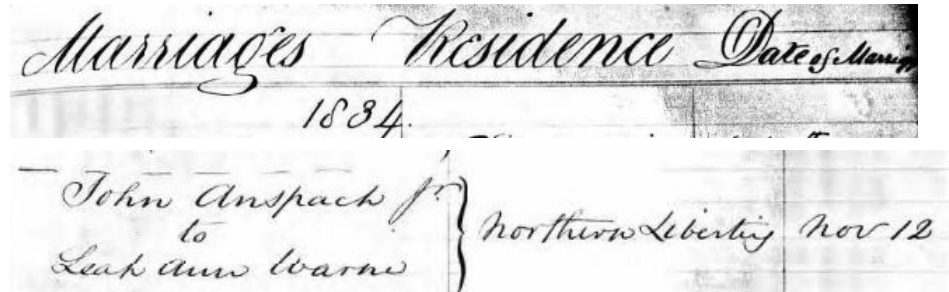
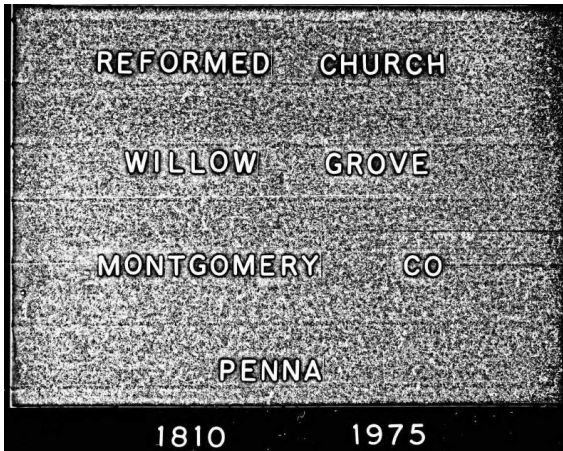


Documents

Document A



Marriage record of John Anspach [Jr.] and Leah Ann Warne

Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; *Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records*.

https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2451&h=2022804946&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=oEJ3&_phstart=successSource

Frederick J. Anspach's parents, John Anspach [Jr.] and Leah Ann Warne[r] were married on November 12, 1834, at the reformed Church of Willow Grove in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. They lived in Northern Liberties at the time. The church record lists the dates 1810 to 1975, suggesting that the church existed for over a hundred years.

As this church was a reformed church, it is likely that the Anspachs were likely followers of the Lutheran or Presbyterian faith. It is interesting that they lived in Northern Liberties and traveled around 13 miles to be married in Willow Grove. It is possible that either John Jr. or Leah was from this part of Montgomery County.

Document B

1842 When Baptized	Baptisms.
Dec. 28 th	Inf. Frederick J. Anspach - Parents John & - El. Anspach

List of Baptisms at St Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church for the year 1842

Ancestry.com. Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Church and Town Records, 1669-2013 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

Frederick J. Anspach was baptized on December 28, 1842. The parent listed is his father, John Anspach [Jr.]. On their records, the church provided the name of the child being baptized, the name of the parents, and the date. Anspach was the last baby baptized at this particular church in 1842.

It was inferred from the record of Anspach's parents wedding that the family was likely either Lutheran or Presbyterian. Anspach's baptism took place at a Lutheran church, so it is confirmed that they were Lutheran, not Presbyterian.

Document C



HANCOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Fairmount Avenue, above Twelfth Street,
Fourteenth Section.

Hancock Grammar School

J.T. Custis, *The Public Schools of Philadelphia: Historical, Biographical, Statistical*, Burk & McFetridge Company, 1897.

This drawing of Hancock Grammar School appears in J.T. Custis' 1897 book detailing Philadelphia public schools. Hancock Grammar School for Boys, Hancock Grammar School for Girls, and Hancock Secondary School are all listed with the same address, but different principals. From the image above, the building seems large enough to fit three small schools inside of it. There also looks to be a small play area outside in the front yard.

The information that the Anspach brothers went to Hancock comes from their enrollment sheet for Central High School. The paper, however, only lists the word "Hancock" under former school. It is unclear whether they went to just grammar school, just secondary school, or both.

Document D

†Sheriff of Philadelphia.

FORTY-FIRST CLASS.

Admitted February, 1859: whole number, 124; average age on admission, 14 years 8 months 22 days.

Nos.	Names.	Schools.	Date of leaving.	Remarks.
4080	Alexander, James G.	Mount Vernon,	Jan., 1862	
4081	Altemus, Francis	Jefferson,	Feb., 1861 pc.	
4082	Anspach, Frederick J.	Hancock,	Dec., 1859	U. S. A.
40-3	Anspach, James	Hancock,	Dec., 1859	
40-4	Asch, Judah J.	Zane Street,	Feb., 1861 pc.	
4085	Austin, John B.	Walnut Street,	Feb., 1863	A. M
4086	Ball, Henry Young	Mount Vernon,	Sept., 1859	
4087	Barnes, William	Locust Street,	Feb., 1859	
4088	Bates, James T.	Locust Street,	Jan., 1861	Maj. U. S. A.
4089	Bauder, John F.	Mount Vernon,	Feb., 1859	
4090	Bonsall, Thomas S.	Hancock,	Feb., 1861 pc.	
4091	Bradley, John Henry	Monroe,	Feb., 1863	A. B.
4092	Brightly Francis F.	Rittenhouse,	Oct., 1861	Atty., Auth.
4093	Broadbent, Samuel W.	Walnut Street,	Feb., 1861	pc.
4094	Browne, Alexander	Penn,	Jan., 1860	
4095	Brown, William P.	Northwestern,	Dec., 1860	
4096	Brunner, Henry	Southeastern,	Feb., 1861	pc.
4097	Bullock, James Isaac	Hancock,	Jan., 1861	U. S. A.
4098	Carroll, Thomas J.	Mount Vernon,	June, 1861	
4099	Carson, Thomas L.	Northwestern,	Feb., 1863	A. B.
4100	Cartwright, Matthew, Jr.	Jefferson,	Sept., 1860	
4101	Chorley, Henry F.	Southeastern,	Feb., 1863	A. M.
4102	Christman, Edward	Northwestern,	Mar., 1860	
4103	Christman, Eugene R.	Northwestern,	Jan., 1860	
4104	Church, William F.	Ringgold,	Feb., 1863	A. B., U. S. A.
4105	Clark, Augustus T.	Mount Vernon,	Jan., 1860	
4106	Clark, E. Cavileer	Monroe,	Nov., 1859	
4107	Collins, Samuel B.	Hancock,	Nov., 1859	
4108	Curtis, Scovell L.	Northwestern,	Apr., 1860	U. S. A.
4109	De Cou, Mahlon	Monroe,	Apr., 1860	U. S. A.
4110	Dalbina, Phaedrus W.	Medison	Sept. 1860	U. S. A.

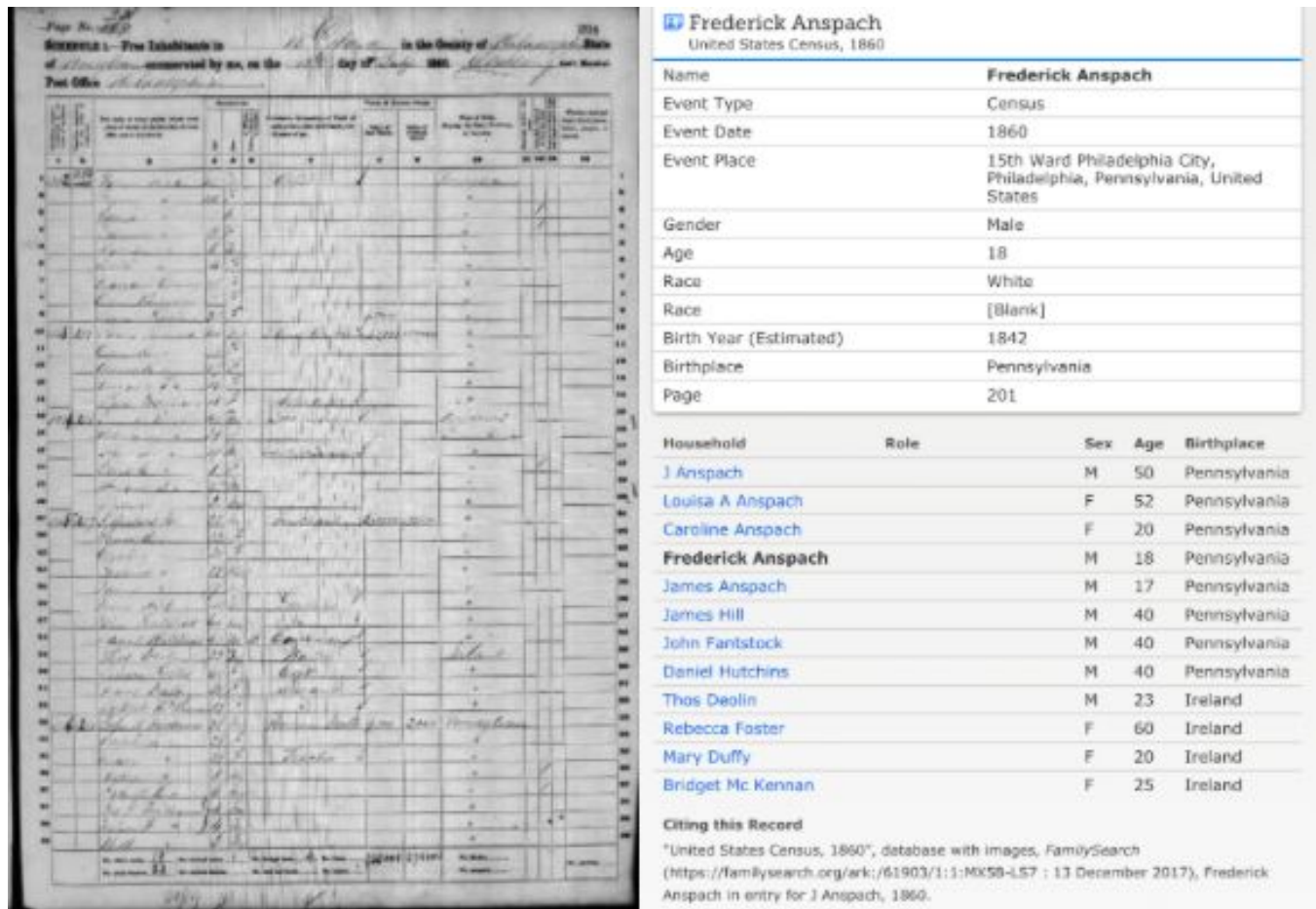
Central High School Enrolment Record

Central High School, Forty- First Class Enrollment Records, 1859

The document lists Frederick Anspach and his brother James as students in Central's 41st class. The school was located at Broad and Green streets and the class size was only 124 kids, less than 1/3 of the current class size. It also shows that the Anspach's former school was Hancock, a grammar school for boys located at 12th and Fairmount.

A notable thing about this is that the Anspach brothers dropped out after just two semesters at Central. A few things can be inferred about that. First of all, it wasn't as unusual as it is today because there 5 others who left the same year they entered on this page of the document, Second, why they left the school is unclear. It is likely that they left to go work because both James and Frederick were employed until the Civil War started.

Document E



The image displays a handwritten 1860 US census record for the 15th Ward Philadelphia. The document is a grid with columns for household members, including names, ages, sexes, and birthplaces. The record for Frederick Anspach is highlighted in blue. To the right of the handwritten form is a digital transcription of the record for Frederick Anspach, showing his personal details and household information.

Name	Frederick Anspach
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1860
Event Place	15th Ward Philadelphia City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States
Gender	Male
Age	18
Race	White
Race	[Blank]
Birth Year (Estimated)	1842
Birthplace	Pennsylvania
Page	201

Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
J Anspach		M	50	Pennsylvania
Louisa A Anspach		F	52	Pennsylvania
Caroline Anspach		F	20	Pennsylvania
Frederick Anspach		M	18	Pennsylvania
James Anspach		M	17	Pennsylvania
James Hill		M	40	Pennsylvania
John Fanstock		M	40	Pennsylvania
Daniel Hutchins		M	40	Pennsylvania
Thos Dealin		M	23	Ireland
Rebecca Foster		F	60	Ireland
Mary Duffy		F	20	Ireland
Bridget Mc Kennan		F	25	Ireland

Citing this Record
"United States Census, 1860", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX58-L57> : 13 December 2017), Frederick Anspach in entry for J Anspach, 1860.

1860 US census record 15th Ward Philadelphia

1860 U.S. census, 15th Ward state, John Anspach Anspach pp. 201; digital image, Family Search. <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX58-L57>. 13 December 2017

In 1860 the Anspach household was home to John Anspach (Age 50), Louisa [Leah] Anspach (Age 52), Caroline Anspach (Age 20), Frederick Anspach (Age 18), James Anspach (Age 17). The Anspach family also lived with James Hill, John Fanstock, and Daniel Hutchins, as well as a number of Irish people, such as Thos Dealin, Rebecca Foster, Mary Duffy, and Bridget McKennan. Frederick as well as both of his parents and all of his siblings were born in Pennsylvania.

It can be inferred that the three Pennsylvania men who lived in the Anspach house were boarders, while it is likely that the Irish man and women were likely live in servants as was common at the time. This suggests that the Anspach family was quite wealthy and lived in a large enough home to fit this many people.

Document F

Anspach Charles E., mer. 130 N 3d, h 1527 Arch
Anspach Frederick J., clerk, 237 Chestnut, h 858
N Broad
Anspach George, tinner, r 1339 Hewson
Anspach James, clerk, 858 N Broad
Anspach John, jr., merchant, 130 N 3d, h 858 N
Broad
Anspach, Reed & Co. (*John Anspach, jr., Wm.
Anspach, James M. Reed, Charles E. Anspach
& David M. Swarr*), wholesale dry goods, 130
N 3d
Anspach Samuel, cordwainer, 1022 S 6th
Anspach William, mer., 130 N 3d, h 537 N 6th

1861 Philadelphia directory listing

“McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory.” *McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory*, by Orrin Rogers and Archibald McElroy, A. McElroy & Co., 1861, p. 18.

This document notes that Frederick J. Anspach worked alongside his brother James Anspach as a clerk in the year 1861. Frederick's father, John Anspach Jr. worked as a merchant alongside his third son Charles E. Anspach for the wholesale dry goods company Reed & Co. The directory lists Anspach's residence at 858 N. Broad, where he lives with his brother and father. Their company was located at 237 Chestnut.

It can be inferred that at age 19, Anspach and his brother James still lived with their parents and siblings at home and did not attend a college or trade school. The third brother, Charles E. Anspach, lives at 1527 Arch St. and is likely older than Frederick and James. This is the only time Reed & Co. has been mentioned. It can be reasoned that the Anspach men were very close and often worked together in their various occupations.

Document G

INSURANCE—LIFE.
AMERICAN LIFE AND TRUST.
Office, S E 4th and Walnut.
Capital \$500,000. Charter perpetual.
Alexander Whilldin, President.
Samuel Work, Vice President.
John C. Sims, Secretary and Actuary.
John S. Wilson, Treasurer.
Trustees.—Alexander Whilldin, John C. Sims,
Jonas Bowman, T. Esmond Harper, H. H. Eld-
ridge, John C. Farr, George Nugent, Samuel
Work, Albert C. Roberts, Wm J. Howard, John
Anspach, jr., Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman.

SAVING FUND SOCIETIES.
**FIVE PER CENT. SAVING FUND OF THE
AMERICAN TRUST CO.**
Walnut St., S E corner of Fourth.
Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.
Capital Stock, \$500,000
Alex. Whilldin, Pres. Samuel Work, V. Pres.
John C. Sims, Sec'y. John S. Wilson, Treas.
Trustees.—Alex. Whilldin, Jonas Bowman, T.
Esmonde Harper, H. H. Eldridge, John C. Farr,
William J. Howard, George Nugent, Albert C.
Roberts, Samuel Work, Samuel T. Bodine, John
Anspach, jr., John C. Sims, John Aikman.

AMERICAN LIFE AND TRUST.
Office, S E 4th and Walnut.
Capital \$500,000. Charter perpetual.
Alexander Whilldin, President.
Samuel Work, Vice President.
John C. Sims, Secretary and Actuary.
John S. Wilson, Treasurer.
Trustees.—Alexander Whilldin, John C. Sims,
Jonas Bowman, T. Esmond Harper, H. H. Eld-
ridge, John C. Farr, George Nugent, Samuel
Work, Albert C. Roberts, Wm J. Howard, John
Anspach, jr., Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman.

McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory listings

“McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory.” *McElroy's Philadelphia City Directory*, by Orrin Rogers and Archibald McElroy, A. McElroy & Co., 1861, p.1325 and 1332.

