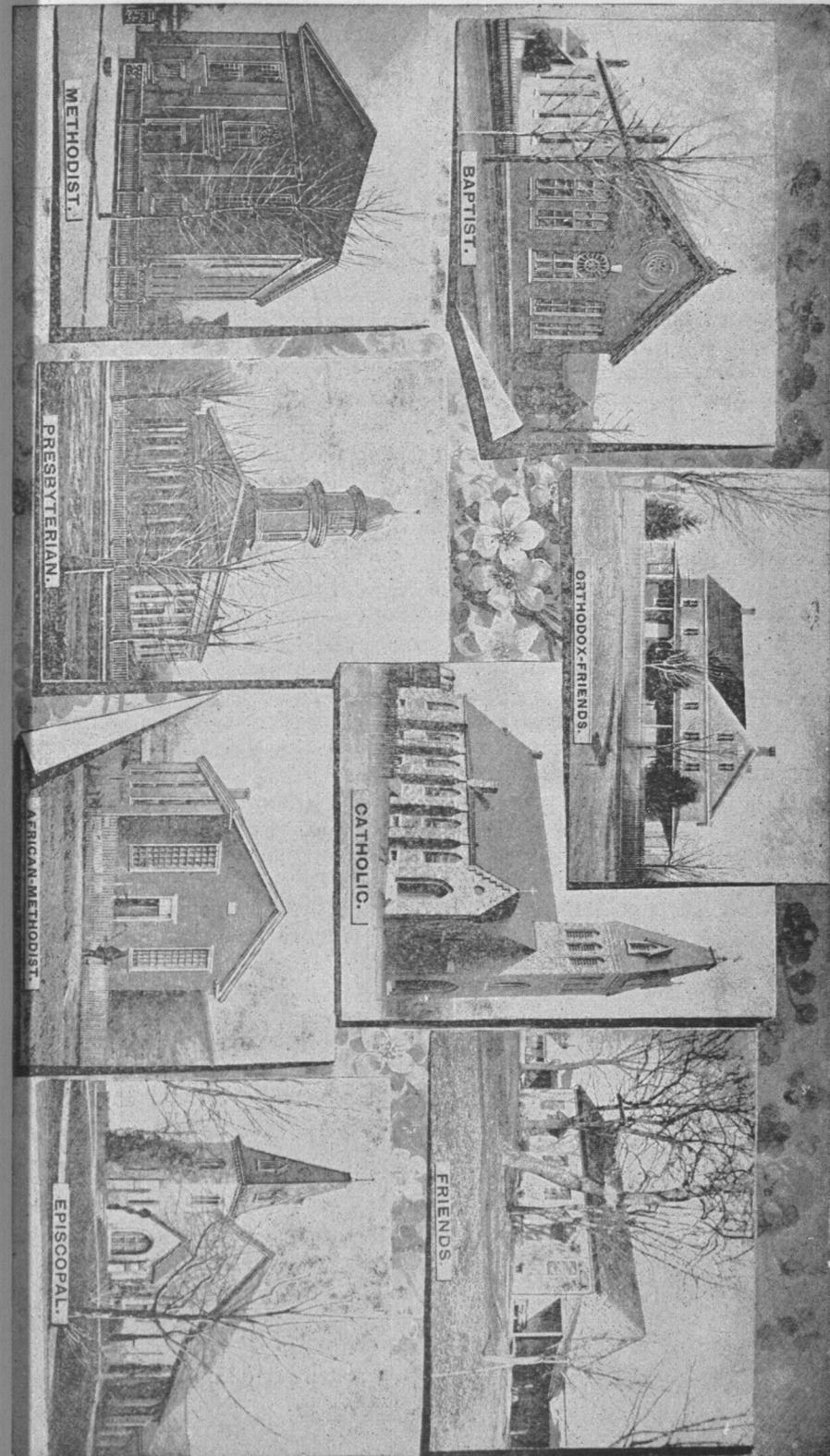
42	per. cent.	were over 60 years of age.
26	“ “ “ “	70 “ “ “
9.8	“ “ “ “	80 “ “ “
2	“ “ “ “	90 “ “ “

In the year's 1899, of the total deaths of adults :

77	per cent.	were over 60 years of age.
20	“ “ “ “	70 “ “ “

These figures are from data supplied by the Board of Health. They are by no means exceptional. Mr. A. P. Ottey's record of deaths, which runs back for twenty years, shows that the rate was 13.1 per thousand in 1890, and 8.8 per thousand in 1880.

Such results come from clear and wholesome air, water and streets, together with the natural advantages of Media's situation as regards drainage.—These things we owe in part to nature and in part to the wise management of the town's past and present rulers.



Media Churches.

PROVIDENCE MEETING HOUSE.

William Penn and his colony of Friends, settling in this county in 1682, rapidly extended their settlements radiating from Chester.

Many emigrants came over and settled in what was then Providence Township, since divided into the townships of Upper Providence and Nether Providence. Religious meetings were first held by Friends in Providence Township in 1684, although the place of meeting is not now definitely known.

Providence Meeting had its origin in the meetings held at the house of Thomas Minshall. He lived about where William L. Green lived a few years ago, southeast of the present meeting house grounds, and the foundations of this house can yet be seen in what used to be William L. Green's orchard.

There was no regular meeting house here until 1699, although a queer little bit of local history seems to indicate a previous meeting. Sarah, Elizabeth and Rebecca, three daughters of John Houlston, "passed meeting" on the same day; viz, on 1-mo 2, 1685, and were married to Peter Taylor, James Swaffer and William Gregory, respectively, and a fourth daughter, Martha, was married to David Ogden before the close of that year. They may, however, have "passed" at one of the meetings held at a private house.

In 1699 Robert Carter and others were appointed a committee to select a suitable site for a new meeting house for Providence Meeting, then called Thomas Minshall's Meeting. Although the Sandy Bank burying ground was the place suggested, the Committee selected a lot of ground "at the further end of Thomas Minshall's land by the high road side," and Thomas Minshall donated to them an acre of ground, the present meeting house grounds in part.

On this donated land the first meeting house was built in 1699, and the first monthly meeting held at Providence Meeting House was on 9-mo 25, 1700.

Old Providence Meeting has now been established for more than two hundred years, and it would be hard to compute the amount of good it has accomplished in the community in that time. Some six generations have lived and flourished subject to its influence. In earlier times this influence was most powerful in spiritual and in temporal affairs; it watched over its members in health and in distress, carefully eyed their engagements in marriage and business, prevented disputes among its members, educated the young, and provided a burying place for the interment of its dead. Its greatest care now is over matters of a religious and educational nature. Its influence has been universally exerted for the bettering of humanity. This influence still continues; as years pass it has a widening sphere in which to be exerted.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media is 49 years old. A

lot was purchased in August, 1851, on West State street, 80x150 feet, for \$200. The first Board of Trustees was Charles Williamson, Sr., Daniel T. Hawkins, Robert Watkin, Hiram Pyle, George Williamson, Sr., David Kruger, Joseph Iliff, John Hardcastle and Jabez Lawton, all now deceased.

In the summer of 1852, Rev. Ignatius T. Cooper, D. D., preached frequently on Sabbath afternoons beneath the apple trees on the church lot. The corner stone of the church was laid by Bishop Levi Scott in the summer of 1854. The church was built of stone, 40x60 feet, two stories. The first service was held in the basement on Sabbath Aug. 19, 1855. The Church was dedicated August 26, 1855. In 1858 Rev. I. T. Cooper took charge. All these years the church was connected with Village Green circuit. In March, 1859, at the request of the church, it was made a station. Rev. Jeremiah Pastorfield was its first pastor, being appointed in March, 1859. The first choir was organized and led the singing on April 14, 1861. Total membership at this time, 241. Of the original members of the church very few remain—Mrs. Prudence Hawkins, Mrs. E. B. Kitts, Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, T. Chalkley Chalfant and his wife, James C. Henderson, Mrs. Eliza Hardcastle, James Sweeney and his wife, Joseph Tuckerman and his wife.

The Sunday School numbers about 198, with Wm. H. Tricker, superintendent. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Aaron Rittenhouse. The officers of the Board of Trustees are Albin P. Ottey, President; C. Frank Williamson, Secretary; Ernest L. Clark, Treasurer; Harry L. Smedley, Secretary of Official Board; Miss Martha E. Baker, Financial Secretary.

MEDIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first preaching service looking towards the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Media, was conducted by Rev. James W. Dale, D. D., in the old school house on the Providence Road, a little south of the Worrell Mansion, on March 10th, 1850. Preaching services were next held in the Court House. The present building was dedicated, October 11th, 1855.

The congregation was organized July 8th, 1859, by the election of the following board of trustees:—Rev. James W. Dale, William Black, Nathan Shaw, Samuel Stephens, William Beatty, Joseph Rowland, Andrew G. Gayley and Richard Holmes.

The Church was organized Oct. 26th, 1865, with 46 members, three deacons and four elders. Rev. James W. Dale, D. D., was called to be its first Pastor. Dr. Dale continued as pastor till Aug. 3rd, 1871. Rev. E. H. Robbins was called Nov., 1871, installed April 16th, 1872, and remained till the spring of 1886. The present pastor, Rev. David Tully, D. D., was called Aug. 18, 1886, and installed October of the same year. The present members of the session are: Rev. D. Tully, D. D., Moderator; Cal. I. Leiper, Clerk; Robert M. Henderson, Treasurer; John G. Mackey, Paul McKnight, Henry Riddle, A. G. C. Smith, Leon H. Watters.

The present members of the board of trustees are Cal. I. Leiper, Presi-

dent, Paul McKnight, Secretary ; Robert M. Henderson, Treasurer ; John G. Mackey, Leon H. Watters, Ernest R. Yarnall, Morton Z. Paul, J. W. Mathues, A. O. Reynolds, A. B. Adams, E. S. Martin and Henry Riddle.

A. G. C. Smith is the clerk of the congregation. The Sabbath School first met in the house of John C. Beatty, in 1852, on the site where the Charter National Bank now stands. It also held sessions in the Court House. John G. Mackey is the present superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY, B. V. M.

Prior to 1863 there was no Catholic Church in Media. From 1859 until that year mass was celebrated by the Pastor of Ivy Mills in the homes of Edward Dugan and Mrs. Jane Farnan. Through the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Kyle, pastor of St. Thomas Church at Ivy Mills, the brick structure now used as a Sunday School was built and dedicated September 14th, 1862. In 1863 the Rev. Henry L. Wright was appointed Pastor of Ivy Mills and of the mission in Media.

In November 1878, the late Archbishop Wood decided to give Media a resident priest and appointed Father Wright the first pastor of the Church of the Nativity, and for thirty years he attended faithfully to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in this locality and left behind him as a monument of his zeal and piety the beautiful stone church at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets. He also built the present rectory. On June 19th, 1881, the corner stone was laid.

The Church was dedicated June, 1882, by the late Bishop O'Hara of Scranton. Just ten years after the dedication Father Wright retired and was succeeded by the Rev. Peter Quinn. The latter remained in charge until October, 1893, when Father Wright again assumed the rectorship of the Church in Media. At the request of the Rev. Henry L. Wright the present rector, Rev. Francis Aidan Brady, was appointed March 2nd, 1899.

The societies connected with the Church are the Sacred Heart, Sodality of the B. V. M., The Temperance, and The Men and Ladies Beneficial. The choir is under the leadership of Miss Cyrilla Holl and the organist of the Church is Miss May O'Brien.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church, was organized by a number of Baptists of the Borough and vicinity, meeting in the Court House June 26th, 1871. Casper H. Rudolph, was moderator of the meeting and Wm. Russell, Sr., clerk. The present house of worship was dedicated to the service of God, May 2nd, 1872. Sept. 12th, 1872, the church was regularly recognized as a Baptist church by the representatives of the sister churches, appointed to attend the council called for that purpose. The first officers of the church were as follows:—Moderator, C. H. Rudolph; Clerk, Wm. Russell, Jr.; Trustees, C. H. Rudolph, W. Cowperthwaite, Wm. Russell, Sr., Wm. Russell, Jr.; Deacons, Andrew M. Mathias, Wm. Russell, Sr., C. H. Rudolph; Treasurer, C. H. Rudolph.

The following have officiated as Pastors during the history of the church:—Rev. J. T. Judd, 1873—1875; Rev. H. C. Applegarth, 1875—1876, Rev. T. G. Wright, 1878—1881; Rev. W. R. Patton, 1881—1899. The present officers of the church are:—Pastor, Rev. W. D. Thatcher, 1899; Trustees, Samuel Bryson, J. J. B. Robinson, Thomas Hibberd, John Madill, John Platt, E. K. Acker, Wm. McClintock; Deacons, Samuel Bryson, Davis Pugh, Samuel B. Moore, E. K. Acker, John Platt, J. J. B. Robinson, Clerk, Van L. Wolf. Treasurer, U. G. Realey. Present membership of the church, 310. Present value of church property is \$10,000. The church has a present fund toward a new church building of \$9,000, which is rapidly increasing.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

The Friends' meeting house (Orthodox Branch) at North avenue and Third street, was erected by Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends the latter part of the year 1875. The first monthly meeting was held therein on 6th month 26th, 1876. Meetings for worship were held on First-day afternoons, until 12th mo. 31st, 1877, since which time they have been held on First and Fourth day mornings.

During the autumn of 1885, the western end of the building was erected for the use of Concord Quarterly Meeting, which has been held here since 2nd mo. 1886. The usual attendance at meetings for worship ranges from one hundred and fifty in winter to two hundred or more during the summer.

Many Friends have been attracted to Media by the prohibition features of its Charter and the absence of open saloons, and have erected permanent homes. A school is maintained under the care of the meeting in a pleasant building on the shady lawn. Meetings for worship are held throughout the year on First and Fourth day mornings at ten o'clock, when the presence of visitors is always welcome.

CAMPBELL A. M. E. CHURCH.

This is the oldest Methodist organization in Media, white or colored, and is really one of the oldest of its kind in the county. It was organized October 13th, 1842. Its first Trustees were Caizer Glasgow, Benjamin Brown, and William Craig. The ministers who served at different times:—Rev. M. F. Shiby, Rev. Grimes, Rev. P. M. Laws, Rev. Lewis Hood, Rev. Wm. H. Bryant. Rev. Frank Bradley, is the present pastor. Names of present Trustees:—Joseph Miller, Peter Parker, Benj. Harrison, John C. Linsey, James Bratcher, R. A. Thomas, Harry Frisby, Geo. Bishop, and Pusey Nicholson.

A. M. E. CHURCH.

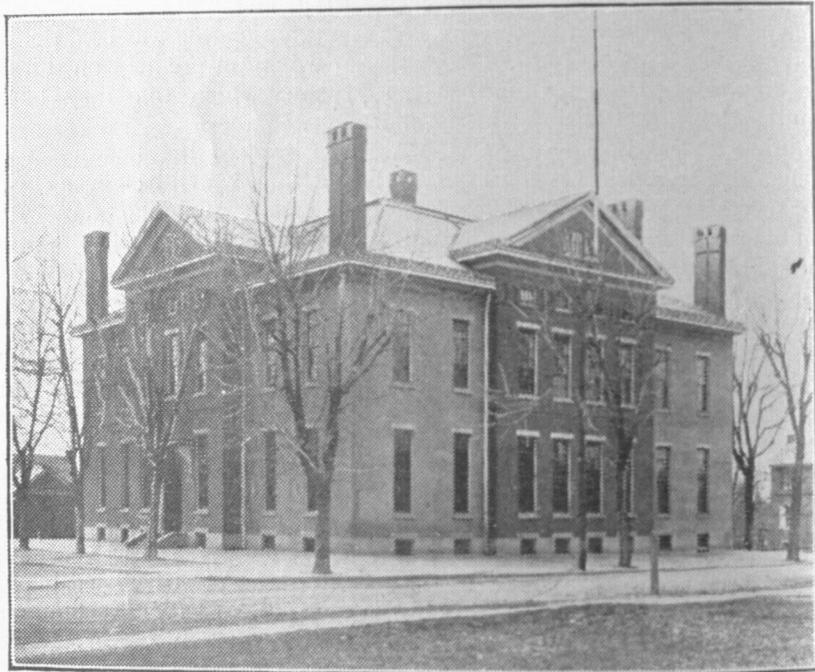
The Union A. M. E. Church, N. Olive St., Media, was dedicated Oct. 1893, under the pastorate of Rev. Charles H. Nichols. Officers are now as follows:—Stewards, Nathan Lockwood, Jeremiah Newman, Charles Brown, Wm. Batipps, George Johnson, James Seeny, Edward Brown. Trustees, Jacob Johnson, Charles Lindsay, Howard Price, Eugene Lebye, Isaiah Ball, Stephen Scott, Evans Simmons. Rev. Wm. H. Guy, pastor.

Educational Institutions.

MEDIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1856, the children of the Borough attended the schools of Upper Providence township at "Sandy Bank" and at the old school house which stands on the east side of Providence Road, at the end of Jefferson street.

The first school board of the borough was organized March 29, 1856, and the schools were opened May 5, of that year, with Edmund Cheyney and Ellen Valentine as teachers. The buildings used for school purposes were a one room brick house on Lemon street, midway between State



MEDIA HIGH SCHOOL.

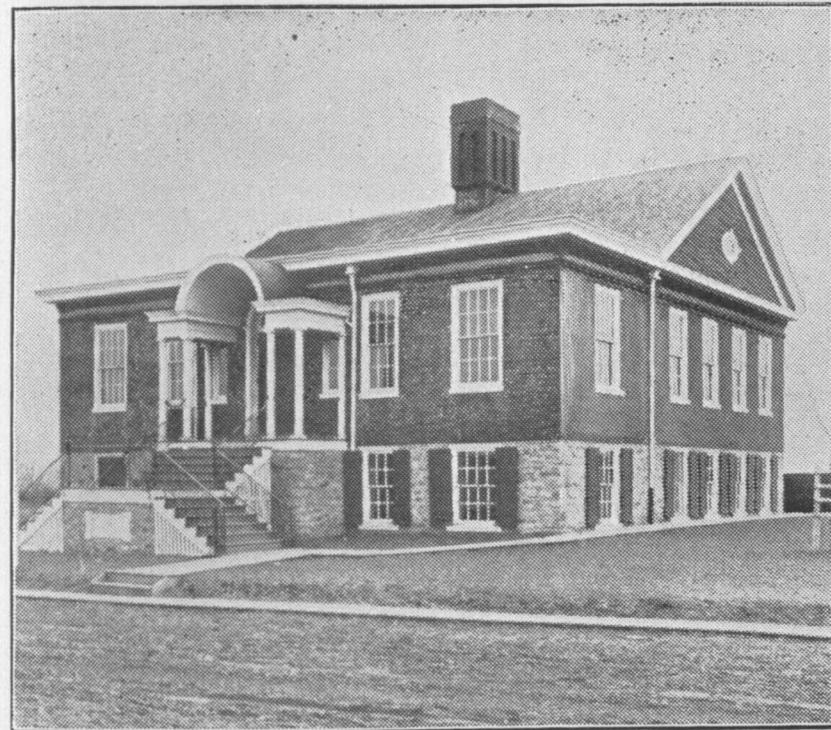
and Front streets, and a one room frame house erected by the school board on the S. W. corner of Front and Lemon streets.

On May 28, 1860, school was opened in the new building erected at the S. W. Corner of Third and Olive streets. This building was twice remodeled (1868 and 1875), and in 1884 was torn down to give place to the High School building which now occupies the old site. The present structure is built of brick with stone trimmings, has an excellent system of steam heating and ventilation, and is supplied with gas and water. The building contains twelve school rooms, all well lighted, and

thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus. A two room building was erected in East Media, in 1894.

The schools are thoroughly graded, the course covering a period of twelve years. Drawing and vocal music are taught in all the grades. The High School provides two courses of study; for three years and four years respectively. The former is an English course, with one year in Latin, while the latter covers the main features of the three years' course, with two years in German and four years in Latin.

The growth of the schools is shown by the steady increase in the teaching force. In 1856 two teachers were employed; in 1861, three; in 1869, four; in 1872, five; in 1879, six; in 1884, seven; in 1885, nine; in 1889,



EAST MEDIA PRIMARY SCHOOL.

ten; in 1894, eleven; in 1895, twelve; in 1898, thirteen. Besides the thirteen grade teachers, there is a special teacher of drawing and a special teacher of vocal music.

List of Principals of Media Public Schools:—Edwards Cheyney, 1856, (4 months); Peter Sherwood, 1856, (1 month); Geo. M. Alsop, 1857, (5 months); Jos. Ad. Thomson, 1857-62; W. Wallace Sweet, 1862, (4 months); C. W. Harlan, 1862-63; James Leys, 1863, (1 month); Daniel Lewis, 1864-65; Alice A. Moore, 1865, (3 months); Miss A. L. Boulton,

1865-66; Anna M. Walter, 1866-72; Ruth V. Sharpless, 1872-74; Silas C. Delap, 1874, (5 months); B. N. Lehman, 1875-79; Wilmer N. Lamborn, 1879-81; A. G. C. Smith, 1881-85; Eliza J. Brewster, 1885-89; Leon H. Watters, 1889—

First School Board of the Borough:—H. Jones Brooke, Pres.; R. H. Smith Sec'y.; Wm. F. Pearce, Treas.; Samuel P. Rush, D. R. Hawkins, Thos. T. Williams.

Present School Board:—Horace P. Green, Pres.; Geo. E. Whitaker, Sec'y.; Edgar T. Miller, Treas.; James W. Baker, Stephen H. Appleton, Henry C. Bishop.

FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOL.

Friends' Select School at Media, was first opened on 9th Month 14th, 1885, in the old rented building at the corner of Washington and Gayley streets, and remained there for nine years. In the fall of 1895, it was removed to the northeast corner of Washington and Church streets, and remained there until 2nd Month 1st, 1897, when it was removed to the old grounds at Washington and Gayley streets, on which site the present fine school building had been erected during 1896-'97. At the start, it was under the care of a committee appointed by Providence Preparative Meeting, but on 7th Month 23rd, 1895, the care of the school was assumed by the Monthly Meeting to be known as "Friends' Select School under the care of Chester Monthly Meeting."

The Principals of the school have been as follows, in their order:—Lydia S. Green, Annie E. Taylor, Caroline A. Barnes, Elizabeth E. Hart, Alice W. Jackson, Margaret R. Caley, Emma Fell Paxon and Alice A. Roberts, the last named being the present principal, and having as her assistants Esther E. Spicer and Annabel Hill. This is a fine school, grading with Friends' Central School, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia, and also preparing for Swarthmore College. Latin, French and German are taught in addition to the usual branches of a good English education. The school management is absolutely non-sectarian.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Held in Friends' School building, Gayley Terrace.

In this age of higher education in all branches of applied instruction, it is a matter of pride to the citizens of Media to remember that the little ones are not forgotten, and the most important part of their education is so well looked to in the Media Kindergarten. In a beautifully and tastefully arranged room the children are taught through their natural instincts of exercise and play, that which lies at the foundation of all practical education—correct observation and physical development. Froebel's idea of leading the child from "expression to impression" by "comparison to reasoning," has been well worked out in the Media Kindergarten.

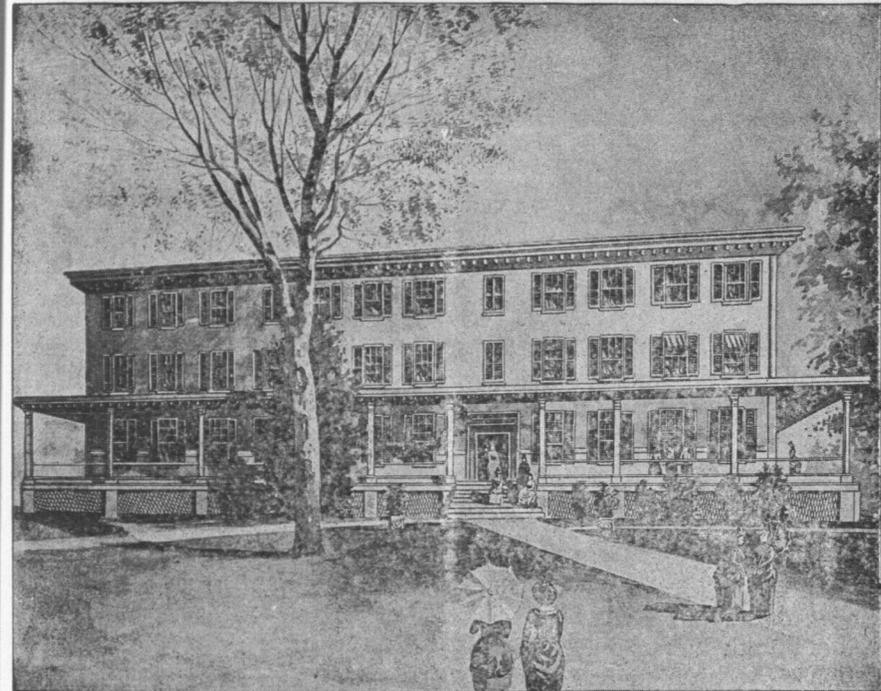
It opened in Media in the fall of 1883, when one was established in the Presbyterian parsonage. The next year it was moved to the corner of Washington and Church avenue, where it remained until the fall of 1896, when it was again removed to its present pleasant and convenient

quarters in the Friends' School building, under the efficient management of Misses Matilda B. and Elizabeth L. Sprogell.

Children are received from 3 to 7 years of age.

Especial attention is given to music and gymnastics.

The Kindergarten will be open in September, 1900. Hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.



BROOKE HALL.

The late H. Jones Brooke, for whom Brooke Hall was named, erected the building for Miss Eastman in 1855. They were associated as partners in the school for several years. It was then purchased by Miss Eastman, who was the principal until 1890. The school was in charge of Mr. Shortlidge for the next year, and was then leased by Miss C. E. Mason. Miss Eastman's death occurred Feb. 17th, 1895. The school closed in 1897, and the building is now used for a summer boarding house. During its active school work it was largely patronized from all parts of the country. Mrs. President McKinley was a graduate, and Miss Harriet F. Gault, now Postmistress of Media, was her teacher.

MEDIA ACADEMY,

Formerly known as Shortlidge's Media Academy, was founded by Prof. Swithin C. Shortlidge, in 1875, and has been in successful operation

since that time. Hundreds of boys have here been thoroughly prepared either directly for business or professional pursuits, or for entrance to the leading colleges. Its former students are now represented through prominent business and professional men in many parts of the country.

From the termination of Mr. Shortlidge's connection with the school, in 1893, till 1896, the proprietorship and management was in "The Media Academy Company," a corporation created under the laws of Pennsylvania and regularly organized for this purpose, while the school management, as far as related to instruction, discipline and domestic arrangements, was under the immediate charge of the present principal, Charles W. Stuart, who had been an instructor in the Academy for several years preceding his taking the principalship. In 1896 Mr. Stuart leased from the "Media Academy Company" the grounds, buildings and equipment and has conducted the Academy as principal and proprietor. The principal is assisted by a corps of able and experienced teachers, who devote their whole time to the school.

Social Organizations.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The Delaware County Institute of Science was organized on September 21, 1833, by George Miller, Minshall Painter, Dr. George Smith, John Miller and John Cassin. It was granted a charter in 1836, and in the following year built a hall in Upper Providence township, near the Rose Tree Hotel. In 1867, the Institute moved to its present building on South Avenue, in the borough of Media, which it erected with funds subscribed by its members and others in that year.

The membership of the Institute numbers 110. It has a museum of local specimens in Botany, Mineralogy and Zoology, and a scientific library of about 5000 volumes. The general meetings of the Institute are held on the first Saturday of each month and the meeting of the four sections—Anthropological, Biological, Physical and Literary, are held weekly in the evenings.

