

Old Tyme Chronicle

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Second Virtual Program

Brent Carson Visits Myers Inn

Brent Carson as William Little recently visited the Myers Inn Museum to visit with Eliza Myers (widow of Lawrence Myers, a co-founder of Sunbury). William entertained Eliza by remembering the whos and whats of Delaware. This has been filmed and is on YouTube for your enlightenment and entertainment.

Before Delaware was a county, William and his older brother, Nathanial, came to Delaware County from Connecticut via Worthington. In the October 1808 Election for County Commissioners, William got 1 vote from Sunbury Township and Nathanial got 9 from Sunbury Township and 50 total from Delaware, Liberty, Berkshire and Union Townships. Nathanial is said to have purchased goods from Byxbe in Berkshire Township. He had a store on in-lots 63 and 64 at the corner of William and Sandusky Streets. He died in 1813 leaving a minor son. The lots were sold to Henry Smith.

During the election William was a saddler by trade but switched to mercantile business in a store on the southwest corner of Winter and Sandusky. (Perhaps he got his brother's merchandise.) He carried cloths such as velvet, silk, satin, 'cassimeres and commoners' plus shoes, crockery, hardware, medicines, and groceries. Each year he went to Philadelphia for 2 months to purchase stock for his store. Even though Little's Store was in competition with Col. Byxbe's Store, he prospered and became a very wealthy man.

William owned a large tract of land at the end of Winter Street where Monnett Hall was built. This included the Blue Limestone Quarry. He and his wife, Catherine (Wood), became the parents of 5 boys and 2 girls. Their oldest daughter, Catherine, married a Mr. Siddles.

When the second daughter, Elizabeth married George

Campbell, who was to be known for his Delaware Grapes, her parents built the stone castle for their home. It is now the Delaware County Arts Castle.

Son, John Andrew Little, roomed with the 19th U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes at Kenyon College. John became a doctor studying with Dr. Case in Columbus and married Caroline Williams, youngest daughter of Judge Hosea Williams, who was a good friend of Lucy B. Hayes. A bequest from Dr. Case's widow built Jane M. Case Hospital in Delaware. The name was later changed to Grady Memorial.

William Sparrow Little married Ellen Thomson. His brother, Louis W. Little became a lawyer in Osecela, Clarke, Iowa. He enlisted as a Sgt. in November 1861 and served in the Cavalry as a Lieutenant. Louis died in Washington D.C. March 18,1866.

George Wood Little married Annette Pettibone and ran a laundry business in Delaware before moving too Cleveland where he ran a successful stone business.

Charles Otis Little had a law degree but did not use it. He had a career in banking. During the Civil War he served in Washington D. C. and was in Ford's Theater the night Lincoln was shot. He married Julia Griswold and they lived with William Sparrow and his family.

To learn about Delaware from its origin into the 1840's, hear William Little's tale on YouTube. Go to the Big Walnut Area Historical Society website at http://BigWalnutHistory.org and click on the link on the homepage - follow instructions, I'm still learning.

Brent Carson, former head of the Delaware County Historical Society, tells Delaware's history and tells of the people who made it happen as though he had lived these events. He used no notes or prompts while Ashley Hornbaker of PC Knights filmed the program. THANKS FOR SHARING!

FEATURED BUSINESS MEMBER FORMAN REALTORS

Headquartered in Sunbury since 1966, Forman Realtors is one of Central Ohio's oldest independent real estate companies. They know our region, being involved in many of its most distinctive real estate transactions. Their network showcases their listings across more than 900 websites in addition to major media channels.

They can contacted at their office at 28 South Vernon Street (P.O. Box 71), 740-965-1212 or by email at *formanrealtors.com*.

Thanks

Many thanks to Alice Chapan and Warren Owen for the beautiful flowers in front of the Myers Inn. I've received several phone calls from people driving by who have enjoyed them.

Many thanks to Damon Bower who is continuing to keep the our building and grounds in tip top shape. His latest project of sealing the stone on the porch and steps

is one of the behind the scenes efforts most of us never think about.