Frederick J. Anspach's father, John Anspach Jr. was a trustee for the savings fund and life insurance company, American Life and Trust. The company office was located on the corner of Southeast Walnut Street and 4th Street. The company was incorporated in 1850, with a perpetual charter and a capital of \$500,000, which is approximately fifteen million dollars in today's money.

It can be inferred that John Anspach Jr. was a trusted by the public, as many had chosen the company that he worked for to purchase insurance from. The amount of capital that this company had as well as their use of a directory advertisement suggests that they were likely successful and well known throughout Philadelphia. This all implies that John Anspach Jr. had a reputable occupation and the Anspach family had enough resources to provide economic security for their children.

Document H

ROLL OF Co. D. 160th REGIMENT, 15th Cavalry

NAMES	Rank	Age	JOINED FOR DUTY AND ENROLLED			MUSTERED INTO SERVICE		
			When	Where	By Whom	When	Where	By Whom
<i>Arms John</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Aug 17, 1862</i>	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.</i>	<i>Maj. Tom Worles</i>	<i>Aug 22, 1862</i>	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.</i>	<i>Lieut. Williams</i>
<i>Byrne Samuel</i>	"	<i>21</i>	<i>" 5, "</i>	"	"	<i>" 9, "</i>	"	"
<i>Anspach Frederick Jr</i>	"	<i>20</i>	<i>" 18, 1862</i>	<i>Philadelphia,</i>	<i>Capt. Palmer</i>	<i>" 22, 1862</i>	<i>Carlisle,</i>	<i>Capt. Hastings</i>
<i>Anderson Corntt</i>	"	<i>23</i>	<i>Sept 24, "</i>	"	"	<i>Oct 9, "</i>	"	<i>Byrd</i>
<i>Adams Frank S.</i>	"	<i>20</i>	<i>Aug 11, "</i>	"	"	<i>Sept 6, "</i>	"	<i>Hastings</i>

List of Enrolled soldiers in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry

Roll of the 160th Regiment, 15th Cavalry; Volume 13: 160th-171st, 188th, 190th-192nd Regiments, (3 years service and 9 month Militia, September 1862-March 1865), p. 41; Registers of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-1865; Records of the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, Record Group 19; Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg.

Anspach enlisted in Pennsylvania's 160th Regiment, 15th Cavalry, Company D of the Union army. He was enrolled on August 18th, 1862 as a private by Captain William Jackson Palmer in Philadelphia. Four days later, on August 22nd, 1862, he was called into service in Carlisle, Pennsylvania by Captain George G. Hastings.

Because Anspach decided to join the Union Army before the Enlistment Act of 1863, it can be inferred that he was ready, willing, and able to serve his country. At the young age of 20, he still needed parental permission to enlist. This proves that he was excited to join the cause and support the Union army.

Document I

Lyman S. Strickler	Bugler	August 22, 1862	Promoted to Chief Bugler, November 1, 1864
Francis J. Kosterer	Bugler	August 22, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, January 30, 1863
John H. Border	Farrier	August 22, 1862	Promoted to Farrier, March 1, 1863; mustered out with Company, June 21, 1865
Ayers, John	Private	August 22, 1864	Mustered out with Company, June 21, 1865
Ayers, Samuel	Private	August 9, 1864	Mustered out with Company, June 21, 1865
Anspach, Fred'k, Jr.	Private	August 22, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's Certificate, February 11, 1863
Anderson, B. W.	Private	October 9, 1862	Transferred to Company I, date unknown
Adams, Frank T.	Private	September 6, 1862	Transferred to Company M, date unknown
Boutcher, G. D.	Private	August 22, 1862	Mustered out with Company, June 21, 1865
Bourke, John G.	Private	October 13, 1862	Discharged by General Order, July 5, 1865
Brown, John	Private	August 2, 1861	Mustered out with Company, June 21, 1865

15th Cavalry Regiment-160th Pennsylvania Volunteers-Company D

Bates, Samuel P. History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-65, Harrisburg, 1868-1871

Anspach fought alongside the Union in the Civil War, serving almost a year in the 15th Cavalry Regiment. Anspach had dropped out of high school in 1859, presumably to enlist in the military. Anspach joined the regiment on August 22, 1862, and was discharged on February 11, 1863, around the age of 21.

Anspach was probably discharged due to an injury that he could have attained during the Confederate raids in Philadelphia, which took place just months before his discharge. As he lived a fairly long life, the illness or injury sustained, was probably not significant.

Document J

LIST OF THE MINERS AND PRODUCTION OF THE MAHANOY REGION, 1864.*

	Tons.			Tons.
Replier & Moodie	126,000		Hill & Harris.....	35,654
Locustdale Coal Company.....	113,641		Suffolk Coal Company	28,106
Bast & Pearson.....	107,726		F. J. Anspach & Co.....	22,141
Union Coal Company.....	105,040		Thomas Gorman	21,845
Connor & Patterson.....	81,097		John Jones	20,132
St. Nicholas Coal Company...	70,474		John Anderson & Co.....	14,951
R. Gorrel & Co.	68,918		C. Garretson.....	11,275
Preston Coal & Impr't Co....	68,218		Althouse & Focht.....	10,764
S. M. Freck & Co.....	67,138		Mahanoy Coal Company.....	7,647
Glennville Coal Company.....	67,088		Wm. H. Shaefer	7,239
Bancroft, Lewis & Co.....	56,706		Carter, Sheoner & Co.....	2,751
Black Diamond Coal Co.....	56,574		J. R. Cleaver & Co.....	1,882
A. C. Miller & Co.....	55,028		F. B. Kearcher & Co.....	1,093
Gilberton Coal Company	53,085		East Mahanoy Coal Co.....	743
McNeal Coal Company.....	43,000		Dengler & Robinson.....	214
Wiggan & Treibles	42,634			
J. & E. Silliman	39,559		Am't sent over P. & R. R. R.	1,425,068

List of the miners and production of the Mahanoy Region 1864

Daddow, Samuel Harries., and Benjamin Bannan. *Coal, Iron, and Oil, or, The Practical American Miner: a Plain and Popular Work on Our Mines and Mineral Resources, and a Textbook or Guide to Their Economical Development ...* Published by B. Bannan, 1866.

F. J. Anspach & Co., the Anspach family business, produced 22,141 tons of coal in 1864. The company was ranked number twenty two in coal produced out of the thirty two companies listed. It is important to also recognise that C. Garretson is among the companies listed.

The maiden name of Frederick J. Anspach's wife, Frances V. Anspach, was Garretson. It can be inferred that she too, came from a family in the coal industry. The C. Garretson coal company produced 11, 275 tons of coal, only half of F. J. Anspach & Co., suggesting that Garretson coal was not a major competitor for the Anspach family company.

Document K

(No. 23.)

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Persons in Division No. 9 of Collection District No. 2 of the State of Pennsylvania, liable to a tax under the Excise laws of the United States, and the amount thereof, as assessed by Joseph Bailey Assessor, and by him returned to the Assessor of said District, for the month of _____, 1864.

Assessors must be particular to fill all the blanks in this form, so far as practicable, and to classify and number all articles and occupations upon which taxes are assessed to correspond with the entry in the Abstract.

NO. OF LEAF	186 .			DESCRIPTION					AMOUNT OF TAX			TOTAL AMOUNT OF TAX DUE	
	DATE	NAME	LOCATION	QUANTITY	ARTICLE OR OCCUPATION	RATE	VALUATION	RATE OF TAX	CLASS A, B, OR C	NUMBER IN ABSTRACT OR CLASSIFIED	CLASS A. AD VALOREM DUTY		CLASS B. LICENSES	CLASS C. ENUMERATED ARTICLES
1		<i>Merwin Ground</i>	<i>1300 Arch</i>		<i>Income</i>		<i>590</i>	<i>5%</i>					<i>29.50</i>
2		<i>Lyons</i>					<i>500</i>						<i>25</i>
3		<i>G. A. ...</i>	<i>16</i>				<i>50</i>						<i>4</i>
4		<i>Spencer ...</i>	<i>13 in 13 1/2</i>				<i>250</i>						<i>12.50</i>
5		<i>Spencer ...</i>	<i>911 Fifth</i>				<i>1050</i>						<i>52.50</i>
6		<i>Anspach John Jr.</i>	<i>1300 Arch</i>				<i>19635</i>						<i>981.75</i>
7		<i>Hubton Ground</i>	<i>1314</i>				<i>1500</i>						<i>75</i>
8		<i>Hilton ...</i>	<i>1124</i>				<i>6110</i>						<i>305.50</i>
9		<i>Hustie ...</i>	<i>1314</i>				<i>5.1</i>						<i>25.55</i>

Name	Location	Quantity	Occupation	Valuation	Rate of Tax	Total Amount Tax Due
Anspach, John Jr.	1300 Arch			19635	5%	981.75

1864 IRS Tax Assessment

Ancestry.com. U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008. https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1264&h=8431627&tid=&pid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=oEJ4&_phstart=successSource

This is the IRS record of Frederick Anspach's father John Anspach Jr.'s Income tax from the year 1864. His income is valued at \$19,636 which is approximately 300,000 US dollars today. The rate of tax was 5 percent, meaning John Anspach Jr. owed the government \$981.75 in taxes.

At this point in time Frederick was twenty two years old. John Jr. worked for the family railroad business, which in this year held the name F. J. Anspach and Co. The Anspachs were wealthy and successful businessmen judging from John Jr.'s income.

Document L

COLLIERY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Employees of F. J. Anspach & Co.'s Locust Mountain Colliery, Centralia, near Ashland,	-	-	-	-	-	141	51
F. J. Anspach & Co., 25 cars coal,	-	-	-	-	-	828	00

List of contributions from coal companies to the Union army

F.B. Wallace, Memorial of the patriotism of schuylkill county in the american slaveholders rebellion: Embracing a complete list of the names of all the volunteers from the county during the war, patriotic contributions by the citizens ..., Civil War unit histories: Union – MidAtlantic, B. Bannan, 1865.
https://books.google.com/books?id=3QlsQGCugpkC&dq=%22f.j.+anspach+%26+co%22&source=gbs_navlinks_s

The Anspach family coal and railroad business, F. J. Anspach & Co. donated 25 cars of coal, worth \$828.00, to the Union Army in 1865. It is also important to note that the employees of F. J. Anspach & Co., who included many of the Anspach relatives, donated \$141.51 to the cause as well.

It can be inferred that the Anspach family was a strong supporter of the Union cause, even after the 1863 when the cause of the war turned to abolition of slavery. This donation came after Frederick J. Anspach had been discharged from the army. It is possible that he cared greatly about the cause and when he could no longer serve, as he had been discharged on a surgeon's certificate, he decided to contribute with a monetary contribution.

Document M

COPARTNERSHIPS.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE
firm of **F. J. ANSPACH & CO.** is this day dissolved
by mutual consent.

MARCH 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day
formed a copartnership under the style and firms of
ANSPACH & SONS, Philadelphia, and **F. J. ANS-**
PACH & CO., Ashland, Pa., as Miners and Shlopers of
Coal.

JNO. ANSPACH, JR.,
F. J. ANSPACH,
JAMES ANSPACH.

Office at No. 324 WALNUT st., after March 10, 1865.
mh3 12.*

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing under the firm of **ANSPACH & SONS,**
Philadelphia, and **F. J. ANSPACH & CO.,** Ashland,
Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. ANSPACH, JR.,
CHAS. E. ANSPACH,
FRED'K. J. ANSPACH,
JAS. ANSPACH.

July 31, 1865.

The under-signed have formed a partnership this
day under the firm name of **ANSPACH & BROS.,**
and will continue the business of

MINING AND SELLING COAL,
Office 324 WALNUT Street.

CHAS. E. ANSPACH,
FRED'K. J. ANSPACH,
JAS. ANSPACH.

Notice of Dissolution and Copartnership

Press, 3 Mar. 1865, p. 4. *Readex: America's Historical Newspapers*,
infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=image/v2:113431CC81F7E800@EANX-14F8ED36962E3130@2402299-14F1A67A957CAFC8@3-14F1A67A957CAFC8@.

On March 1, 1865, the firm F. J. Anspach & Co. was dissolved “by mutual consent.” The company employed JNO. [John] Anspach Jr., F. J. Anspach, and James Anspach. By March 10 1865, a co partnership was formed with Chas. [Charles] E. Anspach. Soon thereafter, on July 31, 1865, the business was renamed Anspach & Bros. when their father John Anspach Jr. left the business. The business was the mining and shipment of coal. The office was located at 324 Walnut Street.

The Anspach men worked together in a number of business ventures. This document notes that Charles E. Anspach was not originally involved in the family rail and coal company and that John Anspach Jr. retired in the year 1865. The fact that this dissolution occurred “by mutual consent” suggests that John Jr., Frederick, and James were on the same page with their business philosophy.

Document N

OLYMPIC.		O.	R.	CAMDEN.		O.	R.
Hurn, r. f.	2	5	Mullner, l. f.	3	4		
Dodson, 3d b.	3	5	Radcliffe, c.	2	5		
Anspach, 1st b.	4	3	Evans, p.	1	3		
Hoyt, c.	2	3	Bergen, r. f.	3	1		
Kuen, 2d b.	3	1	Wood, 3d b.	2	2		
Richards, c. f.	4	1	Burdall, s. s.	4	1		
Lex, p.	4	2	Alberston, 1st b.	4	2		
Diehl, l. f.	4	2	Alberston, 3d b.	2	1		
Tiers, s. s.	2	4	Lippincott, c. f.	3	3		
Total	27	24	Total	27	25		

INNINGS.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Olympic	0	7	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	24
Camden	2	5	7	4	1	0	0	2	7	25

Umpire—Mr. Daniel Kleinfelder, Athletic.
 Scores—Olympic, H. L. Humphrey; Camden, Jay Evans.
 Out on bases—Olympic, 9 times; Camden, 6 times.
 Out on foul balls—Olympic, 6 times; Camden, 9 times.
 Fly-catches made—Olympic, Hoyt, 3; Kuen, 3; Diehl, 3; Richards, 2; Lex, 1; total, 12. Camden, Lippincott, 4; Mullner, 4; Bergen, 2; Graffen, 2; Radcliffe, 2; total, 14.
 Foul-bound catches—Olympic, Hoyt, 5; Dodson, 1; total, 6. Camden, Rad. Hild, 1; Mullner, 1; Albertson, 1; total, 3.
 Missed fly-catches—Olympic, Tiers, 2; Richards, 2; Kuen, 1; Anspach, 1; Hurn, 1; total, 7. Camden, Lippincott, 2; Graffen, 1; Wood, 1; total, 4.
 Home runs—Bergen, 1; Graffen, 1.
 Left on bases—Olympic, Anspach, 1; Hoyt, 1; Kuen, 2; Richards, 1; Lex, 1; total, 6. Camden, Wood, 3; Burdall, 2; Graffen, 1; total, 6.
 Struck out—Hoyt, 1; Evans, 1; Bergen, 1.
 Passed balls—Hoyt, 17; Radcliffe, 5.
 Balls called on pitcher—Lex, 9; Evans, 6.
 Time—Two hours forty-five minutes.

Umpire, C. Wood; Scorer, W. R. Walton.

Olympic vs. Camden.

In the early part of last season, when the Athletic's star was getting into the ascendancy, the members of the Olympic passed a resolution to refrain from playing any more matches until such time as their nine should be able to make a more creditable record on the score books of the several organizations. This action on the part of a club that had, until a short time previous, been a credit to the city, excited much remark, but lately the knowing ones have been boasting that they had at length placed their nine in a condition that would be second only to one in the State. This was the impression of the masses that flocked to our sister city yesterday, but we regret to say that they were unfounded. The game at times was close and interesting, but they were not equal to the Camden boys, who played with a vigor that astonished those who witnessed their last match. The batting on their part was the finest display we have seen this season. On the Olympic side, Kuhn, Anspach, and Macahan did excellently, while on the Camden's, all did well. Mullner, Barber, and Miller, deserving special notice. Lex did poorly. We append the score:

CAMDEN.		O.	R.	OLYMPIC.		O.	R.
Mullner, c. f.	1	8	Kuhn, s. s.	3	4		
Barber, l. f.	3	6	Hoyt, c.	3	4		
Knicht, c.	6	3	Anspach, 1st b.	2	4		
Albertson, p.	2	6	Richards, 2d b.	3	2		
Smith, r. f.	3	6	Campitt, 3d b.	5	1		
Miller, 1st b.	1	6	Lex, p.	5	1		
Wood, 2d b.	4	8	Dodson, l. f.	1	5		
Steinon, s. s.	2	6	Lipp, c. f.	2	4		
G. E. Knight, 3d b.	3	3	McCahan, r. f.	3	1		
Total	27	47	Total	27	26		

INNINGS.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Camden..... 0 3 1 8 5 13 5 11 27
 Olympic..... 6 1 3 3 1 5 4 0 3 26

Umpire—H. Hayhurst, Athletic Club.
 Scores—H. L. Humphrey, Olympic; W. H. Champion, Camden.