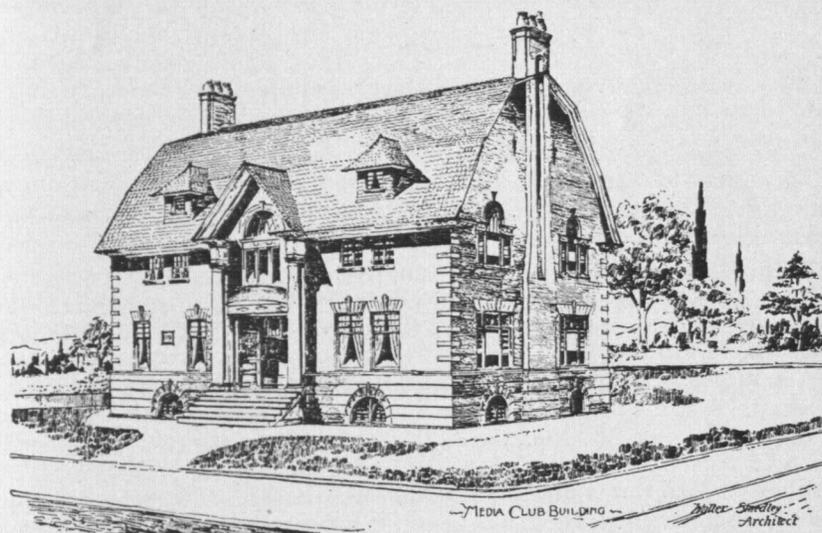
The present officers are:—President, T. Chalkley Palmer; Vice Presidents, Charles Potts, Henry L. Broomall; Secretaries, Linnæus Fussell, M. D., John L. Carver; Treasurer, Carolus M. Broomall; Librarian, Henrietta K. Broomall; Board of Curators, Isaac S. Yarnall, chairman; Dr. Linnæus Fussell, T. P. Saulnier, Henry C. Howard, Edgar T. Miller, Henry Mendenhall and the President.

MASONIC BODIES.

Media has two flourishing Masonic bodies, Geo. W. Bartram Lodge, No. 289, F. & A. M., constituted, June 2, 1856, and Media Royal Arch Chapter, No. 234, constituted May 21st, 1870. These bodies occupy the large hall at State and Orange streets, meeting monthly, the Lodge on Monday on or before full moon, and the Chapter the Monday following full moon. The Lodge has a membership of about 150 and the Chapter about 75.

THE G. A. R.

Bradbury Post No. 149, Dept. of Penna., G. A. R. Organized, Media, May, 1880. Semi-monthly meetings. Object, Friendship, Loyalty and Charity. Highest membership 149, present membership, 114. Present officers:—Commander, Samuel R. McDowell; Senior vice-Commander, Joseph Pratt; Junior Vice-Commander, Dr. L. Fussell; Chaplain, Lewis T. Hessler; Quartermaster, Jesse Griswold; Surgeon, Dr. W. T. W. Dickeson; Officer of the Day, Charles H. Pedrick; Officer of the Guard, James Ruffine, Adjutant, A. V. B. Smith; Sergeant Major, James H. Worrall; Quartermaster Sergeant, John Grimm; Outside Sentinel, Henry D. Carpenter; Inside Sentinel, William A. Seal; Trustees, O. Flagg Bulard, Samuel P. Rush, A. V. B. Smith; Captain Post Guard, Thomas J. Dolphin; Lieut. Post Guard, Charles H. Pedrick.



THE MEDIA CLUB.

This well-known organization of the gentlemen of Media and its vicinity, was organized in March, 1891, with Samuel W. Hawley as its first president; Wm. E. Williamson, secretary; Homer E. Hoopes, treasurer. The first executive committee consisted of Horace P. Green, Walter M. Sharples, Wm. F. Lewis, Geo. E. Darlington and Geo. M. Lewis.

The preliminary meetings were held over the old post office building, next to Hawley & Snowden's hardware store. Permanent quarters were first secured in the second and third stories of the Newbold building, at the corner of South avenue and State streets.

In May, 1894, the club was incorporated, having then about seventy members. Its present fine building, at the corner of South avenue and Washington streets, was started in '94 and completed in '95. The building committee comprised Frank M. Brooke, C. J. Bechdolt and Ralph

Buckley. The building scheme was based entirely upon bonds, \$15,000 being issued and taken by the members. The moneys received through these bonds, purchased the lot and paid for the building. They pay annually 5 per cent. interest, this being substantially guaranteed by the dues of the members.

The building is well furnished, has a parlor, a reading room well supplied with all of the best current literature, a billiard and pool room and card rooms all on the first floor, the basement having shuffle boards. The amusements are entirely innocent and gentlemanly, no betting being allowed, nor any liquors.

The second story shows a fine hall with dressing rooms and pantry, well suited to public entertainments. This part of the building is chiefly devoted to the uses of the Woman's Club.

The club has added much to the attractiveness of Media as a place of residence, the members entertaining their friends, and the frequent, indeed the nightly, meetings make it a place for pleasant recreation and enjoyment.

The cut accompanying this brief description illustrates the architecture of the building. It is essentially a club house, modern in every respect, convenient and ornate.

The present officers are: President, Dr. J. H. Fronfield, Vice Presidents, C. R. Williamson, C. J. Bechdolt; Secretary, Isaac E. Johnson; Treasurer, A. G. C. Smith.

The annual dues of the club are \$20, payable half yearly. The provision of the by-laws for an initiation fee has been suspended until the membership reaches 100. It is now about 90. The Media Club is one of the fine institutions of the town, and must remain so for years, since club life has become a feature of every up-to-date community.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Although Media was not the first among suburban towns to respond to the Club movement, there has been for many years, a tendency among its women, toward co-operative action, through reading circles and other small associations of a more or less temporary character. These culminated in the organization called "The Woman's Club of Media." Feeling that better work in all directions could be effected, through the activities of Club life, a few women met on January 26, 1894, resolved to accomplish for their town, what was being so well done in neighboring communities. As is usual, with any new enterprise, for which experience is lacking, mistakes and failures discouraged their earlier efforts. As time went on, however, and the members realized that the power of the Club for good, and its uplifting influence was reaching out far beyond the limited circle of its founders, they were inspired with courage, and felt that the result justified their loyalty and devotion.

If asked what the Club stands for the reply will be found in its avowed purpose to "create an organized centre of thought and action among the women, for the advancement of their interests, and for intellectual, moral and social development,"—and by their efforts in these directions, to

promote the best interests of the community, through civic, educational and social reform and advancement.

The Club is now firmly established, with a membership of one hundred and sixty-five, and has become a recognized agency for good work along the lines above indicated.

Present officers:—Clara Booth Miller, President; Rebecca L. Smith, 1st vice President; Sarah Brooke Lewis, 2nd vice president; Dr. Francis N. Baker, 3rd vice president; Loraine M. Ketchum, recording secretary; Lydia G. Hawkins, corresponding secretary; Edna K. Cheyney, treasurer.

MEDIA'S GOLF CLUB.

The Springhaven Golf Club, which was the first club of this kind to be started in the vicinity of Media, was organized in October of 1896, with a membership of twenty-five, and for the following winter obtained permission to use the fields of the old "Springhaven Farm," at the northern end of the borough. The following April, a lease for a number of years was taken for the entire farm, and in November of 1899 another field was obtained, giving the club the use of about sixty acres of beautiful rolling country, about half of which is within the borough limits. When the club was first organized, there was some doubt as to whether it would be successful, the game of golf at that time being but little known in this neighborhood, but with the opportunity offered for playing, it at once became very popular and is now an assured success. Commencing with twenty-five, the membership rapidly increased until at the present time it numbers one hundred and sixty.

The officers of the club are as follows:—President, George T. Butler; Vice President, Simon Delbert, Jr.; Secretary, Miss E. B. Reed; Treasurer, Harry W. Rhodes.

Board of Governors—Dr. Charles H. Schoff, Dr. Caspar W. Miller, Mrs. Wm. H. Corlies, Mrs. Robert W. Downing, Rev. A. J. Arnold, Henry P. Dixon, Thomas R. Tunis and Mrs. Somers Rhodes.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Media branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized April 12, 1888, by Susan M. Fessenden of Maine, one of the National organizers.

The meetings are held regularly on the fourth Wednesday of every month in the year, excepting July and August.

Place of meeting: Hall of the Delaware County Institute of Science.

Present officers: Clara B. Miller, President; Mary B. Russell, 1st Vice President; F. Alice Watters, 2nd Vice President; Mary T. Fussell, 3rd Vice President; Ida V. Green, Corresponding Secretary; Henrietta K. Broomall, Recording Secretary; Caroline L. Broomall, Treasurer.

The aims of this organization are everywhere well known. Its work is for the protection of the home, and the application of Christian ethics to the laws and customs of mankind. Hence the motto, "For God and Home and Every Land."



MEDIA REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Media Republican Club was permanently organized on April 13, 1899, and the following officers were elected: President, J. Lord Rigby; Vice President, Wm. L. Mathues; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Makiver; Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Harrison, Jr.; Treasurer, Wm. P. Hipple.

On July 10th, 1899, a charter was granted to the club by the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County. The club rented for a headquarters the property No. 111 North Olive street, and opened their club house July 20, 1899.

Since the organization, the club has entertained many prominent men, and is now in a flourishing condition with 150 members. Membership in the club is limited to 200.

The following are the present officers: President, J. Lord Rigby; Vice President, Wm. L. Mathues; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Makiver; Financial Secretary, Wm. H. Harrison, Jr.; Treasurer, Wm. P. Hipple; Directors, Thos. S. Fields, David H. Stiteler, Newton P. West, H. C. Snowden, Jr., E. S. Hickman, Linwood J. Hanum, J. Harvey Smith, Jos. M. Rogers, Dr. S. A. Beale, J. H. Mendenhall.

THE MEDIA FIRE & HOOK & LADDER COMPANY.

The first fire apparatus was the property of the borough, and consisted of a hand engine, hose reel and a lot of leather hose. This old engine was like the schoolmaster of early days, it boarded around; and when needed few were they who knew where to find it.

The first officers elected were President Geo. E. Darlington; Secretary, Horace R. Manley; Treasurer, E. H. Hall.

On Sept. 16th, 1890, a meeting was held in the Council Chamber for the purpose of organizing a fire company of active and contributing members, to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Media Fire Protective Association.

A constitution and By-Laws were adopted, a Charter obtained, and thus was launched the Media Fire & Hook & Ladder Company No. 1.

The project was now started, and with its honored and respected President, Terrence Reilly, at the helm its success was certain.

The first quarters of the Company were a stable on Jasper St., next to Orange, from there a move was made to State St., next to the present Post office, and on May 13th, 1893, to the present quarters in the Borough. The day was virtually a holiday in the County, there being over 5000 visitors to witness the parade of visiting firemen from Delaware and Chester Counties and from Philadelphia.

The apparatus of the company consists of one La France Steam Fire Engine; one truck equipped with ladders, poles, axes and chemical extinguishers; one nickel plated hose carriage that has taken valuable prizes on various occasions; one hose reel and two thousand feet of best hose, etc.

The history of the Company has been one of saving property. On the roll of membership are found the names of prominent statesmen, lawyers, bankers, doctors, merchants and mechanics all of whom are ever ready and willing to work for the public good when duty calls. The officers of the Company at this time are:—President, Samuel A. Field; Vice-President, William H. Harrison, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Dolphin; Financial Secretary, D. Otley Curmins; Treasurer, William P. Hipple; Foreman, Winfield S. Worrall; Assistant Foreman, Warren A. Baker; Engineer, Bernard J. Donnelly; Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. Woodward, Daniel Rice, A. Wilson Mathues, Frank Messick; Directors, P. H. Reilly, Wm. C. Rigby, and Walter L. Rhodes.

THE MT. ZION LODGE.

The Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 61 F. & A. M., (colored), of Media, Pa., organized, June, 1867, was first known as Mt. Hebrew, No. 47, afterwards changed to the above name. During all of this time it has never failed to discharge all its obligations, and at present is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of forty-two.

It is presided over by the following officers:—Garrett Burton, W. M.; Andrew Wrench, S. W.; Joseph Nocho, J. W.; Stephen Scott, Treas.; Lucien J. Johnson, Sect'y.; J. Latimer Paxon, Cor. Sec'y.

MEDIA'S MILITARY.

The first regular militia company was started Feb. 3rd, 1877. Its first officers were: Capt., John W. Russell; 1st Lieut., Lewis N. Suter; 2nd Lieut., Jesse M. Baker. The Company was then called Young's Rifles, Co. G, 11th Rgt. Inf., N. G. P. The name was afterwards changed to Cooper Rifles. The company was transferred to the 6th Rgt., and is now known as Company H, 6th Rgt., Inf., 1st Brig. N. G. P. The company since its organization has been three times called into active service: in the Pittsburg and Homestead Riots, and in the Spanish-American War. It always answered promptly and with full ranks. It has been honored by having two of its members commissioned in the regular army, and one a Captain of Commissary in the U. S. Vol. Many of its old members are now fighting in the ranks in the Philippines. It is at present commanded by 1st Lieut. W. C. Tuckerman, with A. W. Mathues as 2nd Lieut. The following have been officers of this Company:—

CAPTAINS.	FIRST LIEUTS.	SECOND LIEUTS.
John W. Russell,	Lewis N. Suter,	Thos. R. Vernon,
Jesse M. Baker,	Charles Williamson,	John Hawkins,
James R. Cummins,	William McClintock,	E. Claude Goddard,
William R. Carson,	V. Gilpin Robinson,	James C. Henderson,
Ralph Lewis,	William Leedom,	A. Wilson Mathues.
Henry H. Stewart,	Wilmer C. Tuckerman.	
Walter Washabaugh.		

KOSSUTH LODGE, No. 393, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted on January 22nd, 1850, in the third story of the building at present occupied by the First National Bank, at that time known as Black's store. The first officers were:—N. G. N. Walter Fairlamb; V. G., Peter Worrall; Sec., Samuel Hunter; Asst. Sec., John Ottey; Treas., J. M. Hunter. So many of the members went to the front during the war of the rebellion that the lodge for a while was compelled to suspend, but it was reorganized on May 7th, 1870.

The present membership is 52. The invested funds of the lodge at the present time amount to \$1700.

The present officers are:—S. P. G., Wm. H. Tricker; N. G., Harry P. Engle; V. G., E. L. Cunningham; Sec., Wm. H. Hardcastle; Asst. Sec., Dr. Geo. W. Hinkson; Treas., Thomas Heacock; Trustees, Horace J. Malin, Wm. H. Henderson, and Edward Minton. Rep. to Grand Lodge, H. J. Malin; Rep. to Orphanage, Samuel Bryson.

MEDIA COUNCIL, No. 749, JR. O. U. A. M.

This organization was formed November 21, 1871, with 46 members on the roll. It meets in the Town Hall every Thursday evening. There is a funeral death benefit association attached which all members are privileged to join. The benefits are \$250 upon the death of a member. Eight have died since its institution and their families have received the

benefits. The membership at the present time is 126. The present officers are, Councillor, J. E. English; Vice Councillor, Howard Byre; Recording Secretary, Richard Fields; Assistant Rec. Sec'y, George Nyce; Financial Secretary, R. E. Sharpless; Treasurer, Frank E. Ottey; Conductor, Elmer Clark; Warden, Wm. Cribb; Inside Sentinel, Charles Byre; Outside Sentinel, H. L. Welsh, Jr.; Past Councillor, L. E. English; Trustees, Wm. Patterson, Samuel Gray and J. E. English; Representative to State Council, Richard Fields; Alternate, R. E. Sharpless; Representative to Funeral Benefit Association, F. E. Ottey; Chaplain, Samuel Gray. The Council is in a flourishing condition.

BROOKHAVEN GRANGE.

Brookhaven Grange was organized November 12th, 1898, with sixteen charter members, and a present membership of fifty-eight.

The present officers are:—Worthy Master, J. E. Miller; Overseer, Thos. B. Palmer; Lecturer, Letitia Edwards; Steward, Wm. Conrad; Ass't. Steward, E. K. Edwards; Chaplain, Clarence Bonsall; Treasurer, Thos. Palmer; Gate Keeper, Alfred Barlowe; Ceres, Ella Cloud; Pomona, B. M. Miller; Flora, Evelyn Caldwell; Lady Ass't. Steward, Bertha Cloud; Secretary, Annie R. Sidwell.

Meetings are held bi-monthly in the Media Borough Hall, the first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

The program consists of Agricultural topics, Music, and Literary exercises.

THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDS

of Media, was formed by Orthodox Friends of Media, in 1895, for strengthening among themselves and others, principles of Temperance and Morality.

To further this object, a Boys' Reading Room and Parlor has been maintained at No. 14 South Avenue, Media, for the use of all boys of the borough. A well selected library of 700 volumes, with current periodicals, suitable for boys; a carpenter shop, where modeling is done, and many interesting and attractive games, are some of the features which have drawn the lads to it, with encouraging results. The president of the Association is Stanley R. Yarnall, and the secretary is Hannah Rhoades.

Introductory Remarks

by Henry C. Snowden, Burgess.

Following precedents long established, we meet together to-day to celebrate an important event in the career of our borough—the fiftieth anniversary of its birth.

History has been made rapidly on this western continent, but a little more than two hundred years having elapsed since the advent of Wm. Penn in our State; hence the pleasant borough in which we now reside has existed for about one-fourth of that time.

What great changes have taken place since the birth of this nation! From a few scattered centres on the Atlantic seaboard we have grown in our mighty strength to a population of more than seventy millions, extending from ocean to ocean. Iron and steel have supplanted wood as structural materials, and steam and electricity have taken the place of the white sail and horse and of whale oil, while the telegraph and telephone have brought all the earth into easy communication.

But even within the short life of our borough other changes of the utmost importance have occurred in the world. Political divisions have been adjusted and readjusted, unexplored regions have been brought within the realm of civilization, and the unification of the United States into the greatest of nations, made secure through the fiercest struggle at arms of modern times.

In the great spirit of progressiveness which is leading us, it is only a question of where and when wonders will cease, as we unfold the future, and the hand and brain of man be stayed.

When there shall come the time for our Centennial Anniversary, it may be the province of those who then address the citizens of Media to tell of still greater achievements in history and science.

We will now, my friends, proceed with the order of the program.

Opening Address

by Edward A. Price, Esq.

FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

The Literary Committee of the Semi-Centennial Celebration, has kindly delegated to me the honor of making the opening remarks on this occasion.

I fully appreciate the compliment, and in the name of the General Committee in charge, extend to all those present a warm and hearty welcome.

It is not for me to go into details as to the past or future of the Borough. Others will follow to whom specific subjects have been assigned, whose addresses will both interest and enlighten you.

A few words, however, on the causes and influences that led to the establishment of the place, and a glance at present conditions may not be amiss.

In the year 1845, that portion of the people of Delaware County residing in the Borough of Chester and parts adjacent were called upon the second time in the history of County affairs, to meet the question of removing the County seat to a more central point.

Prior to the year 1789, all the territory comprising the limits of the present Counties of Chester and Delaware, constituted then the County of Chester, the seat of which was the Borough of Chester, located on the River Delaware.

Many of the inhabitants lived at remote points from the County seat, and there being no conveniences of travel, found it difficult to reach that place, when business or pleasure called them there.

After a long agitation, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1785, passed an Act, the effect of which was to remove the seat of justice from Chester, to the Turks Head Tavern in Goshen Township, now known as West Chester. The removal was a grievous blow to the people of Chester and vicinity, who now began to feel for themselves the inconveniences that the former removalists had felt, and a petition was sent to the General Assembly praying for relief by the erection of the southeastern part of the County into a separate County.

The Legislature by an Act passed September 26, 1789, authorized a division of the County, and directed that all that part of the County of Chester now embraced within the limits of the County of Delaware, should be erected into a separate County, to be called by that name, and Chester was fixed as the County seat.

In 1845 as stated, a second agitation was begun for the removal of the seat of justice of the County from Chester to a more central location, and on April 7th, 1848, after an acrimonious discussion by the people, an Act was passed by the Legislature, confirming a previous Act passed March 3rd, 1847, authorized the removal of the seat of justice from the Borough of Chester, to the present site in the township of Upper Providence.

On March 11, 1850 a Charter was procured from the Legislature creating the Borough of Media. The town was laid out by the County Commissioners, and the County buildings erected on that portion of the Borough which had been purchased from Sarah Briggs, adjoining the County Farm for the support and employment of the Poor, from which tract many lots were soon sold.

On April 6, 1854, an Act of Assembly was passed, authorizing the Borough and Town Council to erect water works. These works, originally erected on a small stream passing through the western part of the Borough, and afterwards changed to the present site on Ridley Creek, have under judicious management been greatly improved, so that while giving the people of the town a pure and wholesome supply of water, are a source of considerable profit.

The location of the place was judicious. Lying on the high plateau

between Ridley and Crum Creeks, the opportunities for natural drainage could not be excelled.

The point was central, the State Road from Philadelphia to Baltimore passing through the place gave access by carriage to the people of the eastern and western parts of the County, while the Edgmont Great Road, one mile to the westward and Providence Great Road, passing through the eastern part of the Borough, and both running from the extreme northern end of the county to Chester, gave access to the inhabitants of the northern and southern sections.

A prominent and distinctive feature of the Charter was a clause providing, "That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to vend or sell vinous, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors within the limits of the said Borough except for medical purposes or for use in the Arts; and it shall not be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant any license or licenses therefor to any Inn or Tavern within the said Borough."

The importance of this provision cannot be overestimated. It gave assurance to many an unfortunate that here was a haven of security from an uncontrollable appetite—a veritable city of refuge from a remorseless pursuer.

It has been much criticised, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to change it, but it still stands as a part of the organic law and as a lasting monument to the unselfish Philanthropy and Christian spirit of those whose efforts brought about the result.

This feature, together with the many natural advantages of the new settlement, and the fact that it was the County seat, soon attracted a large population and many fine residences were at once erected.

It has kept up a steady growth, and is now the largest Borough in the County.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad with swift moving trains, supplemented by the Delaware County Turnpike Electric Line, places the town almost at the door of the City of Philadelphia, while the Media and Chester Electric Line makes Chester conveniently near.

The place contains three Banking Institutions, several fine Halls, a Fire Insurance Company, Churches of the leading denominations, one Kindergarten and two other good Private Schools, two high grade Public Schools, Gas and Electric Light Works, a well equipped and efficient Fire Company with steam fire engine, hook and ladder truck, hose carriages, a commodious Town Hall, and well paved streets and side walks. Uniformed policemen guard the town both day and night, and United States Postal Carriers deliver to, and take the mails from the doors of the people, who are intelligent sober and industrious, and in the main own the houses which they occupy.

In 1875, the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the organization of the Borough was celebrated by a dinner at the Charter House. At this celebration a number of those who were prominent in the organization of the town took part, all of whom have passed away.

To-day we celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization. Many of those I see before me, have been residents from the inception of the Borough, and have witnessed the growth of the place as year by

year the settlement unfolded. The residence of many others also here has not been so long. All, however, feel a just and honest pride in the town, and all open their hearts and homes to those of other places, who have honored us with their presence, and to them again we say welcome, thrice welcome.

We trust that the exercises to-day may remain as a pleasant memory with all participating, and hope that the next fifty years in the life of the Borough, will be as prosperous, progressive, and conservative as has been the past.

Media's Past.

Address by A. Lewis Smith.

When Peter Taylor, upwards of two hundred years ago, bought the ground on which we stand to-day, he little surmised the changes which have since converted this part of Penn's wilderness into a charming abode of men. That sturdy pioneer had no more conception that his inexpensive acres would some day be the centre of a prosperous community than he had of the coming of the Great Republic of which that community is but an unpretentious member. For a long time after his day the progress of improvement was slow, for the soil hereabouts was not very responsive, and the science of farming as we of to-day understand it was unknown; so that the synonym of "Poor Providence" clung to this section long after the locality had been made measurably productive. It is not however within the scope of this paper, nor is my purpose, to trace the annals of the people or of the place prior to the beginnings of the well ordered municipality whose semi-centennial we have met together to-day to commemorate. Nothing now remains to remind us of the history and secluded lives of these early people but the desolate old God's acre, located by them on the great highway to Chester and known as Sandy Bank Graveyard, with its now quaint and half legible inscriptions and thorny and neglected paths.

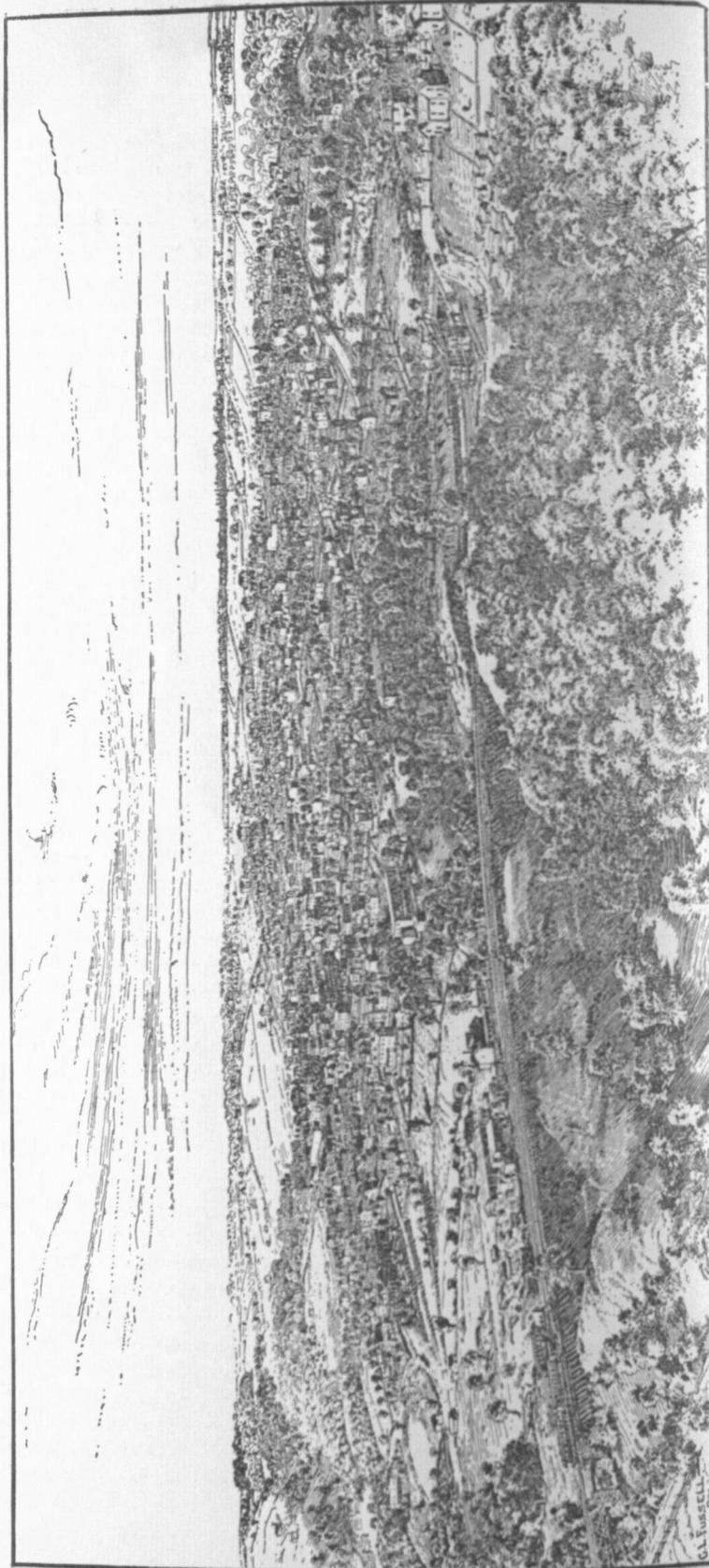
Media had no common origin. Unlike most centres of population it cannot trace its inception to the cross-roads store, tavern and smithshop. On the contrary it came into being like the great neighboring city of Philadelphia as the result of a well considered design, that it should be the "capital" of a prosperous body politic.

