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CHESTERTOWN

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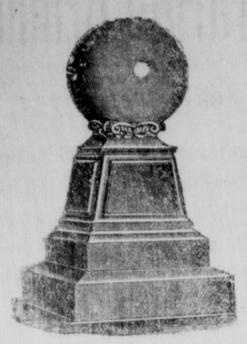

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S. SCOTT BECK, SOLICITOR.

Order of Publication.

Robert G. Ringgold, Emily R. Nicols and Irvin T. Nicols, her husband; C. Edna Robertson and Emmitt Robertson, her husband,

versus

Charles S. Gamble, Sr., and Sarah Gamble, his wife; Charles Scott Gamble, Jr., and Christina Gamble, his wife; Helena Ann Horne and William J. Horne, her husband; Clara Gertrude Lounsbury and Rufford Hayes Lounsbury, her husband.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County In Equity. No. 1646.

THE object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate which Robert A. Gamble, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased, possessed at the time of his death, consisting of a tract of land situated in the Sixth Election District of Kent county, Maryland, aforesaid, fronting on the Chesspeake bay and Fairlee creek and containing about 376 acres, more or less, and to distribute the proceeds arising therefrom among those entitled, being the above named parties.

The bill states that the said real estate was devised to the said Robert A. Gamble by his grandfather, Robert S. Gamble, under and by virtue of his last will and testament, and that being so seized and possessed of said real estate, the said Robert A. Gamble departed this life intestate sometime during the year 1885.

That the said Robert A. Gamble was married twice, the first time to Emily Ann Gamble (nee Woodall) who died at the time unknown to your orators, and the second time to Ann C. Gamble (nee Miller) who died on January the 16, 1908.

That at the time of his death the said Robert A. Gamble left surviving him as heirs at law, the following four children: Catherine A. Gamble, Mary E. M. Gamble, Charles S. Gamble and Maria L. Gamble. That Catherine A. Gamble married Josias Ringgold and that four children were born to them, namely Robert G. Ringgold, unmarried, Emily R. Ringgold, who married Irvin T. Nicols, C. Edna Ringgold, who married Emmitt Robertson, and William G. Ringgold, who married Antionette Ringgold; that Catherine A. Ringgold (nee Gamble) died intestate and that Josias Ringgold is also dead.

That William G. Ringgold and Antionette Ringgold, his wife, conveyed all of their interest in said real estate to the said Emily R. Nicols by deed dated the 18th day of April, 1898, which is recorded among the Land Records for Kent county, in Liber J. T. D. No. 1, folio 106.

That Mary E. M. Gamble, who married Edgar H. Strong, died intestate and without issue at a time unknown to your Orators, and that the said Edgar H. Strong conveyed all of his interest in said real estate to the said Catherine A. Ringgold Maria L. Gamble and Charles S. Gamble by deed dated the 29th of April 1881 which is recorded among the Land Records of Kent County in Liber S. B. No. 2, folio 176, etc.

That Maria L. Gamble died in 1891 and under her last will and testament which is recorded in the office of the Register of Wills for Kent County in Wills Liber T. R. S. No. 1, folio 128, she devised all of her interest in said real estate to her mother, Ann C. Gamble, for her life and after her death one half thereof to the children of Josias Ringgold by his first wife Anna Catherine Ringgold, share and share alike and the other half to the children of Charles S. Gamble share and share alike.

That Charles S. Gamble married Sarah Gamble, both of whom are non-residents of this State, but reside at Malta, State of Idaho. That the children of Charles S. Gamble, who take under the last will and testament of Maria L. Gamble, are, Charles Scott Gamble, Jr., who married Christina Gamble, both of whom are non-residents of this State, but reside in Salt Lake City, State of Utah; Helena Ann Horne (nee Gamble) who married Wm. J. Horne, both of whom are non-residents of this State, but reside at Malta, State of Idaho; and Clara Gertrude Lounsbury (nee Gamble) who married Rufford Hayes Lounsbury, both of whom are non-residents of this State, but reside at American Falls, State of Idaho.

