

CHRONOLOGICAL TEXTILE EVENTS.*(Continued from page 48.)*

1820. John Butterworth commenced the building of cotton and woolen machinery in Philadelphia, on Second street, north of Brown. This plant, in 1844, was removed by H. W. Butterworth to Haydock street, east of Front, and later on to York and Cedar streets, being incorporated now as the H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., builders of Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying and Finishing machinery.

1821. Nathan Appleton, Patrick T. Jackson, Kirk Boott, Paul Moody, John W. Boott and Warren Dutton, December 1st. drew up articles of association under the name of the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., at Chelmsford, Mass., which in 1824 became the town of Lowell, and in 1836 a city. It was named by Appleton after Frank C. Lowell, then the moving spirit of the Textile Industry in the United States. The Merrimac Manufacturing Co. was granted incorporation by legislature Feb. 5th, 1822, with a capital of \$600,000; Kirk Boott was appointed treasurer and agent, with a salary of \$3,000 a year. Gray cloth was first made by the Merrimac Manufacturing Co., calico printing then being in its infancy in this country. The making of copper printing cylinders at Lowell for this work was no success, hence engraved cylinders had to be imported from England. With the object in view of making these cylinders successful in Lowell, Boott went to England, and from information gathered there the task of engraving of the cylinder for printing calicoes was accomplished in Lowell. The first of these rollers was 27 inches wide, which was 2 inches wider than the average British print cloth then made.

Isaac Macaulay of Philadelphia, made the carpets for the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa.

Rodney Hanks erected a mill at Mansfield, Conn., for the manufacture of sewing silks. Plant is still operated by O. G. Hanks and Co.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company was incorporated this year, by the States of Maine and New Hampshire, with a capital of \$400,000, to erect works on the Salmon Falls, or Piscataqua River, which divides the states. The mills were built at Great Falls, now the town of Somersworth, on the New Hampshire side, then containing only one house and a saw mill. Within ten years from this date, the place contained about 2,000 inhabitants, and four large cotton mills, with 31,000 spindles, and a woolen mill, 220 feet long, 6 stories high, and having machinery for making 120,000 to 130,000 yards of fine broadcloth yearly, and a large carpet factory attached, capable of making 150,000 yards of best ingrain carpeting.

4,000 additional looms put in operation in Philadelphia, chiefly for weaving cotton goods.

The Wolcott Woolen Manufactory, capital stock \$144,000, established in Southbridge, Mass., for the manufacture of broadcloth and cassimeres, with 32 looms.

Paul Moody was granted (Jan. 17) a patent for frames for spinning cotton; to him (Feb. 19) was also granted two patents for roping or spinning cotton, one being the double speeder. These and other improvements of Moody were introduced into the new factories at Waltham and Lowell, and aided in establishing the cotton manufacture in the

United States, upon an improved and permanent basis.

John Brown, Providence, R. I., obtained (Jan. 23) a patent for spinning and roping cotton and wool by hand; also (Aug. 11) a patent for a vertical spinner.

Ross Winans, New York, obtained (June 26) a patent for fulling cloth by steam.

Josiah Chapman, Frankford, Pa., obtained (July 9) a patent for an improved method of manufacturing sail cloth, which was tried on the ship, Boxer, in 1815, by Captain Porter, and it was claimed superior to English or Russian, having twice the durability in hard service.

Other patents granted this year were to James Richardson, Paterson, N. J. (Aug. 10), for a sail cloth loom, and to John Cook, Fayetteville, N. C. (Oct. 12), for a machine (cotton press) for packing cotton.

The cotton crop of the United States, according to official tables, was this year about 13,000,000 lbs. in excess of any previous year, and amounted to 180,000,000 lbs., being 28.5 per cent of the whole quantity grown throughout the world, which was estimated to be 630,000,000 lbs. The quantity exported was 124,000,000 lbs., worth \$20,000,000, at the average price of 16 cents per pound.

Cotton which sold in the early season at 18½ cents dropped in November to 9½ cents in Liverpool, Eng.

The first cotton from Egypt received at Liverpool, Eng.

A patent for a reading-in machine and a punching apparatus for preparing cards for the Jacquard loom obtained in England by Stephen Wilson.

Power looms first used in the linen industry of Scotland.

Charles Cheney Elected President of the Silk Association of America.

Charles Cheney, treasurer of Cheney Brothers, the prominent silk manufacturers, South Manchester, Conn. has been elected president of the Silk Association of America. His experience in the business he is connected with, will be of the greatest importance to the Association.

Mr. Charles Cheney was born in 1866, and at the age of 19 entered the silk business at South Manchester, Conn., and where he started at the bottom of the various departments, in turn gaining an experience which few possess.

At the death of his father, Colonel Frank W. Cheney in 1909, he was elected treasurer of his concern, being elected also in that year to the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America, to succeed his father. In 1910 he was elected first vice president of the Association.

As president of the Association he succeeds Jerome C. Read president of the Read & Lovatt Mfg. Co.

Henry Schniewind, Jr. succeeds Mr. Cheney as first vice-president, Louis Stearn succeeding the former as second vice-president, and M. W. Dippel was elected third (new) vice-president.

New members on the Board of Managers are: Charles E. Lotte, of the National Silk Dyeing Co.; Conrad Bühler, of Peierls, Bühler & Co., and Fritz Hill, of William Schroeder & Co., the three parties succeeding Judge Joseph W. Congdon, Jacques Huber and F. G. Yorks.