The agitation which resulted in the removal of the seat of justice of Delaware County from Chester had indeed its counterpart in the last century, when that town was the county seat of the large county of the same name. As the removal in that case of the public buildings from Chester to the Turk's Head (afterwards called West Chester) was strenuously opposed by the citizens of Chester and its vicinity, and required not less than three acts of the legislature, and a contest extending over some five years, for its final accomplishment in 1786; so here, the con-

troversy which began actively in 1845 for the erection of county buildings in a more central and convenient section of the county than Chester, lasted an equal length of time, and required besides, two acts of Assembly, a vote of the people of the county, and a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to crown it with success. The anti-removalists of 1845 were no less vehement in their opposition to the change in the county seat proposed at that time than their fathers had been in 1785, and it may be safely asserted that no political movement which has ever occurred in our county has been sustained by organizations better equipped and better led than those of both the removalists and anti-removalists of a half century ago. There was no baneful greed for public office interwoven with the question at issue to obscure its true merit, and each party counted among its leaders the very best and most intelligent citizens of the county, by whom the matter was thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, especially in the public journals of the day. No proposition was ever better understood by those who were to pass upon it and there is no doubt that the majority of 762 in favor of removal, out of a total vote of 3132, accurately reflected the preponderance of public sentiment upon the question, uninfluenced by any other considerations whatever. Let us so believe, and at the same time hope that the result which was reached was of no less benefit to the vanquished than to the victors. The citizens of Chester, then numbering less than 1700 souls, saw nothing but ruin and disaster in the outcome, but with a population which has now grown in number to about 40,000, they have long since forgiven and even forgotten the slight put upon their ancient borough by the people of the county.

The immediate cause of the open contest in favor of removal which began in 1845, was the necessity that existed for the erection of a new jail. The majority of the people of the county were unwilling that the public funds should be expended in rebuilding the jail in Chester and in thus perpetuating the county seat in a place so inconvenient as that was to a large proportion of the inhabitants. The Act of March 3rd, 1847, which provided for a submission of the question of removal to a vote of the people, enacted that if a majority should vote against removal a new jail should be erected in Chester, but if a majority should vote in favor of it, the county commissioners were required to fix and determine the exact location of the new public buildings, which was not to be more "than one-half of a mile from the farm attached to the house for the support and employment of the poor" of Delaware county, and not more than a half mile from the State road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore, commonly known in those days as the Baltimore pike. The farm referred to was a tract of upwards of 150 acres belonging to the county, familiarly called the Poor House farm, lying to the eastward and northward of the present Court House, and which for a period of forty years and upwards had been used for the purposes indicated by that title.

Soon after the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the Removal Act, the County commissioners bought at Orphans Court sale from the estate of Richard Briggs a tract of land containing about forty-eight acres, of which the farm buildings were



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MEDIA.

those on State street afterwards occupied for many years by the late Dr. Joseph Rowland, and upon it they located this Court House square in which we are to-day. The deed to the county was dated June 28, 1849. Although the Act conferring authority on the county commissioners only extended to the locating of the new public buildings, yet so firmly had the notion become settled in their minds, as well as in the minds of the entire community, that these buildings were to become at once the nucleus of a considerable urban population, that when these gentlemen laid out streets throughout the tract and subdivided it into building lots to be resold by them with an "unearned increment" added to the value, no one questioned their authority to conduct this speculative scheme. It will be borne in mind that the borough of Media was not incorporated until the following spring, yet these commissioners proceeded to cause a survey and plan of their purchase to be made by two reputable surveyors, Joseph Fox and Josiah Hibberd, which purported to establish not only the streets of the prospective town, but the grades and house lines as well. This plan is now deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in the Court House. It is attested by the signatures of the surveyors just named and of the commissioners themselves, and bears date September 3, 1849. Oddly enough it is entitled "Plan of the first division of the survey and regulations of the borough of Media, the seat of Justice of Delaware County, Pennsylvania." It is therefore manifest that our borough was well under way at least six months before it was incorporated, and that its responsible promoter at that time was the County of Delaware as represented by its board of Commissioners.

The location selected by the commissioners was believed to be near the centre of the county. It was certainly centrally placed as respects three of the ancient land-marks of the county, the Rose Tree Hotel to the north, the Providence Inn to the east, and the Black Horse Tavern to the west, each one of which had its earnest advocates in favour of making it the focus of the new town.

The main highways through the proposed borough were the Providence Road and the State Road which intersected each other at the east end of the present Washington street. The State Road which extended from that place in a northwestwardly direction to a point west of the house of an old resident, named John Way, on State street, near Jackson, whence it corresponded very nearly with the present line of State street as far west as Lemon street, where it diverged in a southwestwardly direction, has been vacated wherever it did not coincide with the streets laid down on the plan, but its location may still be traced by indications on the ground. The Providence Inn, the only one of the three just named located within the borough limits, was situated at the junction of those two roads and was owned and kept by Peter Worrall, Jr. It had been a licensed hostelry from a very early period, (originally under the name of the Anvil), but upon the incorporation of the borough it lost its license, and has since been remodeled and occupied as a private boarding house.

Two weeks after the adoption of this plan the commissioners held their first public sale of lots laid out in accordance with their survey, and so

keen was the public interest in the founding of the new town that the result surpassed all expectations. The total sum realized from the sale of only a portion of the 200 lots laid out by the commissioners was almost equal to the cost to the county of the entire Briggs tract. The first deed on record for any of these lots was that to John C. Beatty, dated November 6, 1849 and recorded on the same day. It conveyed to Mr. Beatty the lot located at the northeast corner of State street and South avenue, containing in front on State street, 105 feet and in depth along South avenue 100 feet to Jasper street. The price was \$367.50. The same lot would probably now be worth \$10,000. The lot on the other side of South avenue of the same size, being that on which the Charter House now stands, was sold to Daniel T. Hawkins and the consideration paid for that lot and a 20 foot lot on Third street, conveyed by the same deed was \$240. Three contiguous lots on the south side of Front street opposite the Court House Square having an aggregate front of 60 feet and extending in depth 150 feet to Jasper street were purchased by Jacob Smedley for \$180. Two others on Olive St., opposite the middle of the square with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 175 feet to Plum street, brought \$124, and a lot with the same frontage and a depth of 125 feet at the southeast corner of Front and Olive streets, afterwards built on by Charles D. Manley, brought \$105. Other lots brought varying prices according to location, some of them as low as \$30 each. Many of the best citizens of the county attended the two sales held by the commissioners, and became competitors in the bidding—not a few of them with the intention of building sooner or later, and others with a view to holding as an investment merely.

Notwithstanding that the plan adopted by the county described this ground as located in the Borough of Media, the commissioners in the deeds executed by them to the purchasers uniformly described the lots conveyed as located in the "Town of Providence," and this whether the deeds were executed before or after the incorporation of the borough. Providence was the name, by which it had been decided after much discussion that the incipient town was to be called, until the charter settled it otherwise.

The actual incorporation of the borough was effected by a long Act of Assembly approved on the eleventh of March, 1850, whereby the inhabitants residing within the limits particularly set forth in the Act, and which contained about 520 acres, were erected into "a body politic in fact and in law under the name and title of The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Media." "Thirty-three sections of this Act provided in great detail ample powers for the government of the municipality at that time and expressly confirmed the plan of survey of Sept. 3, 1849 (which although approved by the commissioners can hardly be said, prior to this Act, to have had legal sanction), and enacted that all the streets, lanes, alleys and roads laid down and marked on it should be deemed, judged and taken to the public highways, as well as those within the borough limits laid out or designated on plans or plots by any persons who had laid out streets or roads other than those on the commissioner's plan. This last provision was undoubtedly in-

tended in the main for that large part of the borough south of State street, then principally owned by John Hill, but which soon passed into the ownership of H. Jones Brooke, a well known and public spirited resident of Radnor township, who removed to the property so purchased by him, and for many years took a leading part not only in the affairs of the borough, but in those of the county and the Commonwealth also. But the unique feature of this charter, and one that distinguished it from that of any other in the State of Pennsylvania, was its 34th section, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors within the borough limits except for medicinal purposes or for use in the arts under penalty of indictment and fine; and further that it shall not be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions to grant a license for such sale to any inn or tavern within the borough. This provision was the result of the direct and vigorous efforts of a large number of the most prominent citizens of the county, many of whom were active members of a strong organization known as the Sons of Temperance. These men impressed by the disastrous effects of the habits of intemperance which had prevailed in years past, and against which the numerous temperance societies established throughout the county at this time constituted the natural reaction, thought to give ocular proof of the value of their principles by providing that in one community at least the open sale of intoxicating drinks should be forever forbidden. The effect of this provision has been much discussed and it has even been maintained by some that this feature of our charter has been a drawback upon the prosperity of the town, but I fancy that a large majority of our citizens are satisfied that the experiment of a half century ago has ripened into demonstration that it has been no less beneficial than successful in its operation, and that the prosperity which a backward step would now bring is not of the kind that would make for happiness either in their hearts or their homes.

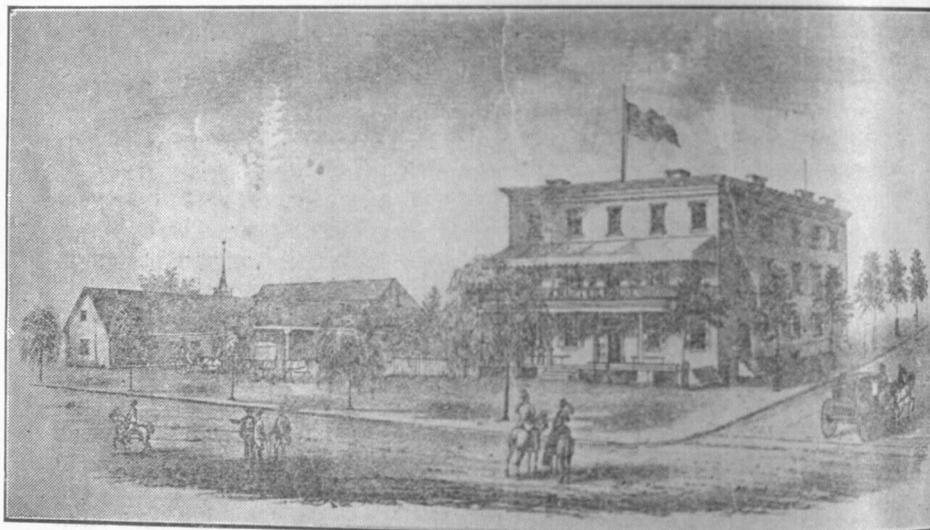
However well planned it may be, the growth of a new community is in the nature of things slow. The foundations of Media had been laid deep and strong, but the wilderness cannot be made to blossom in a day. Besides the old Friend's Meeting House on Providence Road and the dozen or so of other buildings within the verge of the new town at the time of its incorporation, there was nothing but the most rural of aspects in every direction. When the commissioners in the autumn of 1849, invited the citizens of the county to be present at their first sale of lots, the place selected for holding the sale was in a corn field on the north side of the State road, about where the Charter House now stands. In order to make room for the numerous vehicles of those who came from far and near to attend the sale, it was necessary to remove quite a number of shocks of the recently cut corn from that part of the field. The town had been set down as it were in the open fields—its few residents comparative strangers to each other and still greater strangers to the work of building up a municipal body which should develop wisdom and strength in promoting the common welfare, and the individual happiness of its citizens. So few were its residents competent to serve in the Borough Council at the time of

the first election of members that some of them were chosen from beyond the borough limits.

It was almost exactly two years from the date, when the location of the new public buildings was fixed upon, to the date of their completion in May, 1851—when the Court House was ready to receive the public records and the jail its prisoners. If the present Court House were shorn of its wings, and of the extension on the rear, which embraces the present offices of the Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, you would have substantially the Court House, as it was at that time and as it remained until the year 1871, when the first extensions were made. The court room was smaller than at present, a corridor extending across the second story front, above which was a gallery opening into the court room. The front of the jail, including what is known as the Sheriff's house, remains essentially as it was when completed, but the part devoted to the detention of convicts has been from time to time improved and extended, so that it now conforms to the standards of the best regulated penal institutions, both in capacity and internal arrangement. A curious feature of the plan of Media, prepared by the commissioners, to which I have referred, is that on it was laid out the Court House Square, being a plot of ground 500 feet long by 240 feet wide, bounded by streets, and a plot at the southwest corner of Front and Orange streets, intended for a public market, but no ground was allotted on it for the erection of a jail. The explanation of this is that it was at first intended to erect the jail in the northwest section of the Court House Square, and it has come down to us as reliable tradition, that a cellar for the building was actually dug there before the commissioners were brought to realize the inappropriateness of the location. The result was that they located the jail where it now stands, and when it was subsequently extended it became necessary for them to repurchase some of the lots which they had previously sold. The public market allotment was afterward sold to private parties, who have always devoted it to the purposes for which it was intended. Much remained to be done after the acceptance of the public buildings from the contractors, both outside and in. The enclosing of the Court House Square and the paving around it—no unimportant matters—were still under way and a corresponding condition of incompleteness appeared in many directions. The highways were unpaved—there were no public lights, and no water supply, except from wells. Many who are yet living, will recall the deplorable condition of the streets in the winter and spring months, not only at the time I refer to, but for several years later. As late as 1866, the only artificial pathway along the country road, called by courtesy Orange street, between Washington street and the railroad station, was one sidewalk, consisting of three boards in width laid end to end, and frequently out of place. You may imagine that with no gas to light him at night, and such pit-falls in his path, there was less temptation than now for the average citizen to frequent the late trains.

The first session of Court in Media, was held on the fourth Monday in August, 1851. A great crowd was in attendance. The court room although smaller than at present seemed in comparison with the old one at Chester, large and commodious. Judge Henry Chapman pre-

sided and, happening to be present, I well remember the remarks in which that dignified and much respected jurist complimented the citizens of the county upon coming into possession of their new and beautiful Court House. It was also a great step from the contracted and crowded quarters in Chester to the fire-proof offices in the new Court House. The first floor of the building was divided into separate offices about twenty feet square, each one corresponding in size with the quadrilateral arches which may now be observed in the ceiling of the prothonotary's office. The present office of the prothonotary alone consists of three of these smaller rooms thrown into one. And yet at that period all of the county offices of Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Clerk of



CHARTER HOUSE IN 1855.

the Orphans' Court, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, were held by one incumbent and he kept all of the records of these several offices in two of those small rooms; the others, except those occupied by the County Commissioners and the Sheriff being rented to lawyers for use as their private offices. Nothing could better illustrate the growth of Media between that day and the present than the analagous development of the accommodations in and about this Court House, made during the same period to meet the growing public needs.

It would be impossible in the time allotted me to give a detailed account of the buildings erected in these early years of the life of the borough. The very first was the large brick store built by John C. Beatty on the lot purchased by him from the county at the corner of State street and South avenue, now temporarily occupied by the First National Bank of Media pending the erection of its new banking house

opposite. It was begun in 1849 and completed before the borough was incorporated in 1850. Although now somewhat dwarfed by comparison with larger and more ornate buildings near by, it was considered at the time a most imposing structure and it is well within the limits of truth to say that the other buildings erected by the founders of the town were of the same substantial kind, and that these early enterprises gave that character and direction in the future development of the place which have made our borough what you see it to-day, a most attractive and inviting place of residence. The Charter House Association organized in 1850 to build a hotel to be conducted upon principles in harmony with the 34th section of the Charter and composed mainly of the same prominent citizens who had secured the enactment of that section, pushed their project forward with such vigor that by the middle of 1851 the hotel was finished and rented to D. Reece Hawkins, who for twenty years thereafter (with short interruptions) conducted it as a living demonstration that the public can be acceptably accommodated without the adjunct of a bar for the sale of intoxicating drinks—a demonstration continued by his successors to the present day.

The early building operations were carried on with such energy that within three years there were fifty-seven new dwelling houses completed, making the total number in the town, including the old farm houses, about seventy, and the total number of buildings of all kinds ninety-four, being more than the number in Chester at the end of the first century and a half of its existence.

It must be remembered that at this time the railroad from Philadelphia had not yet been completed to Media, and that only public method of conveyance to and from the town was by the stage line to Chester established by that pioneer liveryman, Wessel C. Brodhead, and an intermittent line to Howellville.

According to that industrious chronicler of our local history, Mr. Ashmead, there were in the town in 1853 two stores which combined the sale of dry goods and groceries, a shoe store, a trimming store, a drug store and an inn, a printing office, a post office and a schoolhouse, and the tradesmen who carried on business here included two tailors, three blacksmiths, one wheelwright, one coachmaker, one tinsmith, one saddler, one stonemason, one bricklayer, one stonemason, two painters, two cabinet makers, three carpenters, one plasterer and one butcher, while the learned professions were represented by five lawyers, three physicians and one dentist. The senior among the members of the Bar at that time was Edward Darlington, Esq., who had moved his office from Chester to Media about the time the records were brought, and who continued in the active practice of his profession here until his advancing years enforced his retirement from its exacting duties. He had represented this district in Congress for two terms during the exciting times when the secession idea was taking form under the guidance of Calhoun, and was brought into contact with all the great men who then took part in our national affairs. It was my privilege to know him well, and it is my pleasure now to testify to the respect in which he was held by the citizens of this county as a conscientious and safe counsellor and a sincere, earnest and able advocate. Not less well known and

widely esteemed was Dr. Joseph Rowland, who for upwards of fifty years was the genial and beloved physician and friend of great numbers of families both within and without the borough. Of his fidelity in the practice of his profession it gratifies me to be able also to speak from personal knowledge. In the next year, 1854, John C. Beatty, who had displayed much enterprise in promoting the interests of the borough in many directions, purchased forty-six acres of the southern part of the Poor House farm for \$250 per acre, and by sub-dividing it into lots, which were offered for sale to the public after having himself erected several substantial buildings, he gave a marked impetus to the growth of that part of the town.

The year 1854 also brought the railroad, and with it increased energy in many directions. The corner stones of the Methodist and Presbyterian Church buildings were laid and the latter building was completed the next year. Thomas Griffith opened a private school in the second story of the large store building erected by Isaac Haldeman at the corner of State and Olive streets in which school Ex-Senator William Henry Sutton of Montgomery County was for a short time employed as a teacher. Rev. Samuel W. Gayley also established a boarding school for boys and continued its successful operation until his death. The office of County Superintendent of Schools was established in 1854, and teachers' institutes were held in Media semi-annually during the next succeeding six years, since which time they have been held here annually. The extension of the public school system to Media as a separate school district was not, however, effected until the year 1856. Prior to that a small brick school house had been built and in that year a somewhat larger frame building was erected for the same purpose. A year later Joseph Addison Thomson was appointed a teacher. In 1859 the present site of the public school house on Olive street was purchased and on it was erected a brick building then thought to be ample for the purpose, but which was replaced by one much larger in 1883, and this in its turn being found inadequate, has been remodeled and enlarged into the commodious structure which you see there to-day; and the public necessities have been still further responded to by the erection of a large additional school building in the eastern part of the borough.

On January 1st, 1874, the present constitution of Pennsylvania went into effect, one of the provisions of which made women eligible to any position of management or control under the school laws of the State, and it is worthy of commemoration that the school district of Media was the first in the county and probably in the Commonwealth to avail itself of this privilege by choosing as a member of the board Mrs. Malvina Fairlamb of this borough.

Coincident with the establishment of Media as a school district, was the erection of that famous school for young ladies, Brooke Hall Female Seminary, which under the efficient management of its principal, Miss Eastman and her corps of teachers, extending over a period of 33 years attracted pupils from far and wide. The wife of the President of the United States is one who bears in kindly remembrance the pleasant and instructive days passed by her at this institution. Other schools of merit

were established at later dates, but it is beyond my province to give a detailed account of them. I may mention, however, the Media Academy, founded in 1872, by Miss Anna Mary Walter (now Mrs. Thomas H. Speakman,) and which she relinquished after many years of successful administration, to become a teacher, and later on principal of the Girls' Department of Friends' Central School, at Fifteenth and Race streets, in Philadelphia; also the well-equipped boarding school, conducted at the Haldeman House, established in 1874 by S. C. Shortlidge, and two day schools under the charge of Friends.

The public water works were inaugurated in 1855, but only in a modest way. They were built under contract by Joseph Strode, and the power employed for forcing up water, consisted of a hydraulic ram of extraordinary size—as I am reliably informed, one of the only two of that size ever constructed—located on the small stream now called Broomall's run. A steam engine subsequently took the place of the ram for the purpose of increasing the supply. Since then the sources of supply and facilities for the distribution of water have been enlarged and increased from time to time, until now the borough has a pardonable pride in the abundance and purity of this indispensable adjunct to the godliness of its people.

In the same year (1855) was established the Delaware County *American*, a weekly journal well known to all of us. It had of course its early struggles, and although there have been some changes in its ownership, these have not affected its relations to the public and it has now attained a position not only of stability but of marked influence in the community. Except during a period of less than three years it was the only newspaper successfully published in Media until the year 1876, when the Delaware County *Record* came into existence. This journal too, has survived the early struggles incident to all journalistic enterprises, but these have not deterred the establishment of a third competitor for public favor, the *Media Ledger*, now safely past its ninth year of probation.

In 1858, the corner stone was laid of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on Orange street, and it was consecrated about two years later as Christ Church. Notwithstanding the delay in erecting this building, the religious body which worships there had maintained an organization from early in 1853, meeting sometimes in the Court House and occasionally in the Methodist Church. Somewhat later, came the Roman Catholic Church building (now used as a Sunday School room,) on Franklin street, which has since been superseded by a much larger and more commodious edifice. In 1872, a Baptist Church was erected at Third and Jackson streets, and in 1875, a Friends' Meeting House on Third street at the north end of North avenue.

An institution closely associated from the date of its organization in September, 1852, up to the present time, with the history of the borough, is the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company. The steady increase in the business of this corporation has had a corresponding growth in the confidence of the community, and it is to-day regarded as one of the staunchest corporate bodies in the county. It goes without saying, that it has been of great advantage to our borough to have it with

us, and especially to have it erect as its permanent home, the neat and attractive building at the corner of Front street and South avenue, in which office it has since 1873 been located. Another early institution, which had no small share in promoting the prosperity of the town, was the Media Loan and Building Association, organized in 1854. Its prudent management gave it an enviable character for stability, and this in turn, was reflected most advantageously in furthering the spread of improvements. This character has been maintained by its successor up to the present time.

The picturesque location of our town at an elevation of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet above tide has given it a deserved reputation as an attractive and healthful summer resort. Towards maintaining this reputation the Chestnut Grove House erected by Mr. Brooke soon after the opening of the railroad, and later on, Idlewild, erected by D. Reese Hawkins, and the Haldeman House by I. Lawrence Haldeman have been valuable contributions. An incident connected with the history of the Chestnut Grove House was its occupancy by Swarthmore College during the year after the disastrous fire in 1881, which destroyed the main College building.

The decade commencing with the year 1860 and embracing the period of the Civil War witnessed a very decided progress in the material advancement of the borough. The First National Bank, now one of the most successful in the United States, was organized in 1864 and located in the second story of the Haldeman building at the corner of State and Olive streets. After six years of prudent and careful management it was removed to the corner of State street and South avenue, where it has since remained, gradually acquiring in a quiet way that financial strength which is reflected in the government reports and in the price of its shares. Its new bank building now nearly completed on this site is pre-eminent alike for its fitness and beauty of design.

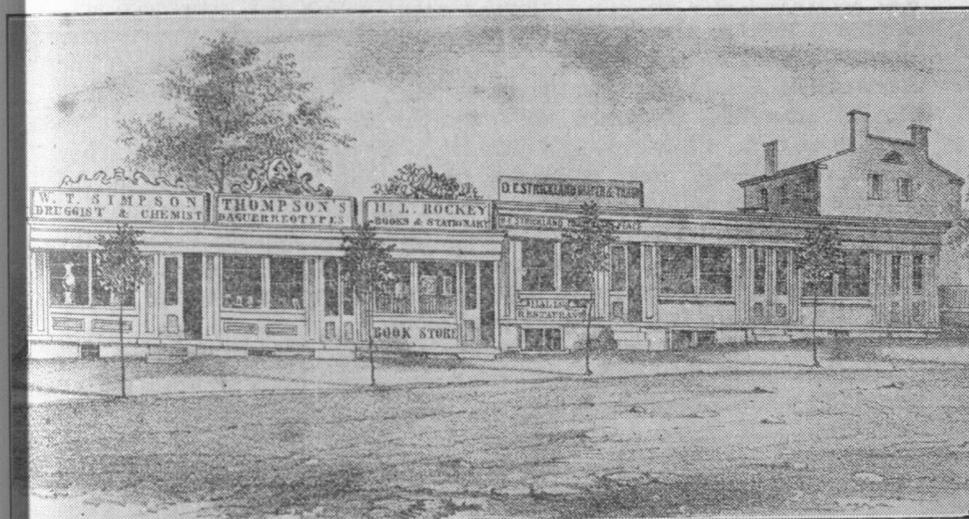
The extension of banking requirements has of late years called into being two additional moneyed institutions, the Charter National Bank and The Media Title and Trust Company, both well patronized and regarded with favor by our citizens.

In 1867 the Delaware County Institute of Science which had been organized a generation before, erected a new building on South avenue and moved there from its old quarters near the Rose Tree. It has always exercised a salutary influence among our people in promoting the spread of information on scientific and kindred subjects, none the less effective because of its quiet and unostentatious methods of freely disseminating instruction along its special lines of inquiry.

During the period under consideration large expenditures were made in improving the streets, and several new dwelling houses were erected. The business of the town expanded materially both in its extent and variety, and this movement has now ripened and borne fruit in the various admirable enterprises of our merchants of to-day. Not only are we liberally supplied with every necessity and every comfort for domestic use, but we have those among us who can and do furnish both ourselves and residents of the surrounding country with materials of every kind necessary for the erection and ornamentation of homes, and we have besides

expert mechanics adequate to any undertaking. Our markets, too, are well and abundantly supplied with every necessity and with all the luxuries that it is well for any people to have.