That the property is not susceptible of division without loss and injury among the parties thereto entitled, and in order to make a division of said property, a sale of the same as prayed is necessary.

To the end therefore that a decree may be passed as prayed.

It is therefore ordered this 21st day of February, A. D., 1908, by the Circuit Court for Kent county, State of Maryland, In Equity, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Kent county aforesaid, once in each of four successive weeks before the 23rd day of March, A. D., 1908, giving notice to the said Charles S. Gamble and Sarah Gamble, his wife, Helena Ann Horne and William J. Horne, her husband, Clara Gertrude Lounsbury and Rufford Hayes Lounsbury, her husband, all residents of the State of Idaho, and to Charles Scott Gamble, Jr., and Christina Gamble, his wife, residents of the State of Utah, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to appear in this Court, either in person or by solicitor, on or before the 17th day of April, A. D., 1908, to show cause if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:

f22-4t JAMES T. DIXON, Clerk.

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We wish to call the attention of our patrons that we have added a new department this season of Ladies' and children's Coats. We call particular attention to the tailoring of this assortment, for seldom have we seen better, as for prices, well, we struck a snap and are giving you the benefit of also.

$15.00 Coats for	$10.00
$10.00 Coats for	8.00
$7.50 Coats for	5.00
$5.00 Children's Coats for	3.00

Shoes for the Whole Family

Shoes for the whole family. Let us prove to you that we sell the most comfortable and the most serviceable shoe you ever wore. We are sure if you know the shoes as well as we do, you would depend entirely on this department for all your shoe wants. Our line W. L. Douglas Shoes for Men and Boys, The Dolly Madison, Popularis, The Dixie Girl, The Velvet, lines for Ladies this Fall are beautiful; prices the lowest.

A complete line of Rice & Hutchins, best brands for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children always on hand, all styles and widths.

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It is not often that one finds such a display of stylish clothing in all the serviceable materials as well as the more nobby checks and stripes, at the prices we quote:

Men's and Young Men's Suits, ready made	$5.00 to $15.00
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Our Dry Goods department this season is beautiful; everything new in prints, percales, ginghams, Outings, you can find in this department at the lowest possible prices.

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Thanking you for past patronage, soliciting a continuance of same, I remain,

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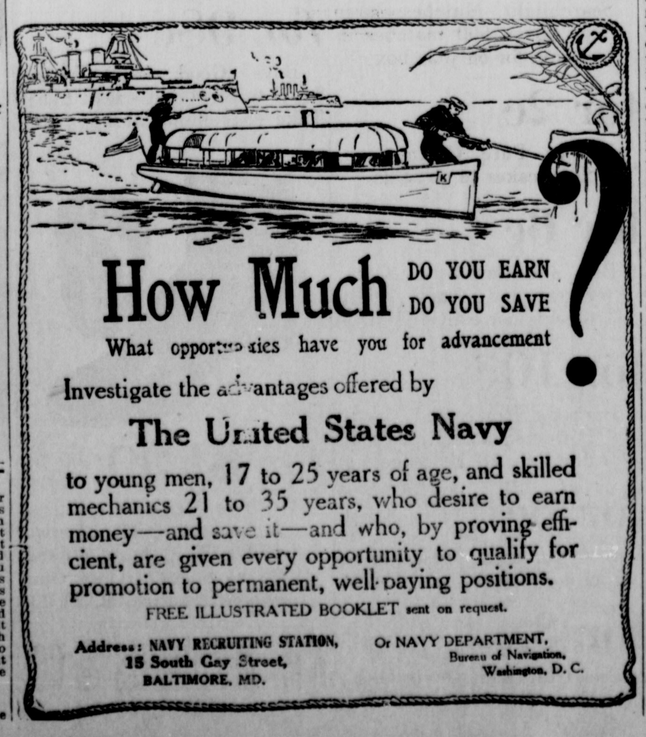

[Continued From Page 2.]

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

long periods when the available reserve storage would be much less than 22,500 gallons.

