

## Chronological Events in the Textile Industry.

(Continued from October, 1911 issue.)

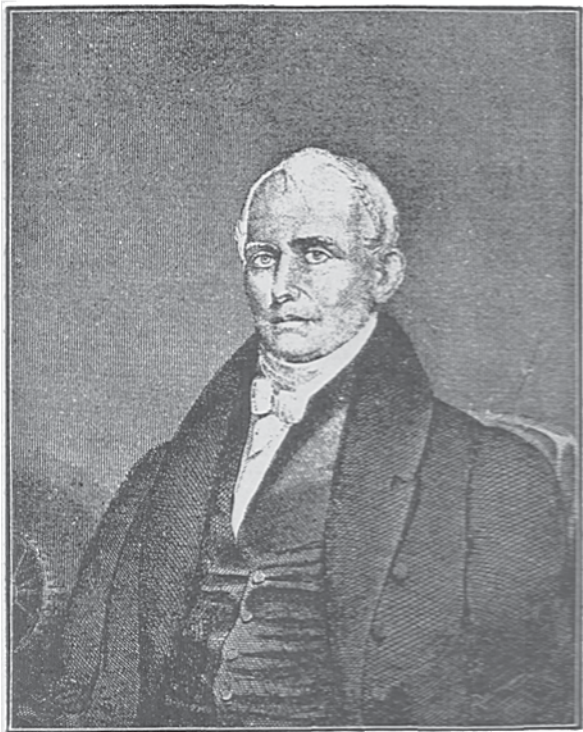
1774. The Manufacture of carpets in America started by William Calverly, Philadelphia.

1775. The first stock company in America for the manufacture of cotton goods formed in Philadelphia.

1777. The making of card teeth by machinery invented by Oliver Evans, Philadelphia.

1789. At the opening of the year, the manufacturing committee of the Pennsylvania Society, for the encouragement of manufacturers and the useful arts, offered for sale their first printed cottons, with corduroys, federal ribs, jeans, flax and tow linen, etc. Under an act to assist the cotton manufacturers of the State, passed soon after, the Assembly authorized a subscription of one thousand pounds for one hundred shares in the stock of the Company, and the day following, made a loan of two hundred pounds to John Hewson, calico printer to the Society.

November 17, Samuel Slater, the father of American Cotton Manufacturers, arrived at New York from England, and entered into the employ of the New York Manufacturing Company, where he remained until the close of the year; after which he removed to Providence by invitation of Moses Brown.

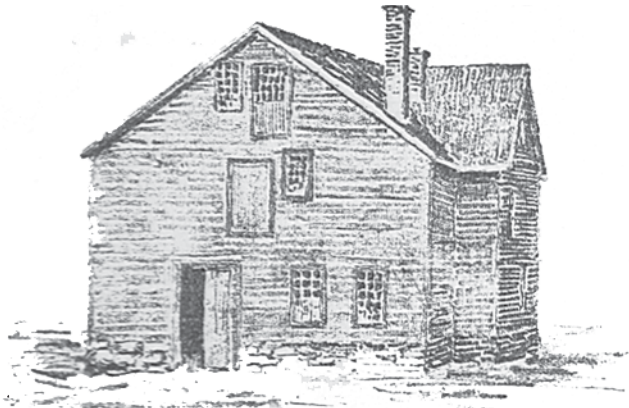


SAMUEL SLATER.

The first successful crop of Sea Island cotton was raised on Hilton Head, near Beaufort, S. C. It was also raised on Sapelo Island, Ga., from seed of the Pernambuco variety, sent three years before, by Patrick Walsh, of Jamaica, to Frank Levett, of that place. In some other parts of the southern states, cotton began to be a frequent crop from this period onward.

The first steam-engine for cotton spinning was erected at Manchester, England.

1790. Samuel Slater arrived in Pawtucket, R. I. He was born in Belper, Derbyshire, England, in 1768. At fourteen years of age he was bound as an ap-



THE OLD SLATER MILL.

prentice to Jedediah Strutt, a manufacturer of cotton machinery at Milford, not far from Belper.

Strutt was a partner of Sir Richard Arkwright for several years, and young Slater had therefore an opportunity to master the details of the construction of the cotton machinery then used in England. To perfect his skill he served as general overseer, not only in making machinery, but in the manufacturing department of Strutt's establishment. On arriving in America, he became associated with Moses Brown in Providence, R. I., and in Almy & Brown's little home spun cloth mill in Pawtucket, he started to construct cotton machinery after Arkwright's principle. He completed within a year, three cards, drawing and roving, together with seventy-two spindles, which proved a success and thereby laid the foundation for cotton spinning in America. The mill in which he perfected the machinery was swept away by a freshet in 1807. Before that, however, in 1793, a new mill, now known as the Old Slater Mill, was built, just below the upper dam, and a few years afterwards a second mill was built on the eastern side of the river, also called the Old Slater Mill.