The circumstance which contributed more than any other to invigorate the spirit of improvement in our town, was the purchase and subdivision of the Poor House farm in 1871. This large body of land which hemmed in the improved sections of the borough on the north and east remained intact, except the southern part of it, which had been conveyed to John C. Beatty as before mentioned, and some detached lots. The remainder was sold at public sale in one body by the Directors of the Poor in the autumn of 1855. In the ensuing spring it was conveyed to the purchaser, David Milne of Phila., who also acquired some ad-



OLD SOUTH AVENUE ROW.

joining tracts, and then conveyed the whole, amounting to 141 acres, to his two sons. None of these owners opened up the property or put it to any practical use. The old county house, a large stone building 100 feet long, located where the Haldeman House now stands, was rented out to a number of families, mostly colored, and from this fact acquired the soubriquet of The Continental, by which it was known for many years. At first the assessment of this land for taxation was low, but it was gradually increased until it stood for the year 1870 at \$27,700. The valuation was then abruptly increased for the year 1871 to \$75,000 and the owners promptly appealed from the assessment to the Commissioners, protesting that this was more than the property would bring at a fair sale. The late John M. Broomall happened to be standing by when the appeal was being heard and said to Mr. Milne that if he would take the amount at which it was assessed, he (Mr. Broomall) thought he could find a purchaser for the property. Mr. Milne expressing his will-

ingness to sell at that figure, Mr. Broomall started in quest of others who would be willing to join him in the purchase. In assuming this attitude, Mr. Broomall was not acting altogether unadvisedly. He, as well as certain other public spirited citizens, had often chafed because the extension of improvements over the best land within the borough limits had been effectually blocked by the impassable barrier which for years was presented by this large holding, and some of them had from time to time conferred together as to the possibility of acquiring it upon terms that would warrant the risk of such a large undertaking. In less than an hour, as the story goes, Mr. Broomall had secured the formation of a small syndicate ready and indeed anxious to secure the property at the figure named, and the bargain was soon closed. Besides Mr. Broomall the syndicate was composed of Edward A. Price, Esq., to whom the title was conveyed, and Messrs. Thomas J. Haldeman and I. Lawrence Haldeman. Of these Mr. Price is the sole survivor, and we are glad to have him taking part in to-day's exercises. Immediately after the survey and division of this land into lots these gentlemen exposed large numbers of the lots at public sale with a most gratifying result. They also made a division of certain lots among themselves with an agreement that they would respectively erect a number of dwelling houses thereon for the purpose of stimulating others to build, and this contract was substantially carried out. The result of this operation was appreciable from the first in opening up eligible sites for building purposes, and later on its effect in expanding the improved portions of the borough to the northward and eastward has been quite marvelous.

A matter of interest worthy of remembrance in connection with this purchase, is the direct and important bearing it had upon securing for the borough its present source of supply of water, and the improvement and extension of the water works. Water was then taken, as has been stated, from the small stream, now called Broomall's run. Immediately after the purchase, these gentlemen, finding that this supply was or would soon be inadequate to meet the necessities incident to their enterprise, purchased from Lewis Palmer, the mill and water power on Ridley Creek, formerly owned by Wm. L. Lewis, the title being taken as before by Mr. Price. Steps were at once taken to install a plant and lay pipes therefrom, in order to obtain a supply of water which would be independent of the borough system. A strong public sentiment was aroused by this action, as it now became apparent that the borough would in the course of time, need a larger supply of water than it was then getting, and a town meeting was held in the Court House, for the purpose of considering the subject. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed, recommending that the council purchase from the syndicate this water power, which had been offered to the borough at cost. After an analysis had been made, under the direction of council, showing the water to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes, the offer was accepted, and new works were erected, under the supervision of Isaac S. Cassin, as engineer.

The borough thus acquired at moderate cost, an assured source of supply of water of excellent quality, adequate for many years to come. The significance of this cannot be too highly appreciated, especially

when our rates are contrasted with those of some of our neighbors throughout the country, who get their supply from other sources and have no better water at rates less favorable.

Since then the progress of the town has been steady, not only to the east and north, but to the south and west as well. Many new and handsome dwellings have been erected, an electric light plant installed, the streets improved, and the main thoroughfares relaid with modern pavements of the best quality, a steam fire engine and hook and ladder truck purchased, and a new and beautiful town hall erected. Nor has our social development been neglected. Beside the church guilds and other semi-social bodies we have at least three clubs, two of men and one of women. Of the former one is purely social and owns the handsome club house erected by it at the corner of Washington street and South avenue. The other is political. The Women's Club of Media, has for its object the furtherance of all good works, and its motto "labor omnia vincit," forcibly expresses both the method and the results of the combined efforts of its members for social and educational advancement.

Of the founders of Media there is but one left among us. I have already referred to some of those who took an active part in shaping its destinies at the beginning and in promoting its growth and welfare afterwards. Of the others, Isaac Haldeman had a conspicuous part. Already 52 years of age and ten years a resident merchant here before the borough was created, he served 18 years in its council, of which he was president, always with an eye single to its welfare, and with the same fidelity to its interests which he ever manifested in his private affairs. Soon after the incorporation of the borough, he erected the large double brick store and dwelling at the northwest corner of State and Olive Sts., and removed his business to that place from its former location on the property now owned by Dr. Stellwagen. He was the first president of the First National Bank, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death in 1878. He has left an honored name intimately associated with the history and well being of the borough.

Charles D. Manley, first borough solicitor and second Burgess of Media, moved here from Chester in 1851. He was also a representative in the Legislature during one term, and served two terms in the borough council. His clear and conservative views were always of service in the exercise of his official duties, and at all times his genial temperament made approach to him for the purpose of getting his advice on public affairs easy and pleasant.

Jacob Smedley first borough surveyor and Nathan Shaw who served in the first council were both men of sterling worth and unblemished reputation. Ralph Buckley too who came somewhat later was one of our most enterprising citizens and did much good work in furthering the growth of the borough.

Two other well known and respected citizens of the town, Samuel P. Rush and William Seal are among the few survivors of its very first residents. Of their fidelity to the duties of citizenship it is unnecessary to speak to this audience.

It is not however my intention to write a biography of the men who

laid the ground work of the borough. But there is one of them still with us who has been so intimately associated with its history from the very start that any account of it would be incomplete which should omit his name from the record, although his modesty may cause him to shrink from any allusion to him on this occasion. I refer to Charles R. Williamson. Mr. Williamson in 1850 secured two lots at the southeast corner of Front and Orange streets and immediately set about the erection on them of a large double brick dwelling house and store which at that time was considered a most imposing structure. He moved there in 1851, and carried on his business at that place for many years. No one man has had more to do with shaping the life and activities of the borough than he. He served in the borough council from March 5, 1851 to March 7, 1887, a period of thirty-six consecutive years and was its president during the last nineteen years of that time. He also served three years and upwards as postmaster, and resigned that position to become county Treasurer. In 1863, he was appointed an associate Judge of the County courts, for the unexpired term of Judge Hinkson. He has been a director of both the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, and of the First National Bank, from their respective formation to the present time. These facts attest with greater emphasis than any words I could use, that he has always gone hand in hand with our municipal progress and has had a longer and more prominent part in the faithful service of his fellow citizens of Media than any other living man.

Media has also had its share of quaint characters. Some of you have doubtless heard a story which has come down to us of one of our early settlers who received an appointment as tipstaff of the court. On one occasion during a discussion on some point of law the Judge told this official to go and bring Purdon. The tipstaff departed on his errand. After a considerable absence he returned in a state of breathlessness and agitation and reported to the Court that he had hunted through all the offices and in and about the Court House, but could not find Mr. Purdon. This explanation so disturbed the gravity of the Court and of the members of the Bar that some time elapsed before it could be explained to the embarrassed official that it was not a delinquent citizen who was wanted, but only that legal classic called Purdon's Digest.

In all that goes to make up a progressive yet conservative municipal and social organization the borough of Media is now fully abreast of any other community of its kind in the State. The late Burgess, in his address when retiring from office, referring to the borough government, said that the members of its councils have always been men of affairs. Certain it is that its affairs have been so managed and the conditions have been such that we may assume as logical results our many advantages, and chief among them our moderate tax rate and our adequate supply of pure water at a low charge. Adding to these our unrivalled situation, well improved streets lighted by electricity, and guarded by policemen, frequent trains in both directions, two trolley lines, telegraph and telephone connections, gas, a steam fire engine and appliances, excellent postal arrangements, a great variety of stores and business places,

well supplied markets, abundance of schools of all grades, and churches of all the leading denominations, we should continue to be a happy, contented and prosperous people.

Not less important than these material advantages is the fact that our citizens mainly own the houses in which they live, that these homes have become centres of intellectual activity—of reading and thinking—of discussion of the thoughts of others gleaned from books or from the daily press—or heard in the church or the lecture room. I speak not of the wealthy alone but of the great army of producers—the backbone of every community and of every Commonwealth.

It is the broadening and manifolding of this idea of home that distinguishes the people of to-day from their ancestors of two centuries ago. Few of that time owned or ever hoped to own the houses that shielded them and theirs from the summer sun or winter's cold. Now there is no self-respecting man, however humble, who does not long for and cherish the hope that sooner or later he will possess the dwelling place of himself and his family. If he succeeds, he seeks to have it located where there will be neighbors and friends. He desires that both he and his shall be part and parcel of the community in which they dwell. The law of segregation which prevailed in the olden time no longer obtains. The idea that each man's house shall be his castle still holds its place but not in the sense that it once had. It no longer suggests attack and defence, serfdom and vassalage, rapine and slaughter, with all their distressful concomitants, but rather the hospitable entertainment of friends and neighbors, the commingling with those about us and the playful intercourse of children. The dwelling place must now be convenient to the church and the school. But above all it must contain within itself the forms and appliances which the experience of our friends and neighbors suggests for the comfort of our family and for convenient association with others. Every modern-built residence, be it manor house or cottage, has its best room and its best furnished room dedicated exclusively to the exercise of social functions, to the hospitable entertainment of friends, to the daily mingling of men and women in all the varied forms of genial intercourse—contrasting strongly with the habits and customs of two centuries ago. Men of all classes are now closer to each other than formerly, and that which affects one concerns the whole. Each one by reason of the force of his surroundings in these modern times of material and intellectual activity has unconsciously become a member of the entire community in which he lives, with a humane interest in and regard for all. Certain visionary propagandists call this a tendency towards socialism and rejoice that their dreams of a universal brotherhood may some day be fulfilled. Perhaps it is so, but that end is not yet. Like the "adaptation" of species to a new environment, which the biologists tell us about, the ambition and personality of the individual man may in the course of vast stretches of time become subjected to and fused in the will of the general mass, but if that is to be so, the evolution is so distant that we need take no thought respecting it to-day. There is no doubt however that this gravitating of the human race has developed certain socialistic institutions among us, and startling as it may

seem to those who have not given thought to the subject—and especially to those who are frightened by the sound of the word, two of our best conducted and most valued institutions are purely and absolutely socialistic in their origin and development—institutions more closely interwoven with the lives, habits and daily experience of our citizens than any other; institutions, the blotting out of which would spread a pall over the entire land, and bring dismay to every household. I refer to the post office and to the common school. If analyzed it will be seen that each of them contributes its benefits equally to every citizen and that neither of them contains any element of individual enterprise. Both are managed by and at the charge of the State only, and for the equal benefit of all its citizens. In the century just closing and more especially in the half century covered by the life of this borough, the development and growth of these two systems has been prodigious and there is none among us who would subtract from their beneficent operation in any degree whatever, or who expects aught than the continued increase of their benefactions. Our "adaptation,"—by no means perfect at first,—to these crystallizations of human thought, has become so, and another half century, which may well be within the experience of some who hear me to-day may witness other emanations of the social order which will be equally beneficial and equally welcome.

It is not for me however to cast our horoscope. I am not an astrologer much less a prophet. The province of divining our future has been assigned to One whose inspiration as a seer will be aided by His wisdom and long experience in dealing with men and their affairs. Albeit I will venture to predict that He may tell us this much; if we pursue the good with all our might and eschew the evil, if we do the things we ought to do and avoid the things we ought not to do we shall continue to prosper, but if we depart from the straightforward course marked out by our own experience in the past, and by our own sense of rectitude, while we may still flourish for a time, it will be with us as with the wicked man in power who spreads himself like a green-bay tree, but soon passes away, and when sought for is not found.

Media's Future.

Address of Col. A. K. McClure.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

There is eminent fitness in the popular celebration of the semi-centennial of your county seat. It is the fountain of order, of protection to person and property and of the general good government of your community. Here is the temple of justice; here is the sanctuary of the law, and here all look to the beneficent power of our free government that maintains the rights of the humblest citizen.

I well remember the earnest and bitter contest made for the removal of your county seat. Like all such local conflicts it called out the most intense asperities because it involved a vast measure of individual interest. Next to church and family quarrels, local disputes about the divi-

sion of counties and the location of county seats are among the most difficult to reconcile. It seems grotesque, looking back a century or more from the standpoint of the present, to find the venerable city of Chester on the extreme southern line of the county bringing the people of what are now Delaware and Chester counties to that county seat for the transaction of all legal business.

The first rift in the harmony lute was long and jarring, and resulted in the creation of a new county, and that was followed by the protracted agitation for a more central county seat in Delaware. The people of your county seemed to take the practical and utilitarian idea of locating their temple of justice. They decided to locate it in the center of the community, and that center was literally and scientifically ascertained, but unfortunately it would have planted the county seat in a neighboring mill dam. The good people of that day thought it best to avoid the literal execution of the purpose of the people, and instead of locating the court house where it could have been made accessible by both land and water, they chose the beautiful and heartsome hills which are within and about your beautiful Borough. The spirit of the central idea was fairly and fully carried out, and you have had the advantage of entirely creating a town in symmetry of form and all the beauty of modern conception. It is healthful, has a pure and abundant water supply; its homes have all the inviting features of rural hospitality, and there is the absence of dilapidation that is so common in the older towns.

I well remember the general criticism that the charter of your county seat invited. The name gave poetic expression to the peace that followed long-continued and unfriendly agitation, and the charter is unique in declaring that no hotel or saloon shall be licensed to sell liquor within the jurisdiction of Media. How far it has promoted sobriety I do not care to discuss. I have noticed the ever-present fragments of bottles which line the pathway from here to Chester, and have sometimes thought that well-regulated licensed houses in Media would avoid the unrestrained and often riotous marches beyond its gates to quench the thirst of the lover of beer and strong drinks. But it is denominated in your charter that the licensed hotel and saloon shall be unknown in your midst; it has become one of the accepted sanctities of the Borough, and it would require much more than mere logical demonstration to lay violent hands upon that or any other feature of your organic law.

I am very glad to see this large assembly here to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your county seat. You are not here simply for a day's frolic, but you are here because each citizen feels that he, his household gods, and all his interests of person and property are centered in this town where justice is judicially administered. It is the natural, inborn love of the American citizen for law and for order, and his pride in the beneficence of our free government. Here the citizen is sovereign. Not only the rule of your beautiful town, but the rule of your county, of your State, and of your great nation, is in the people of the land. They make and unmake Presidents and all other officers who frame and administer their laws, and they have every inspiration to celebrate every achievement that is in the line of enlightened advancement.

They are here because they love their homes, their county, their people, and have reverence for the fountain of justice. No people of any nation have such profound sense of equal and exact justice between man and man as the sovereigns of our great republic. They are not free from blemish; their political and public actions often require criticism, but it is so with all the peoples of the earth and ours merit it less than any other. Here the home is the centre of authority. Its altar is sacred and from it springs the best influences and offices to shape the destinies of communities. Where the purity of the home is honored, patriotism is ever sincerely cherished, and it is from the homes of the land that the best inspirations go out to our people and lead and inspire them in all the great conflicts which must at times, be made to preserve nationality. The rule of the home goes out to the rule of the community; that of the community goes out to the rule of the county; that of the county goes out to the rule of the State, and that of the State goes out to the rule of the nation. They are all "distinct as the billows yet one as the sea."

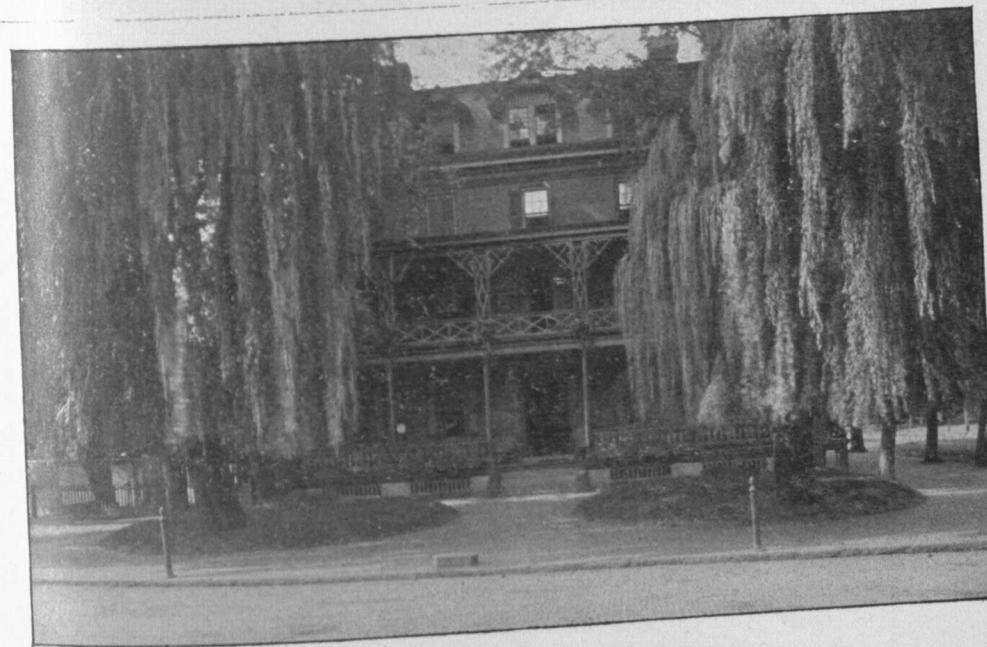
There is no more appropriate occasion than this to impress not only those who have done their chief life's work, but especially the young men and women who have an inheritance so priceless as that of our great free institutions of the United States. Here at the fountain of justice founded in the liberty of law, we can well take note of the matchless progress of our great government, and the grand destiny that is inevitably shaped for the great republic of the world. Rapid as has been the advancement of the republic during the last half century, those who shall see another half century and witness the celebration of the centennial of Media, must tell of grander strides in every attribute of the noblest progress made in the closing year of the nineteenth century.

Our flag now floats not only from eastern to western sea, from Northern Lake to Southern Gulf, but it is established in the West Indies and in the Asiatic waters, never again to be furled where it has been planted by the heroism of our army and navy. Grave duties have been imposed upon us by unexpected conditions although unsought by our statesmanship. We have become the protector of the helpless who for centuries were bowed and often broken under the yoke of Spain, and what we have undertaken the American people will complete. There are those who will resist the inevitable duty and destiny of our nation, but they will be ground to powder by the patriotic sentiment of 70,000,000 of free people.

In every element of progress we stand to-day matchless as compared with the past, and the young people before me to-day, who are soon to take the responsible places of their fathers and their mothers, are to be most heartily congratulated that their lots have been cast where the liberty of law is maintained in its majesty, and where the freest, most intelligent, and noblest people of the earth have compelled every nation, even to the remotest corners of the world, to respect, to honor and largely to imitate the beneficent institutions established by our own people in the new world. I congratulate those who have taken part in the progress of the last half century, and I even more heartily congratulate those who are to take part in the coming half century. They have been born to a

world better, purer, nobler and grander than any age of the past. The last generation has seen in our own land the greatest achievements, alike in field and forum; in war and statesmanship. There is nothing in Grecian or Roman story comparable to the heroism of the Blue and the Gray, and never in all the history of statesmanship have such grave problems been solved, and solved in peace and grandeur, as confronted the statesmanship of this country at the close of our civil struggle.

Schools have multiplied in every section; colleges are reared in every part of our land; the church spire is seen in every community, and industry is to-day honored and requited to an extent never before known in the history of any people. Thus do I congratulate those of the past who have built Media and made it beautiful; thus do I congratulate those who are just coming on the stage of action, who will be charged with the high and sacred duty of proving to the country and to the world "that government of people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."



THE CHARTER HOUSE OF TO-DAY.

Media.

BY BENJAMIN C. POTTS, ESQ.

Sweeter than lays by ancient minstrels sung,
 Their harps attuned to Music's martial chords,
 Better than chorus from the churches' choirs,
 Better than fame of knightly deeds or words—
 To sing the hymn of homely peace we come,
 The Hymn of friendship and the love of home.
 We love our woods, our streams, our vales, our skies ;
 We love the wholesome strength that in them lies ;
 We love our storms, the lightning, the distress
 Which draws us closer to the friends we bless ;
 While our lives last we live to love our friends,
 When life is ended all that's in it ends.
 This is our home : here we may rest secure :
 Here the true neighbor knows his neighbor true :
 Each knows his friend as he knows himself
 And here the outside world finds little self—
 Small to that world, we give it little care ;
 We to ourselves are true and to each other are.
 Thousands may fill the city's busy marts,
 Throngs may there gather with impatient haste,
 Commerce and trade may blind them with the arts
 Which fascinate the fool, and fool at last :
 We live the life of those who love the folks
 Who make the hearthstone dear, who love the jokes,
 The fireside tales, the evening mirth, the song,
 Which make sweet sleep, the night's best gift to man.
 We venerate old things, we reverence old men,
 And pride ourselves on those whose splendid names
 Have made us famous. We will keep ourselves
 Honest and true for other fifty years,
 That those who must come after us may say
 They bless us for the heritage bequeathed.
 Up through the ages comes our title to the past,
 Down through the ages we must go at last :
 A short half century is a respite given,
 To those who have in mind a hope of Heaven.

Semi-Centennial Hymn.

BY H. P. GREEN, ESQ.

Tune—"Sweet Beulah Land."

- 1 Fair Media ! to thee we raise
 Our hearts to-day in grateful praise.
 Full fifty fruitful years have been,
 Since first thy day was ushered in.
 We hail—we bless, thy record bright,
 Preserved by law, sustained by right ;
 And proud of all that makes us great,
 The fullness of the harvest wait.
- 2 Of all the world we love thee best ;
 'Tis here we find the sweetest rest,
 The steadfast friend, the neighbor true,
 And paths made pleasant to pursue.
 Our scenery grand, beyond compare ;
 Our ancient hills, our valleys fair ;
 Our babbling brooks, our sunset rays,
 All this, and more, we bless and praise.
- 3 Fair land of homes ! this is our pride ;
 Here health and happiness abide ;
 Our joys are not by strife destroyed ;
 Here love and peace reign unalloyed.
 Our maidens fair, our manly swain,
 These gifts will cherish and maintain ;
 And when our century's course has run,
 Will prize the work so well begun.
- 4 The wisdom of our pioneers
 With passing years more clear appears.
 On principles untried, but true,
 "They builded better than they knew."
 Long may we keep our record bright,
 Eschew the wrong, support the right ;
 And fearless, battle for that cause
 Which merits best our God's applause.

Our Dear County Town.

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

BY GEO. W. SMITH, M. D.

Tune—"The Old Oaken Bucket."

PAST.

- 1 Dear friends; let us sing of this town midst the highlands ;
Just fifty years since it was started we find ;
Its Charter then granted secured us these tri-bands
Of temperance, and justice, and love to mankind.
A town firmly built upon such a foundation
Soon gained for itself the most happy renown ;
And being the seat of our Court's habitation,
Made this borough at once Our Dear County Town.
Our beautiful Media ; our health giving Media ;
Our much beloved Media ; Our Dear County Town.

PRESENT.

- 2 This town filled with blessings from nature's consignment.
Stands high on these hill tops, so firm and so bold,
Abounding in beauty, health, wealth and refinement ;
'Tis an ideal home for the young and the old
Then thank the kind Father, who reigns high above us,
For all the great good he has handed us down ;
And take as a token of how he must love us,
To give us this treasure, Our Dear County Town,
Our beautiful Media ; Our health giving Media ;
Our much beloved Media ; Our Dear County Town.

FUTURE.

- 3 As forward one looks to its future existence,
The eye of the prophet can readily see
A town where vice always shall meet with resistance.
It's people must prosper and happy e'er be.
Then onward and upward with steps never halting,
The star of success shining bright in its crown ;
Fulfilling these fond hopes so high and exalting,
May man always honor, and God bless our Town,
Our beautiful Media ; Our health giving Media ;
Our much beloved Media ; Our Dear County Town.

MEDIA'S WATER SUPPLY.

The borough of Media at first drew its water supply from the run now forming Broomall's Lake, but as it grew in size and demand, this was changed to Ridley Creek. In 1872, prior to the adoption of the State Constitution of 1873, Thomas V. Cooper, then represented Delaware county in the House at Harrisburg, secured the passage of a special act, forever prohibiting the pollution of Ridley Creek at any and all points above the Media Water Works. As a result this magnificent stream, rising twenty miles northwest of Media, has ever since been free from pollution. For this, if for no other reason, it would be the purest source of extensive supply known to the State. There are other reasons which go to make it the best, certainly as good as any known supply. Ridley Creek is fed by many springs along its valley. Where it enters the county it is but a sparkling run. It grows in breadth and volume as it descends from the hills of Edgmont and Upper Providence, until when it reaches Media it readily supplies, with no apparent loss to the stream, an average of 350,000 gallons per day. A million gallons per day could be as readily pumped, and then the loss would scarcely be appreciable.

The new water works are built on the west side of the stream, near the bridge on the Baltimore pike, and just north of the Baltimore Central Railroad bridge. They nestle in the valley and make a pretty sight from the railroad or any of the several country roads and hillsides nearby. The works have a stone base with brick walls, iron and slate roofs, all substantially built. They consist of an engine and boiler house and filters. The pumps are the latest improved and are run by a seventy-five horse power Corliss engine. There are turbine wheels of thirty horse power which run the water power pumps and save fuel. The reservoir has a million and a half capacity, and a standpipe of 250,000 gallons capacity. In addition to the new water works, which were started in 1898 and finished in 1899, a new twelve-inch pumping main was laid a distance of two thousand feet, connecting with other mains leading to the basins. These basins are located at the highest point of the town, and give a full force of water to any part thereof, or to the highest story of any building.

There has never been complaint of lack of water in the driest seasons, and since the modern system of filtration was introduced by the Borough Councils, the water has never been discolored, however violent any storm. This has been wholly true for nearly two years, and clearer or finer water cannot be found anywhere.

Many analyses have been made, and the highest authorities, including the local and State Boards of Health, pronounce it unsurpassed by any water supply with their knowledge. To this fact, more than to any other, is Media indebted, during all of thirty years, to freedom from any extended or dangerous epidemic. A number of its citizens who enlisted for the Spanish war returned with malarial troubles, and some with aggravated forms of typhoid fever, but each and every soldier recovered, and their recovery was largely traceable to the purity of the water.

So greatly is the purity of this water valued that Wallingford, noted for the wealth and intelligence of its citizens, secured an Act of the Leg-

islature enabling Media to extend its supply to that beautiful section, and it has for ten years been supplied by one of the mains, the Borough deriving a satisfactory revenue therefrom.

The Pennsylvania Training School, with fully twelve hundred population, draws its supply from the Media Water Works. Its supply is filtered, and yields to Media a revenue of \$1500 a year.

Media is independent in her water supply, doubly independent through special legislative protection beyond repeal, and is doubly blessed in the best water at very low rates. The annual water tax is lighter than that of any town known with any system half so modern or extensive.

The new water works were started by the borough council in 1871, but were not completely remodeled until 1899. They are now regarded as complete for some years to come, and adequate for 15000 population.

The Borough Superintendent of Water is George W. Carey, a practical engineer and plumber, thoroughly up in hydraulics. He is paid an annual salary, and gives unremitting attention to the work.

The Borough Water Committee for this year consists of Winfield S. Worrall, Frank I. Taylor and William F. Lewis. Each and all carefully heed every complaint, but complaints are now few and far between.

Media is more fortunate than any other borough in the State in its water supply, because of unquestioned purity, absolute clearness, splendid taste, superabundance of supply and the cheapness of it all. As compared with the average of boroughs, the water tax on property owners is quite low. Added to all this is ample protection from fire, the town being well supplied with modern fire hydrants.

MEDIA'S POSTMASTERS AND THE LOCATION OF THE POST OFFICE
AT DIFFERENT TIMES.—BY ALBIN P. OTTEY.