The Olympics now went in for the last innings, with Crossdale to bat. By a high ball to Clyne, which the latter took and failed to hold, he made his first. Waldie was put out on a fly taken by Mitchell. Tiers made his first by a hit to centre field. Hurn made first by a hit to centre field. Richards was put out at first by a hit to Brainerd. Anspach made first by a hit to centre field. Tiers came home. Clark to bat made first by hit to left field. Dodson to bat out at first base on a fly by Fletcher. The score:

EXCELSIOR.		O.	R.	OLYMPIC.		O.	R.
Mitchell, 3d b.	3	5	Hurn, r. f.	2	2		
Clyne, c. f.	0	7	Richards, 2d b.	4	3		
Norton, c.	2	6	Anspach, 1st b.	5	3		
Fletcher, 1st b.	4	1	Clark, l. f.	3	1		
Leggett, s. s.	5	2	Dodson, 3d b.	4	0		
Jewell, r. f.	7	1	Kuen, c. f.	3	1		
Brainerd, p.	1	7	Crossdale, p.	0	6		
Fianly, 2d b.	2	6	Waldie, c.	3	3		
Elmendorf, l. f.	1	6	Tiers, s. s.	2	3		
Total	27	41	Total	27	16		

INNINGS.
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 Excelsior..... 1 2 6 1 9 6 1 9 0-41
 Olympic..... 2 4 3 0 2 2 1 0 2-16

Umpire—H. J. Allgater, Atlantic Base-ball Club, Jamaica, Long Island.
 Scorer—C. J. Hill, Olympic.

The Press, Olympic vs Camden, August 5, 1866

The Daily Age, Olympic vs Camden, June 21, 1866

The Press, Olympic vs Excelsior 1866

The above are three excerpts from Newspaper reports of the Philadelphia Olympic Baseball Club, the oldest baseball team in the country. The articles, spanning from June to September, 1866, all list a first baseman named Anspach. Another interesting thing is the score lines of the games which range from 24-25, 17-26, and 41-14. This demonstrates huge change between the version of baseball played in Anspach's day and the modern game.

While no first name is given for Anspach, it can be inferred that the player was either Frederick or his brother James. First, this Anspach family is the only Philadelphia based Anspach listed. Second, in his book *Baseball in Philadelphia: A History of the Early Game*, John Shriffert writes that the average age of the Olympic players was 25, many if them had attended Central High School, and many were from wealthy Philadelphia families. Frederick would have been 24 in 1866 while James would have been 23. Both attended Central High School and the Anspach's were wealthy and respected in Philadelphia society.

Document O

Page No. 16 } Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as follows.

SCHEDULE I.—Inhabitants in Shamokin Township, in the County of Northumberland State of Penn., enumerated by me on the 12th day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Shamokin Pa Jas. E. Dorris, Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION			7	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED		10	PARENTAGE		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12								
12	100/100	Ansbach Fred	32	M	Supr. Coal Mines		4000	1000	Pa.										
13	100/100	— Fannie	24	F	Keeping House				Pa.										
14	100/100	— Mary	4	F					Pa.										
15	100/100	Howard Eliza	13	F	Domestic Servant				Pa.										

Name	Event Year	Gender	Age	Race	Birth Year (Estim...)	Birthplace	Page Number
Frd Anspach	1870	Male	32	White	1837-1838	Pennsylvania	16
Fannie Allspach	1870	Female	24	White	1845-1846	Pennsylvania	16
Mary Allspach	1870	Female	4	White	1865-1866	Pennsylvania	16
Eliza Howard	1870	Female	13	White	1856-1857	Pennsylvania	16

1870 US Census

"United States Census, 1870," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-67K9-BGB?cc=1438024&wc=92KC-WQJ%3A518666601%2C519712501%2C519986901> : 22 May 2014), Pennsylvania > Northumberland > Shamokin > image 16 of 172; citing NARA microfilm publication M593 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).

In 1870, Frederick Anspach (birth year in this document is incorrect) lived in Shamokin County, Pennsylvania with his wife Frances ‘Fannie’ Anspach, who maintained the house and his oldest daughter Mary. A thirteen year old girl named Eliza Howard also lived in their household as a domestic servant who was born in Philadelphia, but her parents were immigrants. The estate was valued at 4,000 dollars, about 80,000 dollars in today’s money.

The Anspachs were wealthy enough to have a estate away from Philadelphia and to hire Eliza Howard as a domestic servant. Anspach worked in Shamokin County in the coal and water industry. His occupation changed frequently, meaning that his wealth did not come from making his name in any particular industry.

Document P

NARROW ESCAPE.—A young lady employed in the family of Mr. **F. J. Anspach** fell down a well on his premises on Tuesday afternoon by the giving way of a trap door. The well is 15 feet deep and contained about 4 feet of water, but strange to say the girl escaped serious injury.—*Shamokin Herald of this week.*

An excerpt from the social section of the Shamokin Herald, reprinted in the Sunbury American Sunbury American. (Sunbury, Pa.), 20 May 1871. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.

<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026403/1871-05-20/ed-1/seq-3/>>

While the Anspach family stayed in Shamokin County, a trap door near Anspach's well gave in and a girl working on the property fell through on May 16, 1871. The well is listed as being 15 feet deep with 4 feet of water at the bottom. Though she fell quite far, the girl was unharmed. It can be inferred that the girl was Eliza Howard, the Anspach's live in domestic servant at their Shamokin property.

Anspach's family had servants when he was a child and he hired his own when he got older. At this time, it was expected that people of his social class had hired help working. The property was quite large, so it is to be expected that there were servants employed. However, Anspach was so meticulous about everything that it slightly surprising the trap door was unlocked, allowing the girl to fall through. It is unknown if this is the same well he did construction in 1891. That well was listed at 72 feet deep in 1889, so if it his, he had to have done more construction before then.

Document Q

October, 1868, the Shamokin Coal Company (F. J. Anspach, superintendent) erected a large breaker at Hickory Swamp and christened it the Virginia. This name, however, was never accepted by the public, who insisted on the local name of Hickory Swamp which it has ever since retained, in all its changes of ownership.

The Shamokin Water Company was incorporated, August 7, 1872, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The incorporators were William H. Marshall, W. R. Kutzner, Daniel Yost, W. M. Weaver, F. J. Anspach, Renben Fagely, Daniel S. Miller, Isaac May, Sr., John B. Douty, Matthias Emes, John Rosser, Thomas Rosser, and Withington Lake. Their first meeting was held, August 9, 1872, W. H. Marshall presiding; the first election of directors occurred, August 19, 1872, resulting in the choice of John B. Douty, William H. Marshall, Isaac May, Sr., Renben Fagely, F. J. Anspach, W. R. Kutzner, William Brown, Matthias Emes, and Conrad Graeber. At a meeting of the directors, August 23, 1872, Isaac May, Sr., was elected president of the board; John B. Douty, vice-president; F. J. Anspach, secretary, and William H. Marshall, treasurer. The works were constructed under the supervision of F. J. Anspach as engineer, with Trout run as the source of supply; a reservoir was constructed on that stream, and the water raised by gravity through a twelve-inch wooden main to a tank near the corner of Sunbury and Eighth streets, whence it was pumped through a sixteen-inch iron main to a wooden tank on the side of the mountain near the culm bank of the Cameron colliery, thus obtaining sufficient pressure for distribution to all parts of the town. Water was first supplied for public consumption in 1873.

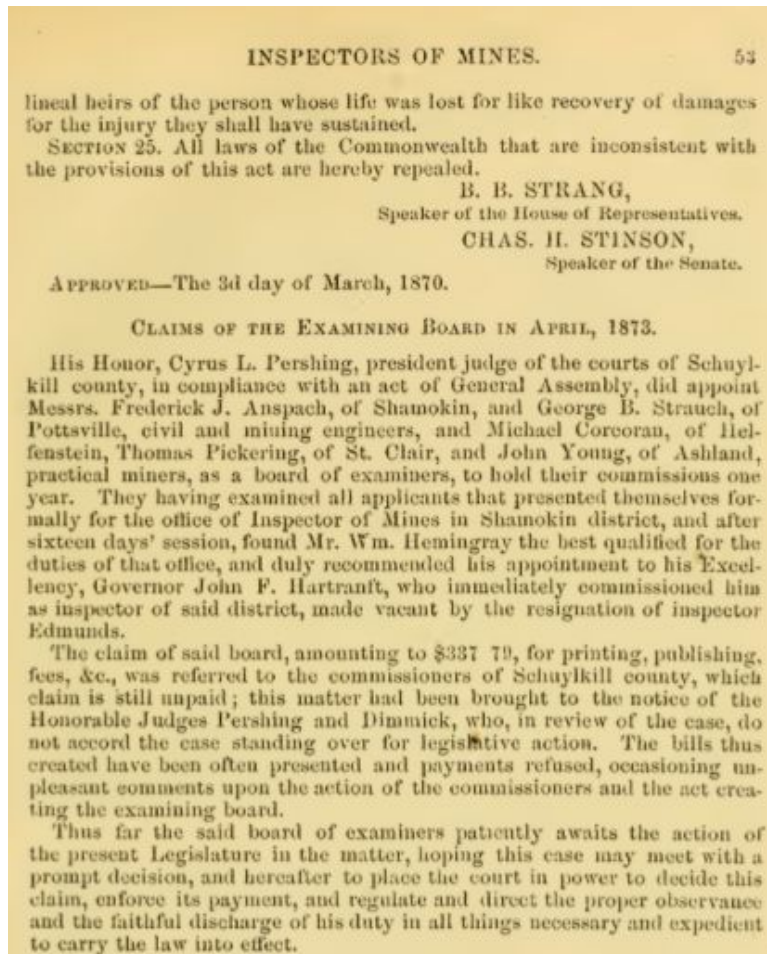
History of Northumberland County Pennsylvania

Bell, Herbert C., and J. J. John. History of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Brown, Runk & Co., 1891.

As of October 1868, Anspach was the superintendent of the Shamokin Coal Company. Around that time, the company built a breaker, a type of coal processing plant, at Hickory Swamp. Anspach was also a corporator of the Shamokin Water Company, which was established August 7, 1872 with a \$100,000 starting capital (just over \$2 million today). Anpach was elected to the board of directors two days later on August 9 and chosen to be secretary later that month on August 23. Due to his experience as an engineer, everything built was overseen by him. This includes a reservoir on the Trout Run stream that, in 1873, provided running water to the people of Shamokin for the first time.

From this document, it can be inferred that Anspach had quite a lucrative career before he turned thirty. His death certificate lists his age as 62 years and 11 months as of June 1905, making his birth month May. In October 1868, he was the superintendent of a company at just 26. Five years later at age 30, he was elected to be secretary and head engineer. Anspach must have done some other incredible things prior to joining this company to be chosen for these high-level position at such a young age.

Document R



An 1873 report from the board of examiners

REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS OF MINES OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA: for ... the Year 1873 (Classic Reprint). Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; Harrisburg, 1873.

In April of 1873, Frederick J. Anspach was appointed to the a board of examiners by Schuylkill County Judge Cyrus L. Pershing. He was chosen for his background as a civil Engineer. This board was put together to meet annually to select an Inspector of Mines in Shamokin County from a list of applicants.

It can be inferred that though Anspach worked sporadically in the coal industry and likely did not have a civil engineering degree, this position combined his skills. In order to be appointed by a judge to this board, Anspach must have been respected in the coal industry.

Document S

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS.

655

NAMES AND RESIDENCE OF OFFICERS.

Directors.	Post office address.
John Anspach.....	Philadelphia.
Michael Hay.....	Salisbury, Elk Lick P. O., Pa.
Hiram Findlay	Salisbury, Elk Lick P. O., Pa.
Charles E. Anspach.....	Philadelphia.
James Anspach.....	Philadelphia.
M. P. O'Hern	Pittsburg.
Fred. J. Anspach.....	Shamokin, Northumberland Co., Pa.
John Anspach, President.....	Philadelphia.
Chas. E. Anspach, Secretary and Treasurer.....	Philadelphia.

The Salisbury and Baltimore railroad and coal company was incorporated by act of Assembly, approved 13th April, 1868, as the Elk Lick coal, lumber and iron company, with an authorized capital not exceeding one million of dollars

By a supplementary act approved 17th February, 1871, the name was changed to the Salisbury and Baltimore railroad and coal company, and were authorized to increase their capital five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE SALISBURY AND BALTIMORE R. R. AND C. Co., }
132 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1873. }

Legislative Documents, Comprising the Department and Other Reports Made to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania During the Session of 1874.

Pennsylvania, Legislative documents, Comprising the Department and Other Reports Made to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania During the Session of 1874, v. 3, State Printer, 1874.

This is one of the annual reports done by the state to catalogue the work done by various companies. Anspach is listed as a member of the board of directors, while not holding a specific role. His father and brothers Charles and James are also members. Frederick is the only one without a address in Philadelphia. His is instead listed as Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. The company was originally called the Elk Lick Coal, Lumber, and Iron Company when it was started April 13, 1868, but the name was changed to the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad and Coal Company on February 17, 1871. It started with a \$1 million capital, which was increased by \$500,000 when the name change occurred. As of December 10, 1873, the company office was at 132 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

The different address next to Anspach's name is most likely the result of the other things going on in his career at this time. He must have been extremely busy, as he was on the board of directors at this company as well as at the Shamokin Water Company, where he was also head engineer. He probably did not live in Philadelphia with his father and brothers because of his important position there.

Document T

SALISBURY AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD & COAL.

—
Officers.

NAMES.	Residence.	Salary.
John Anspach,	President.	Non s.
Charles E. Anspach, }	Secretary.	Non s.
General A. H. Coffroth,	Treasurer.	Non s.
	General Solicitor,	Non s.
	Somerset, Somerset co., Pa.	

<i>Names of Directors.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>
John Anspach,	132 South Third street, Philadelphia.
Charles E. Anspach,	Philadelphia.
Frederick J. Anspach,	Philadelphia.
Frank T. Wilson,	Jersey Shore, Pa.
James Anspach,	Philadelphia.

Gen'l WILLIAM McCANDLESS,
Secretary of Internal Affairs:

DEAR SIR: The affairs of this company remain in the same condition as reported by me February 21, 1877. No work has since been done, either on the short road or at the company's mines.

Yours, very truly,
CHAS. E. ANSPACH,

State report cataloguing all railroad, canal, navigation and telegraph companies for 1877.

United States, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Internal Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs. *Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Part IV: Railroad, Canal, Navigation and Telegraph Companies for the Year 1877.* Harrisburg State Printer and Binder, 1878.

As of 1877, Anspach was working at the Salisbury and Baltimore Railroad and Coal company with a position on the Board of Directors. During that year, the company did no construction on either the railroads or coal mines. Like before, members of the board include President John Anspach, Secretary and Treasurer Charles E. Anspach, and James Anspach. All four men lived at Philadelphia, with John's residence listed as 132 South Third Street. No information is known about the identities of General A.H. Coffroth and Frank T. Wilson.

It can be inferred that the Anspach's valued family, as the structure of their business remained similar throughout the various name changes. From this document, as well as information from 1860 census records, it is assumed that Charles is older than Frederick. He has a much higher position in the company (both secretary and treasurer) and was not present in the Anspach household when Frederick was 18, meaning he had already moved out. It is unclear if the listing of "Philadelphia" next to Charles, Frederick, and James' names means that they all lived with their father or simply did not wish to disclose their addresses.

Document U

RETURN OF A DEATH
IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

1. Name of Deceased, *Mrs Leah A. Anspach*
 2. Color, *white*
 3. Sex, *Female*
 4. Age, *Sixty nine years*
 5. Married or Single, *Married*
 6. Date of Death, *October 26th 1877*
 7. Cause of Death, *Ascites*

John Reed M.D.
Residence, *266 South 21st St.*

UNDERTAKER'S CERTIFICATE IN RELATION TO DECEASED.

8. Occupation,
 9. Place of Birth, *Bucks County*
 10. When a Minor, { Name of Father,
 Name of Mother,
11. Ward, *9th Ward*
 12. Street and Number, *1733 Chestnut St*
 13. Date of Burial, *October 29th 1877*
 14. Place of Burial, *N L Hill*

E A Hughes Undertaker
Residence, *318 North 10th St*

Name	Mrs. Leah A. Anspach
Color	White
Sex	Female
Age	Sixty Nine Years
Married or Single	Married
Date of Death	October 26th 1877
Cause of Death	Ascites
Occupation	
Place of Birth	Bucks County
Ward	9 Ward
Street and Number	1733 Chestnut Street
Date of Burial	October 29th 1877
Place of Burial	N L Hill

Death Record for Leah A. Anspach

"Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-6X93-BTP?cc=1320976&wc=9FRQ-L29%3A1073336101> : 16 May 2014), 004058589 > image 23 of 1218; Philadelphia City Archives and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Frederick J. Anspach's mother, Leah A. Anspach died on October 26th, 1877. She was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania but died in Philadelphia at 1733 Chestnut Street. She died at the age of sixty nine from ascites.