The President's first Annual Message to Congress, at its second session in the following year, was delivered in a full suit of broadcloth, ordered at the woolen factory of Col. Wadsworth, at New Haven, Conn.

The Manufacturing Society, of New York City, was incorporated.

Carolina planters about this time began generally to clothe their slaves in homespun, from the product of their cotton fields. The material was usually prepared for the spindle by the field hands, who picked the seed from the wool, at the rate of four pounds per week and having been spun in the family, it was sent to the nearest weaver. A manufacturing establishment of Irish settlers, near Murray's Ferry, in Williamsburg district, supplied the adjacent country.

A small cotton mill with eighty-four spindles, driven by water, was in operation near Statesburgh,

and a woolen mill on Fishing Creek, near the Catawba River.

1791. The cotton crop of the United States was set down at about two millions of pounds, of which one and a half millions were grown in South Carolina, and half a million in Georgia. The total export of American cotton was 189,316 lbs., the average price of which, at the place of exportation, was 26 cents per lb.

The manufacture of Turkish and Axminster carpets established in America by William Peter Sprague, in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

1793. Eli Whitney in this year invented and patented his famous saw gin for cleaning seed cotton, and thus laid the foundation for the prosperity of the South. Eli Whitney was born in Westboro, Mass., December 8th, 1765, and from boyhood up was an inventive genius all around. When 19 years of age, he decided to prepare for college, earning his living besides carrying on his studies, being able, in this way, to enter Yale in 1789. When graduating in the Autumn of 1792, he went to Georgia with the view of entering the legal profession. By invitation he made his home with the widow of General

the market. This cotton adhered so obstinately to the seed that the task of cleaning it had to be done by hand, hence it was laborious work. Consequently



ELI WHITNEY.

this kind of cotton—now the bulk of the cotton crop of the world—was then of little value to the planter. Whitney, foreseeing that important results would follow a speedier process, at once started to construct a machine for doing this work, thus producing his famous gin.

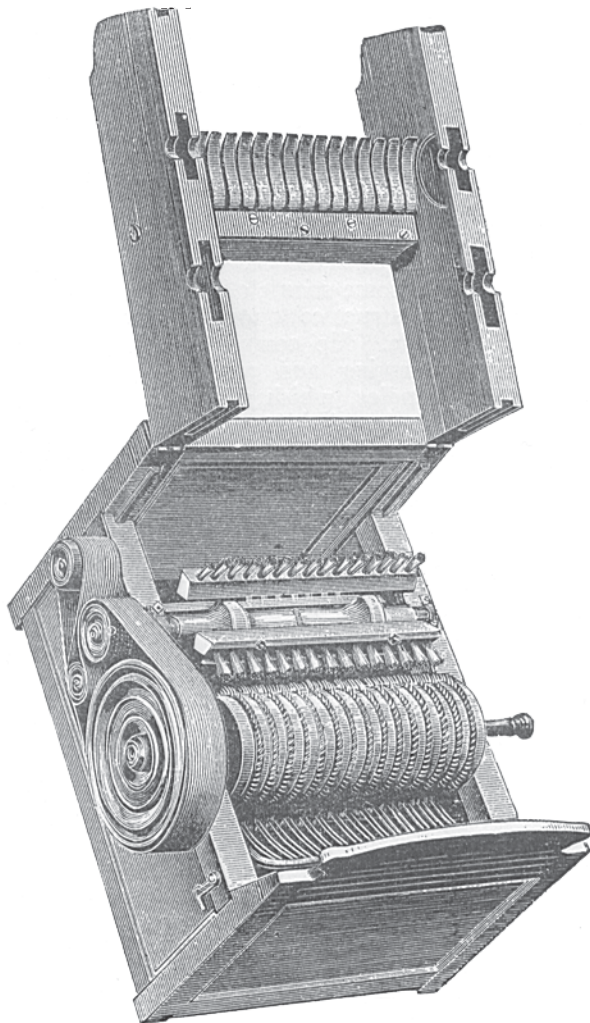
1794. The first sewing-thread ever made of cotton was this year produced by Samuel Slater, of Pawtucket, who commenced its manufacture in Rhode Island, whence it extended into Europe. The idea is said to have suggested itself to Mrs. Slater, whose attention was attracted by the evenness and beauty of the yarn while spinning a quantity of Sea Island cotton. Some of it having been doubled and twisted, a sheet was made, half with cotton and half with linen thread, and the linen was the first to give way. The introduction of cotton stocking yarn in America is also ascribed to Slater. The prices of cotton twist yarn at this time were, for No. 12, 88 cents; No. 16, 104 cents; No. 20, 121 cents.