Prior to incorporation of Media borough, there was a post office known as "Providence," and located at the present "Worrall Mansion," northwest corner of Washington street and Providence Road, then known as the "Anvil" Hotel, and owned by Peter Worrall. In 1853, Ellis Smedley was appointed postmaster, the name of the office changed to Media, and the office established at Smedley's store, northeast corner of State street and South avenue. In 1857, Chas. R. Williamson was appointed and the office removed to his store, southeast corner of Front and Orange streets. In 1858, Mr. Williamson was elected County Treasurer, and upon his resignation as postmaster, Thos. M. Williamson was appointed, and removed the office to his residence, southwest corner of Orange and Baker Sts. In 1861, Wm. T. Innes was appointed and had the office at his tailor shop on Orange street, a few doors above its former location, and in the spring of 1865—having purchased the John G. Worrall property, on the south side of State street, removed the office to that place. In the fall of 1865, Joseph G. Cummins was appointed under the Andrew Johnson administration, and had the office at his book and stationery store, on the south side of State street. In 1869, Samuel Dutton was appointed and removed the office to one of the one-story

offices on South avenue, near the Court House, afterwards removing it to the building on State street, next to the First National Bank, where he remained about three months, when he purchased the dwelling on State street, next door to the *American* Office, and removed the office there. In 1877, Miss Miranda Williamson was appointed, and had the office on South avenue for a few months, until Col. Joseph W. Hawley erected the building on the north side of State street, (next door to the now large and commodious hardware store, owned by him, and occupied by Samuel W. Hawley and Henry C. Snowden, Jr.) when it was removed there. In 1886, Miss Williamson resigned and James C. Henderson, Sr., was appointed by President Cleveland, the office remaining in the Hawley building. In 1891, Joseph Addison Thomson was appointed by President Harrison, the office remaining in the same building until January 1st, 1892—where by reason of more commodious quarters being needed, the office was removed to its present location, on the southeast corner of State and Plum streets; the building having been remodelled and strengthened, and with a new and complete arrangement of boxes and office room, the improvements were marked and the receipts of the office increased to such an extent as to make it a first-class office. The death of Mr. Thomson, which occurred on December 19th, 1891, compelled Capt. Edgar T. Miller to assume charge in the interest of Mr. Thomson's bondsmen, who continued in office until January 1st, 1893, when Henry C. Snowden, Jr., was appointed by President Harrison. He remained in office until 1894, when Emil Holl was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, (who had become President again.) In 1898, Miss Harriet F. Gault was appointed by President McKinley, at the solicitation of Mrs. McKinley, she having been in former years a pupil at Miss Eastman's Academy at Media, Miss Gault having been a teacher there at the time. Miss Gault is at present postmistress.

CHRIST (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Some time during the summer of 1853, public worship, according to the order of the Episcopal Church, was first held in Media. The Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., then Rector of the church in West Chester, officiated, the members of the congregation meeting in the Court House, then recently built. From that time until the organization of the parish, services continued to be held either in the Court House or in the Methodist Chapel, which was courteously loaned for that purpose. Amongst the clergymen who officiated during the earlier days of the parish, the Rev. G. E. Hare and the Rev. B. S. Huntington are remembered.

On August 28th, 1854, a charter incorporating "the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church of Media," was obtained from the county court; and at about the same time the first rector of the parish, the Rev. S. Hazelhurst assumed charge of the congregation. The following named gentlemen constituted the original vestry of the church: John Fildes, H. Jones Brooke, Charles D. Manley, Thomas Forsythe, William Nuzum, Isaac Worrall and Wm. Beeby.

On May 28th, 1857, the parish was canonically admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention. On July 5th, 1858, the corner stone of the present parish church, was laid by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D. The church building was consecrated June 21st, 1860, by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D.

The church property has been improved exteriorly by the addition of a bell tower, which was erected by the students of Brooke Hall Seminary, and a pastoral residence, the generous gift of the late Mrs. J. H. Hœckley. Interiorly, the church was entirely remodeled and beautified about six years ago, and more recently, the parish building at the rear of the church, was considerably enlarged, to meet the increased parochial demands.

The past rectors of the parish, in the order of their service are as follows.—the Revs. S. Hazelhurst, H. S. Getz, S. Edwards, S. W. Hallowell, W. F. C. Morsell, E. Lounsbury, DeW. C. Byllesby and H. D. Jones. Rev. A. J. Arnold is the present rector.

The present incumbent assumed charge of the parish February 1st, 1894. The following named gentlemen constituted the present vestry: Messrs. J. Watts Mercur, J. Henry Evans, Wm. H. Cope, W. M. Sharples, Theo. P. Saulnier, George M. Wharton, R. Tyndale, H. Ashton Little, S. D. Risley, M. D.

MEDIA'S DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

We can give but a passing sketch of the leading citizens of Media, who have joined the great majority.

Dr. Geo. Smith, the County's ablest historian, though not a citizen of Media, was practically its founder, being the head of the movement to change the County Seat from Chester to Media, and in connection with Rev. James W. Dale, was the author of its Charter. Dr. Smith's History of Delaware County is able accurate and of great interest. It is still part of the library of our County's oldest residents. He served in the State Senate, and actually framed the first common school law, he being its ablest champion in the Senate, while Thaddeus Stevens secured its passage in the House.

Rev. James W. Dale, for many years the head of Media's Presbyterian Church, was the author of the prohibitory feature of Media's Charter. He was noted for his eloquence, and died at a ripe age while in charge of the Church at Wayne.

John B. Hill owned most of the ground on which Media is built, and cultivated it as a farm. He lived in what is known as the Brooke Mansion. He paid but \$27 an acre, and when Media was incorporated rapidly sold out at great advances. He lived long and quietly, and was noted for his thrift and industry.

Hon. H. Jones Brooke was an early purchaser of ground in Media, and was the most active spirit in the construction of its steam railroad, now known as the Baltimore Central. He twice represented his District in the State Senate, and with marked ability. He left four sons, all distinguished in business, two of them still living, Colonel Benjamin and

Hunter. Frank M. Brooke, recently deceased, was District Attorney of the county. In Philadelphia he became a leading grain merchant in partnership with his brother Hunter.

Hon. John M. Broomall came to Media from Chester. He had a national reputation as a member of Congress, beginning his three terms in 1862. He was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1873. As a lawyer and orator he had few equals in the State.

Walker Y. Hoopes laid the foundation for his fortune as a country storekeeper at Lima, and was for many years one of Media's most prominent bankers.

Joseph Ad: Thomson was Media's oldest school teacher, finally its postmaster, and for over thirty years the writer of the well-known "Steele Penne" letters in the *American*.

Hon. Edward Darlington, the father of Geo. E. Darlington, Esq., represented Chester and Delaware Counties in Congress back in the anti-Masonic times, and was chosen on that ticket. He was one of Media's most distinguished lawyers, as was his son-in-law, Joseph P. Morris, who died before he reached his prime.

Jesse Bishop, after a term as District Attorney, went West, and was for several years a State Senator and Judge in Illinois.

Among the leading men who first fixed their residence here because of official duties were, Aaron James, John J. Hall, Thomas Forsythe, Frank Baker.

The following register of the deaths of Media's leading men and women has been kept by Albin P. Ottey. It dates from January 1st, 1869:—

Age. Date of Deaths.			Age. Date of Deaths.		
Wm. C. Coates	12-12	1885	Samuel G. Eachus	4-16	1889
Joseph G. Cummins	12-1	1887	Milton Edwards	12-19	1890
Matthew Ash	96 2-5	1895	Matthew Elliot	11-18	1894
Cheyney W. Bittle	1-12	1871	Maria L. Eastman	80 2-17	1895
H. Jones Brooke	12-9	1876	Mary A. Easby	8-26	1895
J. Wesley Batting	4 2	1880	Geo. G. Fell	12-7	1876
John M. Broomall, Jr.	7-12	1884	Frederick Fairlamb	12-26	1878
Nathan Brooke	5-13	1885	Jennie Farran	6-23	1880
Pratt Bishop	3-1	1888	Dr. Edwin Fussell	3-10	1882
Jemima E. Brooke	11-1	1888	Samuel Fields, Sr.	10-9	1886
Mary P. Bishop	6-12	1889	Catharine V. Fell	83 1-29	1890
Rev. DeWitt C. Byllesby	3-23	1891	Phaëbe Flounders	83 10-24	1890
Hon. John M. Broomall	79 6-3	1894	J. Hamilton Field	80 11-20	1893
Wessel C. Brodhead	70 10-9	1894	Rev. W. W. Grimes	67 11-28	1891
Ralph Buckley	66 10-11	1895	Asenath Henderson	4-14	1869
Dr. Daniel G. Brinton	63 6-31	1899	Rev. Samuel Hollowell	5-30	1872
Elijah Cameron	6-15	1869	Isaac Haldeman	8 12	1878
Lewis Cochran	10-22	1870	Hugh Holmes	10-2	1883
Fred. R. Cutler	5-11	1873	David Hardcastle, Sr.	8-25	1886
Jas. R. Cummins, Sr.	10-25	1875	John M. Hall	83 1-12	1891
Wm. Cowperthwaite	12 3	1894	Baldwin Howard	89 1-27	1892
Rev. Jos. Carlisle	92 8-25	1895	Thos. J. Haldeman	4 4	1894
Isaac D. Chalfant	76 5-10	1897	Walker Y. Hoopes	80 12-1	1895
Mary G. Dale	11-13	1875	Mary A. Hœckley	84 3-23	1898
Rev. Jas. W. Dale	4-19	1881	Mary Hanley	72 12-29	1898
Edw. Darlington, Esq.	11-23	1884	Thos. J. Henderson	9-24	1899
Jacob B. Davenger, Sr.	6-14	1891	Joseph Iliff	4-14	1874
J. Burchard Dickeson	12-11	1896	Lillie H. Parsons Ivison	3-10	1891
Robt. Eastman, Sr.	8 5	1878	Wm. T. Innis	82 12-28	1891

Age. Date of Deaths.		Age. Date of Deaths.	
Mary W. James	7-8 1877	Hon. Thos. Reece	83 3-10 1894
Aaron James	8-3 1878	Dr. Jos. Rowland	81 4-29 1895
Wm. Jones	1-9 1892	Terrence Reilly	75 1-16 1896
Gustavus Koegler	11-25 1878	John J. Rowland	75 5-16 1896
Thomas J. Kitts	12-18 1884	Wm. Randolph	5-15 1897
Crawford Kugler	1-20 1886	T. Edwin Rorer	2-28 1899
Joseph Kerlin	88 5-6 1895	Dr. A. K. Scholl	4-2 1869
Frank J. Kranz	4-28 1899	Robert Suter, Sr.	9-21 1883
Geo. Lewis, Sr.	2-22 1870	Salem J. Smedley	1-23 1885
Samuel C. Long	1-1 1874	Clayton Smith	4-18 1885
Rev. Edw. Lounsberry	10-12 1878	Jacob Smedley	9-26 1886
Isaac C. Litzenberg	9-22 1898	Frank S. Schuchardt	6-15 1893
Chas. D. Manley, Esq.,	12-20 1880	Clarkson Sheppard	83 10-4 1895
Dr. A. W. Mathues	3-23 1886	Abram P. Smedley	12-9 1895
Levis Miller	86 10-24 1891	Wm. J. Smedley	12-10 1897
Wm. F. Miskey	78 6-30 1894	Ann Sweeney	12-18 1897
C. H. N. Martel	4-23 1897	Chas. B. Sprogell	5-6 1898
Hugh McMunn	5-20 1877	Israel L. Thomas	7-15 1871
Hannah J. McClintock	9-2 1898	Samuel B. Thomas, Esq.	7-2 1872
Benj. F. Niles	1-8 1871	Jos. Addison Thomson	12-19 1891
Geo. W. Ormsby	3-20 1883	Wesley G. Worrall	2-16 1873
Chas. Edw. Ottey	1-18 1899	Peter Worrall, Jr.	1875
Sarah D. Price	12-5 1870	Robt. Watkin	2-27 1876
Job Pitts	9-23 1875	Henry Walls	4-30 1878
John C. Price	10-22 1880	Wm. H. Worrall, Sr.	3-21 1885
Thomas Pratt	3-5 1883	Thos. M. Williamson	12-6 1889
Lewis Palmer	12-31 1887	Permelia Walker	11-17 1891
T. Gardner Preston	10-10 1890	Isaac Worrall, Sr.	4-4 1893
Mark Packard	80 10-29 1896	Caleb Webster	78 4-22 1895
Sophia Pitts	90 11-21 1898	Azariah L. Williamson	93 5-13 1895
James Patchell	84 2-3 1899	N. F. Walter, Esq.	81 9-4 1895
Rev. Wm. R. Patton	6-5 1899	Jacob Weaver	90 4-14 1897
Abram J. Quinby	8-30 1890	Carrie A. Weaver	1-5 1899
William F. Mathues	12-13 1894	Rev. Henry L. Wright	4-21 1899
Wm. Russell, Sr.	8-11 1873	Caleb Yarnall	3-4 1886
Catharine Reilly	105 10-3 1874	Amor Yarnall	8-24 1887
George W. Rigby	8-9 1881	Edwin E. Bowden	1-12 1900
Miss Sarah Reese	8-8 1882	Henry Green, Esq.	2-23 1900
Daniel Rice, Sr.	1-1 1886	Geo. W. Hill	78 3-30 1900
Elizabeth M. Rigby	12-18 1890		

Average death rate 17 to 19 per 1000 each year—an exceedingly low rate in a town showing an unusual number of old people. Total number of deaths in Media from January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1900—922.

THE MEDIA GAS COMPANY.

This company was incorporated under an Act of Assembly approved April 11th, 1866. The incorporators were:—H. Jones Brooke, Isaac Haldeman, Wm. V. Black, John M. Hall, Charles R. Williamson, Christian Schur, Isaac Worrall, Jr., John C. Beatty, John McMullin, James R. Cummins, Dr. A. K. Scholl, W. C. Brodhead, O. F. Bullard, A. Lewis Smith, E. A. Price, George G. Fell, Charles D. Manley, Clayton Smith, P. F. Baker, A. W. Mathues, Wm. T. Jones, Thomas Pratt, Jacob Herman Hoeckley, I. L. Haldeman, Henry Wood, Aaron James, and Joseph G. Cummins.

Of these twenty-six incorporators only six survive, and of these six all still reside in Media and are active in its business interests. The capital stock first invested was \$20,000, in 800 shares of \$25 each. A much greater sum has been invested through a gradual extension of the works to meet the necessities of a growing town. The entire sum thus invested is fully \$40,000.

The first officers were:—President, H. Jones Brooke; Managers, I. L. Haldeman, C. R. Williamson, E. A. Price, Isaac Worrall, Jr., and D. R. Hawkins. The Treasurer was Col. Joseph W. Hawley; Secretary, O. F. Bullard.

On December 11th, 1871, the managers reported to the Company that the works were in complete order and that the full amount of the capital stock had been taken and fully paid.

There is one peculiarity in the formation and history of the Media Gas Company. All of its stock was originally taken by residents and property owners of the town, and all of it is still held by this class of persons. Each and every remaining stockholder resides in the town or has property therein and keeps up his business connections with it.

There were originally eighty stockholders, and there are to-day twenty-eight, all of these being original or representing original stockholders. This illustrates the tenacity of the Medes in holding on to honestly managed home investments, probably better than can be found in the history of any other corporation living for a generation.

The Company manufactured gas from coal until 1894, when it was changed to a water gas plant, and has continued the water system ever since. The light furnished is first-class, and at as reasonable rates as are usual to towns the size of Media. When the Electric Light Company began operations, the Media Gas Company for a time ceased to pay dividends, and furnished the gas at as low as previous rates, keeping up improvements, and giving the consumers the benefit of what the stockholders lost in the process of outgrowing competition with electric lights. Only recently dividends have been resumed, but this without any increase in price, and it is the purpose of the management to reduce the price as rapidly as possible, now that it is once again on a paying basis. Every dollar expended in labor has been expended in the town, none being allowed to go out of it, and in this way the town has been doubly benefitted.

The present officers are:—President, Col. Benjamin Brooke; Board of Managers, Charles R. Williamson, Col. Jos. W. Hawley, Horace P. Green, Dr. Wm. F. Campbell and Hunter Brooke; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Hall.

MEDIA'S ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

These are as fine as any in the land, and the history through which they were obtained is interesting, though not as old as that of some of the other corporations of the town.

The first effort was organized June 6th, 1884, the subscribers and directors being Wm. F. Miskey, Wm. H. Miller, Ralph Buckley, Swithin C. Shortlidge and H. C. Howard, the latter being treasurer. A charter was obtained under the name of "The Media Electric Light, Steam Heating and Steam Motive Power Company," but no definite results were reached. In 1889 Robt. W. Downing, then and still a resident at Wallingford, and his son Frank T. made an active canvass for the establishment of a new company, they guaranteeing its success by an offer to take all unsubscribed shares of stock. This quickly led to the incorporation of "The Media Electric Light, Heat and Power Company," with a capital of \$10,000, which capital was the same year increased to \$40,000. The first officers were: President, Henry C. Howard; secretary, James G. Cummins; treasurer, John T. Reynolds; superintendent, W. J. Alexander; directors, Henry C. Howard, Isaac L. Miller, Samuel W. Hawley, John H. Hawkins, S. C. Shortlidge, W. R. Newbold, Henry C. Snowden, Jesse M. Baker and Thomas V. Cooper.

In July, 1889, the contract to build the plant was awarded to M. R. Muckle, Jr., & Co., and it was promptly completed in the best manner—the plant being erected adjoining the tracks of the Baltimore Central Railroad, about 100 yards east of the Media station. In December, 1889, W. J. Alexander actively began his duties as superintendent, and W. R. Fronefield was elected secretary and solicitor.

The present officers are: President, Frank T. Downing; secretary and treasurer, W. R. Fronefield; superintendent, W. J. Alexander; directors, R. W. Downing, Charles G. Downing, W. C. Downing, Frank T. Downing and R. W. Downing, Jr.

From the start of the works a contract was awarded by the borough to light the most prominent streets with arc lights, the others with incandescents, and this has continued without interruption. Most of the stores and dwellings of the borough are also fully lighted, and the line extends to Wallingford, affording abundant light to that section. The charges are moderate, quite as low as those of any other borough of like consumption. The quality is also of the finest.

At first the contract system was almost universally employed, charging a given sum annually for lamps, but this resulted in loss to the company, the amount of light used and power expended being far in excess of calculations. This fact, in addition to the enterprise of the company in wiring the houses of all original consumers without cost, prevented any dividends, and many of the stockholders sold to the only willing buyers, who were mostly members of the Downing family, hence their large holdings and their directorship. In each and every case, however, the original and all other investors were treated with absolute fairness and paid full value for their stock. This left no room for complaint; it was on the other hand a subject for congratulation on the part of the original investors, all of whom received a premium on their stock before it had earned a dollar.

The company is in splendid shape for increasing its business, and is strong enough to meet any contingency or any form of competition.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

By an Act of Assembly passed the 12th day of June, 1839, it was enacted that James M. Willcox, William Trimble, William Mendenhall, Richard S. Smith, Joseph Wilson, Eli D. Pierce, John Kerlin, Henry Myers and William Beatty, and all other persons being citizens of the United States, who may hereafter associate with them, shall be a corporation for the purpose of insuring their respective dwelling houses, stores, shops and other buildings, household furniture, merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by fire, which Act was to continue in force for twenty years.

There was apparently some attempt to organize under this Act as a blank policy, was recently found among the papers of James W. Willcox, signed by himself as president, and E. Darlington as secretary, together with an impression of the official seal.

There is no record of the organization which elected the officers named, and nothing appears to have been done until 1852, when by an Act of the Legislature passed May 1st, 1852, the Act of June 12, 1839, was extended twenty years, and in lieu of the names mentioned as the original corporators, there were inserted the names of Dr. George Smith, William Eves, William Ogden, John M. Broomall, William Booth, Sketchley Morton, Levis Miller, Joseph Edwards, Adam C. Eckfeldt, James Moore, Homer Eachus, John C. Beatty, Isaac Thomas, James J. Lewis, Joel Evans, Isaac M. Trimble, James Barton, John H. Andrews, Annesley Newlin, Walker Y. Hoopes, Minshall Painter, Eli D. Pierce, Nathan H. Baker, John Hill and John Jackson, who were to be the first directors.

On September 2nd, 1852, a meeting of the Directors was held at the Charter House, Media, at which the following were present, Dr. George Smith, William Eves, Sketchley Morton, Levis Miller, Adam C. Eckfeldt, Isaac Thomas, James J. Levis, James Barton, Annesley Newlin, Walker Y. Hooper, Minshall Painter, Eli D. Pierce, Nathan H. Baker, John Hill and William Ogden.

Dr. George Smith was elected chairman and William Ogden secretary. The county was divided into districts and surveys ordered to be made for the issuing of policies.

An adjourned meeting was held at the Charter house, Oct 18th, 1852, at which a number of the directors just mentioned were present, together

with John H. Andrews, John M. Broomall and John C. Beatty, who were not present at the first meeting.

At this meeting applications for insurance were reported, amounting to \$281,771, and a permanent organization was effected and the following officers and committee were elected:—President, John M. Broomall; secretary, Jesse Bishop; treasurer, John C. Beatty. Executive Committee:—Eli D. Pierce, John C. Beatty, John Hill, Levis Miller and William Ogden.

At a meeting of the executive committee held October 20th, 1852, the rates, rules, regulations and conditions of insurances and by-laws were adopted.

At a meeting of the board of directors held August 11th, 1853, the rates and by-laws adopted by the executive committee were approved. The first policy was issued to George Broomall on the Penn Buildings, 3rd and Market streets, Chester, and is still in force.

The third section of the Act of 1839, restricted the number of directors to nine, on August 11th, 1853, the first regular election for directors was held and the following were chosen.—John M. Broomall, Eli D. Pierce, Sketchley Morton, William Ogden, James Barton, Thomas Pratt, Charles Palmer, Levis Miller and William Eves.

At an election for directors held March 18th, 1854, the names of Eli D. Pierce and James Barton were dropped and Charles R. Williamson and Robert M. Thomas were chosen in their places.

At an election held March 10, 1856, Sketchley Morton was elected president and Edward A. Price, secretary, in place of Jesse Bishop, who resigned.

On May 26, 1862, Edward A. Price was elected treasurer of the company.

On January 22, 1872, the company purchased the lot of ground on the southwest corner of Front street and South avenue, on which they erected the present office building at a cost of some \$23,000, and occupied the same in October, 1873.

On October 15, 1877, Sketchley Morton resigned as president, in consequence of failing health and Thomas Pratt was elected in his stead.

At a meeting held March 12, 1883, Levis Miller was elected president in the place of Thomas Pratt who had died.

On account of failing health Levis Miller was compelled to relinquish the office of president, and on May 13, 1889, Charles R. Williamson was elected president in his stead and still continues to hold the position.

The positions of secretary and treasurer to which Edward A. Price was elected—the one on March 10, 1856, and the other on May 26, 1862—are still held by him.

The present directors are as follows: Charles R. Williamson, Henry Paschall, Henry Mendenhall, Edmund Jones, William Rhoads, Richard T. Ogden, George Broomall, Thomas Palmer and George E. Burnley.

The company has issued 14,435 policies, has paid for losses up to the present time the sum of \$468,765.12, and has a reserve of some \$40,000. It has through all its history proven to be one of the safest and most reliable fire insurance companies in the State.



THE COLONIAL.

For years this fine summer boarding house was known as the Chestnut Grove. It was built early in the 60's, by Hon. H. Jones Brooke and purchased by Mrs. Hœckley, who for years had profitable seasons. With growing age her business slackened, and was for a time abandoned. Two years ago, the property was purchased by N. H. Wagner, and it has since been transformed as if by magic. With the improvements but half completed, he had last season a full house, and this year with greatly increased accommodations, there is promise of far the best season ever known. The changes are complete. Only the old walls and the older trees are now in place. The grounds have been so trimmed and planted that they are a source of delight, with still abundant shade, and yet room for air and sunlight. Everything is new within the great house and its annex just completed, and there is now capacity for fully 200 boarders. There is a system of elevators just introduced and run by water power. There are parlors for guests, for music, card rooms, ball room, billiard, pool, shuffle board and bowling alley, while the grand porches enable all who wish to live out of doors. Its great doorways are within an easy two minutes' walk to the Media Station, and the view all around and about is pleasant and restful. The Colonial is on an ideal spot of earth, and its architecture now fully justifies its name. The season begins May 1st, and the guests linger until the ides of November. Mr. Wagner's enterprise came at a good time to aid in maintaining Media's high reputation as a beautiful and popular summer resort.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Judge, Isaac Johnson; Court Stenographer, C. M. Broomall.

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, William L. Mathues; Deputy Prothonotarys, A. J. Dalton, George M. Hannum. Clerks, J. Rohrman Robinson, C. W. Mathues.

Sheriff, Edmund Oliver; Deputies, Rickard F. Flickwir, Charles H. Wolf.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Register of Wills, George S. Patchell; Deputy, A. V. B. Smith.

Recorder of Deeds, Thomas D. Young; Deputy, Joseph M. Rogers. County Treasurer, Edward S. Hickman.

County Commissioners, William P. Hipple, Henry C. Marshall, W. F. Cutler; clerk, Harry W. Honan; ass't. clerk, Andrew H. Pennell.

County superintendent, A. G. C. Smith.

Directors of the Poor, Newton P. West, J. M. Chamberlain, Glover Clark.

County Auditors, B. G. Ladomus, H. H. Scott, E. C. M. Watts.

Warden of the County Prison, Thomas S. Fields; matron, Mrs. Thomas S. Fields.

Inspectors of the County Prison, Harry D. Pratt, Charles Crawford, Jared Darlington, J. Lord Rigby and Frank I. Taylor.

Steward of the County Home, James W. Barker; matron Mrs. James W. Barker.

Janitor of the Court House, Llewellyn Clevenger; ass't. janitor, John L. Daltry.

 THE CHARTER HOUSE.

The plate of the Charter House is elsewhere printed in this souvenir editon as part of the description of the town. There is no way to leave it out, for it has for many years been a marked feature. It is probably as well known as any temperance hotel in the State, and it has always deserved its reputation. The present proprietor is Edward S. Martin, and he has brought the old building so well up to modern standards that none could suspect its age. Mr. Martin was quick to see and repair any early defect in convenience and sanitation, and he was quick to realize that the Charter House was thoroughly adapted for an all-year-round boarding house, where good fare could be united with home comforts. The result is an extended patronage of both winter and summer boarders, the spacious rooms being well filled in the summer months. The house is the very centre of the town, convenient to the railway station, and the trolley lines. Its spacious porches relieve the heat of mid-summer, and at all times give a view of the street scenes as they move like a quiet panorama before one's view. There are no more prompt or obliging hosts than Mr. and Mrs. Martin.



1871

IDLEWILD.

1900

This well known summer resort at Media, of which D. Reece Hawkins' Sons, John H. and Alfred L. are the proprietors, was built in 1871, and has become the most popular summer resort in Eastern Pennsylvania. "Idlewild" is situated on one of the most prominent hills in this picturesque locality, in a grove of old forest trees. It is within seven minutes' walk from the railroad station and 21 minutes' ride to Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; more than 50 trains stop daily, a number of which are express. The building is large and is supplied with the latest modern improvements, electric lights, steam heat, etc. A passenger elevator of approved pattern, with safety appliances, starts from the basement. Guests may step into it from their carriage in a covered way and ascend to any floor. It is supplied with pure artesian water. It has stables for the accommodation of equippages of those who desire to keep their own teams. The lawn is well shaded and covers about 18 acres. Golf links, tennis courts, bowling alleys, billard tables, and shuffle boards furnish pleasure or exercise. Particular attention has been given to the plumbing; all fixtures are thoroughly sanitary and have been constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Watson & Peale, of Philadelphia. The house is well furnished in every department. The first floor contains the large general parlor, the children's parlor, reception room, dining room, children's dining room and private retiring room. The other floors contain parlors and chambers and furnished accommodations for 125 to 150 guests. Persons who are looking for a summer retreat cannot fail to be pleased with the delightful breezes and comforts of "Idlewild."