It can be inferred that she had Frederick when she was thirty four years old. She has no listed occupation so it is likely that she maintained the house and took care of her children. She was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, signifying that her family had enough money to bury her in such a desired cemetery.

Document V

“The price fixed upon was \$98,000, to be paid in Pennsylvania Canal bonds, the bonds to be taken at the rate of 80 cents upon the dollar. Rhoades was to get his \$40,000 in cash, but was not told anything about the \$98,000. The deed was made to the trustees, signed by Rhoades and his wife. The consideration mentioned in the deed was \$98,000, but Rhoades and his wife did not know, and were not informed, of the fact. Anspach drew from the company, to pay for the tract, Pennsylvania Canal bonds of the face value of \$98,000. Rhoades received his \$40,000 partly in cash and partly in bonds at the rate of 80 cents on the dollar, except the sum of \$350, which Anspach retained for expenses.

“The balance of the bonds were divided into six shares. Silliman says that he and his partner, Mr. Louis Rothermel, got two of these shares, and that Anspach retained four shares, stating to Mr. Silliman that he (Anspach) had to share with one or two others who

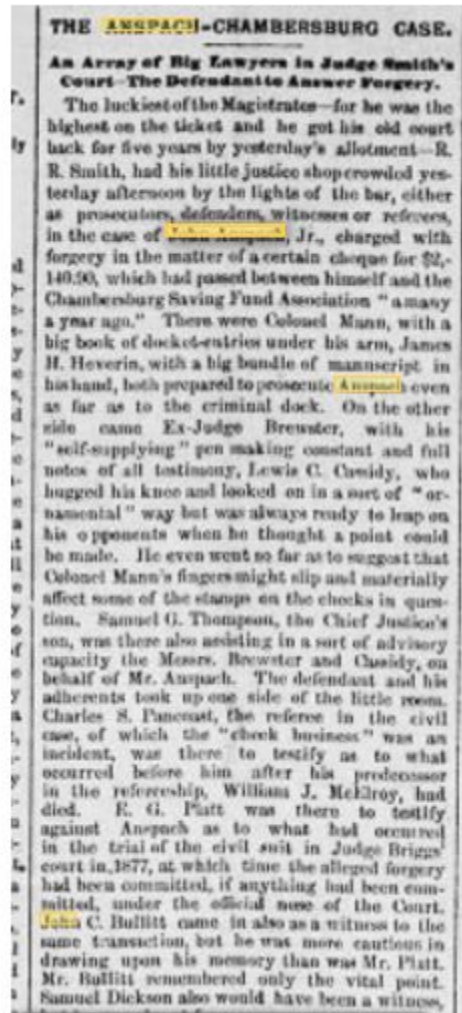
“Mr. Parker Raises a Breeze”

“Mr. Parker Raises a Breeze” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 12 Mar. 1879.

Frederick Anspach’s uncle, William H. Anspach, was on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. In this article, he is described as using company money to buy land from J.W Rhodes, who was given \$40,000 for the land, even though William used \$98,000 of company funds to make the purchase. He is accused of dividing the remaining money up and keeping it along with some of his associates.

This is not the only case of corruption found in the Anspach family. This suggests that their huge amount of wealth may not have been acquired completely honestly. The Anspachs worked in various ventures, likely seeking a way to strike it rich just as the robber barons of the day had done.

Document W



Anspach's father goes to court for forging a check

"The Anspach-Chambersburg Case." *The Times*, 5 Mar. 1880

John Anspach Jr., Frederick Anspach's father, was charged with forging a check for \$2,140.90, equating almost \$52,000 in US dollars today. This alleged forgery took place in 1877 between John Anspach and the Chambersburg Savings Fund Association. The judge granted Anspach a \$1,500 bail (\$35,800 today).

We can infer from this that the Anspachs did not always attain their money honestly and were involved in illegal activities to maintain and acquire their wealth. This act was committed by Frederick Anspach's father, but it is likely that other members, such as his siblings and himself even, were also involved in illegal activities. This also attests to the how the wealthy the family was at the time, they were able to hire good attorneys and pay the posted bail while still continuing to prosper in wealth for years to come.

Document X

The President of the Institute, Mr. William P. Shinn, replied to the welcome to the Institute, expressed in the address of Mr. MacVeagh, and spoke warmly of the interest which Philadelphians had always shown in the work and progress of the Institute. The President then opened the formal proceedings of the meeting by reading an address on "The Advance in Mining and Metallurgical Art, Science, and Industry since 1875."

At the conclusion of this address the following persons, proposed for members and associates of the Institute and recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected.*

MEMBERS.

Frederick J. Anspach,	.	.	.	Philadelphia.
Charles T. Arnberg,	.	.	.	Troy, N. Y.
William Atkins,	.	.	.	Pottsville, Pa.
Oliver W. Barnes,	.	.	.	New York City.
J. G. Benton,	.	.	.	Titusville, Pa.
Walter G. Berg,	.	.	.	Richmond, Va.
William F. Biddle,	.	.	.	Philadelphia.
George D. Bolton,	.	.	.	Calumet, Mich.
Henry N. Brinsmade,	.	.	.	Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Charles O. Brown,	.	.	.	Tunja, E. E. U. U. de Columbia.

* In the following list are included those elected at subsequent sessions of this meeting.

Anspach was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers

American Institute of Mining Engineers. Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. IX, The Institute at the Office of the Secretary, 1881

In 1881, Anspach became a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, an institute devoted to the promotion of arts and sciences associated with the economic production of metals and minerals and the wellbeing of the employees. To be a member, one had to be recommended by associates, approved by the council, voted into the company, and then formally become a member through paying dues.

The institute was composed of many well respected members. The president of the institute, William P Shinn, a Norman Medal winning engineer, had previously worked with Thomas M. Carnegie, Andrew Carnegie's brother and a well known steel manufacturer. Anspach had to have been a well respected miner to be a part of an institute of such prestige. He was also financially stable enough to pay the required dues for the institute.

Document Y

viii

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

*ALEXANDER, JOHN S.,	. . . . .	1935 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
*ALLEN, CHARLES F.,	. . . . .	342 Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
*ALLEN, JOSEPH H.,	. . . . .	Ore Knob, Ashe Co., N. C.
*ALMY, WILLIAM F.,	. . . . .	40 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
*ANDERSON, R. J.,	. . . . .	Ross Street and First Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
*ANSPACH, FREDERICK J.,	. . . . .	132 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
*APPLETON, E. C.,	. . . . .	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
*ARENTS, ALBERT,	. . . . .	P. O. Box 15, West End, Alameda Co., Cal.
*ARMSTRONG, H. W.,	. . . . .	Hulton, Allegheny Co., Pa.
*ARNBERG, C. T.,	. . . . .	Albany & Rensselaer Iron and Steel Co., Troy, N. Y.
†ARNOLD, J. B.,	. . . . .	Aurora, Ill.
*ARNOLDS, HUGO,	. . . . .	P. O. Box 703, Leadville, Colorado.
*ASHBURNER, CHARLES A.,	. . . . .	907 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

American Institute of Mining Engineers List of Members and Associates

American Institute of Mining Engineers. Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. IX, The Institute at the Office of the Secretary, 1881.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers was a well established organization, which despite its name, attracted quite a few international members. Frederick J. Anspach is listed as being either a member or associate of the organization. His listed address, presumably his office, is located at 132 South Third Street in Philadelphia.

In this year, Frederick was around thirty nine years old. It can be inferred that since his brothers are not also listed as members, Frederick may have been the head of the company. Judging by the scope of states represented on this list, Anspach was well established among his fellow American mining engineers. Due to the number of appearances on this list, Pennsylvania seems to be a hotspot for the mining industry.

Document Z

WOODLANDS CEMETERY							
Section	<i>L.</i>	Lot	<i>16</i>	Area	<i>274</i>	Sq. Ft.	
NO.	NAME OF DECEASED		DATE OF INTERMENT	NUMBER OF PERMIT	DEPTH	SIZE OF CASE	REMARKS
1.	<i>Anspach</i>	<i>Florence</i>	<i>1-24-82</i> ¹⁸	<i>no permit</i>	<i>8.</i>		<i>4 yrs (child of Fred)</i>
2.	<i>"</i>	<i>Fredk. J.</i>	<i>6-24-05</i> ¹⁹	<i>18640</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>age 63</i>	<i>Brick 3830 Locust St.</i>
3.	<i>"</i>	<i>Child of Fredk</i>	<i>12-22-83</i> ¹⁸	<i>no permit.</i>	<i>"</i>		<i>Brick (child of Fred)</i>
4.	<i>"</i>	<i>Frances W.</i>	<i>5-6-16</i> ¹⁹	<i>21426</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>67 yrs</i>	<i>Brick 5919 WEBSTER ST</i>
5.	<i>"</i>	<i>Fredk Lee</i>	<i>3-25-26</i> ¹⁴	<i>23706.</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>57 "</i>	<i>721 So. 56th St</i>
6.	<i>Gould</i>	<i>Geo Douglas.</i>	<i>6-4-27</i> ¹⁹	<i>23947</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>33 adult</i>	<i>Funerary HOLLYWOOD CAL.</i>
7.	<i>Alexander</i>	<i>Carrie Edythe ANSPACH</i>	<i>3-27-1959</i> ¹⁴ <i>DIED 12-20-1958</i>	<i>27930</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>89 yrs (ashes concrete case).</i>	<i>Stretch Funeral Home 14 Goldenfield N.J.</i>
8.							

Woodlands Cemetery lot card

Woodlands Cemetery, 4000 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Lot card. Photocopy provided to authors.

The lot contains the graves of his children Frederick R Anspach, Florence Anspach, the unnamed child, and Carrie E. Alexander Anspach, as well as Carrie E.A. Anspach's son George D. Gould. His daughter Florence and another unnamed child died at a young age and were buried in the family plot, long before their parents.

It can be inferred that the Anspach family was struck by the loss of two children who died at a young age. Their daughter, Florence, was the first to be buried in the family plot. A family plot of this size was rather expensive, implying that Frederick Anspach had accumulated enough wealth to make this type of purchase.

Document AA

Road.

The cottage of **Frederick J. Anspach**, of Philadelphia, at First and Mercer Aves., Spring Lake Beach, is being remodeled and enlarged.

Mr. Daniel Edwards has purchased the John P. Maps property at Long Branch Village, and will soon have a handsome cottage erected thereon.

Mr. Harry Dater, of Matawan, has been having a dock built on the creek in front of his lime-kiln, north of the wharf of the propeller *Wyckoff*. Mr. N. V. Cottrell was the builder.

D. D. Withers, of the Monmouth Park

Anspach renovates his Spring Lake Home

“Improvements.” *The Monmouth Inquirer*, 15 May 1884.

Anspach owned property in the affluent town of Spring Lake, New Jersey where he had worked as a civil engineer and surveyor. In the spring of 1884, Anspach made improvements to his home in Spring Lake Beach, New Jersey. He had enlarged the size of the house and remodeled it as well.

Anspach had helped to lay the groundwork and design the city plan for Spring Lake, New Jersey. Falling in love with the city and taking pride in his own handiwork, Anspach bought a home in the city. This beach house could have served as a vacation home for him and his family to enjoy the beauty and charm of Spring Lake. He could have also used this as a place to stay as he did business in New Jersey and keep up with the city he planned. With the large amount of wealth he had, Anspach would have had no trouble purchasing another home or making substantial changes to it for increased comfort.

Document AB

Section II Vol. 130 in name "William Anspach"

No. of Permit	NAME	Age	Residence or Where Buried From	Date of Burial			
				Month	Day	Year	Hour
5540	William Anspach	60y		Oct	19	1883	9:00
5570	"	"		"	7	1883	"
5571	"	"		"	5	1883	"
5572	"	"		"	2	1883	"
5573	"	"		"	16	1883	"
16151	John Anspach	72y	213 S. Broad St.	Mar	24	1890	2:30
5580	John Anspach	61y		Feb	21	1888	5:00
5586	John Anspach	61y		"	25	"	2:00
5587	Anna Anspach	61y	213 S. Broad St	Nov	"	"	3:00
5588	John Anspach	61y		Oct	24	1899	3:00
5589	John Anspach	61y	213 S. Broad St	Nov	19	1898	11:00
5590	John Anspach	61y	213 S. Broad St	Dec	1	"	5:00
5591	John Anspach	61y	213 S. Broad St	Apr	15	1890	3:00
5592	John Anspach	61y	213 S. Broad St	Mar	12	1877	2:30

No. of Permit	Name	Age	Residence or Where Buried From	Date of Burial
16048	Carrie Anspach	49y	213 S. Broad St	March 19, 1888

Burial record for Carrie Anspach

Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; *Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records 1888*

Frederick Anspach's sister, Carrie Anspach, died on March 19, 1888. She lived at 213 South Broad Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She lived to the age of forty nine, not nearly a long life, but much longer than a number of her siblings.

It can be inferred that Carrie Anspach was not married at this time, as she lived with her father, John Jr., and brother, John. As was typical at the time, women were married and had children by this age. Due to these housing circumstances, it is probable that she lived with her father after her divorce (noted in Document AR).

Document AC

Angerer Charles, 2831 Girard av
Angerer Victor, 2831 Girard av
Angney William M., M. D., 519 Spruce
Anshutz J. P., 2033 Arch
Anspach Charles E., 3701 Chestnut
Anspach F. J., 3830 Locust
Anspach James, 213 S Broad
Anspach John, 213 S Broad
Anspach Moses, 931 N 7th
Antelo Anthony J, 1405 Walnut
Antelo Miss Charlotte B, 1405 Walnut
Antelo Miss Josephine, 1405 Walnut
Antelo Miss Juliette N. J., 1405 Walnut
Antrim B. Jay, 916 Pine
Antrim Miss, 916 Pine
Antrim Mrs. Sarah, 1703 Norris
Appel Isaac, 724 N 7th
Appel Jacob, 724 N 7th
Appleman A. G., Girard House

List of citizens from in and around Philadelphia, along with their addresses

Boyd's Blue Book: The Fashionable Private Address Directory and Ladies Visiting Shopping Guide of Philadelphia and Surrounding Areas. Philadelphia, Pa: C.E. Howe Co, 1888.

Boyd's Blue Book features numerous advertisements alongside “The Names of 20,000 Prominent Householders Arranged Alphabetically and Classified by Streets.” Above is an excerpt from the “name” section which lists F.J. Anspach, as well as his father John and brothers Charles E., and James. As of 1888, Anspach’s address was 3830 Locust, close by to Charles at 3710 Chestnut. James lived with their father at 213 S. Broad, next to the Walnut-Locust subway stop. James was only 1 year younger than Frederick, meaning he was still living with his father at age 45.

Although Frederick and Charles’ house are currently a part of the University of Pennsylvania campus, they were not at the time. Frederick moved a lot throughout his life, but this is the house he remained in until his death in 1905. John and James’ address, though still on Broad, is about 1.6 miles away from Charles, Frederick, and James’s childhood home at 858 N. Broad. The reason for this move is unknown.

Document AD

A Full Tontine Settlement

AND

A Semi-Tontine Estimate.

On the 2d of January, 1873, Frederick J. Anspach, Civil and Mining Engineer, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, was insured in one of the largest Tontine companies for \$5,000, annual premium life policy with a fifteen-year Tontine period. At that time full forfeitures of reserve, as well as surplus, were calculated for, and the estimate given Mr. Anspach of the surplus which would come to him at the end of fifteen years, on \$5,000, was \$1,628.00.

His fifteen-year Tontine period ended on the 2d of January, 1888 ; and the surplus offered him was \$808.35, instead of \$1,628, or 49½ per cent. of the estimate which induced him to take this policy.

The settlements of the other Tontine companies are just about as far short of their estimates.