Thanks to Roger Owens who mows the lawn regularly year in and year out.

Thanks for the comments on the Patent Medicines article begun in the last newsletter. Hopefully you will continue to enjoy the addition to it.

The bottles and boxes will be in the new display in the doctor's exhibit on the second floor of the museum.

Polly Horn, Curator

Museum Will Open on Saturdays Beginning September 5th

Family groups of 10 or less, may call 740-965-3582 for a timed-ticket to tour the Myers Inn Museum. Leave your phone number and someone will return your call and schedule you for a guided tour which may last 90 minutes.

On the Saturday, arrive at the ramp door of the museum wearing your mask. Your temperature will be taken and must be below 100 before you may enter. Hand sensitizer will be provided.

Guides in masks will greet you and give you a tour. Guests are asked to keep 6 feet between their group and the guides. Guests are asked to refrain from touching exhibits. Those wishing to make a purchase in the gift shop must use cash or checks.

In addition to the phone number above, you may ask questions via email at <u>info@BigWalnutHistory.org</u>.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Sept. 5 - Myers Inn Museum to Open only by Appointment - call 740-965-3582

Sept. 6 Labor Day *museum closed*

Sept. 8 7:00 BWAHS Trustees via Zoom

Joining BWAHS is Easy

Circle One:

Individual \$20, Family \$35, Business 10 or fewer employees \$50, Business 11-99 employees \$75, Business 100 or more employees \$100, Patron \$100, Other?

Sunbury, OH 43074



& Film Star Irene Delroy

Advertising is Key to Survival of Patent Medicine Companies

Glycol-Thymoline dates back to 1893, when a medical paper entitled "Chronic Nasal Catarrh what the General Practitioner Can Do for it," was presented in May, 1893, mentioned that Oscar Kress Used by American Actress introduced Glyco-Thymoline to the medical profession around that time. It was advertised as

an alkaline, antiseptic, non-irritating, cleaning solution for the treatment of diseased mucous membrane, especially nasal catarrh.

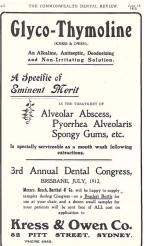
Born in Germany in 1837 and a graduate from the University of Munich, Oscar Kress immigrated to the U.S.A. and was naturalized in 1873. As a druggist, Kress was first listed in NYC's 1870 directory at 781 Seventh Avenue. In 1880 the business was listed as Oscar Kress & Co. at 1670 Broadway and 918 Sixth Avenue. According to an item in the July 15, 1894 edition of the Pharmaceutical Era, it was the Broadway location where they manufactured Glyco-Thymoline.



Glyco-**Thymoline**

His promotional stated "Oscar Kress is one of the most enterprising druggists in this city. He prepares a solution known as Glyco-Thymoline, which has an immense sale; in fact, he keeps six men on the road all the time. Mr. Kress is now enlarging the basement of his Broadway store to accommodate the additional apparatus needed in his manufacture. The cellar will be carried out under the sidewalk and will give him much more room on both the street and front sides."

Glyco-Thymoline is composed of glycerine, thymol (oil of thyme), sodium, borax, benzoin, salicylic acid, eucalyptol, menthol, gaultheria (wintergreen), oleum pini pumillonia (oil of pine), and solvents, in proper proportions. Samuel Owen join the company which became Kress & Owen Co. after Kress died in 1894.



When it was incorporated to manufacture and deal in drugs and medicines, it's capital was \$100,000. A fire completely gutted the five-story white stone building at 210 Fulton Street, occupied by the Kress & Owen. Although the building had to be entirely rebuilt before it can be used again. for commercial purposes. The total loss by fire amounted to \$75,000 but the stock. machinery, tanks, fixtures,

drugs and chemicals of the company were fully insured so that it sustained no actual loss except a temporary cessation of business. They

> saved many of its most valuable files and began filling all orders from it's a new location.