(b) As to whether the Water Company has a pump capacity of 750 gallons a minute that could pump against a pressure of 90 pounds. I have shown in the first part of this report that the Deane pump has a rated capacity of about 300 gallons a minute. The other old small pump in the pump house might possibly be run with the Deane pump in case of a fire although I do not believe it would be wise to do it. I do not know what the capacity of this old pump is but it is certainly less than that of the Deane pump. Consequently it is evident that the Water Company has not sufficient pump capacity to supply 750 gallons a minute.

I do not know what maximum pressure the Deane pump is designed to work against. In pumping for domestic service only it ordinarily works against a pressure of about 25 pounds. I am informed by the Water Company that it maintained a pressure of 60 pounds during one fire some time ago and that it has recently been run under 40 pounds steam pressure. With 40 pounds steam pressure at the pump it should have been working against a water pressure of about 80 pounds figuring from the proportion of the steam and water cylinders. It is quite probable, however, that this pump could work against a pressure of 90 pounds if the boiler can furnish the necessary steam pressure.

(c) As to whether the conditions in the Water Service are such that the fire stream can be quickly brought into play at all times. Of course, with the reservoir at an elevation of not over 60 feet above the pump and open to the distribution system, the pump can not run up the pressure from a static amount of about 25 pounds to 100 pounds, certainly without overflowing the reservoir. Consequently to run up to that pressure at the time of a fire the valve at the reservoir must be closed. As it is not an automatic valve it must be closed by hand and of course after a fire has broken out. This certainly can not be done quickly without having a man stationed constantly at the reservoir for the purpose, which provision does not exist.

Also if a fire should break out at night between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. during which period no attendant is at the pump house, then much time would be lost not only in getting to the pump house but also in getting up steam to run the pump at 100 pounds pressure at just the critical period.

Consequently the fire service facilities provided by the Water Company are not adequate for a reasonably effective fire service nor such as could be quickly brought into play. There are certain other defects in the Water Works system which the company is responsible for which are not essentially defects in fire service features but are such as might put the water system out of service at the time of a fire. The Water Company's contract with the town calls for gate valves to be on all fire plug branches between the main and the plug. I am informed that no fire plug branches have such valves. If so it is a serious omission as it necessitates shutting off the mains to repair or replace a fire hydrant. If a fire should break out near where such repairing or replacing was being done there would be a serious loss of time in getting the water turned on again. Also while the plan of the distribution system which the Water Company furnished me shows valves on the mains at practically every street intersection I am informed that it is not certain that all of these valves are in the system or, if they are, they are covered over so that digging would be necessary to reach them, and that some of them at least are out of order so that they could not be closed. If that is the case serious consequences might ensue if a fire should occur at time when repairs are being made that necessitate shutting off any section of the mains.

2. As to the fire service facilities that the town is responsible for.

(a) As to having fire plugs so located that at least four fire streams can be brought into play on a fire at any point with not over an average of 300 feet of hose out on each line. At present nearly all of your fire plugs are at street intersections. Many of the blocks between streets are from 600 to 700 feet or more long. You have a fire plug in the middle of a few of these long blocks but not in all of them. Consequently there are some points where in order to get four streams on a fire some of the hose lines would be over 300 feet long. The location of fire plugs practically rests with the town as the water company would undoubtedly be glad to place any reasonable additional number of them in consideration of the revenue of $20.00 a year each which they would derive from them.

(b) As to bringing the fire streams quickly into play at a fire. I am informed that all of the town's fire hose is kept at one place in the lower part of the town Considerable valuable time is undoubtedly lost on this account, at the most critical period, in getting the hose reels to points remote from where the hose is now kept.

Recommendations For Better Fire Service.

There are undoubedly several plans that could be adopted to provide better fire service facilities. There is no question but that the town could install its own water works system for both domestic and fire service. Or the town could install a system for fire service only, with separate fire mains covering the closely built up sections at least, and with a pumping station taking water from the river. Or the town could provide steam fire engines to draw from the Water Company's mains. In the latter case, however, new fire plugs would have to be installed with a large nozzle for the fire engine suction hose, and also the Water Company would have to provide a pump capacity that could force sufficient water for the fire engines to draw at any point. Or the Water Company could at the request of the town provide such improvements in their system as would insure you having the reasonably adequate fire service I have indicatod. There are difficulties more or less serious in the way of carrying out any of these plans but I believe that the best plan for the town to adopt is to first request the Water Company to provide such improvements as will meet the very moderate requirements I have suggested. I think that the Water Company will undoubtedly recognize that these requirements are reasonable and that it is for their interest to provide for them. If they do not take that view of it of course the town will have no recourse but to take the matter in its own hands.