The company which issued Mr. Anspach's policy with such disappointing results, has abandoned the Full

Tontine insurance deal

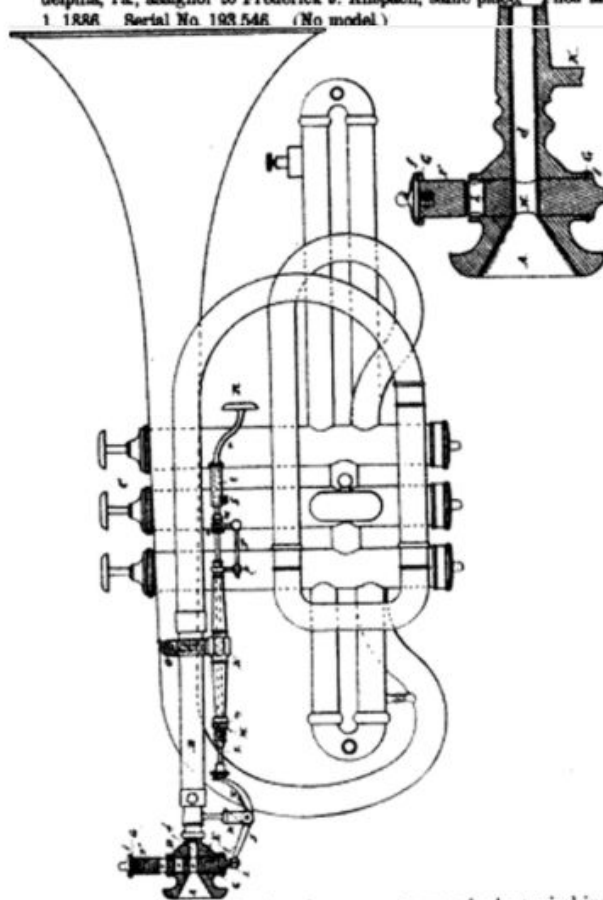
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. *Papers Relating to Tontine Insurance: Issued by the Connecticut Mutual Life Company.* The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, Printers, 1888.

Anspach was involved in a tontine insurance deal in 1873. He invested an amount of \$5,000 and, at the end of fifteen years, was set to receive \$1,6280 in dividends. However, Anspach only recieved \$808.50, less than half the amount promised from the policy.

It is probable that Anspach made this investment so that his family would be stable and supported in the case of his death. Tontine companies are today considered illegal and it could be said that they probably were not a form a honest money in the nineteenth century either.

Document AE

377,493. TREMOLO FOR CORNETS. CHARLES MEISTER, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Frederick J. Anspach, same place. Filed Mar. 1 1886. Serial No. 193,546. (No model.)



Claim.—1. A mouth-piece for a cornet or equivalent wind-instru-

Patent for cornet mouthpiece

“Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office.” *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office*, vol. 42, 1888, p. 51. Issues 6-13.

Charles Meister filed a patent for a mouthpiece for the cornet, a wind instrument similar to a trumpet. Frederick J. Anspach bought this patent from Meister. Meister is listed as an assignor to Frederick J. Anspach.

It is not entirely clear why Anspach was interested in this patent. It can be inferred that Anspach was a bit of an entrepreneur, staking his claim in a variety of businesses. It is likely that he was seeking a way to strike it rich, as a number of robber barons did during this time.

Document AF

276

[No. 99.—LEASE FROM THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.]

All that certain leasehold estate and the exclusive right and privilege of digging, mining, and carrying away anthracite coal, in and from the veins of coal in and under a certain large body of land, situate in the townships of Butler, Mahanoy, and Union, in Schuylkill County, and in the township of Conyngham, in Columbia County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a corner, originally at a pine tree, being the north-west corner of a tract of land originally surveyed on a warrant issued to John Alexander (now claimed by the city of Philadelphia with other connected tracts as part of the Girard estate); thence by the western line of said tract, surveyed on warrant to John Alexander, and another tract also claimed as part of the said Girard estate, originally surveyed on a warrant issued to Daniel Reese, south eight and one-half degrees east, or thereabouts, to the southern boundary line of a connected block of twenty-three tracts, and which were originally returned as surveyed on warrants issued to James Whitehead, Andrew Mattern, Sarah Bender, and others; thence along the southern boundary of said block of twenty-three tracts by the several lines, courses, and distances thereof, to the western boundary; northward to the southern line of a body of connected tracts interfering with the said block of twenty-three tracts, originally surveyed on warrants issued to Deborah Grant, James Davidson, and others; north eighty-three degrees east, or thereabouts, to the south-eastern corner of the said tract, surveyed on a warrant to Deborah Grant; thence by the eastern boundary line of the last-named tract, north ten degrees west, or thereabouts, to the southern boundary of a parcel of land heretofore granted by Richard P. Foulke, William Parker Foulke, and "The Preston Retreat" (as to their estate and interest therein), unto John Anspach, and others; thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of said last-mentioned parcel of land easterly and northerly to the southern boundary of

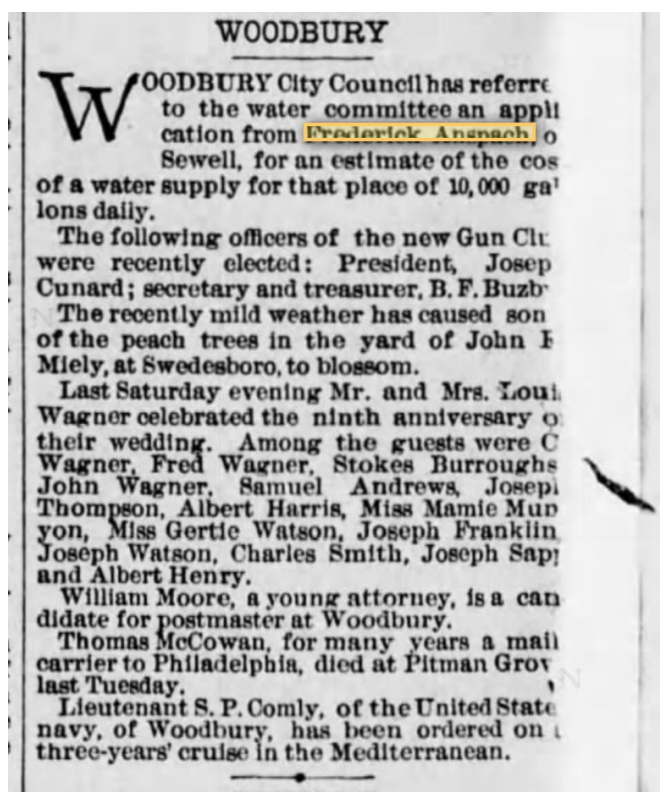
Record of land leased to John Anspach

“Mortgages of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Dated January 3, 1888.” *Mortgages of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Dated January 3, 1888*, Allen, 1888, p. 276.

In 1888, Frederick’s brother John Anspach was leased a large plot of land that spanned the Butler, Mahanoy, and Union townships of Schuylkill County. By doing so, he gained the exclusive right to the mining of anthracite coal.

John Anspach, Frederick’s brother was the president of the Salisbury Rail and Coal Company. It is likely that he leased this land to help expand the business in order to transport goods to a greater number of patrons.

Document AG



Woodbury water system

“Woodbury.” *The Times*, 27 Jan. 1889.

Anspach proposed a plan for an application of a water system to the Woodbury City Council. This would supply water to the city at ten thousand gallons a day. Woodbury is a town in New Jersey just south of Camden.

Anspach used his talents in the engineering field to bring resources to many places. It seems as if his time in New Jersey was not limited to working on just Spring Lake but also other places in the city. Anspach's plan could have supplied the city with a substantial amount of water, although the cost of said application was still unknown.

Document AH



John Anspach	
BIRTH	unknown
DEATH	12 Apr 1890
BURIAL	Laurel Hill Cemetery Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA
PLOT	Section H Lot 161
MEMORIAL ID	155349840 · View Source

Gravestone of John Anspach

“John Anspach.” *Find A Grave*, www.findagrave.com/memorial/155349840.

Frederick J. Anspach’s brother, John Anspach died on April 12, 1890 at the age of forty five. He was buried at the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His headstone is small and modest.

Frederick worked alongside his brother John at the Salisbury Rail and Coal company. It can be inferred that John’s death at such a young age would have been difficult for Frederick to deal with, though he had already dealt with the loss of two of his children.

Document AI

“One well at SEWELL, for F. J. Anspach, 420 feet deep, pumping 1,500 gallons an hour.

This well was noted in the annual report of 1889, page 86, as having been put down to the depth of 72 feet. It has since been completed by the owner of the property, F. J. Anspach, of Philadelphia, who has cheerfully furnished systematic specimens of the earths penetrated accompanied by descriptive notes, from which the following record has been compiled:

BEDS.	Thickness of Strata.	Total Depth.
Surface layers, as follows:		
Yellow gravel	} 17 feet.	} 17 feet.
Yellowish sand.....		
Yellow, ochrey, sandy clay.....		
Green marl.....	7 "	24 "
Black marl (= very dark green).....	6 "	30 "
Reddish-yellow sand-rock, casts of shells	13 "	43 "
Yellowish sand, with black specks, shown by the microscope to be the greensand grains peculiar to New Jersey marls.	13 "	56 "
Yellowish sand, lighter in color, also containing greensand specks.	16 "	72 "

At this depth, as stated in annual report for 1889, page 86, an abundance of clear water was obtained, and the boring stopped. Time, however, has proved that the water is unsatisfactory, as it precipitates iron oxide upon exposure to the atmosphere. Hence, the boring was resumed.

F. J. Anspach kindly writes this additional information: “From the behavior of the tools it is believed this stratum contains bowlders as large at least as cobblestones. The boring was discontinued upon a hard white-clay bottom, which was penetrated by the drill about 12 feet further. The main three-inch casing was driven through the gravel-bed, or to the depth of 420 feet. A brass screen of 60 meshes to the square inch, 2½ inches in diameter and 12 feet long was then secured in the bottom of the well, after which the main casing by means of hydraulic jacks was withdrawn about 12 feet, exposing the screen surface to the water-bearing gravel, thus preventing the fine quicksand and coarser gravel from getting into the three-inch tube. “At first the water was cloudy, the clay being held in suspension, but after continued pumping equal to about 40 gallons per minute (the capacity of the pumping cylinder), the cloudiness disappeared and subsequent experiments have proved that there exists at this depth an abundant supply of pure, fresh, soft water, clear, transparent and free from mineral impurities and perfectly satisfactory in every particular. Constant pumping does not lower the water in the three-inch tube and it continues to hold its level of 77 feet below the surface line, which is 82 feet above tide.”

Geological survey done by the state of New Jersey

Geological Survey of New Jersey and 1863-1915 New Jersey. Geological survey, Annual report of the state geologist for the year 1891, 1892. p. 220, 230, and 231

Although noted as living in Philadelphia, Frederick Anspach was the owner of a powerful well in Sewell, New Jersey that was 420 feet deep and could pump 1,500 gallons in just one hour. Between 1889 and 1891, he deepened the well from 72 feet to 420 feet. The report was published with about a page of detailed notes that Anspach took about the state of the soil. He noted everything from the types of rock to their colors and depth. He also provided information on exactly how he did the construction as well as the results of experiments designed to make sure the well was working properly and the water was safe to drink.

Anspach was very meticulous and passionate about his work. He provided the state with much more information than any of the other property owners were willing to disclose. The state worker who recorded this also noted how kind Anspach was to do this, as well as his cheerful nature when speaking about his work.

Document AJ

136 NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

Anspach v. Spring Lake. 58 N. J. L.

THE STATE, **FREDERICK J. ANSPACH**, PROSECUTOR, v.
THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF
SPRING LAKE.

1. Under a statute which purports to give to a municipality an action upon contract against a lot-owner, to recover the expense of laying a sidewalk in front of his property, an attachment is an appropriate process against a non-resident owner.
2. Upon a motion to quash an attachment, the court will not ordinarily inquire into the validity of the cause of action presented by the plaintiff.

On *certiorari* to the Monmouth Pleas.

Argued at February Term, 1895, before Justices **DIXON**

DIXON, J. The plaintiff brought an action in the Monmouth Common Pleas by attachment against the defendant as a non-resident debtor, and the defendant obtained a rule to show cause why the writ should not be quashed, on the ground that it had been improvidently issued. On proofs taken by both parties the court subsequently discharged the rule, and its determination is now brought to this court by *certiorari*.

The testimony shows that the plaintiff caused sidewalks to be laid in front of several lots owned by the defendant in fee, and that the attachment was issued to recover the expense thereof, in supposed accordance with "An act to authorize boroughs to order and regulate the construction of sidewalks, and to provide for the payment of the expenses thereof." *Pamph. L.* 1891, p. 389. The second section of this statute declares that the borough may have an action upon contract, to recover the amount of the cost against the owner of the

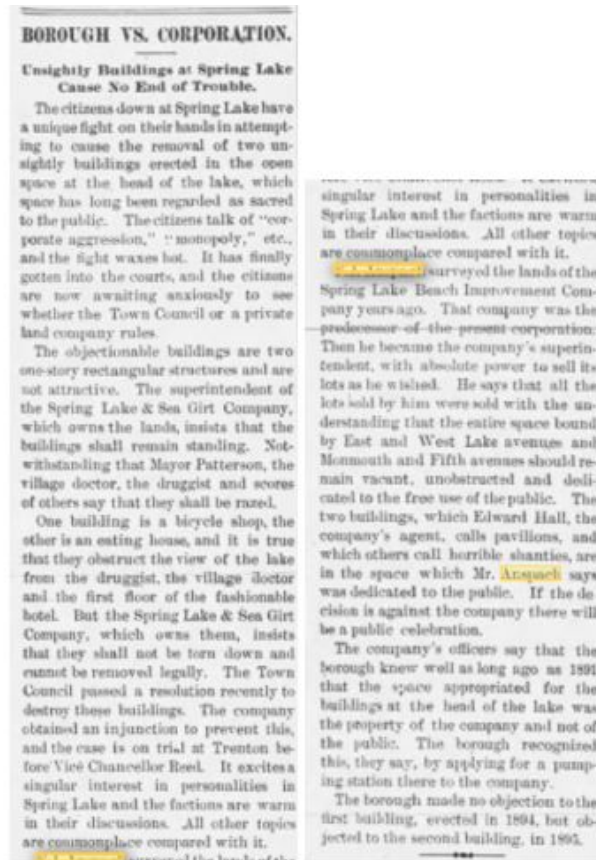
NJ Supreme Court, *Anspach v. The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Spring Lake*

New Jersey Supreme Court. "Anspach v. Spring Lake." *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court And, at Law, in the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of New Jersey*, vol. 58, Soney and Sage, 1897, p. 136.

In 1895, the Borough of Spring Lake, New Jersey sued Frederick J. Anspach on the grounds that he had violated "An act to Authorize Boroughs To Order and Regulate the Construction of Sidewalks." The claim was that because Anspach had laid a sidewalk in front of his property and had not adequately paid the expenses to the city, he was in violation of the law. The court eventually ruled against him and ordered him to pay an appropriate sum.

There are a few things to note about this case. First, it is unknown how much money Anspach was ordered to pay. Second, it demonstrates a pattern of corruption in the family. Frederick's uncle, father, and son were all arrested for major white collar crimes.

Document AK



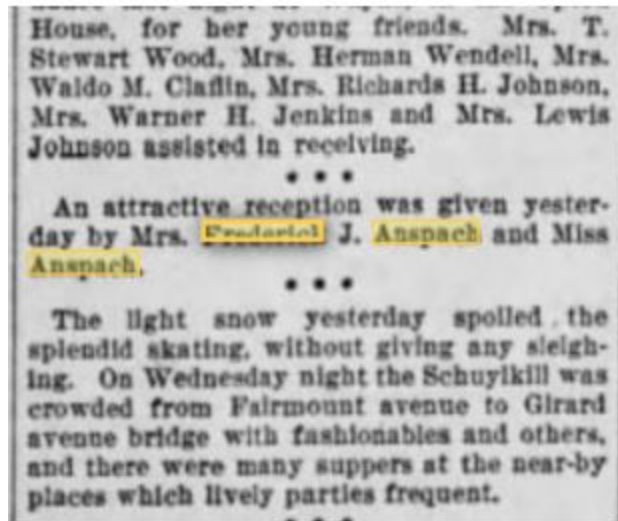
Anspach agrees that Spring Lake should remain undisturbed

Borough vs. Corporation." *Asbury Park Press*, 4 June 1896.

In the summer of 1896, citizens of Spring Lake, New Jersey were angry at the erection of two buildings at the head of the lake. Claiming that the buildings ruined the view, they waited on the town council or a private company to take action. The superintendent of the Spring Lake and Sea Gert Company said that the buildings were to remain. Frederick Anspach had been the one to initially survey the lands of Spring Lake and was the superintendent of the Spring Lake Beach Improvement Company, yielding absolute power over the lands of Spring Lake. When he sold the lands to surrounding companies, he did so with the understanding that they would remain "vacant, unobstructed, and dedicated to the free use of the public".

Anspach probably took great pride in the city he surveyed and cared for it very much. After spending so much time there and even buying personal property there, he must have fallen in love with the charm of Spring Lake and its citizens. He strongly believed that the land near the lake was for the people and that it should remain undisturbed to preserve the natural beauty already present and keep the citizens content. He stood with the citizens and agreed that the buildings should be removed.