Financial Institutions.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MEDIA.

In all of its history, Media has never had a misfortune in any of its financial institutions—more than this, there has never been the fear of one. The private banking of the earliest years of the town was in experienced hands, but all of these quietly yielded the right of way to the First National Bank when it was organized, and this right of way it still holds by virtue of age, strength and a firm continuance of only the best banking methods. So high is its reputation that in the scale of merit adopted by the United States Treasury and applied by its Comptroller to all of the National Banks of the United States, the First National of Media, stands within eight of the top in the State, and within thirty-seven in the United States. This is a fact of which

any city in the land could well be proud, as to any of its banks, and the pride of Media is more than doubly reflected through the great number of towns and the thousands of National Banks—now in actual number 5,218 in 1899, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The first meeting which led to the organization of the First National Bank of Media, was held in the Haldeman building on the 22d of February, 1864. This meeting comprised the subscribers to the capital stock, and ninety-four were represented. Those of the first stockholders yet living are Charles R. Williamson, Joshua T. Ballinger, Christian Schur, A. B. Williamson, Wm. Bartram, Joseph P. Gibbons, James D. Rhoads, Elizabeth L. Thomas, Rebecca L. Paiste, H. B. Black, Hannah R. Lewis, William H. Miller, Jacob Hibberd, Richard T. Ogden and J. Frank Black.

Isaac Haldeman, the first president, died in 1878, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas J., who died in 1894, and he was succeeded by Colonel Joseph W. Hawley, the present incumbent.

The first capital authorized and paid in was \$65,000, and was increased the same year to \$100,000. The first directors were Isaac Haldeman, H. Jones Brooke, Wm. B. Black, Charles R. Williamson, A. L. Williamson, Stephen Ogden, Abraham Pennell, Lewis Garrett and Thomas Reece. Isaac Haldeman was the first President.

At the second meeting of the Board, Colonel Joseph W. Hawley, but recently returned from the War for the Union, was elected Cashier, while Frank M. Brooke was chosen Solicitor, and George G. Fell, Notary Public. After Solicitor Brooke's removal to Philadelphia, he was succeeded by Edward A. Price, who is still retained. Thomas J. Kitts was the first clerk and Thomas Williamson the first watchman.

Thomas J. Kitts died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son J. Frank, who, after being promoted to cashier resigned in 1897, when Homer E. Hoopes, was temporarily appointed cashier, he being succeeded January 1st, 1898, by W. W. Moss, who, during the same year, was granted leave of absence to serve in the Spanish War with the Chester Company, of which he was Lieutenant, the duties of cashier again being temporarily performed by Mr. Hoopes.

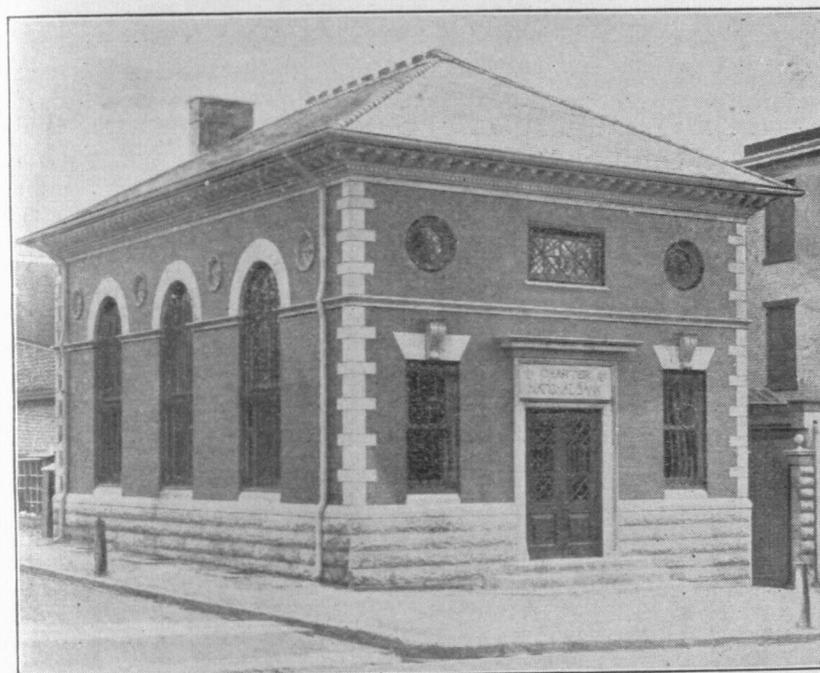
The present officers are:—President, Colonel Joseph W. Hawley ; Cashier, W. W. Moss ; Tellers and Book-Keepers, Edw. A. Price, Robt. Fussell, Philip B. Moore, and Lydia G. Allen ; Notary Public, A. P. Ottey.

The present Board of Directors are:—Col. Joseph W. Hawley, President ; Charles R. Williamson, William H. Miller, Major Edgar T. Miller, George M. Lewis, John Leedom, Homer E. Hoopes, Colonel Benjamin Brooke and Charles L. Serrill.

The Bank began business in the Haldeman building and remained there until 1871, when it purchased from ex-Sheriff John M. Hall, the building at the corner of State and South avenue, which it occupied until the new granite building now in course of completion was started. Early in 1899, Directors Charles R. Williamson, Col. Benjamin Brooke and Homer E. Hoopes were appointed a committee to report upon and see to the erection of the new building, the Bank in the meantime removing to the Fairlamb building, on the opposite corner. A. W. Dilks is the architect, Ballinger & Co., of Philadelphia, the contractors ; the vaults are being constructed by the Damon Safe & Iron Company of Boston, from designs made by Hollar Lock & Inspection Company, safe architects, of Phila. This new building far excels in beauty and finish and strength and durability, anything in the town. Indeed we know of no town of like size in any part of all the land which can show so fine a bank building. It will be completed and occupied in July next.

The business of the bank is very great, and as soon as it gets into its new building with costly vaults, as safe as any to be found, there will be opportunity to extend the branch for security to personal effects. The deposits have for many months exceeded half a million of dollars. The wonder is, where does the money come from. It shows that the county is rich and growing in riches, for the business of the First National deals with nearly all sections of the county, certainly with all of its many Boroughs and Townships.

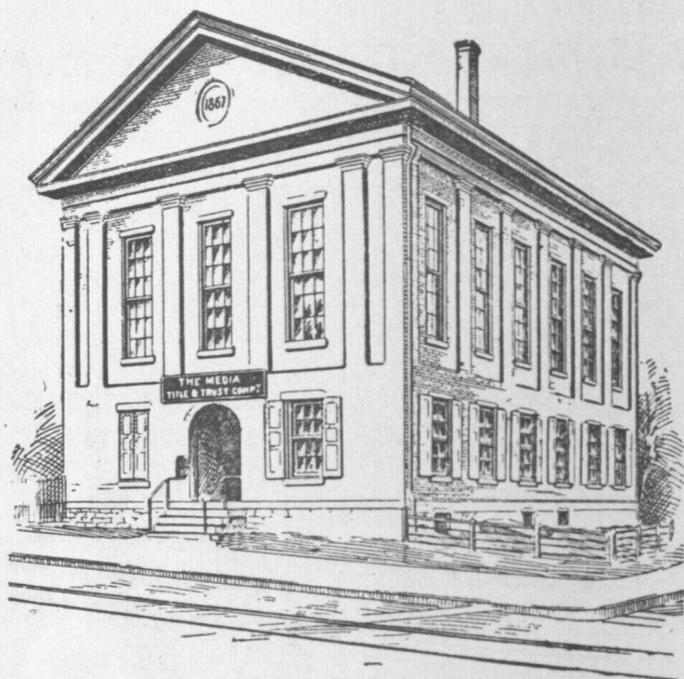
The dividends of the First National were at first five per cent. semi-annually until May, 1885, and have since been six per cent. semi-annually. The total amount of dividends declared since organization, prior to the 1st of May this year, has been \$381,950.00 ; surplus and undivided profits at same date, \$255,750.00—making the total net profits of the Bank since its organization \$637,700.00—certainly a magnificent return for a stock subscription of \$100,000. It means a return six times over of the capital in a period of thirty-six years.



THE CHARTER NATIONAL BANK OF MEDIA

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$20,000. Deposits, \$250,000. Since the present Board of Directors, consisting of C. D. M. Broomhall, Media ; Jared Darlington, Glen Mills ; W. Roger Fronefield, Media ; Samuel D. Riddle, Glen Riddle ; Pennock E. Sharpless, Concorville ; Theo. P. Saulnier, Upper Providence ; George M. Tyler, Media ; have taken charge of the business of this bank, it has made rapid strides, and has become specially popular with the farming community, which is always the "back log" of successful business. This bank was the pioneer in building a new banking house, on its own property, which has been a decided improvement to the town and adjoining property. Those in need of banking facilities, safe deposit boxes, or interest on time deposits, will find it to their advantage to call at

THE CHARTER NATIONAL BANK.



THE MEDIA TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

This is one of the prominent financial institutions of the borough of Media and of the county-at-large. It began business January 31st, 1891, receiving its charter from the State under Governor Beaver. It was organized with an authorized capital of \$300,000, divided into six thousand shares at \$50 per share.

The first statement was issued January 31st, 1891, and showed subscriptions to capital stock of \$125,625, and deposits of \$1,000. Its present condition following this modest beginning, shows a capital of \$125,625, a surplus and undivided profits of \$40,000, and deposits of \$312,267.34. This is a most remarkable growth in a period of nine years, fully half of this time being noted for the greatest depressions in business through which the country has ever passed.

Many of the officers have been with the Media Title since its organization. They are now George Drayton, president; Horace P. Green, Vice President; H. W. Rhodes, Secretary and Treasurer; John A. Pyle, Title and Trust Officer; V. Gilpin Robinson, Horace P. Green, Solicitors. Directors:—George Drayton, H. P. Green, Emil Holl, John W. Biddle, V. G. Robinson, W. M. Parker, Isaac Briggs, W. H. Miller, A. Lewis Smith, Jared Darlington, Samuel N. Hill, A. P. Ogden, A. L. Hawkins, D. L. Caldwell.

The Company does a general banking business and fills all the usual duties of a trust company, such as acting as guardian, administrator, etc. One of its features invites small savings for which 3 per cent. interest is paid to depositors.

The Delaware County American.

COOPER & VERNON—\$2.00 per annum in advance. MEDIA, PA., FEBRUARY 20, 1890. VOLUME XXIV, NO. 45.—WHOLE NO. 1795.

DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN

Advertisements and notices from various businesses including:

- FISHER'S PIANO ROOMS, 1221 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
- DECKER BROTHERS' CARPETS.
- MASON & HAZLIN.
- UPHOLSTERY.
- C.P.A.
- J. H. SLOAN, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER.
- JOHN H. LIGGETT, D.D.M.D.
- R. B. RICKARD, MEATS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS.
- CHARLES ZEHNDER, MERCHANT TAILOR, 33 ORANGE STREET, MEDIA.
- ARE YOU A JUDGE?
- CONSUMPTION BEGINS AT THE LUNGS. MANDRAKE PILLS. SEAWED TONIC.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY AMERICAN

has been published in Media without ever missing an issue for more than 45 years. It was started in March, 1855, by Cooper & Vernon—Thomas V. Cooper, still its senior, and Dr. D. A. Vernon. Both were practical printers, acquiring "the art preservative of arts" at the Wilmington, (Del.) Republican Office. Dr. Vernon, before his decease, divided

his interest, selling one-quarter to his son, Thomas R., the remainder to Cooper. During the war of the Rebellion it was conducted by Dr. Vernon alone, with Jerome B. Niles as editor. In 1898, Thomas R. Vernon traded his interest for the property of the Chester *Evening News*, since sold to Crosby M. Black. The *AMERICAN* is now published by Thomas V. Cooper and his three sons, Frederick, Percival and Thomas V., Jr. It became very profitable after Thomas V. Cooper repurchased his old half just following the war, and has ever since been known as the most widely circulated county weekly in the United States.

MULLIN'S LIVERY.

Theodore D. Mullin is one of Media's best known business men, and his livery stand, on the corner opposite the Town Hall, is very central and convenient. It comprises large stables and carriage houses, with good shedding for visiting teams, with an office fronting directly upon State street. The location could not be better, while the appointments of the establishment are all that is to be desired. For wedding, funeral or other sudden and imperative needs, more cabs, and very handsome ones, can be turned out here than in any city livery that the writer has knowledge of.

Here are kept a pair of well drilled horses for the use of the Media Fire Company, with headquarters just across the street. As soon as the alarm is tapped on the town bell, these horses leave the stable and are in their places in the shafts of the engine, the harness literally dropped upon them, and off they go, with Mr. Mullin frequently their driver. We ought not to see this frequently, for the mad days of the fire-bug passed six years ago, and the fact that nearly every adult male Mede was a fireman, and a detective as well, reduced very much the damage of an unfortunate craze in one who is now dead.

Mr. Mullin is a graduate from a dairy and milk route in Upper Darby. He is familiar with animals, and each and every horse appears to have a mutual understanding with him that both are to be well treated. His hack service is admirable and so prompt that none are ever left, however inclement the day or however early the call. We have said elsewhere that cheap and ready hack service is one of the features of business and social life in Media. If when the Woman's Club meets for one of their receptions, when fine dresses are invariably worn, they have only to telephone for a hack, and on such occasions Mr. Mullin is always at the other end of the 'phone. The trolly has not disturbed the liverymen of Media, the bicycle has not reduced the number of horses which they keep, and they smile in sweet derision at the suggestion that they can knock out the enterprise of our liverymen. The smile is readily seen on the face of Mr. Mullin, and he lives and moves and has his being despite all innovations. The secret is in keeping pace with every want in every day courtesies, and in a fearless confidence that good teams will always be appreciated.

The Delaware County Record.

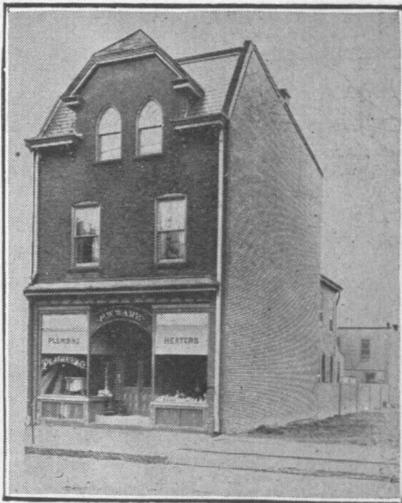
VOL. 11—NO. 43. MEDIA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1896. \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

PRESTON'S
The only...
T. J. BALDWIN'S
DRY GOODS
FANCY GAKES
WESTMINST
WATER WHITE
J. S. CHAPM
HOPSON'S
ONE-PRICE HAT STORE
W. F. BOOTHE & CO.
WINTER STYLES
B. F. SHILL & CO'S
GOLDEN BUTTER COLOR
ICE! ICE! ICE!
WILL SUBSIDIZE THE ICE BUSINESS
REMOVAL
PRATTS
HARNESS DEPOT

THE DELAWARE COUNTY RECORD
was founded on March 23, 1878, by Messrs. J. W. Batting, Joseph Chadwick and Charles D. Williamson. In less than two years Mr. Batting died, and the business was continued by the remaining partners. In 1881, Mr. Williamson withdrew, from which time the *Record* has been published by the surviving partner, Mr. Chadwick. As a public journal, the *Record* has always aimed—first and foremost—to

serve the public interests, and its efforts have been to secure and incorporate the best ideals of Republican rule in public affairs. In this mission it has enjoyed the confidence and support of citizens throughout the county—irrespective of partisan affinities or predilections.

PRESTON W. WARE.



Thirteen years ago, Preston W. Ware, proprietor of one of the most reliable plumbing, heating and tin-smithing establishments in Media, alighted from a train at the borough depot, simply because this was the terminus for that particular train. After walking about the town he concluded that he could not find a better place in which to live, and began looking out for something to do. He was a plumber by trade and finally secured work with Carey & Brother. During the year 1893, after counting his accumulated wealth and finding that he had \$6 in good American money, he concluded to go into business for himself. He invested \$5 in tools, rented the small building on the southwest corner

of State and Orange streets and hung out his shingle. On the very first day he secured a contract to do some plumbing for George E. Darlington, and from that time steadily gained a reputation for the excellence of his work. His business grew rapidly, and in 1896 built his present fine store, dwelling and shop on State street next to the Ledger building. Those who call on him will find his estimates as low as the lowest, and the work will be executed in the best possible manner.

MISS E. C. VALENTINE.

The most attractive establishment in the ladies line, is that of Miss E. C. Valentine, 208 State street, Media. This well-known stand has long been associated with the successful business interests of the place. The store is filled to repletion with a complete assortment of every description of ladies dress goods, fancy articles, embroideries, etc., which are always the latest most popular and fashionable styles. The show window is large and handsomely arranged so that the outside is exceedingly attractive.

Miss Valentine has been engaged in this specific line of business at her present location since 1882. That she has been eminently successful is due to the fact that she always gives her strict personal attention to the business and her customers the most courteous care.

MEDIA LEDGER.

Vol. 7, No. 11. MEDIA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897. \$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

PHIL J. WALSH ESTATE

EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING WILL PAY YOU.

GOODS ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY ARE ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE.

Table with columns: LADIES' WATCHES, JEWELRY, GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES. Lists various watch models and prices.

Text advertisement for Phil J. Walsh Estate, detailing watch and jewelry offerings and contact information.

Advertisement for Ripans Tablets, including the text 'Don't Spent Medi until you have tried Ripans Tablets'.

Advertisement for a bottle of Castoria, describing its medicinal benefits.

Advertisement for Sandy Cathartic Cascarets, highlighting its effectiveness for constipation.

Advertisement for Patents, offering legal services and patent assistance.

Advertisement for Swarthmore College, providing information about the institution.

REPARTER AND WIFE. A woman who has been married for many years, but who has never been happy, writes to the editor...

THE MEDIA LEDGER. A weekly newspaper published in Media, Pennsylvania, covering local news and events.

THE MEDIA LEDGER. Continued text from the newspaper, including various news items and advertisements.

THE MEDIA LEDGER is one of the largest weekly newspaper plants in eastern Pennsylvania. John B. Robinson is the publisher, and T. Speer Dickson is editor and manager.

The Second Media Loan and Saving Association

was organized in April, 1869, the date of its incorporation being August 23 of that year. The incorporators were H. Jones Brooke, Joseph W. Hawley, Thomas V. Cooper, C. R. Williamson, Daniel McClintock, Wm. Cooper Talley, Fred. Fairlamb, Joseph G. Cummins, I. L. Haldeman, O. Flagg Bullard, Ralph Buckley and Samuel B. Thomas. Its first officers were H. Jones Brooke, president; O. Flagg Bullard, secretary; C. R. Williamson, treasurer; Samuel B. Thomas, solicitor; and its directors:—H. Jones Brooke, William Cooper Talley, C. R. Williamson, Daniel McClintock, Ralph Buckley, Joseph G. Cummins, I. L. Haldeman, Thomas V. Cooper and Joseph W. Hawley. Mr. Brooke was president until in April 1876, when he was succeeded by Ralph Buckley, who in turn was succeeded in April, 1885, by C. R. Williamson, the present incumbent. In April, 1889, the charter having expired by limitation, the association was re-chartered to have perpetual succession, with a capital stock of one million dollars, divided into five thousand shares of the par value of two hundred dollars each. Since its organization it has issued a series of stock annually, and now retires one series every year, the new series just started being the 28th. Its present officers and directors are as follows: Officers—C. R. Williamson, president; Emil, Holl, treasurer; J. T. Reynolds, secretary; Garrett E. Smedley, solicitor. Directors—C. R. Williamson, Horace Darlington, William P. Hipple, Wardle Ellis, H. P. Green, A. G. C. Smith, Geo. E. Whitaker, William H. Tricker and Emil Holl.

J. T. Reynolds, the present secretary, has occupied that position since August 18, 1877, a period of now nearly 23 years.

The first annual report was issued to April, 1870, and showed assets of \$20,486.22. The present assets are \$177,541.06—a steady and remarkable growth. The 28th series has just started. Since the 17th series began the number of shares borrowed on has been 845. The value of the shares depend upon their age, the highest being \$192.08.

In the early days of this great building association moneys loaned at premiums as high as 32 per cent. Now premiums are very unusual, and the money is loaned on proper building operations at 6 per cent., the shareholder getting a practical rebate on this by his profits from the interest paid by others.

The Media Building Association has, in its long life, aided in building more than half of all the homes in Media and vicinity, showing what a beneficent institution it has been. Home associations of this kind, as carefully managed as the Media one, have ever proven a blessing to the home and the town, wherever incorporated, but the record of the Media Building Association will compare favorably with any in the land. Foreign associations have come and gone, but it stays year in and year out, promotes improvements, and secures many homes to the thrifty throughout this entire section. No institution has yet come into active business life which fills the place of the home building association,

BENJAMIN F. FIELDS.



This gentleman well aids the reputation of Media for livery stables equal to those of any other town in the land. His stables are very large, and cover much of Baker street west of Orange. He has won celebrity for the skill and energy which he has shown in filling large contracts for hauling either passengers or freights. He took the contract last year at the centennial celebration of Westtown School to deliver to and from the station three thousand persons, a distance of three miles each. It was a stormy day, but the passengers were there, and so was Mr. Fields with plenty of strong and roomy teams, and he gave the utmost satisfaction. The same result followed contracts to carry large wedding parties. His hacks to and from the station, and for any service, are equal to the best, and so is his cab and funeral service. The Fields stables deserve all that can be said in their favor, and the push and enterprise of the proprietor is the admiration of many friends. Many of the botanical and historical societies of Philadelphia and Delaware County have been conveyed to all parts of interest in his large and comfortable coaches.

SAMUEL T. KITTS,

formerly of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, is the proprietor of the oldest cigar store in Media. It is located at the corner of Orange and Baker streets. The business was established many years ago, by the then postmaster, Thos. Williamson. Years later, our present 'squire, Forrest W. Williamson, succeeded to the business, and conducted it successfully until 1895, when the present owner purchased it. Mr. Kitts always has a large variety of cigars and tobaccos on hand. He is genial in manner and consequently gets a good share of the tobacco trade.

VAN L. WOLF.

One of the strongest desires of an average American is to drive his own carriage. It is one phase of our national characteristic of self-reliance, and the ambition is as laudable as it is national. The almost universal demand for popular light vehicles has stimulated the industry which supplies it, and made carriage making our leading industry. Media has a model establishment in this line of business, and one which stands second to none in point of reputation for really fine and substantial productions. We refer to the establishment of Van L. Wolf, at the corner of State and Jackson streets. Mr. Wolf keeps a fine stock of carriages constantly on hand; buggies, Jenny Linds, Germantowns, phaetons and carts can always be purchased at moderate cost.



CAREY & BROTHER.

These well-known plumbers started business April 3, 1878, this in a very small way, in the basement under Rush's store. Their business increased so rapidly, that in 1881, they were obliged to seek larger quarters, and the result was the erection of their present large establishment at the corner of State and Monroe streets, a cut of which is shown in this sketch. They carry great lines of heating and cook stoves of every good make, and as well heaters, bath tubs and sanitary ware. They make a specialty of large contracts, and this year have full charge of all the plumbing at Williamson's School, where buildings are being added and great changes made. George W. Carey, the junior of the firm, is the superintendent of the Media Water Works, and his administration is noted for its care and skill. Both brothers are practical plumbers, well acquainted with hydraulics and every branch of the plumbing business. They do much work in steam, hot water, and hot air heating, and in gas fitting and roofing. Their business carries them to all parts of Delaware County, and they keep teams for that purpose. We could, if there were space, point to many public and other buildings where they have had contracts, and all of them satisfactory to all concerned. Their store is large and well supplied with tinware and everything usual to the culinary, sanitary and plumbing lines.



C. FRANK WILLIAMSON.

Charles R. Williamson was practically one of the founders of Media. Among the earliest comers his activity and intelligence led him into a prominent part in the management of the affairs of the Borough as Burgess, Councilman, etc. In 1879 he retired from the shoe business and bought the lumber yard at the Media Station. At this time, C. Frank, the present owner, was general utility boy. Next the father transferred to both of his sons, William E. and C. Frank. Four years ago the latter purchased the entire plant, his brother going to Rosemont.

While enjoying a fine business at all times, it has proven beyond precedent under its present administration. There is no larger business of the kind on the line of the Baltimore Central Division. Last year an average of a car a day was consumed.

Mr. Williamson handles all kinds of building materials, coal, hay, feed, flour, cements, etc. He advertises all of these in fine display advertisements in the *American*, which are widely read for their originality, and he was the first to introduce cuts of his own drawing or after his own ideas. He has acquired a high business reputation through several innovations, and was the first to introduce the bag system of delivering coal—far quicker and cleaner than the old way.

Mr. Williamson is Chairman of the Industrial Committee of Media's Semi-Centennial, and by his enterprise and example contributed much to the success of the industrial part of the parade, his own float and team forty feet long and attractive in every way.

WALTER S. WESTCOTT,

is a young man of rare business ability. In 1898, he opened a small tea and coffee store on Orange street, and prospered so well during his first year in business, that he concluded to start in the cash grocery and meat business, so on April 1, 1899, he moved to the Holl building, on State street, and announced the change to the public.

His trade immediately became quite extensive, and the stock offered to consumers is equal in variety and extent to many of the houses in large cities. He buys direct from first hands and is thereby enabled to more than hold his own with any other establishment of the kind. He makes a point to keep the best of everything, and every article he sells can be depended on as pure and fresh. If goods at any time are not satisfactory, Mr. W. will always endeavor to make them so. He believes in careful buying, small profits, and employing only polite and competent clerks. Anything that can be purchased in a grocery store or meat market can be found here. It is the headquarters for pulverized and other fine grades of coffee and the "Boss" instantaneous coffee pot. He carries one of the largest assortments of cakes and crackers to be found in the town. Mr. Westcott takes orders, delivers promptly, and also calls for orders.

J. D. PIERSON,

the well-known liveryman, entered into partnership with Joseph C. Seal, and started his present business on Washington street, near Orange, in 1892. Under Mr. Pierson's constant attention, and the care shown in the selection of his horses and vehicles, the business grew so rapidly that in 1896 a large addition had to be built, and among other improvements a fine brick structure with accommodations for forty horses, was the result. Mr. Pierson purchased Mr. Seal's interest, and has since devoted his own capital to the business. His cabs and carriages are equal to any to be found in the best city liveries, and his horses are all well selected, not only for appearance, but safety. His hack service is also very fine. We know of no town anywhere with so good a hack service, as that of Media, and Mr. Pierson's business tact and taste did much to set the pace in the best direction. The Pierson stables are also well known as occasional headquarters for the sale of horses, for the stables are roomy enough to accommodate many permanent and transient boarders. Everything is neat, roomy and clean about the Pierson stables, the harness well kept, the carriages thoroughly washed, the lap robes and blankets just suited to the weather. It is the study of little things and of orderly ways which make a business pleasant and successful and Mr. Pierson practices this to perfection. Many causes combined contribute to his success.