Carding machines for cotton and wool, eight spinning frames on the Arkwright principle, and several mules of one hundred and twenty spindles each, were erected at the Globe mill, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia.

James Davenport was granted a patent in the United States for weaving and beating sail duck, and soon after proceeded to erect at the Globe mill an ingenious set of machinery for spinning and weaving flax and hemp by water power.

Ten good English stocking frames were imported, and several new ones were made by Hadderly & Ouram, at Philadelphia, who came from England expressly to carry on the business in America to which they had been educated abroad.

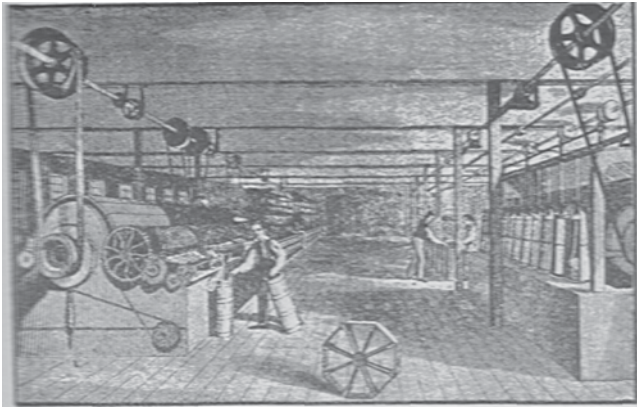
The first fire-proof mill in the world erected Derby, England.



MODEL OF ELI WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN.

Green, the Revolutionary hero, and there had his attention directed to the need of a machine for preparing Upland (*i. e.*, short staple) seed cotton for

Dr. Henry, of Manchester, England, substituted lime for potash in the chlorine bleach, and spread it upon the cloth.



CARDING AND SPINNING INTRODUCED BY SLATER.

The first incorporated woolen company in Massachusetts erected a factory at the Falls of Parker River, in Byfield Parish, Newbury. The machinery was made in Newburyport by Strandring, Armstrong and Guppy. The machinery was mainly operated by men from Odham and Saddleworth, England.

The first calico-printing in Providence, R. I., was about this time commenced by Schaub, Tissot, and Dubosque, in a mill later on occupied by the Franklin foundry. The cloth printed was imported from Calcutta. The printing was done with wooden blocks, and the calendering by friction on a hard substance with flint stone, metal rollers being then unknown; a calendering machine had been introduced there in 1790. About the same time, Herman Vandusen commenced calico printing in the same manner at East Greenwich, R. I., cutting his own blocks. Three years after, calico-printing was also carried on in Providence by Peter Schaub and Robert Newell.

The first cotton factory of Paterson, N. J., 90 by 40 feet, four stories high, began to be erected in 1792, and was completed in 1794 under the superintendence of Peter Colt of Hartford, who, in January 1793, had succeeded Major l'Enfant, a Frenchman, as engineer. Cotton yarn was spun in the mill, the first having been made the previous year with machinery moved by oxen. Calico shawls and other cotton goods were also printed, the bleached and unbleached muslins being purchased in New York.

(To be continued.)

**DIRECTORY OF TRADE MARKS RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.**

Registered December, 1911.

1. Hosiery.—Wear Knitting Co., Tryon, N. C.
2. Mercerized Embroidery-Cotton.—Wilh. Hebebrand, G. M. B. H., Elberfeld, Germany.
3. Woolen Yarn.—Norddeutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Bremen and Delmenhorst, Germany.
- 4, 5, 19 and 21. Sewing Thread.—The American Thread Co., Jersey City, N. J.
6. Embroidery-Floss.—The Nonotuck Silk Co., Northampton, Mass.

7. Worsted Cloths.—Perseverance Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
8. Elastic Webbing.—Boston Gore & Web Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
9. Sewing Thread, Ribbons and Hair-Nets.—Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., New York.
10. Silk Foulard.—Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.
11. Hosiery.—The Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
12. Hosiery.—Manchester Hosiery Mills Co., Manchester, Pa.
13. Hosiery.—Middlesex Co., Lowell, Mass.
14. Hosiery.—Richmond Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga.
15. Ribbons.—Ulrik R. T. Lund, Catsasauqua, Pa.
16. Sewing and Embroidering Threads.—Charles Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.
17. Piece Goods.—Worumbo Mfg. Co., New York and Lisbon Falls, Me.
18. Thread and Yarn.—R. F. & J. Alexander & Co., Ltd., Neilston, Scotland.
20. Dress Goods.—Kent Mfg. Co., New York.



- 22 and 24. Cotton Piece Goods.—Atlantic Cotton Mills, Lawrence and Boston, Mass.
23. Hosiery.—John M. Given, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.