Document AL



The Anspachs held a reception at their home

“Tete-a-Tete.” *The Times*, 10 Jan. 1896.

In 1896, Frederick Anspach and his wife Frances hosted an “attractive reception” at their Philadelphia home. This is from an announcement in *The Times* newspaper society section.

Given their wealth and status, the Anspach’s would have thrown large, grand receptions. These functions could have contained a number of important contacts, such as business associates, on the guest list. These parties could have served as a form of entertainment and social gathering full of family and friends for the Anspachs but also as a way for them to expand and form new alliances to boost their wealth.

Document AM

621 Walnut street. 711 Walnut street.
Philadelphia.

West Philadelphia.
FOR SALE OR RENT—
NEW DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET,
BETWEEN WESTMINSTER AND WYA-
LUSING AVENUES.
J. W. COOK,
205 South Sixth street.

New Jersey.
FOR SALE OR RENT—AT SEWELL, GLOU-
cester county, N. J., only 13 miles from
city, one minute from station; 12 rooms, mod-
ern dwelling; furnished; shade, lawn, fruit,
etc.; stable; in good order; immediate posses-
sion. Apply to **FREDERICK J. ANSPACH**,
134 South Third street, Philadelphia.

STRATFORD, N. J.—COTTAGES, SALE OR
rent (easy terms); accessible by Reading
or Penna. R. R.; fare 7 1-3 cents; 7 and 9
rooms; rent \$12 and \$13. Apply 225 Vine
street or at Stratford Station, P. O. Kirk-
wood, N. J.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT
Hotel at Beverly, N. J., situate on Delaware
River front at steamboat landing; 45 rooms,
barn, etc. **VAN BLUNK**, 1206 South Fifth

Anspach was renting out his home

“Rent or Sale.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Apr. 1896.

In 1896, Anspach began to rent out his home in Sewell, Gloucester County, New Jersey. The house was modern for its time and fully furnished with twelve rooms. It was located near the city and station, allowing access to the town. Anspach’s address is listed here as 134 South Third Street.

Anspach probably rented out his New Jersey during the time where he was not away working or spending time there. Renting out his home allowed for him to keep the home in use while making money off of it as well. Anspach was a very wealthy man with many properties so he may have had other places out for rent as well to make more money.

Document AN

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Anspach,
Mr. Frank R. Anspach and Miss Mary
L. Anspach, of Thirty-ninth and Locust
streets, will leave this week for their
country place at Sewell, N..J.

Excerpt from the social section of a local newspaper

"Society." Philadelphia Inquirer, vol. 138, no. 128, 8 May 1898, p. 29. Readex: America's
Historical Newspapers, [infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=image/v2:110C9BFA1F116650@EANX-1146788E28CA7970@2414418-11467893CC849318@28-114678A515929D10@Society)
[image/v2:110C9BFA1F116650@EANX-1146788E28CA7970@2414418-11467893CC](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=image/v2:110C9BFA1F116650@EANX-1146788E28CA7970@2414418-11467893CC849318@28-114678A515929D10@Society)
[849318@28-114678A515929D10@Society](http://infoweb.newsbank.com/apps/readex/doc?p=EANX&docref=image/v2:110C9BFA1F116650@EANX-1146788E28CA7970@2414418-11467893CC849318@28-114678A515929D10@Society).

The week of May 8th, 1898, Anspach and his family took a vacation to their house in Sewell, New Jersey. He went with his wife Frances, and children Frank R. (Frederick Rea) and Mary L. (Mary Leah). They were ages 24 and 32, respectively.

This document further reinforces the estimate of his wealth. The fact that Anspach owned a summer home shows that he was quite rich. Another document in which Anspach is trying to sell the house describes the grounds in greater detail.

Document AO

ger
iel-

FARM FOR RENT.

To a responsible, practical farmer, I will rent my farm at SEWALL STATION, containing 160 acres of good land, adapted for all kinds of produce, grain, corn, &c. Improvements good, 9-room house, barns, cow sheds, &c. Market at station for poultry and milk. Situated only 13 miles below Camden, on N. J. & Sea Shore R. R. An examination of this farm will convince any PRACTICAL WORKING FARMER of its desirability. The renter must own his own equipments, stock, &c Good references required. Apply to or address **FREDERICK I. ANSPACH** 134 South 3rd St. Philadelphia, Pa. febz-2t.

Anspach rents out a farm in Sewell

“Farm for Rent.” *The Monmouth Inquirer*, 2 Mar. 1905.

In 1905, Anspach was renting out his farm in Sewell, New Jersey. He was looking for potential farmers who were responsible and capable of tending to his farm. The farm estate included a nine room house, barns, and animal sheds. He stated that the farm was in good condition and in close proximity to Camden. His address is listed as 134 South 3rd Street.

His Sewell farm is another addition to the many properties Anspach had in his possession. It was likely he spent some time on his farm while he stayed in New Jersey but often hired others to tend to the farm and engage in the more laborious tasks. This ad was posted just months before Anspach’s death in June. It is likely that he was no longer able to maintain a farm as well as he could have in his current age and state.

Document AP

RETURN OF A DEATH 14605
IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Physician's Certificate.

1. Full Name of Deceased, *Frederick Jeremiah Anspach*

2. Color, *White*

3. Sex, *Male*

4. Single, Married

5. Age, { Years, *62* }
 { Months, *11* }
 { Days, }

6. Date of Death, { Year, *1905* }
 { Month, *6* }
 { Day, *21* }

This Certificate will be accepted which is WUTILATED, ILLIBLE, INACCURATE, or any portion of which has been ERASED, INTERLINED, CORRECTED or ALTERED, so all such changes impair its value as a Public Record.

7. Cause of Death, { Chief, *Chronic myocarditis, general arteriosclerosis, chronic interstitial nephritis, Rheumatic Gout* }
 { Contributing, *Brooke M. Anspach, M. D.* }

Residence, *4813 Baltimore Ave.*

Text

Undertaker's Certificate.

8. Occupation, *Civil Engineer*

9. Place of Birth, *Philade*

10. Birthplace of Father, *Penna*

11. Birthplace of Mother, *Penna*

12. When a Minor { Name of Father, }
 { Name of Mother, }

13. Last Place of Residence, { This need only be given when the deceased resides out of the City }

14. Place of Death, Street and No., *3830 Locust St*

15. Ward, wherein death occurred, *37*

16. Buried From, Street and No., *3830 Locust St*

17. Date of Burial, *June 24, 1905*

18. Place of Burial, *Woodlawn Cemetery*

Residence, *1707 Arch St*

Joseph J. Earley Undertaker

Physician's Certificate

1. Full Name of Deceased, Frederick Jeremiah Anspach
2. Color, White
3. Sex, Male
4. ~~Single~~ Married
5. Age { Years, 62 }
 { Months, 11 }
 { Days, }
6. Date of Death { Year, 1905 }
 { Month, 6 }
 { Day 21 }
7. Cause of Death. { Chief, Chronic myocarditis, general arteriosclerosis / chronic interstitial nephritis }
 { Contributing, Rheumatic gout }

Brooke M. Anspach M. D.
Residence, 4813 Baltimore Ave.

Undertaker's Certificate

8. Occupation, Civil Engineer
9. Place of Birth, Philade
10. Birthplace of Father, Penna
11. Birthplace of Mother, Penna
12. When a Minor { Name of Father, }
 { Name of Mother, }
13. Last Place of Residence,
14. Place of Death, Street and No. 3830 Locust St.
15. Ward, within Death Occurred, 37
16. Buried From, Street and No. 3830 locust St.
17. Date of Burial, June 24, 1905
18. Place of Burial Woodland Cemetery

Joseph J. Earley Undertaker
Residence 1734 Arch St.

Death certificate for Frederick J. Anspach

"Pennsylvania, Philadelphia City Death Certificates, 1803-1915," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JF3Y-7Q6 : 8 March 2018>), Frederick Jermiah Anspach, 21 Jun 1905; citing cn 14605, Philadelphia City Archives and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; FHL microfilm 1,023,284.

This document provides details on Anspach's death as well as his occupation and residence. He was listed as a "civil engineer" and that his residence at the time of his death was 3830 Locust Street, where he presumably lived with his wife and children. The cause of his death was said to be "chronic myocarditis- general arteriosclerosis/ chronic interstitial nephritis and rheumatic gout" at the age of 62.

It can be inferred that these illnesses have been affecting him for some time and that his death was not abrupt. Brooke M. Anspach was probably a relative of Anspach who found the body and declared him dead. Under the assumption that Brooke M. Anspach is a member of the family, it can be inferred that the Anspachs were wealthy enough to provide higher education for their children.

Document AQ

Frederick J. Anspach, a coal operator in Somerset county, Pa., died recently at his home, 3830 Locust street, Philadelphia, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Anspach has been suffering from disease for some time, but his death occurred unexpectedly on Wednesday of last week, after he talked two hours with neighbors. He was born in Philadelphia and was prominently known in that city in the coal trade. The deceased leaves a wife and son and two daughters.

Obituary for Frederick J. Anspach

“Eastern General and Personal Notes.” *The Black Diamond*, vol. 34, no. 1, 7 Jan. 1905, p. 36.

Anspach worked as a coal operator in Somerset County of Pennsylvania. He had been sick for a number of years before his death in 1905 at the age of sixty three. He was also known for his work in the Philadelphia coal industry.

It can be inferred that Anspach was very much involved in his family’s coal business due to the recognition of his life in this coal industry journal. It is interesting that he was most notable for his work in the coal industry rather than his work as a civil engineer (see “Spring Lake: Images of America”).

Document AR

BE IT REMEMBERED that I, Frederick J. Anspach of the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish my last will and testament in manner following, that is to say:

I direct all my just debts and funeral expenses to be fully paid and satisfied by my executors as soon as conveniently can be after my decease.

I give and bequeath Three Thousand Dollars to my son, Frederick Rea Anspach.

I give and bequeath One Thousand Dollars to my brother, Charles E. Anspach.

I give and bequeath Three Hundred Dollars to Mae Thurlow James of Sewell, New Jersey.

I give and bequeath One Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars to my brother James Anspach in trust to dispose of the same in the manner as provided for in a sealed letter of instructions signed by me which sum I direct him to distribute within as short a time as possible, knowing his high sense of duty and feeling that my wishes will be complied with, and in this distribution he is not to account to any one.

I direct that my executors shall provide for the support and education of my grandson, George Douglass Gould, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or longer, if they deem it necessary, as he is a good student of fine mind and willing to acquire knowledge. His education to be of a practical kind that will serve him in making a living for himself; said expenses to be

To John Will 1321-1905 Date of Death June 21, 1905

ESTATE OF Frederick J. Anspach

Adjudication No. 119 Oct 1906

Commonwealth Attorney - Alfred D. Whitman

Balance of Personal Estate as per adjudication filed:
By trust under residuary clause of Will, decedent left Estate to Executors in trust to pay income to wife for life, and on her death to his three children, their issue to take the deceased child's share, and if there be no issue, then to the survivors, and on the death of all the children, among "my heirs at law".

Decedent was survived by a wife, three children, two grandsons. Child Frederick died in 1926 leaving two grandsons. Child Mary died 1957 without issue, leaving a Will which gave all her Estate to her sister Edythe. Last child Edythe died in 1958 leaving a daughter whom she adopted in 1955, her Will gave all of her Estate to sister Mary, but if she predeceased (and Mary did) then to the adopted daughter, Marion Karr. *Edythe died 1958, adopted 5/19/55*

Among the questions presented to the Court by the lawyers for the grandsons and the adopted daughter were whether the "heirs at law" were determined at the date of death of the testator, 1905, or the date of death of the last surviving life tenant, 1958; if the latter, is a person adopted by the last surviving daughter an heir at law of the testator? The Girard bank and the lawyer for the grandsons claimed it should have been determined as of 1958 and the adopted daughter is not an heir. The adopted daughter claimed it should be 1905 and she wants two-thirds, that is, her mother's one-third and Aunt Mary's one-third.

A family settlement agreement was entered on April 24, 1961, giving the Estate to the two grandsons, who are to pay out of the assets of the Estate \$28,500 to Marion Karr. The Estate consists of personalty and about \$123,590.00.

Prepare an appraisal taxing the \$28,500, which goes to a collateral, the adopted daughter of a daughter, at the 3% rate at the time of the decedent's death in 1905.

Date September 28, 1961.

See Act of Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank

Send Bill to Royd L. Spahr, Jr. Esq.
Ballard, Spahr, Andrews and Ingersoll
Land Title Bldg. Phila. 10, Pa.

Will and Probate of Frederick J. Anspach

Pennsylvania probate record; Probate Place: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Wills, No 1299-1321, 1905. p. 1.

In his original will, Anspach left \$3,000 to his son, \$1,000 to his brother Charles, and \$300 to Mae Thurlow James of Sewell, New Jersey. The connection between them is unknown. He also left his brother James \$1,700 to "dispose of" as quickly as possible, following directions written in sealed letter. Finally, he asks that the education of his grandson, George Douglass Gould, be paid for. The remainder of the will concerns the selling of his various properties.

Frederick's daughter Mary was one of his heirs. When she died, her will left her estate to her sister Edythe [also Carrie Edith]. When Edythe died, her will left her estate to her sister Mary who has already passed away, and therefore, the property went to Edythe's adopted daughter Marion Karr. Karr was adopted after Frederick J. had died and the court was deciding whether or not Karr was one of Frederick J.'s "'heirs at law.'" Karr believed that she deserved two thirds of the estate. The family came to a conclusion on April 24, 1961, giving the \$123,590.00 estate to Anspach's two grandsons, with \$28,500 to Karr.

Wills in the Anspach family were often debated in court. The turnover of Frederick J.'s property and money often involved complicated questions of legality. It can be inferred that the Anspachs had a complicated history with money and family relations. The money given to James was especially suspicious.

Document AS

ANTIETAM.

FRED. J. ANSPACH, COMPANY D, PHILADELPHIA.

TO a military critic the Anderson Cavalry, Fifteenth Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, Pa., was in no condition to enter on an active campaign when on September 9, 1862, orders were received for the Regiment to move south and do what they could to oppose the invasion of their State by Lee's army. We had not been three weeks in the United States volunteer service, and the majority of the 900 men in camp had not yet received uniforms. We had no commissioned officers; Captain Palmer, who commanded the Anderson Troop, then serving with the Army of the Cumberland, was the only man who held a commission, and even his was not in our Regiment, although he had raised it and was addressed as Colonel Palmer. It was a period of temporary arrangements. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the old Troop who visited us were temporarily assigned to the different companies as temporary officers. Even the non-commissioned officers in the companies were temporary, and were what is described in army parlance as "lance" officers. The selection of permanent officers and non-commissioned officers was to be made by Colonel Palmer after becoming better acquainted with the men—before leaving for the western theater of war. No man had been promised any office.

While in this position I had a splendid view of this part of the battlefield—saw the charges of the infantry and the batteries in action giving and receiving a hot fire. This was all in the direction of the Dunkard Church, behind which the rebels had a strong position and were apparently in large force. On the pike stragglers and wounded men were passing in large numbers, and all the confusion of a battlefield was in sight. In the rear and close to a barn was a field hospital filled with wounded. The surgeons were at work, with coats off and sleeves rolled up, and the barn doors were used as tables on which were placed those receiving attention. The sight to me was a sickening one, and I turned away from it with horror.

At about this time I met my old schoolmate, Wm. M. Maurice, and I don't know why we did it, but on each of our faces was a kind of sickening grin, and instead of talking war and its glories we talked of the playmates we left at Broad and Poplar Streets, in Philadelphia. We did say a little about the chances of the day, but in all the self-examination I ever made afterward I could not determine why, in the midst of that most fearful battle, we talked about something of which, just then, neither of us cared a rap. But we soon parted, and after replenishing my two canteens, both of which I had emptied in relieving the wounded, I continued along the Hagerstown pike and soon met a detachment of our men and was ordered to "fall in." This was some time in the afternoon, and the great battle of Antietam was about over, only occasional shots being fired by the combatants in the neighborhood of the Dunkard Church and away over to our left where General Burnside was engaged.