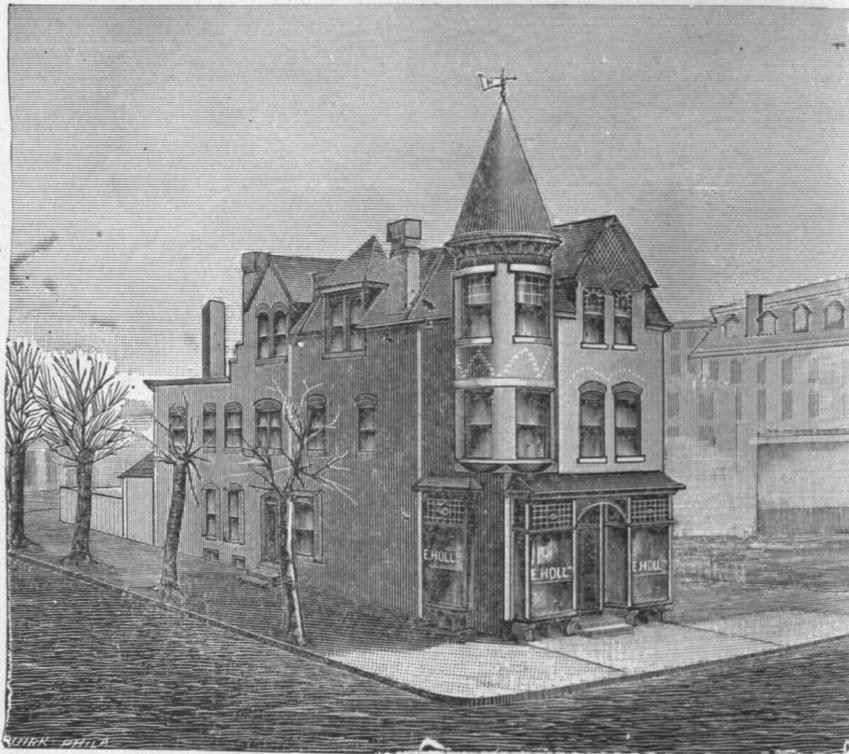
JOHN KIRSCHNEK.

This well-known jeweler came to Media from Malvern, Chester county in March, 1890. He commenced business here in a small way, but now has a fine establishment, and carries a very large and greatly varied stock of goods, consisting of all approved kinds of clocks, watches, table and mantel ornaments, with jewelry in charming styles and shapes. One of the secrets of his success is the low profits he asks from customers. The prices at his store are as low as can be found anywhere with honest dealing. He makes a specialty of repairing, and has skilled clock and watch makers in constant employment. His store is in the heart of the business part of the town, No. 110 State street, and is open all business hours. Many call in to see and shop, and the proprietor is ever attentive and pleasant.

Mr. Kirschnek had a handsome float in the parade, a rare piece of enterprise on the part of a jeweler. One of the features of the float was the way in which fully five thousand campaign rings were distributed to the visiting crowds. They were, of course, accepted with pleasure.

CHARLES ZEHNDER.

This well-known custom tailor has long been located on South Orange street, next to the corner of Washington, and is of few who have succeeded in his line. For a series of years ready-made clothing seemed to be the order of the day, and the regular tailor had much to compete with, but merit wins in every race, however long, and the merit of Mr. Zehnder has been realized from the first and grows as the years advance. We have seen dress suits made by him from very fine material at \$45, equal to the best \$60 suit to be had on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This fact applies to all of his suits. He knows just how to select the best goods at whatever price, and makes as fine a fitting and as durable a suit as can be found anywhere. Many of the gentlemen of Media and vicinity patronize him and continue to do it year in and year out, for they are thoroughly satisfied with results. In spring he will clean and put away your winter suits, keeping them free from moths, and will at all times do this with any clothing, and at trifling cost. No man is better established or more reliable in every business way, and he merits his large custom.



EMIL HOLL.

The leading jewelry house of Media, is that of Emil Holl, at the corner of State and Orange street. The success of this house during the time it has been in existence furnishes an illustration of what may be done by energy, industry and intelligent business management. Mr. Holl commenced business in Media, in the year 1877, on Orange street; but the business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to build his present handsome building, and in the year 1888, removed thereto. His store has two large plate glass show windows for the display of goods, which are at all times filled with the same. The stock embraces all kinds of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, etc., is large, well selected and elegantly displayed. The appearance presented is quite fine, the building and store being a credit to any Borough. Skilled jewelers are constantly employed under the direction of Mr. Holl, who is himself an expert. Mr. Holl is noted in Media as one of its most public spirited citizens, taking an active part in municipal affairs. He is the chairman of the entertainment committee at the semi-centennial, and as such has had to work hard to ascertain the wants and to provide the supplies for the many organizations participating. The supplies would alone disturb the quiet of any committee, but the one headed by Mr. Holl early resolved to buy everything possible in Media, so as to return to its merchants at least somewhat of their very generous subscriptions. The principle is a good one and is in line with the proper home spirit.



WINFIELD S. WORRALL.

Winfield S. Worrall, although but fifty-one years old, has lived in Media a half century. Thirty-five years ago he learned the trade of carpentering under his father, Wesley G. Worrall. Twenty-three years back he branched out for himself as a contractor and builder, since which time he has erected many of the most substantial buildings in the town. Mr. Worrall erected residences for Hon. John M. Broomall, Henry C. Howard, Thomas Elkington, Miss Pennell, Miss Eastman, George Wharton, Dr. Pierce, now occupied by Frank Downing, George Wharton, Carey Brother's, the Media Ledger building and many others.

Mr. Worrall is always ready to give estimates promptly, and guarantees satisfactory work. The illustration accompanying this sketch is a cottage erected by Mr. Worrall for the late Miss Eastman.

JOHN J. ROWLAND.

Among the most reliable and extensive grocery stores and meat markets of Media, is that of John J. Rowland, situated on the northwest corner of Front and Jackson streets. Though started but a short time, August 1st, 1899, Mr. Rowland has already gained a reputation equal to any for the excellence of his stock, the affability of himself and clerks, promptness in delivery of goods, and close personal attention to business.

The grocery and fresh vegetable departments are neatly arranged and in full view of customers. Everything seasonable is to be found here—in Christmas times the finest poultry, in Easter times the freshest eggs, in the days when hot and long drawn out, the finest melons and fruits. The Rowland store is right in line with the best, in strict attention to every detail and to prompt delivery, while the books are well kept and the prices placed with a view to the quickest possible sales.

The grocery and market business of Media, is now run at the highest tension, and only hustling houses and firms can succeed. The customers have learned all the bustling ways of the city, and with our river, miles 5 away, and Jersey still farther, they want early vegetables the earliest day they are heard of. John J. Rowland keeps in close touch with all sources of supply, whether at Chester, the wharves of Philadelphia, or distant Norfolk. He is not yet a year old at the business, but he caught on quickly, and with youth and great energy applied himself so quickly that he now ranks among the first, and deservedly so. It is a pleasure to enter his store and to look at his shaded sidewalk, lined with things which tempt the palate and make the housewife doubly thankful that she lives in God's country.

J. E. ENGLISH.

It seems to be a common instinct of our nature to pay a fitting reverence to the places where the dead are deposited. This feeling has descended through all the ages, and any desecration of a burial ground is punished with great severity. The same feeling causes us to beautify the graves of our friends. To perpetuate the memory of the dead is our privilege and duty. This we can do most effectually by erecting a monument of imperishable marble or granite over their graves. We owe it alike to the dead and living to erect something proportionate to our means, to point out the graves to future generations and preserve the spot from desecration.

If you care to visit any of our nearby cemeteries, you will be impressed by the fact that a great number of the finest monuments and tombstones were erected by J. E. English, whose works are on Washington and Vernon Sts. Mr. English's skill in producing work to meet the requirements of those who desire to embellish the graves of their departed ones is well known.

In addition to cemetery work, Mr. English furnishes cut stone and marble for all kinds of building work. He has been in his present business in Media since 1882. By close attention and courteous treatment of customers he has naturally been eminently successful in his line.

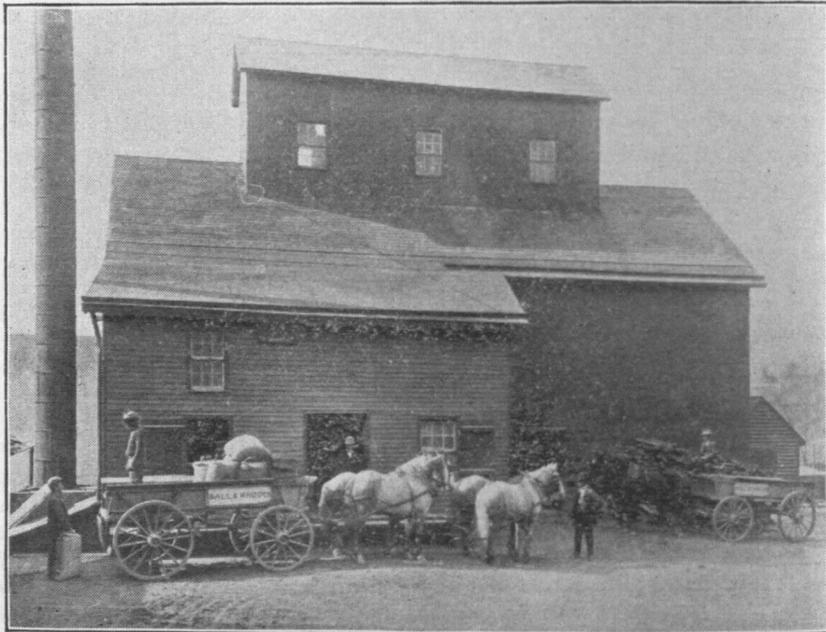
MRS. F. W. COOK

is the proprietress of the well-known and long established confectionery and bakery at the corner of State and Olive streets. The building devoted to the business is one of the finest in the town, and was built by Mr. Cook in 1890, four years before his death. Mrs. Cook was, during the life of her husband, his most active helpmeet in the business, and has since conducted it with great success. Her reputation for supplying weddings, banquets and lunches is of the highest, and this is a very material branch of the general business. Among the regular lunch and banquet patrons are the Gentleman's Club of Media, the Woman's Club, the Masons, etc. The bakery supplies bread on extended routes, while at the store and in the ice cream parlors everything in the line of confections and fancy foods can be had. Mrs. Cook makes a specialty of fine cakes and fancy creams. The history of the Cook building, if fully published, would well show what the courage and enterprise of a business woman can accomplish.

This business house dates the anniversary of its start the same as Media's celebration day, for it was first opened May 19th, 1887. From small beginnings it has grown to as fine an establishment as can be found in any of the great cities.

MEDIA STEAM LAUNDRY.

Among the most important operations in Media at the present time is that conducted on South Orange street by J. Smith & Son. We allude, of course, to the Media Steam Laundry. Many improvements have been made within the past few years in the machinery which is used in this line of business, and the work now done is executed in the most expeditious manner. The work turned out by this establishment is first-class in every particular. No acids are used, consequently wash goods can be put through this method repeatedly without showing any appreciable wear. They employ only the best help. Goods are collected and delivered to customers promptly, and are taken to and from the establishment in a handsome closed wagon which is absolutely dust-proof. The Media Steam Laundry make a specialty of doing up lace curtains and delicate wash goods of all descriptions. Their prices are consistently low and customers are courteously treated at all times. The business is not limited to Media and its immediate surroundings, but is being rapidly extended to many sections of the county, this the result of satisfactory work and prompt deliveries

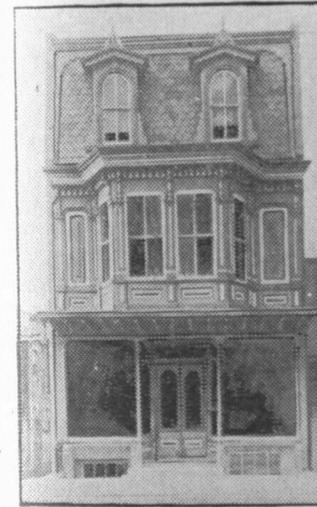


BALL & RHODES.

The Grain and Coal yards occupied by Ball & Rhodes, are situated on the line of the Central Division of the P., W. & B. R. R., at Brooke and Painter streets. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in Media. Their yard contains the largest steam storage grain elevator in Delaware Co., capacity 20,000 bushels; grinding mill, ample railroad sidings and shedding, which give them every advantage for carrying a large stock, enabling them to fill almost any order on sight. The coal department of the business is under the firm's direct supervision, and they employ only experienced hands, who are interested in sustaining their reputation for careful preparation and prompt delivery. The facilities with which Ball & Rhodes are surrounded, close attention to the wants of their customers, and fair dealing, have brought them a large share of substantial patronage.

Among the commodities that can be procured at these yards are best Lehigh coal; wood—hickory, oak, kindling, sawed to order; feed—No. 1 oats, whole corn, cracked corn, corn meal, ground corn and oats, middlings, screenings, fancy winter bran, cerealine, No. 1 timothy hay, loose timothy hay, baled; cut hay, baled; No. 1 rye battons, tangled rye, baled; wheat, straw, baled; lime, sand, posts and rails. They have the largest phosphate business in the county, and they quickly deliver to all parts of Delaware County.

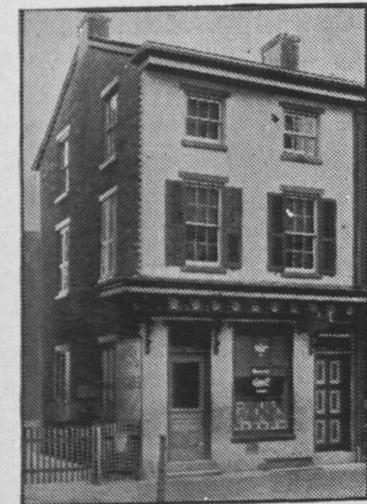
SAMUEL P. RUSH.

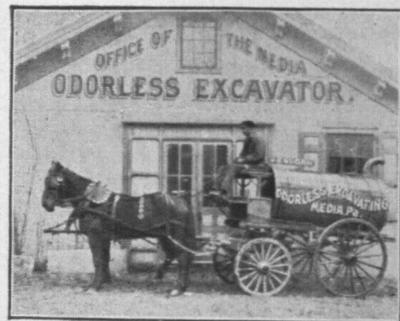


In our review of the leading private enterprises and old established business houses of Media, the list would be far from complete were we to omit the mention of the harness manufactory of Samuel P. Rush, located on State street, west of Orange. This business is almost as old as the town itself, and was established by Mr. Rush in the year 1851. The store now occupied is one of the most attractive in Media, and is 20 feet front on State street by 50 feet deep. The business was formerly located on Orange street, but it increased to such an extent that greater facilities were required, and in 1871, Mr. Rush moved to his present commodious quarters. He manufactures every style of harness to order, and keeps a large stock of his own make on hand. Mr. Rush has always made it a point to be exactly just in all his dealings, which characteristic has won for him an enviable reputation. Many of the fine turnouts for which Media is noted are supplied from his establishment. Mr. Rush is an expert at sharpening lawn mowers, and has many orders for this work through the proper seasons.

T. DAWSON COOPER.

T. Dawson Cooper purchased the old established cigar and newspaper business of John Innes, since deceased, and has conducted a successful trade ever since. Mr. Cooper gives his customers the best services, rarely giving any of them an opportunity to complain because they do not receive their daily papers in time to peruse at their morning breakfast. He also handles the very best lines of tobaccos, cigars, snuff, etc., and has a retail patronage in these lines equal to any other dealer in Media. The difficulties of the daily news dealers are great in any location, but doubly great in a suburban town like Media, where all of the people are well informed as to editions and trains, know just when to expect them, and want to know the whys and wherefores of each and every failure. It is Mr. Cooper's duty to explain politely, to instruct his assistants to do likewise, and they are all trained to do it very well.





J. HARRIS SLOAN.

Every town has its teamster, and is almost invariably a man of marked energy and individuality, and the subject of this business sketch well maintains the reputation of his calling. He is the son of Malachi Sloan, one of Philadelphia's best known contractors, who retired to a farm in Marple township, and resided several years in the county. He, too, was noted for his enterprise in farming, and owned several properties in the county.

J. Harris Sloan was one of the early organizers of the Media Fire Company, and has ever since taken an active part in its affairs, being one of its most efficient foremen.

He keeps fine teams, and can conduct a "moving" to the full satisfaction of any housewife, something quite difficult to do. He can also satisfy the musical members of any family, by the care and skill he manifests in handling and moving pianos, and all articles of fine furniture. He will accept orders for any kind of team work, and in this line has few successful competitors.

Mr. Sloan is in charge of one brand of the sanitary welfare of Media and vicinity, as indicated by the cut, illustrating this part of his business. The work is well done, absolutely without offense, and the modern methods adopted give to this locality all of the advantages peculiar to the best city life.

Mr. Sloan is prompt and courteous in all of his dealings, and has many friends in all walks of life. He is widely known, and takes as much pride and care in all the lines of his business as it is possible for any one to do. This, after all, is the true pride, the manly pride, the best pride, since it leads not only to self-respect, but to sure success in life. It is the kind of pride which led to Franklin's success in after life. He was a philosopher in his earliest youth, blacked boots, acted as printer's devil, was not ashamed to save time by munching his loaf of bread on the street, and in this last exhibition, won for himself a wife, who did much to promote the success of his career. Franklin was right and Harry Sloan is not very far wrong.

CHARLES H. PEDRICK,

so well known as the "Village Blacksmith," has long been a familiar character to Media—familiar through his fondness and skill in music, his patriotism, and his great love for the Grand Army, of which he is a member. Post Bradbury has no more active spirit. He became a blacksmith by apprenticing himself to John McMullin March 1st, 1863, serving four years. In 1868 he worked for Nelson Pugh, then in 1869 for William McMullin. He started in business for himself in the spring of 1869, at Coopertown, remaining there a year, then removed to the Eagle Hotel, and in 1871 removed to Media and bought out Nelson Pugh's shop. He built a new shop, the present location at the corner of State and Jackson streets in 1874, and additions thereto in 1880 and 1884. He organized the Media Band in 1861, and started memorial services at Media Cemetery in 1872—independent services by the Medes. There had been previous ceremonies by Post Bradbury details, the Post then being at Rockdale. Mr. Pedrick's first attempt at a separate service had only the response of the Media Band, Samuel Dutton and his little dog; now it is the red letter day of the year. Mr. Pedrick is still doing a flourishing business at the old stand, and what he doesn't know about horses and their anatomy isn't in the books. He is noted all the county over for his skill in shoeing horses, and the number almost constantly at his large shops demonstrates his great popularity in this branch of a business which extends to every kind of carriage and wagon repair. Indeed, we have known his skill in the line of repairs to extend even to the finest furniture, and now when any household article becomes broken it is a household phrase to say, "Send it to Pedrick's blacksmith shop."

THE MEDIA CARRIAGE WORKS.

This company was incorporated in 1895, and is conducted by the following persons:—W. W. Johnson, president; H. J. Hipple, secretary and E. L. Cunningham, vice president and superintendent. The business, when first started, was carried on in a limited way, ten men only being employed. But the rare business tact and ability displayed by the gentlemen in charge, coupled with the addition of machinery from time to time, by which they obtained increased facilities for the production of very superior work, gave them such telling advantages, that they are now enabled to employ thirty men, in order to meet the demands for their rapidly growing trade.

The site of the works at State and Radnor streets, is occupied by a four-story building, 110 feet front by 140 feet deep. The first floor is utilized as a blacksmith and machine shop, the motive power being supplied by an Otto gas engine; the second floor contains offices and show rooms; the third floor is the trimming and painting department and the fourth is used entirely for painting and finishing. Light carriages of all description are the principal stock in trade. They also deal in harness of the best makes.



THE RORER GROCERY

In 1876 T. Edwin Rorer came to Media with enough of capital and credit combined to start a cash grocery on Orange street, where the steam laundry is now located. He was a man of wonderful energy, and his business grew so rapidly that in 1885 he built the fine store at the corner of Washington and Orange streets, now conducted by his widow and son Thomas C. on behalf of the estate. Both the widow and son are well trained to the business, and they have fully maintained the reputation of the store and kept it up-to-date in every particular. It has double store rooms, both superbly lighted, one for bulky grains and flour and produce, the other for all of the smaller articles in the grocery line. These seem to be countless in number and variety, and yet they are so systematically arranged on fine shelves that any article can be found at a moment's notice, and all are really under the eye of the buyer. The whole effect is pleasing, and the half dozen employes are kept as busy as well can be at all hours of the day and part of the night. The stand is all that could be desired, and so is the conduct of the business. Nearly everything is quickly turned and yet every want seems to be fully anticipated. It is in many respects a model mercantile house. If through any chance you want something that is not on hand, it will be gotten for you on the shortest possible notice. The help employed is abundant, well trained, active, and noted for courtesy to customers. Thomas Rorer shows all of the quickness and energy of his father, who was the founder of this fine business, and there is every prospect of its continued success.

One feature of the Rorer business house is the promptness with which everything new is received, no matter from what point of the country it may have come. If it is early shad they come from the St. Johns River in Florida; if early potatoes, they come from the Bermudas, and a little later from Norfolk and during regular seasons they buy from all of our neighboring farmers and truckers. The system of buying is first class, and the freshness of green supplies is universally commended by their many customers.

WALTER T. HOWELL.

This well known dealer in pianos, organs, sewing machines, and all musical instruments, began business in Media at 116 West State street in 1885, coming from near Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey. He first started on sewing machines, and to pianos and organs gradually added all musical instruments, even including a fine line of musical toys suited to children. Nine years ago he started a similar and branch store at Norristown and still retains a close supervision over both.

Mr. Howell keeps some fine specialties in the organ line, and the Lester, Lehr and New England pianos. There is also a variety of phonographs and graphophones. Bicycles are also a feature of the business. These can be had of any make, and many of the best makes are constantly kept on hand.

One of the current magazine writers, treating of present prosperity, shows how greatly the sales of pianos and organs fell throughout the country during the depression of '93-97, and how these sales began to increase in '98 and reached the highest mark in '99. Mr. Howell breast-ed the waves of the panic and can count a profit during his business in Media and Norristown.

1856.

WARDLE ELLIS.
1871.

1900.

If people did not get sick they would not enjoy the luxury of getting well, and drug stores, on their present basis, would be a thing unknown; for it is in assisting people to win back the health that has been lost that the druggist finds his chief mission, and it is a mission of prime importance. In every community a good drug store is not a convenience only, but a necessity. It must be a good drug store, however, in the hands of a proficient, able and good man—otherwise it is a calamity, for not only the health, but often times lives are dependent on the skill of the druggist. A thoroughly good drug store is that of Wardle Ellis on the northwest corner of Orange and Washington streets. Mr. Ellis has lived in Media 44 years and has conducted a drug store here since 1871. His store is the oldest pharmacy in the town.

MRS. A. J. QUINBY & SON.

One of the strongest evidences of refinement and culture is a manifestation of regard for the remains of the departed dead. This is prompted by the noblest feelings of our nature, and does honor to the highest traits of humanity, draws out the most sublime evidence of devotion and illustrates the most beautiful features of an elevated character. Naturally, people wish to enshrine their departed friends in as fine a casket as their means will afford, and have the remains conveyed to the cemetery by experienced undertakers, such as Mrs. A. J. Quinby & Son, 206 South Orange street, who have been in business here since May 15, 1875.

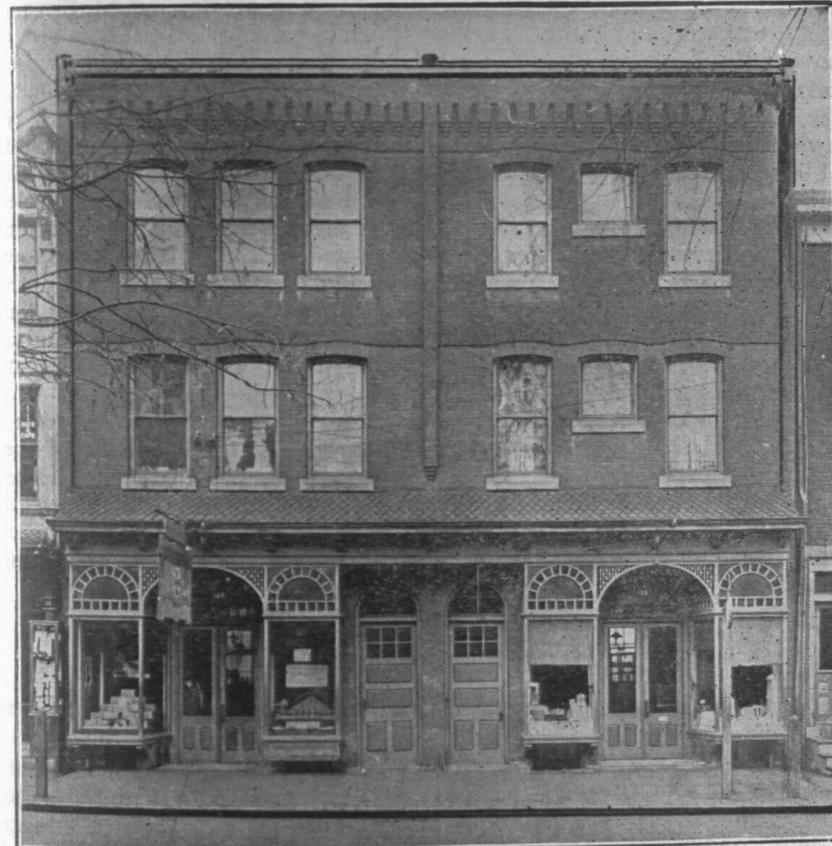


GEORGE B. ALLEN.

This well-known market and store was opened at Front and Orange streets, 4th Month 11th, 1891, and was removed to the middle market 4th Month 1st, 1893. From the beginning and continuously rare enterprise has been shown, and the result is a most active business in all lines peculiar to a first-class town market.

With a view to have the freshest vegetables, Mr. Allen, in 1892, rented a truck farm and supervised it himself. This farm he has since purchased, and it furnishes a great variety of the finest vegetables to be found anywhere.

A specialty is made of the best coffees. These are purchased only from the largest and most reliable importers in the country, Chase & Sanborne, and the result is pure and unadulterated grades so uniform that when the customer once buys he keeps on indefinitely. Like care in obtaining all supplies has given this store and market the highest reputation.



BURDSALL & ADAMS.

This firm has been known for twenty-seven years. Starting business in 1873, in a two-and-a-half story frame building, opposite the "Old Rose Tree Hotel," in Upper Providence, removing from there to the Russell property, Media, in 1876, where they remained until about 12 years ago, when they occupied their present location, using the entire building erected especially for them by Mr. Burdsall.

From the very inception of their business, it has been the policy of the house to manufacture only goods of merit, believing that permanent success could only be attained in this way, and in accordance with this purpose they have uniformly avoided all the cheapening mechanical devices for manufacturing, adhering strictly to the highest class of hand workmanship, and use only the very best materials, combining these two essentials, with the closest attention to the care and manipulation of the tobaccos used, has resulted in the quality and uniformity which their brands have such a well-earned reputation—as an evidence of the proof of this, the firm with "no little degree of pride," points to the fact that the entire output of their factory is sold entirely upon orders, they employing no salesmen.

Mr. Burdsall died eight years ago; he was never an active partner in the house, but on his decease, his estate kept up the investment, with the business under the direction of George E. Adams, who from the beginning, has been its active controlling spirit.

The location of their factory here means much to Media, not only in giving steady employment to many men, but it adds to the reputation of the town, for in distant parts it is quite as well known through its cigars as in any other way. Its charter and its statesmen are not better known than its cigars.

HAWLEY & SNOWDEN.