Bill Owen's family still makes the mouth wash which is found sold by Walmart and Amazon. Note Kress' date is on the box.

Healthol

A Pure Petrolatum Oil Colorless, Odorless, Tasteless A pure Hydro-Carbon Oil highly valuable in treatment of constination. It lubricates and soothes the intestinal track, thereby doing away with strong Cathartics (laxatives)

To get the best results from mineral



oil, a pure oil such as Healthol is necessary.

Mineral oil is any of various colorless, odorless, light mixtures of higher alkanes from a mineral source, particularly a distillate of petroleum, as distinct from usually edible vegetable oils.

Sold by The Mykrantz & Sons Drug Company in Columbus.



Tonic to Make You Feel Better



Banish "nerves" and Gain rich ENERGY



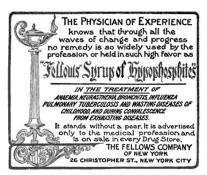
Syrup, the tonic which fights weakness. Two generations of physicians, here and abroad, have prescribed it for its wonderful recuperative benefits. You can actually feel it doing you good. Appetite improves. "Nerves" and neurasthenia disappear. Youthful energy revives. New interest in living is kindled.

In a straightforward way, FELLOWS'
Syrup supplies the vital mineral salts and
dynamic ingredients which help Nature
to repair and rebuild. You will feel a
mental and physical "pick-up," with the
first few doses you take. Your family
doctor is doubtless among those who
prescribe FELLOWS' regularly. Your
neighborhood druggist has it for you

FELLOWS' Laxative Tablets, a vegetable compound, are mild and effective.



Fellows began working on their tonic in 1864 and 5. The ingredients were put in green bottle, corked and ads were sent to pharmacies never to consumers.



Druggist made nearly 100% profit on each bottle. It was a commercial success, even though it contained the potent poison strychnine, and likely made its customers sicker.

"Before seniors had knee and hip replacements, getting up in the morning was a chore. In

the early 1970's I had an eighty nine year old Essa Willison living with me. She would send me to the local doctor to refill her medicine bottle. When my trips were becoming more frequent, I asked what was in the bottle.



Fellows Corked Green Bottle

The doctor mixed a shot of whisky into cherry syrup and suggested she take a drink when rising to last until the aspirin took effect. He called it her tonic. She would never have taken any form of alcohol on her own so this tonic was a blessing. By the time she had finished her breakfast the aspirin was working and she was mobile," recalled Horn.



Indian Herbs produced by The Great American Herb Company moved from Washington D.C. to the state of Tacoma, Washington. It moved to Elma in 1994, on to Olympia and the sweet smells finally settled in Grays Harbor County. The company may not still be around but the box is very clever.



"One day Miss Willison called the 'Central' and asked the operator for an appointment for a Harper Treatment. Since she was almost blind, the operators kept a list of people she called on the switchboard. Soon the operator called to say the Harper Treatment was not available but she made an appointment with her. Miss Willison, age 89, took the Greyhound bus from Sunbury Grill to Columbus, a taxi to the beauty shop and got her hair done. Then she returned to Sunbury."

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Harpers **Treatment**

In my box of patent medicines is a cute little bottle with Harper's Method Muscle Oil on it. How did this relate to Essa's Harper Treatment? After much searching I came across a blog by Joanne Brokans on www.RochesterSubwaycom. She noticed the engraved words MARTHA MATILDA HARPER across the top of a tire shop at 1222 East Main Street in





MARTHA MATILDA HARPER

Rochester, N.Y. in 2015. Martha Matilda Harper was born into a workingclass family in Ontario, Canada, on September 10, 1857. When she was

seven, her father bound her out into service as a domestic servant. She eventually went on to work for a physician who had developed a tonic to stimulated hair growth. He taught Harper how to increase blood flow to the scalp with robust hair brushing and scalp hygiene (for example, using a fine comb to clear way obstructions from the hair follicles and a stiff brush to help stimulate the scalp). On his deathbed, he shared with Harper the secret formula for his hair tonic. She brought that formula with her to Rochester when she

emigrated there in 1882 to take job still as a domestic servant at 717 E. Main Street.