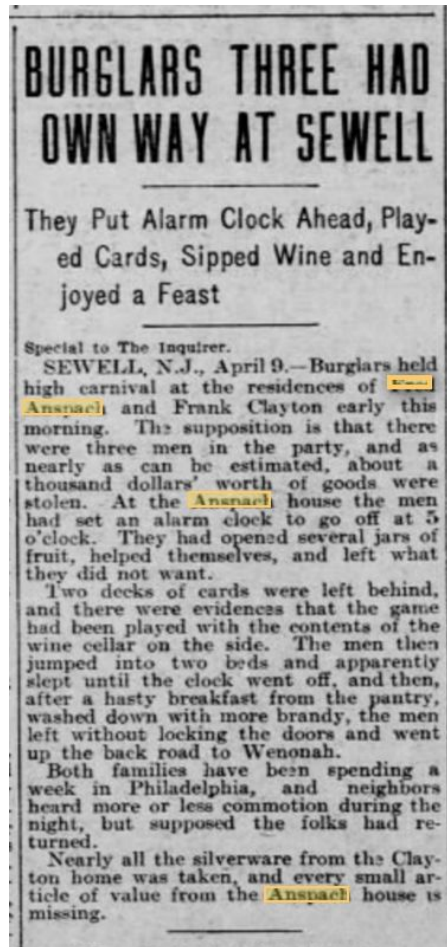
Excerpts from Frederick J. Anspach's *Antietam*

"Antietam." *History of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry: Which Was Recruited and Known as the Anderson Cavalry in the Rebellion of 1861-1865*, University Publications of America, 1992, pp. 30–38.

The selection of excerpts above come from a 20 page long essay written by Frederick J. Anspach about the events leading up to and directly following the battle of Antietam. He divulges that the Anderson troop, which was the nickname for the Pennsylvania Fifteenth Cavalry D unit, was in absolutely no condition to go into battle. Most men had not received uniforms, boots, or guns, and the troop lacked a commissioned officer. During the battle itself (the second excerpt) Anspach talks about seeing the movements of infantry and large numbers of wounded with surgeons working. He also met with an old friend during the battle and they talked about their childhood.

Frederick Anspach enrolled in the military just months before the battle and left shortly afterwards. This was likely the only combat he ever saw and thus it was easy for him to recall clearly the events of the day. It is unknown when this was written but it was published in 1906, one year after his death.

Document AT



“Burglars Three Had Own Way at Sewell.”

“Burglars Three Had Own Way at Sewell.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 Apr. 1907.

While on a stay in Philadelphia, Anspach's son's property in Sewell was robbed by three men, two years after the death of Frederick J. Anspach. The men took a great deal of Anspach's belongings, the goods estimating to be worth about one thousand dollars. Many valuable items and silverware were also stolen. Frank Clayton, who was also robbed, was married to Anspach's daughter, Mary.

Anspach was wealthy enough to own more than one property and live comfortably in each one. His Sewell home may have served as both a vacation home and a place to stay while he did business in New Jersey, as it was only an hour away from Spring Lake. Anspach's home was probably kept in the family and passed down to his children, as shown by Frederick Rea's stay there in 1910.

Document AU



Charles E. Anspach	
BIRTH	11 Oct 1836
DEATH	10 Nov 1907 (aged 71)
BURIAL	Laurel Hill Cemetery Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA
PLOT	Section W Lot 265
MEMORIAL ID	159829320 · View Source

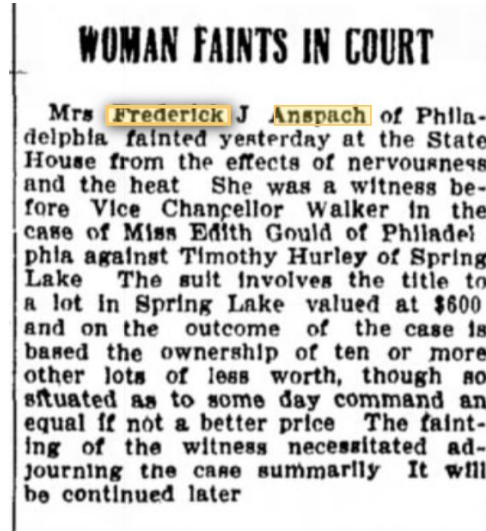
Gravestone of Charles E. Anspach

“Charles E. Anspach.” *Find A Grave*, www.findagrave.com/memorial/159829320.

Frederick J. Anspach’s older brother Charles E. Anspach was born on October 11, 1836. He died at the age of seventy one on November 10, 1907. He was buried in the scenic Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia where his parents and many of his siblings were also buried.

It can be inferred that Frederick and Charles were very close as brothers. As both brothers were born, worked and were buried in Philadelphia, it is likely that they saw each other often. Charles’ gravestone is much smaller than Frederick’s, so he may not have been as wealthy.

Document AV



Frances V. Anspach faints in court

“Women Faints In Court.” *Trenton Evening Times*, 23 June 1908.

Frances V. Anspach, the wife of Frederick J. Anspach, fainted in court during the case of her daughter, Carrie Edith Gould, and Timothy Hurley. The suit was over property in Spring Lake that Anspach left to his daughter in his will but had also been signed off to Mr. Hurley.

The stress and anxiety of the court case combined with the summer heat caused Mrs. Anspach to faint. It was probably difficult for her to watch her daughter to fight for what was left by her late husband. In place of mourning over her husband after his death, she and her family had to also take part in legal cases, its effect still present three years later after Anspach's passing.

Document AW

Action by C. Edith Gould against Timothy Hurley and others. Decree for defendants. Rulif V. Lawrence, for complainant. Lewis Starr, for defendants.

WALKER, V. C. In his lifetime Frederick J. Anspach was the owner of eight certain lots in the borough of Spring Lake, N. J., and on May 9, 1895, his wife joining him in the deed, he conveyed them to his daughter, C. Edith Gould, the complainant, for an expressed consideration of "one dollar and other valuable consideration." She claims the lots as a gift from her father. She never had possession of them, nor of the deed for them. Upon the death of her father in 1905, his deed to her and a deed signed by her in blank as to a grantee, for the same premises, were found among his effects.

On May 2, 1900, at her father's request, she made a deed, her husband joining her, whereby the title to the premises was divested out of her and put in the defendant Timothy Hurley. The consideration recited in this deed was \$600; Mr. Anspach having negotiated a sale of one of the lots for that amount to Hurley, \$100 to be paid in cash, and \$500 to be secured by a mortgage on the lot to be conveyed to him. Prior to the making of the deed to Mrs. Gould by her father, the latter had entered into negotiations with Hurley for the purchase by Hurley of the one lot, and Hurley signed a memorandum in writing, obligating himself to make the purchase. On July 1, 1901, the complainant's father went to Joseph McDermott, Esq., counselor at law, who represented Hurley, two deeds, one for the eight lots made from the Goulds to Hurley, and one for seven of the same lots to be made by Hurley and wife to Mr. Anspach's brother James. The lot not included in the deed from Hurley and wife to James Anspach was the one for which Hurley had bargained. These two deeds remained with Mr. McDermott until after the death of Frederick J. Anspach. The deed from Hurley and wife to James Anspach was drawn by Mr. F. J. Anspach himself and included to Mr. McDermott, but was not executed by Hurley and wife because it was a deed of warranty and Mr. McDermott was unwilling to allow Hurley to execute any but a bargain and sale deed with covenants against the grantor. The transaction was not closed during the lifetime of F. J. Anspach because of unpaid taxes which were a lien against the lot to which Hurley was to take title. After the death of her father, and in 1907, Mrs. Gould paid \$316 of taxes on these premises. This was after she knew that Hurley claimed one of the lots and that the estate of her father claimed the beneficial ownership in the seven lots conveyed by Hurley to James Anspach after her father's death. Hurley, it should be remarked, had had possession of his lot since he signed the agreement to purchase,

and has improved it. Of course, her father's dealings with Hurley do not bind her, but they have a bearing upon the status of the other defendants, and are pertinent in that aspect.

Mrs. Gould claims that she never knowingly executed, and never acknowledged, the deed from herself and husband to Timothy Hurley. She testified that she signed but one paper with reference to those lots, which was at the request of her father, and which she said was explained to her by him as a consent for the construction of a trolley line in front of the lots in question. Besides the deed to Hurley, she was confronted with the deed for the same lots without date and without the name of any grantee, which she admitted having signed, and there was also produced to her three other papers concerning the construction of trolley tracks with reference to the lots, all of which she admitted she had signed. It would appear then that her recollection extended to only one of the trolley consents, and that her mind was an entire blank as to the two deeds and the other two consents for the trolley company. The acknowledgment to the deed to Hurley purports to have been made before James S. Phillips, a commissioner of deeds for the state of New Jersey, residing in Philadelphia, on May 2, 1900, the date of the execution of the deed, and in regular form, containing the separate acknowledgment of Mrs. Gould, as required by our statute. She says she never appeared before Mr. Phillips and never acknowledged the execution of the deed. Mr. Gould, her divorced husband, also stated that he did not appear before Mr. Phillips and acknowledge the instrument. He, however, admitted that on several occasions he had acknowledged papers before Mr. Phillips at the request of Mr. Anspach, his father-in-law. He says that when he signed the paper it had not been signed by Mrs. Gould, and she says that when she signed it it had not been signed by him. Their testimony concerning the transaction was given approximately eight years after the execution of the deed, and is, in my judgment, unreliable as to the facts. Mrs. Gould, while positive that she executed but one paper with reference to the Spring Lake lots, was compelled to admit upon cross-examination that she signed five papers in all; two of them being deeds. Her husband, who had been divorced from her, asserted that he had not acknowledged the deed, but admitted that he had acknowledged the execution of several documents before the commissioner who took this acknowledgment. Mr. Phillips, the commissioner, testified that he had known F. J. Anspach a number of years and had taken acknowledgments of deeds for him for lands in New Jersey made by himself and members of his family. Shown the deed from Mrs. Gould to Hurley, he stated that he took the

acknowledgment, and the certificate was written by him, although he said he had no recollection of the circumstances under which the acknowledgment was made, and frankly said that he did not know either Mrs. Gould or her husband, and he said that the facts stated in the certificate to the best of his knowledge were true. I do not see why he would not assert unequivocally that they were true, in reliance upon his certificate; but, being a cautious man, doubtful, and not remembering the incident at all, he made the somewhat stereotyped reply that the facts were true to the best of his knowledge. He should, it seems to me, have been willing to have stated that they were true, because of his certificate. However, I do not think that the answer creates any uncertainty as to the fact, and I am prepared to believe, and do believe, that Mrs. Gould and her husband not only signed, but also acknowledged, their deed made to Hurley.

The facts and circumstances concerning the signing and acknowledgment of the deed in this case are, under the law, as enunciated by our courts, sufficient to prove its due execution and to uphold the transaction. *Thorn v. Wilson*, 20 N. J. Eq. 284; *Black v. Purcell*, 50 N. J. Eq. 305, 24 Atl. 548. That the deed from Mrs. Gould and husband to Hurley was delivered is too plain, it seems to me, to admit of controversy. It will be remembered that F. J. Anspach, her father, put the title to Mrs. Gould without any consideration passing from her to him; and she, it would appear, willingly executed the deed to Hurley at her father's request, and parted with the deed to her father, if, indeed, she ever had it in her possession, for her father inclosed it to Mr. McDermott in his letter to him of July 1, 1901, and he (Mr. McDermott) retained it until he lodged it for record on June 11, 1907, and produced it upon the trial. It is certainly to be presumed that Mrs. Gould gave the deed to her father the moment she signed it, or left it with him, which amounts to a delivery, and parted with all control over it. This constitutes a valid delivery. *James v. Swayne*, 42 N. J. Law. 221; *Vreeland v. Vreeland*, 45 N. J. Eq. 55, 21 Atl. 927.

In her bill and on the argument it was claimed that Mr. Anspach had made a gift of these lots to his daughter. Her mother, the widow of F. J. Anspach, was sworn and testified that she recalled the signing of a paper by her daughter with reference to a trolley consent, and that at the time he procured his daughter's signature the father said that it would benefit her lots at Spring Lake. Assuming that the witness accurately remembers what Mr. Anspach said some eight years before she testified, that loose declaration cannot be admitted to prove a gift of these lots to Mrs. Gould, nor can the statement of Mrs. Gould's former husband to the effect that, when Mr. Anspach asked him to

sign the deed, he told him that he had a splendid opportunity to dispose of the Spring Lake property for Edith's advantage, or his other statement that Mr. Anspach once told him that he had given her some property at Spring Lake. Evidence of oral admissions and declarations belong to a class of proofs which should be received with great caution. Even when they proceed from the mouths of honest and disinterested witnesses, they are liable to imperfection and error; and a word, or a look, misunderstood, will produce upon the mind of the hearer an impression entirely different from that which the speaker intended to convey. *James v. Kazans*, 31 N. J. Eq. 603, 616. Both of the parties testifying to these statements are apparently interested in the complainant; Mrs. Anspach, the mother, naturally so, and Mr. Gould, the former husband, although divorced, by his manner upon the stand and his apparent friendliness with his former wife in the courtroom, gave every evidence of a lurking interest in her. I do not say that these witnesses have willfully misrepresented what the deponent said, but my judgment is that they are mistaken or have misinterpreted the look or language of Mr. Anspach when he made the declarations to which they testify. These declarations are meager and of an inconclusive character, and certainly, in view of the other facts of the case, they cannot be given controlling effect, but must be subordinated to what appears to me to be the true facts.

It may be asked why Mr. Anspach put the title to these lots in the name of his daughter. The answer is probably to be found in the two facts: One, that his wife refused to sign a deed at his request, and this about the time the conveyance from father to daughter was made; and, the other, that a judgment had been recovered against Mr. Anspach in Pennsylvania by a gentleman named Paul for a large amount of money, and Mr. Paul about the time of the conveyance was pursuing Mr. Anspach in New Jersey by attachment. Besides, Mr. Anspach was in the habit of plying the title to properties in his brother and other members of his family, for his own purposes and convenience. If I be right in my conclusion that Mrs. Gould executed, acknowledged, and delivered the Hurley deed, she has no interest in the claim of the estate of her father to ownership in the seven lots conveyed by Hurley to James Anspach, who, as before stated, admits that he has no beneficial interest in them, and that he holds the title for the estate of his brother. Hurley and wife have executed to Mrs. Gould a mortgage on the lot remaining to him. The mortgage bears even date with the deed from Mrs. Gould to him, and is for \$450. It is admitted that counsel made a mistake in drawing the mortgage, and that it should have been for \$500. Another mistake was

permitted in the name of Mrs. Gould, for in his letter of instruction to counsel on July 1, 1901, Mr. Anspach expressly directed that the mortgage be made in his own favor, meaning, of course, his own name. Mrs. Gould claims that, if her father were attempting to put title out of himself and to her for the purpose of forestalling Paul in the collection of his judgment, the executors of her father's estate cannot recover the title from her because of the rule that a conveyance made in fraud of creditors, while void as to them, is good later justice, as the law will not aid a fraud doer, but will leave the parties to the transaction in statu quo. This might be a serious consideration in the case sub judice if it were not for the fact that Mrs. Gould herself made a conveyance of the property to a third person, namely, Hurley, for her father, and therefore, if the rule is to be applied at all, it will be in aid of a status which leaves her divested of title.

It is also claimed on behalf of the complainant that the minds of Mr. Anspach and Hurley never met, and that a complete agreement for sale between them was not made. This is a question in which the complainant is not concerned. It is true the memorandum signed by Hurley was not enforceable for want of particulars as to the time the mortgage should run and the rate of interest it should draw, etc. (*Post v. Whithead*, 20 N. J. Eq. 25; *Moore v. Galipe*, 45 N. J. Eq. 194, 55 Atl. 628); but the defendants appear to have no quarrel with each other on that score, and, besides, Hurley has actually executed a mortgage to Mrs. Gould. It can be decreed to be reformed if necessary by making it stand as security for \$500, instead of \$450, and Mrs. Gould can be decreed to assign it to the executors of her father's estate.

There will be a decree: That the complainant has no right, title, or interest in any of the eight lots in question; that the title of Hurley to the lot which remains in him is absolute; that the bond from him and the mortgage from him and his wife to the complainant be canceled; that he execute a proper bond and mortgage to the executors of the estate of Frederick J. Anspach, deceased, for \$500, secured on his lot, with lawful interest, unless it shall become necessary to decree a reformation of the bond and mortgage already made, in which event they will be reformed and ordered to be delivered; that the defendant, James Anspach, convey to the executors of the estate of Frederick J. Anspach, deceased, the seven lots, title to which were vested in him by the conveyance from Hurley and wife. The entanglement in which this affair has been involved was caused by the carelessness and loose methods of the late Frederick J. Anspach, owner of premises in his lifetime, and

*For other cases see same topic and section BUREAU

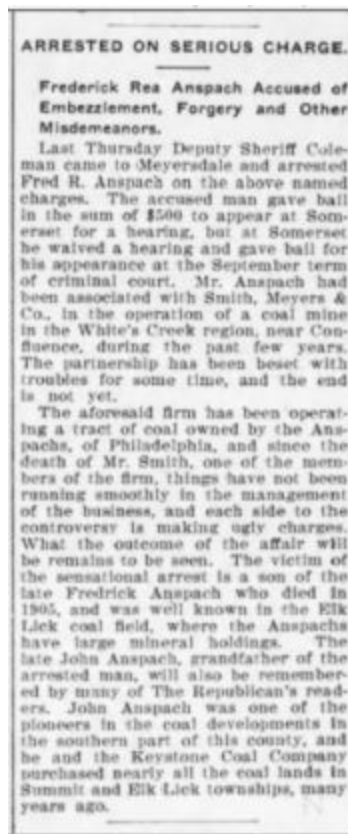
Atlantic Reporter article about the fraudulent conveyances of Anspach's deed to C.E. Gould.