This firm represents the leading business house in Media, indeed there is not a hardware store in all of the State which is its superior, either in size or the variety and stock constantly carried. Its great building with its four stories does not accommodate all of the stock, which is carried in other buildings. The business was first started January 1, 1867, when J. W. and S. W. Hawley purchased the general store of Wm. V. Black, at the corner of State and South avenue. A grocery and hardware store was then conducted by the Hawley Brothers until September, 1877, when Samuel W. Hawley purchased the interest of his brother and limited the business to hardware and consistent lines. January 1, 1890, S. W. Hawley associated with him Henry C. Snowden, Jr., who had previously been well trained in the business. In 1895 the two old buildings were displaced and a new structure erected, 42x75 feet, four stories high. It is the largest and finest business house in the town, and as stated has no superior in size or beauty in the State. The front is of ornate brick and everything is in keeping.

The line of goods carried embraces everything known to hardware, from a plow to a fork, from a nail to a spike. The house also carries a line of specialties suited to the wants of the household, such as lawn chairs, hammocks, shades, lawn mowers. It readily meets the wants of farmers in a great variety of seeds, and of mechanics in every variety of paint. Hawley & Snowden take the lead in their line and hold it so well that there is no need of looking elsewhere.

WM. E. DICKESON.

The well-known drug store of Wm. E. Dickeson, at the northeast corner of Washington and Orange streets, is the oldest in the town. He purchased from his father, Dr. W. T. W. Dickeson, in 1873, and has ever since conducted the business. It was first at State and Orange, there conducted by the father, who settled in Media after faithful service in the war for the Union as a full surgeon. The younger Dickeson is a graduate in both pharmacy and chemistry, and keeps in close touch with every advance in either. In this way he holds a fine prescription trade.

The Dickeson soda is finer than any known. It is widely celebrated, and the summer rush of business for cooling drink is great; even his hot sodas are well patronized in the colder months.

The lines of drugs and fancy articles are all in keeping with a first-class store. The assistants are polite and competent, and as a result a good business is enjoyed the year round.

DANIEL LYNCH.

Within the past decade the upholstering of furniture has greatly progressed, both in point of taste and excellence of the work. Media contains an establishment of this kind which is located on State street near Plum, and owned by Daniel Lynch, which cannot be surpassed in this section. Mr. Lynch also makes mattresses, fits and lays carpets, in fact everything in the line of his trade. His prices are as low as is consistent with good workmanship and he is prompt in completing orders.

JAMES HAYNES.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of visiting the upholstering establishment of James Haynes at 422 Baltimore Ave., Clifton Heights, this county, and were greatly surprised at the extent of his plant. Every department is separate, there being a large room devoted entirely to upholstering—a room with unequalled facilities for cleaning carpets, by a process which thoroughly cleans and imparts freshness and brilliancy to the colors, destroys by hot air (not steam) all moths and worms, and does not leave the carpets shrunken and limp—a separate department for the making of awnings, the workmanship on which is done in the best possible manner, all doubly stitched, the back of the wings hemmed, and he never uses smaller than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch galvanized frames. There is also a complete storage electric plant in the establishment which cost \$3800, and the entire plant is kept brilliant by many lights.

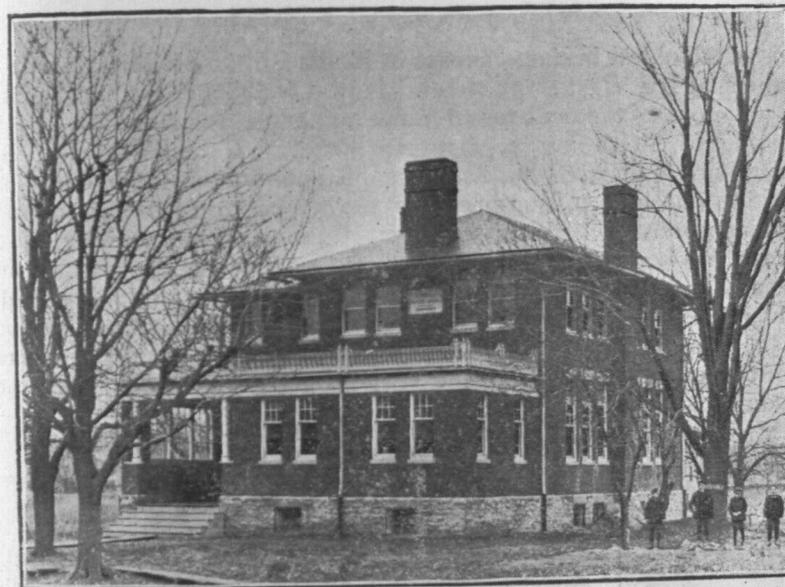
Last but not least is the hair mattress renovating department. Mr. Haynes has just received a patent for renovating mattresses by steam renovator, which is endorsed by leading physicians, colleges and institutions of the county and by the Board of Health of Philadelphia. The material of which a hair mattress is made is animal matter and in consequence is continually undergoing decay. Each hair becomes shorter year by year and the portion lost in each falls into dust. This is not conducive to health and the danger of sleeping upon decayed animal matter should be avoided by frequent renovations of the mattress. Haynes steam method of renovating does away with all animal matter, kills all germs, puts new life into the hair and is the only proper way to renovate. Mr. Haynes has just added one of the latest improved feather renovators to his bedding department for feather beds, pillows, etc. These can be renovated at small cost. Mr. Haynes takes pleasure in showing all of his renovating processes and storing rooms to all visitors, and these are numerous.

The establishment we have endeavored to describe is known as the Clifton and Lansdowne Upholstering, Carpet Cleaning and Renovating Works and was first started in a small way in a shed at Primos in 1885. In 1887 Mr. Haynes moved to his present place and four years ago began carpet cleaning. January 7 of this year he added the mattress renovating plant which is fully described above. Mr. Haynes runs one double and two single wagons from one end of the county to the other.



JOSEPH C. SEAL,

one of Media's heaviest contractors, and known throughout the county as one of its most enterprising contractors, started his business in Media fourteen years ago in a small hemlock shanty at Third and Edgmont streets. Here his business soon grew to much larger proportions and three years later he removed to a larger frame structure between Third and Fourth streets. He remained here until three years ago, when he removed to the present large brick structure at the corner of South avenue and Baker street. Among the many monuments to his skill as a builder are the Media Club, Hawley & Snowden's large hardware store, twelve houses for Fronefield & Rhodes, thirteen for Jesse M. Baker, the residence of W. Roger Fronefield, the hospital, gymnasium and dormitory at the Pennsylvania Training School, ten houses for Thomas R. Vernon, and the fine mansion of Mrs. Allison at Wallingford, at the head of this sketch. He is at this writing adding a building to the Colonial, and doing other important work. One of the features of his business is the sale of dynamite, something not generally handled except with care. Mr. Seal is widely noted for his enterprise and success, and his business extends far beyond the lines of Media. No undertaking is too great for his mechanical skill, a fact well demonstrated by his many successful contracts.



FRIENDS' SELECT SCHOOL.

The above cut shows the school building owned and occupied by the Friends' Select School of Media, some mention of which will be found on page 22. Since that article was written Louisa Baker, a graduate of Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and a teacher of six years' experience, has been appointed Principal of this school for the year 1900-1901.

HARRY D. PRATT,

manufacturer of harness, saddles, bridles, etc., at the corner of State and Jackson streets, first commenced business in Media in the two-story building at 13 east State street, in the year 1875. His business kept constantly enlarging in volume, until now it is one of the leading establishments of the kind in the county, and Mr. Pratt was compelled to secure larger quarters, so in 1885, he erected his present fine store, shop and dwelling, and moved there as soon as it was completed. The present establishment is well arranged and commodious, and is filled with a large and valuable stock. He deals in everything relating to horses and fits out stables complete. He has a splendid local trade, embracing the greater part of the county, and many of the fine turnouts, for which this section is distinguished, is furnished from this establishment. Mr. Pratt is progressive and fully up to the times, and has raised himself by his own exertions, and it is to his excellent management that he has reached his present success.

MRS. JOS. G. CUMMINS.

One of the oldest business houses in Media is that of Mrs. Joseph G. Cummins, at 204 West State street. It was established by her husband in 1856, in one of the one-storied frame buildings, then located on the west side of South avenue, between Front and Jasper streets. The present place of business has been occupied continuously for over forty years. A full line of stationery is always kept on hand; also, men's furnishing goods in every variety. Mr. Cummins, the founder of the business, was born in 1837, in Upper Providence township, within sight of what thirteen years later became Media borough, and he resided in the district all his life. He died in 1887. Mrs. Cummins came to Media in 1852, with her father, Dutton Otley, and their first residence was in one of the four oldest houses—the Way property on State street, near Jackson.

OUR TONSORIAL ARTIST.

The hair cutting and shaving establishment of George Schuchardt, on Orange street, was established by Gustavus Kugler thirty years ago, and was the only place of the kind in the borough for many years. In 1888 the shop came into the possession of Frank Schuchardt, Mr. Kugler's brother-in-law, and was conducted by him until six years ago, when it was transferred to the present proprietor, George Schuchardt, brother to the deceased. M. Schuchardt enjoys such an excellent reputation that he has a much larger trade than any similar place in the town. Four chairs are constantly used, and customers never have long to wait. Mr. S. shows his belief in advertising by having his walls adorned with the cares of many of our business houses.

MATTHEW ELLIOT & CO.

The well-known firm of Matthew Elliot & Co., coal dealers, whose office and yard are situated at the railroad bridge, was started in the early sixties. In 1873 it was purchased by William & Matthew Elliot and was run under that name until the death of William in 1879. Matthew continued the business in a most successful way until his death, which occurred in 1894. It then passed into the hands of his sister, Mrs. Janet Taylor, and has since been managed for her by J. Elliot Taylor and H. E. Hayward.

The specialty of this firm is coal, and its special coal is Jeddo, for which they have the exclusive agency for this section.

They also do a large business in foreign and domestic cements, lime, sand, land and calcined plasters, phosphates, hay, straw, feed, etc. It may be interesting to know that the building they use for an office was one of the oldest stations on the P. W. & B. R. R., being at Wallingford.

MEDIA'S FIRST PLUMBING AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

In 1850 Ralph Buckley, for years afterwards one of the most prominent and enterprising business men of the town, started a tinware and plumbing shop in a small frame building between Haldeman's store and the creamery. The site of the present fine establishment at the corner of State and Olive streets was then a cornfield. The Buckley family first resided in a house now occupied by Mr. Dunsmoor.

After the death of Ralph Buckley in October, 1895, his niece, Miss Elizabeth A. Buckley, took charge of the business and still conducts the store with the well-known enterprise of the family. The store is now devoted to tinware and housefurnishing goods in great variety.

W. G. HOUGH,

the popular grocer, has been in business on State street, Media, for twelve years. He makes a specialty of teas and coffee. He roasts his own coffee, which enables him to furnish a strictly fresh and dry roasted coffee, which very materially enhances its value, rendering a flavor, aroma, and strength which makes the blood tingle through the veins of the user, making the old renew their youth and the young overflow with vitality. He sells a fresh line of staple and fancy groceries of a high grade. As he buys and sells for cash he can sell at Philadelphia prices, and thus his customers receive the benefit of cash dealing. W. G. Hough's grocery store is 100 West State street. You should find out his prices before buying elsewhere.

LEIPER & LEWIS.

This firm still conducts the celebrated Leiperville granite quarries. They have been operated for over 100 years, by the present firm 30 years, and from these quarries the first railroad in the world was operated. It connected them with the river and was run by horse power. The quarries furnish dimension, foundation, curb, building and dressed stone, broken range and double face stone a specialty—all shipped by rail or water. If you want to see the stone, look at the new building of the First National Bank of Media. Address Chester P. O., or Builders' Exchange, Phila., Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p. m.

McMULLEN & CO.

Although comparatively of recent origin, the firm of McMullen Co., of State street, already stands prominently forth in the front rank of the cash grocery houses of Media, and the business done by them compares favorably with that of any establishment in the same line. The members of the firm are thoroughly familiar with every point and detail of the business, and everything is done by them in an honorable and business-like manner. By their energy and strict attention to business, they have built up a reputation that reflects credit, not only upon themselves as a firm, but also upon the business they represent.

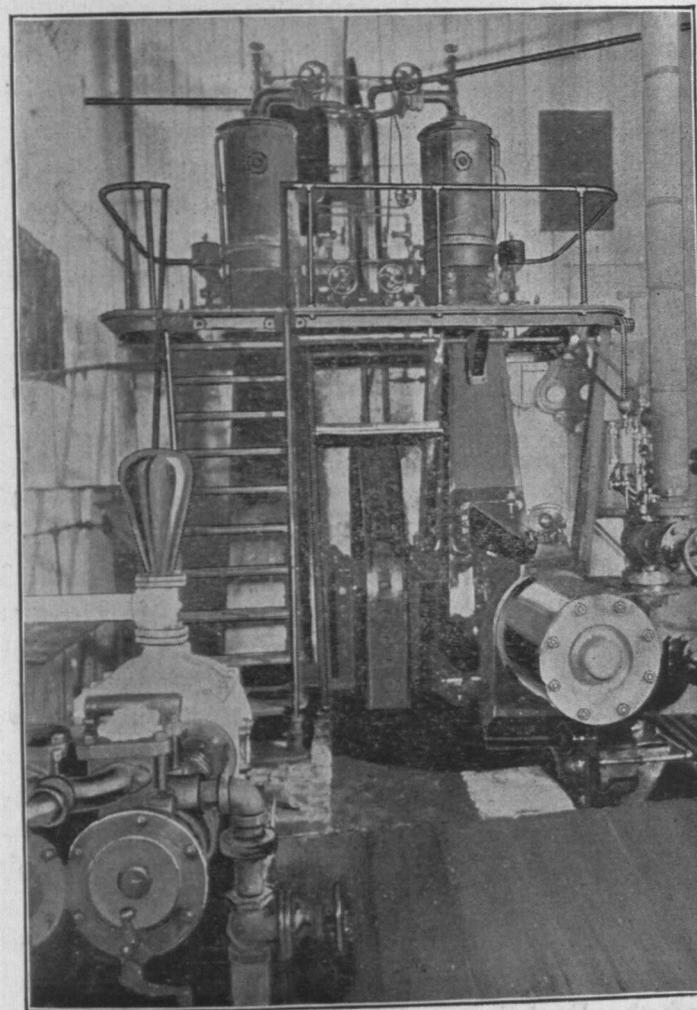


BOYER & CO.

This firm conducts the one and the only department store in Media—and yet it is not a department store in the sense of seeking to monopolize. It seeks to accommodate wants which are consistent with each other and the large and varied stock always carried enables it to do this. A purchaser can come from the country and get everything desired at one visit, and he will find by comparison with any city visit that he can do better in Media as to price, and often as to quality.

There is a large and general assortment of dry goods, embracing everything known to this line, whether dress goods, or table linens, blankets or comfortables. The line of ladies' furnishing goods is undivided in extent within Delaware County, and the same is true as to gent's furnishing goods. Hats and caps are in abundant supply to suit all seasons and all tastes.

One of the two stores, both on State street, numbered 9 and 11, though there is little use for the numbers, is devoted to footwear. Here shoes of all kinds, for all ages and sexes, are kept in great variety. They are sold at remarkably low prices. Boyer & Co. have become noted for their enterprise.



MEDIA ICE PLANT.

For years Media drew her ice supply from what was known as Palmer's dam, and later from Broomall's lake. There were frequent crop failures. This feature has been entirely eliminated, as Media now has an ice plant fitted up with the latest improved machinery for making ice, as shown in photo. It runs night and day and present capacity 15 tons per day of the clearest imaginable ice congealed from water pumped from an artesian well 325 feet deep through solid rock, which is first converted to steam, then filtered and re-boiled before freezing. Maurice C. Michener is the proprietor. The plant was first started April 1, 1896, and began business with everybody in Media and vicinity needing ice as its customers. The system of delivery is unexcelled, four teams being employed to serve the output.

H. L. BATTIN.

One of the most enterprising establishments in Media is the market formerly owned by Charles B. Jobson, but now in the possession of H. L. Battin, at the corner of Orange and Pearl streets.

It is one of the oldest and most conspicuous stands in the town, and has been famous for years for its excellent home-killed meats.

Although Mr. Battin has occupied the premises but a short time, the business of his house is very extensive, compelling him to employ a large force of men to insure prompt service to his patrons. His business is not confined to the sale of meats, however, as he always has a large stock of regular and green groceries and fresh vegetables at prices consistently low.

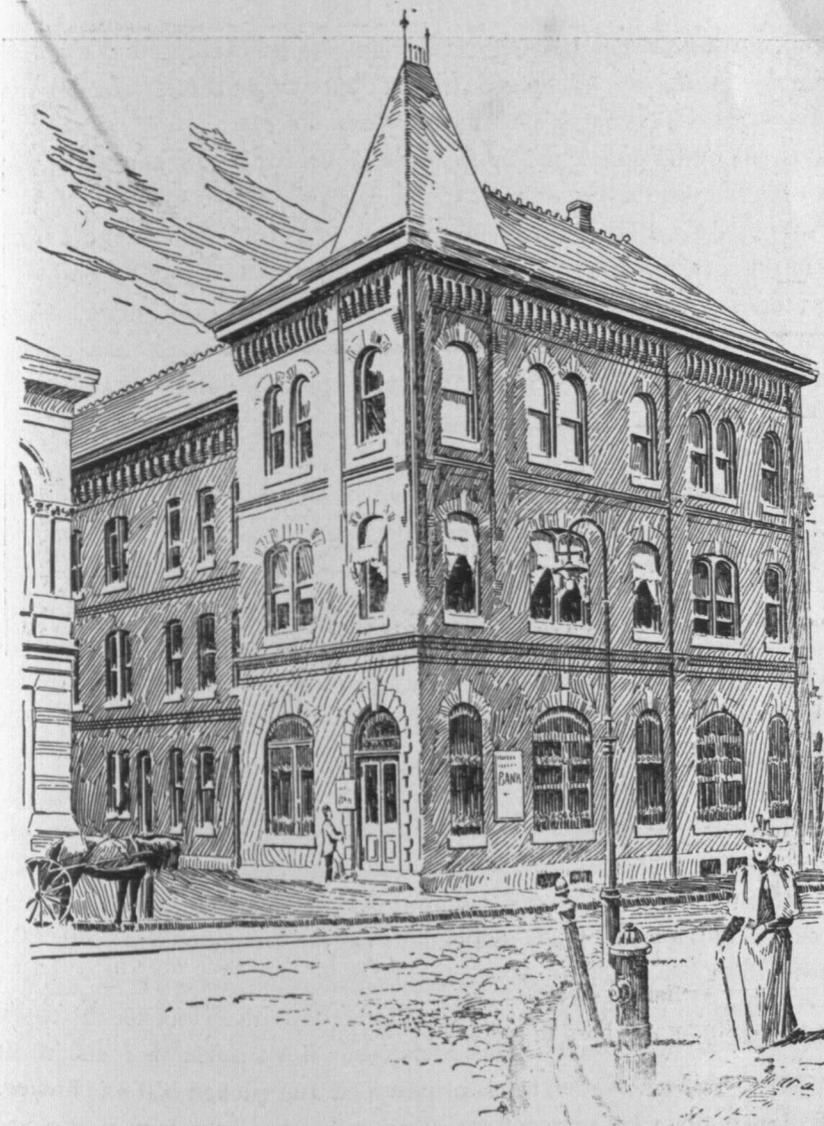
The prompt methods of doing business adopted by Mr. Battin, and exacted from all of his employees, have been favorably remarked upon from his first entrance to the town, over a year ago, and in this way he quickly secured and retained the old and large patronage of the Jobsons, and has since added to it more than could possibly have been expected. He shows the same spirit of enterprise in every department, in outside and inside dealings and is one of the most liberal advertisers in the AMERICAN. More marked success has rarely been achieved by any man within our knowledge.

Mr. Battin is one who believe that home produce is the best, and therefore buys extensively from our surrounding farmers. Home produce is his watchword, as it is with many of our readers. Indeed, this is so true that many consumers are willing to pay a higher price in order to get it. This they are not compelled to do if they deal with Mr. Battin. Why do people prefer home produce? Because they know that it is fresh. Fresh, because it is delivered to the store on the day it is laid, if it's an egg; pulled if it's corn; dug if it's potatoes; cut if its asparagus; churned if it's butter, or chopped and picked if it's a chicken.

Mr. Battin gives his personal attention to buying, which is a guarantee in itself that the best only is procured.

It is not necessary to go deeply into the subjects of meats, as the reputation of the house for such products is sufficient. His fresh-killed beef is rarely equaled.

Mr. Battin is up-to-date in every way. He secures the earliest lines of vegetables, and has them shipped to him from all points; but, as already stated, he welcomes the home-grown crops, the home truckers and the home farmers.



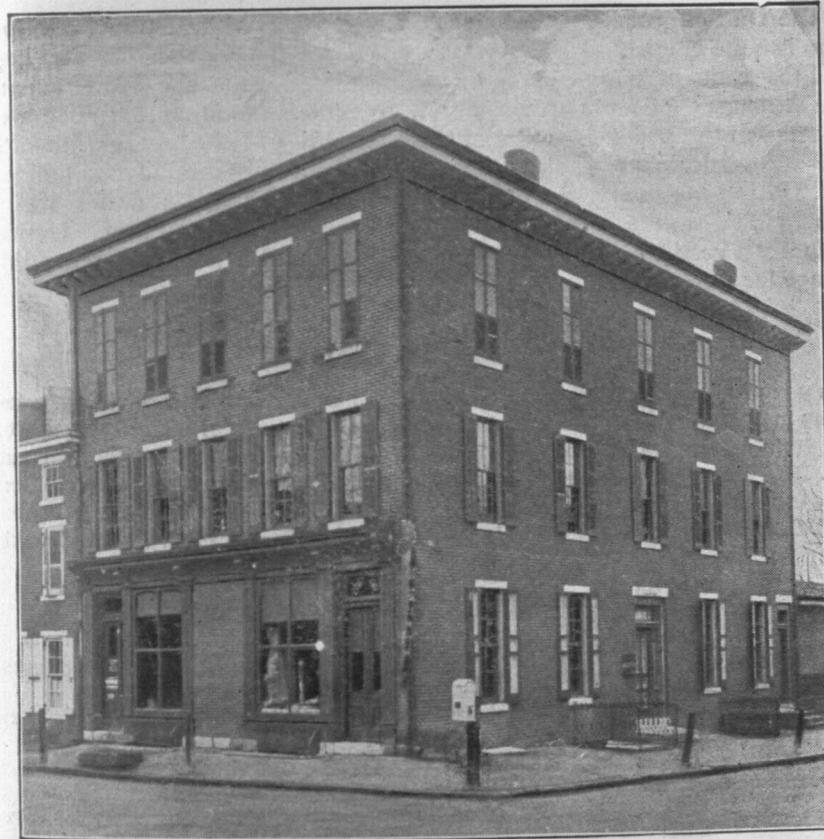
**The Delaware County Trust, Safe
Deposit and Title Insurance Co.,
Market Square, Chester, Pa.**

Capital subscribed, \$500,000; amount paid in, \$250,000; surplus, \$125,000. James A. G. Campbell, President; Joseph Messick, First Vice President; John Caldwell Hinkson, Second Vice President, in charge of Trusts and Titles; John Doak Goff, Treasurer; John F. Challenger, Secretary; Oliver B. Dickinson, Solicitor. Directors: Wm. E. Trainer, John B. Hinkson, James A. G. Campbell, Joseph Messick, C. Sumner Esrey, Wm. B. Broomall, I. Engle Cochran, Jr., Wm. Carson, Garnett Pendleton, George McCall, John Caldwell Hinkson. Media Depository - at office of J. T. Reynolds, Esq.



WILLIAM C. RIGBY.

Respect for the dead is observed by all nations of the earth, and although the ceremonies adopted differ widely, they are calculated to pay some fitting tribute to the memory of departed life. Many theories have been advanced in reference to the mode of burial that should be established, but we have no doubt that the consignment of bodies to the earth, which is the most prevalent custom of the present time, is the most natural and appropriate. In considering this subject we have in mind one of the leading undertakers in Delaware County, William C. Rigby, whose establishment is located on State street. Mr. Rigby was born in Media, during which time he has resided at the same location, 40 years. He succeeded to the business of his father, George H. Rigby, twenty years ago. Through skill and practical ability, and careful attention to business, and his personal exertions to execute contracts, he has acquired not only an extensive business, but a very high reputation. Mr. Rigby takes great pride in his funeral facilities, if that phrase is not too harsh in the start upon a journey which has no return. His hearses suit the old and young, and his horses as well. He has a pair of white horses which are noted in other respects. They have been loaned to the Media Fire & Hook & Ladder Company No. I, on every occasion, when the Company has visited other towns. They hauled the hose carriage and so added to the general beauty of the outfit, that the prizes were easily won. It is this sort of pride and public spirit which makes Mr. Rigby very popular with men. He has been a very useful member of the Town Council.



HARRY P. ENGLE.

Six years ago, Harry P. Engle, the subject of this sketch, started in a small way in the baking business at Moylan. In November, 1898, an opportunity presented, whereby he was enabled to rent the oldest baking establishment in the borough, formerly that of Christian Schur, at the corner of State and Orange streets, the business centre of Media.

Coupled with light home-made bread, delicate cakes and delicious confectionery, Mr. Engle's name is familiar to every inhabitant in Media and the surrounding district. The manufacture of fancy cakes is one of Mr. Engle's specialties, and his reputation in this line has been so firmly established as scarcely to require a passing notice. Suffice it to say, that he bakes every variety known, which in quality are unapproachable. Mr. Engle is sure to become a popular caterer, as his efficiency in all the requirements of ball and select party business is well known.

The bread supplied by Mr. Engle has a deservedly splendid reputation. Many of the stores in the borough and many in the county handle this bread, because it is a quick selling article. In connection with the store is a well-furnished ice cream parlor, where every flavor known to the trade can be purchased by the plate. Mr. Engle does not use extracts in flavoring ice cream, as he is not one to "bamboozle" the public for the sake of making a few extra pennies.

It will be soon time for strawberry festivals, and there is no dealer in town who can give better satisfaction in this time. Goods can always be supplied on short notice.

SAMUEL DUTTON.

The Dutton grocery is entirely conducted by Mrs. Samuel Dutton, who is quite efficient in every way. All of the finer groceries are kept and the wants of many customers well attended to. The store adjoins the AMERICAN office on State street, a central location and one well adapted to the business. One of the specialities of the establishment is the finest and freshest grades of crackers, but all lines are fully maintained. Mr. Dutton is one of the oldest citizens of Media. His father was a centenarian, and his friends predict a very long life to him. He was formerly a very popular postmaster at Media, and before that second in a race for Assemblyman.

WILLIAM L. BALDWIN

is a young man who opened a barber shop on Orange street, near State, a few years ago, and has met with marked success. His genial manner has won for him a vast number of friends, all of whom patronize his establishment. Mr. Baldwin requires his employes to keep their tools in first-class condition, is careful to employ men with a light hand, and will not tolerate any but first-class barbers. There is no better place in Media for good tonsorial work.

MAJOR & SUTER,

plumbers, gas fitters, etc., have been in business but a short time, but have demonstrated their ability so well that they have already secured a large proportion of the trade in this locality. These young men make a specialty of hydraulic work and guarantee the best results. They are also agents for the Diamond Windmill Company, and the Temple Pump Company of Chicago. Their shop is located in the Buckley Block on State street.



FINE PRINTING.

This work, with its many half-tone cuts made from original photographs and with its fine type and printing, has all been done at the AMERICAN office. It is a practical demonstration of what a great country printing office can do, and it shows that no printing, of whatever nature, need go out of Delaware County. Book work, pamphlets, etc., can be illustrated in any way at the AMERICAN office, and it can take first-class photographs and make plates of them for business houses at as low rates as in the city.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

All-Rail Line

TO

ATLANTIC CITY

VIA

BROAD STREET STATION

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Delaware River Bridge Route

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DOUBLE STEEL TRACK

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