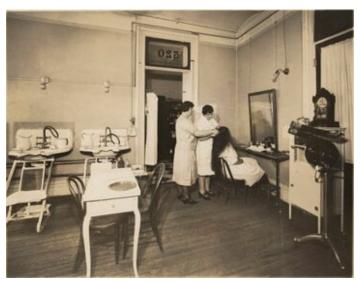
Harper began manufacturing her hair tonic in a backyard shed behind the house where she worked.

She experimented with the tonic on her own hair, which cascaded in luxurious waves to the floor and became her trademark, and then started Servant Harper with treating the hair of society



her floor length hair

women (friends of her employer). The women were hooked.



5th Floor Hair Dressing Parlor

In 1888, using her lifetime savings of \$360, Harper rented space in the Powers Building to open her first beauty shop. In 1889, she was still boarding at the same address on East Main St., but now the city directory listed her occupation as "Ladies' Champooing and Hair Dressing Parlor on the 5th floor of the Powers Block"



Rochester Directory Ad - 1889

With her proven hair tonic and a loyal clientele, Harper drew customers from far and wide to her Rochester beauty shop, including Susan B. Anthony, Mabel Graham Bell (wife of Alexander Graham Bell) and future First Lady Grace Coolidge.

Socialite and philanthropist Bertha Honore Palmer, whose husband owned Chicago's Palmer House hotel, traveled to experience the Harper Method firsthand and convinced Martha Matilda Harper to open a shop in Chicago in time for the World's Fair. It would be the start of a female-empowering franchising revolution.

(Continue on Page 6)

(Harper continued from Page 5)

From her beauty headquarters in Rochester and with the goal of helping women achieve business success, Harper started training poor women in her methods of beauty treatment which included facial and scalp massages, healthy approaches to skin and hair care, and creating a calm environment for customers.



Harper's Beauty School

Her Tonique for oil hair lists the ingredients as "Cantharides, Sage, Salt, Quinine and Alcohol 50% by Volume." According to Wikipedia, a cantharide is a colorless fatty substance secreted by a blister beetle that can be used as a burn substance or a poison in large doses but in this case probably an aphrodisiac.

She created incentives for shop owners to encourage fair compensation for workers. She required Harper beauty shops to use only her organic, chemical-free products and beauty methods (which included diet and exercise in the beauty routine) and to conform to her precise business practices.

Every step in the customer experience is spelled out in her Harper Method Beauty School procedure book.



She even created a reclining salon chair as a way to shampoo hair without getting soap suds in the client's face – a design she unfortunately failed to patent...

That consistency in training, high quality products and impeccable customer service were the keys to her success – and the foundations of business franchising. At its peak in the 1920s, there were 500 Harper beauty shops worldwide, and, before the business closed, Martha Matilda Harper, Inc. boasted a full line of beauty products and clients including Helen Hayes, Jacqueline Kennedy, Danny Kaye, and First Lady Lady Bird Johnson.



Martha Harper

Harper married a man 24 years her junior in 1920, and they ran the business together for 15 years, until Harper retired at age 78 and passed control to him. By the time Harper died in 1950, her salons had dwindled in number but she left a women with a career choice which allowed them to earn a living.

In case you are wondering, Harper's Method Muscle Oil is to be massaged into the face to remove wrinkles, hollow cheeks, sagging muscles and crow's feet.

Odds and Ends

Since I am unable to pitch a bottle, the exhibit will include others I hope you will find interesting.



Popular Mechanics Ad July 1914

Edward Addison Minton was born in 1886 in Pennsylvania. 1910he was in Cincinnati where his vocation was listed



as shoe dressing, then in 1911 as an insurance agent. In 1920, the family was in Pittsburgh and Edward was a chemist and owner of E.A. Minton Chemical Co. He committed suicide August 22, 1938.



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE, rag stopper assumed cork lost, around 1890