The Atlantic Reporter. Vol. 73, St. Paul West Publishing Company, 1909. pp. 130-132.

Anspach owned eight properties in Spring Lake, New Jersey. Before his death, he wrote a deed granting this land to his daughter Carrie Edith Gould, verbally promising this as well. Anspach had been in the process of selling this land to Timothy Hurley in his daughter's benefit, but due to unpaid taxes, there was a lien on this property. Ms. Gould did not remember signing a deed handing over property to Hurley, but it was found that she had, in fact, signed the deed.

The inheritance process of Anspach's property was not a smooth process. He had invested some of his money in properties in New Jersey, which he gave to his children in his deed, but continued to manipulate without their direct involvement. Anspach owed a debt on these properties and it can be inferred that due to his wealth, this was not caused by a lack of funds.

Document AX



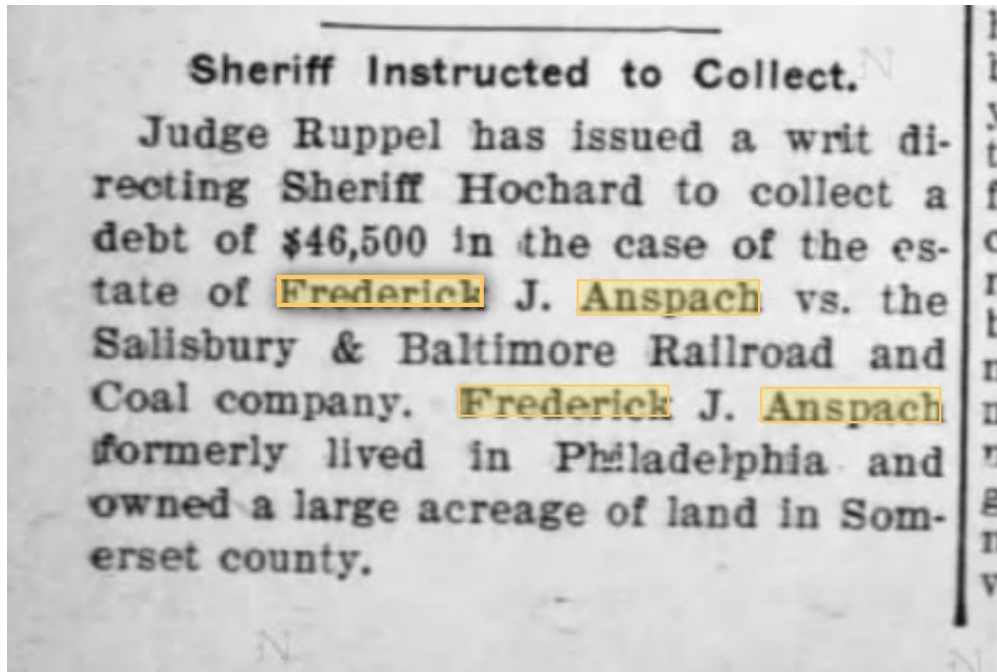
Frederick Rea Anspach arrested in 1912

“Arrested on Serious Charge.” *The Republic*, 8 Aug. 1912.

Frederick Rea Anspach, son of Frederick J. Anspach, was arrested for embezzlement and forgery in 1912. He gave a \$500 bail to appear in Somerset for a hearing but then cancelled it and moved the hearing to September. Frederick Rea had been associated with Smith, Meyers, & Co., a coal company, and had troubles with them for some time. Smith, Meyers, & Co. had been operating a coal tract owned by the Anspachs but troubles in management lead to problems between the two.

It appears that Frederick Rea remained in the family business of coal mining as well as getting involved in illegal affairs. After Anspach's death, his son still was involved in coal mining and, following problems that arose with the business, had to commit acts of embezzlement and forgery to maintain the business, just like his father and grandfather had done before him.

Document AY



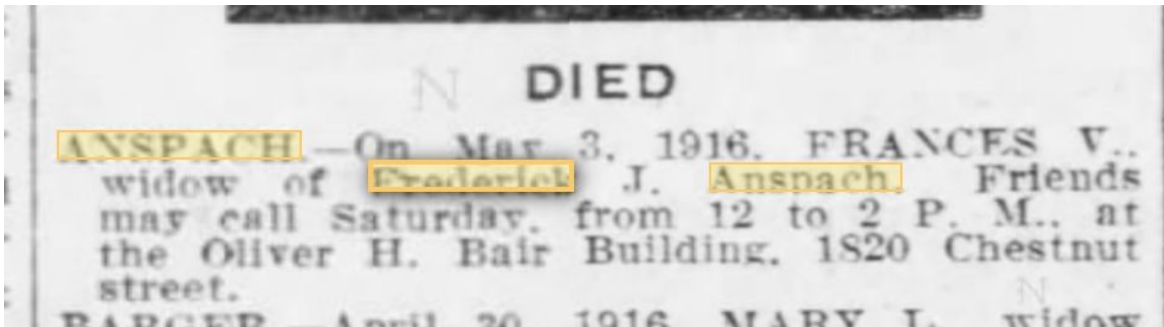
Sheriff collects \$46,500 from Anspach

“Sheriff Instructed to Collect.” The Republic, 13 Mar. 1913.

A sheriff will was ordered by Judge Ruppel to collect \$46, 500 (\$1,179,441.97 today) from Anspach in the case of *Frederick J. Anspach v. the Salisbury & Baltimore Railroad and Coal Company*. This states that Anspach had owned a large amount of land in Somerset, New Jersey.

This collection was issued eight years after the death of Anspach, meaning his family and children had to have paid for it. Among the various ventures of careers that Anspach took part in, it seems as though coal and railroads were among the most important, especially considering his family members involvement in the coal business. He was involved with the coal business until his death, with remnants of it still present after his passing as well. The Salisbury & Baltimore Railroad and Coal company was a company of which his father and brother were also members of. For this case to erupt, something must have had to wrong possibly in management or perhaps financially between Anspach and the company.

Document AZ



Frances V. Anspach dies

“Died.” *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 May 1916.

Frances V. Anspach, the wife of Frederick J. Anspach, dies on May 3, 1916. She died at the age of 67. Her funeral services were held at the Oliver H. Bair building at 1820 Chestnut Street. Her husband had died a number of years prior to her own death.

Thirteen years after the death of her husband, Frances V. Anspach died. Her funeral services were held at the Oliver H. Bair building, a fairly new funeral home. With the wealth of the family, it was likely that her services were well planned out. In attendance there could have been associates from the coal and railroads businesses and contacts from her and her husbands time in New Jersey in addition to close family and friends.

Document BA



James Anspach

BIRTH	unknown
DEATH	6 Feb 1917
BURIAL	Laurel Hill Cemetery Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, USA
PLOT	Section H Lot 161
MEMORIAL ID	155350011 · View Source

Gravestone of James Anspach

“James Anspach.” *Find A Grave*, www.findagrave.com/memorial/155350011.

Frederick J. Anspach’s younger brother James Anspach died on February 6, 1917. He was buried in one of Philadelphia’s oldest and most esteemed cemeteries, the Laurel Hill Cemetery. This was also where his parents and a number of his siblings were buried.

It can be inferred that Frederick and James were very close as brothers. They both attended Central High School together and worked together at Salisbury Rail and Coal. Since James’ gravestone is much smaller than Frederick's it is likely that he may not have been as wealthy.

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PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
1. PLACE OF DEATH County of PHILADELPHIA , Township of _____ or Borough of _____ City of PHILADELPHIA .		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH. COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS	
Registration District No. 1 Primary Registration District No. _____ No. 1622 North Broad St. Ward: _____		File No. 63161 Registered No. 15819	
2. FULL NAME <i>Mary A. Anspach</i>			
3. SEX <i>F</i>	4. COLOR OR RACE <i>W</i>	5. SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED <i>Married</i>	16. DATE OF DEATH <i>June 12, 1918</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>
6. DATE OF BIRTH <i>July 17, 1838</i> <small>(Month) (Day) (Year)</small>	17. I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from <i>April 14, 1888, to June 12, 1918.</i> <small>that I last saw her alive on <i>June 11, 1918.</i></small> and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <i>3 A. M.</i> The CAUSE OF DEATH⁽¹⁾ was as follows: <i>Acute plastic pleurisy</i> <i>with</i> Contributory <i>Chronic interstitial nephritis</i> <small>(1) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)</small>		
7. AGE <i>79</i> yrs. <i>10</i> mos. <i>26</i> ds. <small>If LESS than 1 day how many... hrs. or min.</small>	18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE For Transients or Recent Residents: At place of death... yrs. ... mos. ... ds. Where was disease contracted? If not at place of death: Former or usual residence		
8. OCCUPATION <small>(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)</small> <i>None</i>	19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>Laurel Hill</i> 20. UNDERTAKER <i>Amelung & Co.</i>		
9. BIRTHPLACE <small>(State or Country)</small> <i>Phia</i>	19. DATE OF BURIAL <i>June 14, 1918</i> ADDRESS <i>1929 N Broad St</i>		
10. NAME OF FATHER <i>John Anspach</i> <small>(State or Country)</small> 11. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER <i>Prussia</i>	19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>Laurel Hill</i> 20. UNDERTAKER <i>Amelung & Co.</i>		
12. MARRIAGE NAME OF MOTHER <i>Leah</i>	19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>Laurel Hill</i> 20. UNDERTAKER <i>Amelung & Co.</i>		
13. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER <small>(State or Country)</small> <i>Prussia</i>	19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>Laurel Hill</i> 20. UNDERTAKER <i>Amelung & Co.</i>		
14. THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE. Informant: <i>Mrs. Caroline A. Kelley</i> <small>(Address) <i>St. Louis Mo.</i></small>			
15. FILED <i>JUN 13 1918</i> <i>A. Molauchen</i> <small>Local Registrar</small>	19. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <i>Laurel Hill</i> 20. UNDERTAKER <i>Amelung & Co.</i>		

Name:	Mary A Ashmead [Mary A Anspach]
Gender:	Female
Race:	White
Age:	79
Birth Date:	17 Jul 1838
Birth Place:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Death Date:	12 Jun 1918
Death Place:	Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
Father:	John Anspach
Mother:	Leah Anspach
Certificate Number:	63161

Certificate of Death for Mary A. Anspach

Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission; Pennsylvania, USA; *Pennsylvania, Death Certificates, 1906-1965*; Certificate Number Range: 062251-065500

Frederick J. Anspach's older sister Mary Anspach passed away on June 12, 1918 at the old age of seventy nine years, ten months and twenty six days. The cause of death was acute plastic pleurisy with a contributing factor of chronic interstitial nephritis. She was buried on June 14, 1918 at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia..

Mary Anspach died at the ripe old age of seventy nine, making her the longest living sibling in her family. Like Frederick J. Anspach's parents and many of his siblings, Mary was buried at the beautiful, riverside Laurel Hill Cemetery. It can be inferred that the Anspach family took proper burial very seriously as both the Laurel Hill and Woodlands Cemeteries were two of Philadelphia's grandest cemeteries during the Gilded Age.

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REGISTRATION CARD

SERIAL NUMBER	3	ORDER NUMBER	1111
1 Frederick Rea Anspach			
2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: 5919 Webster Street			
3 Age in Years	4 Date of Birth	5 State	
44	May 15, 1874	Pa.	
RACE			
6 White	7 Negro	8 Oriental	9 Indian
yes	/	/	/
U. S. CITIZEN		ALIEN	
10 Native Born	11 Naturalized	12 Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority	13 Declarant
yes			
15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?			
16 PRESENT OCCUPATION		17 EMPLOYER'S NAME	
Coal operator Civ. & Min. Engr.		self.	
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: Somerset County Penna.			
NEAREST RELATIVE	19 Name	20 Address	
	Mrs. Effie Anspach (wife) 5919 Webster Street Phila. Pa.		
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE			
P. M. G. O. Frederick R. Anspach			

37-6-18-6 REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT							
HEIGHT			BUILD			COLOR OF EYES	COLOR OF HAIR
Tall	Medium	Short	Slender	Medium	Stout		
21 X	22	23	24	25 X	26	Brown	Gray
23 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? (Specify.)							
LWO							
30 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:							
Theodore Lammert							
Date of Registration Sept 9 - 1918							
Local Board for Div. No. 49, City of Philadelphia State of Penna. 55th & Pine, Phila. Pa.							

World War I draft card for Frederick Rea Anspach

Original data: United States, Selective Service System. *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Image from Family History Library microfilm.

Frederick Rea Anspach was drafted into the military at the age of forty four, on September 9, 1918. This was the very end of World War I. At the time, he lived at 5919 Webster Street. He was a tall, white man with a medium build, brown eyes and grey hair. He was married to a woman named Effie Anspach. He was self employed as a coal operator and civil engineer in Somerset County Pennsylvania.

It can be inferred that Frederick Rea did not spend a long time in the military, as the war ended in November of the same year. Frederick Rea also likely carried on his father's business, continuing to work in the same field.

Document BD

74089

IMPORTANT: It is requested that complete dates, month, day and year, be supplied for generations (1), parents, and (2), grandparents of applicant. Complete dates for all generations should be given if possible. Also all names should be given in full.

5417

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TREASURERS
March 1, 1951
TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I, MARSHALL REID ANSPACH being of the age of 15 years hereby apply for membership in this Society by right of lineal descent in the following line from JOHN ADAM ANSPACH who was born in Berks Co., Penn'a on the 21 day of Aug 1754 and died in Philadelphia on the day of 1793 and who assisted in establishing American Independence. Please give all dates in numerical, month first, and all names in full, including other's maiden name. I was born in Milton County of Northumberland State of Pennsylvania on the 4th day of October 1895 (1) I am the son of William Wolff Anspach born 2/22/1861, died 8/18/1936 and his wife Helen Carolina Fellman born 8/3/1861, died 8/18/1939 married 1/7/1891

(2) grandson of Luther Wolff Anspach born 5/3/1835, died 10/20/1906 and his wife Catherine Eliz. Smith born 6/24/1836, died 3/12/1904, married 7/13/1858
(3) great-grandson of John George Anspach born 11/18/1800, died 8/3/1889, and his wife Susan Wolff born 12/25/1812, died 9/19/1842, married 7/13/1833
(4) great-grandson of John Anspach born 1780, died 3/29/1864 and his wife Catherine Reinhart born 11/19/1780, died 10/16/1816, married 1800
(5) great-grandson of John Adam Anspach born 6/21/1754, died 1793, and his wife Magdalena Kintzer born c. 1760, died 1780, married c. 1770
(6) great-grandson of Johannes Anspach born 1724, died 1777, and his wife Anna Eliz. Fiaber born 1724, died ? married Pentecost 1764
(7) great-grandson of John Baltobser Anspach born 1674, died 1748, and his wife Anna Maria born ?, died ?, married ?
(8) great-grandson of born , died , and his wife born , died , married and he, the said John Adam Anspach (No. 5) is the ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence, while acting in the capacity of Sergeant, Capt. Michael Fuhrer's Co., stationed at South Amboy, Sept. 5, 1776; Sergeant, Capt. Forrer's Co., June 1780-July 15, 1781 (Vide Pa. Arch Series V, Vol. 5, pp. 151 and 222; Sergeant, Berks Co., Pa. Militia.

Application to the Sons of the American Revolution completed by Marshall Reid Anspach 1952

Ancestry.com. U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

The document above is an application for membership into the Pennsylvania chapter of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. To get in, one must list their ancestors, building up to one who participated in the Revolutionary War. On his application, Marshall cited his great-great-great-grandfather, John Adam Anspach, who was a Sergeant in 1776 and then again between 1780 and 1781. Because he was also Frederick's great-grandfather, the others listed between John Adam and Luther Wolff provide valuable information concerning people directly related to Frederick.

Marshall Reid Anspach was Frederick's first cousin twice removed. He was very interested in history, as seen from this application, as well as in his extensive contributions to Glenna James Mosgrove's book, *Rinehart Descendants of Johann Georg And Eliza Margretha Reinhard, 1752-1954: Allied Families of Anspach, Cox, Dimm, James, Pfoutz, Tibbens, Ulsh*. All though the connections may seem distant, the family as a whole was quite close. Marshall's second cousin once removed was Dr. Brooke Melanchthon Anspach, the physician listed on Frederick's death certificate. The fact that most people lived in and around Philadelphia most likely contributed to this facet of their relationship.