Assuming, however, that the Water Company will provide such facilities for fire service as will meet the very moderrequirements which I have indicated, I will make some recommedations as to how this should be done, although it is not as essential or compulsory of course for the Water Company to adopt any suggestions as it is that the results in effective fire service should be secured.

There are two methods which can be considered for providing in the present water works system the volume of water and pressure for fire service that I have shown to be necessary. One is by providing the necessary reserve storage at the pump house and putting in a larger pump, and the other is by erecting a standpipe or elevated tank at some high point. Of these two methods the latter seems to me the most desirable because with such a standpipe or elevated tank the water and pressure for fire service would be instantaneously available; thus saving the loss of time at the most critical period when a fire is discovered which would result in depending on pump pressure and having to close the valve at the reservoir, to get up steam pressure, and to get the pump started. Also by having sach a tank or standpipe it could be refilled with the present pump and it would not be necessary for the Water Company to get a new and larger pump. However, there is a serious objection to this plan in that there is no ground in or near Chestertown that is over 70 feet above the river or over about 30 or 40 feet above some of the high points in the distribution system. Therefore in order to have a pressure of 60 lbs. at the fire plugs at high points and allow for the very considerable loss in the mains in delivering 750 gallons of water a minute, a stand pipe or tank would have to be built to an elevation of about 150 feet above the highest available location. This objection could only be overcome by cutting down the excessive loss of pressure in the distribution system by laying mains.

There is also another objection to this plan in that the Water Company would undoubtedly not want to subject themselves to the extra expense of continuous pumping to this high elevation. This objection might be overcome by their pumping to the standpipe or tank only to replace the water drawn out for a fire, and at all other ttmes pumping, as in done now, only against the reservoir pressure. If this should be done, however, time would be lost at the start of a fire in getting the valve at the reservoir shut off and the valve at the standpipe or tank open to bring the higher pressure into service.

By the other method of depending upon a pump pressure for fire service, it is certain that the Water Company should provide a reserve storage at the pump house that will be always available to draw on and of a capacity at least sufficient to provide the 640 gallons a minute for four fire streams for an hour and a half, or about 57,600 gallons. If the flow into the cisterns is not sufficient to furnish the ordinary domestic consumption then the Water Company should provide an additional source of supply for that purpose, either by digging another well down to the stratum from which the spring water is now flowing into the present cisterns, or by driving another artesian well, or by some other method. But on no account should the sulphur water from the presentartesian well be pumped into the mains for domestic consumption. There would be no objection to this water being used for fire service, however, and the Company might build another cistern of the capacity I have mentioned into which the present artesian well could be allowed to overflow and from which the pump could take suction in case of a fire. I believe that the natural flow of the artesian well would soon fill up such a cistern after it is drawn down for any fire service. Also, if this method of providing the improved fire service is adopted the Water Company should install a new pump of at least 750 gallons a minute capacity that could work 90 lbs pressure. If the present boiler cannot develop sufficient horse power or steam pressure to run such a pump, then the Water Company should also furnish a new or additianal boiler for that purpose.

As I have stated before, the principal advantage of the standpipe or elevated tank proposition is in always having the volume and pressure necessary for fire service instantly available. If the Water Company could by the other method make such provisions as to bring the high pressure of the pump into service with the loss of but a few minutes time the advantage of the standpipe or tank would be largely reduced.

It seems to me therefore, that the town should negotiate with the Water Company on these two lines and try to reach a settlement that will be satisfactory to both sides.

Regardless of which of the two methods mentioned is adopted there is no question but that the Company should at once insert valves on all fire plug branches where there are now none; insert valves on the mains at all points where mentioned in Ordinance No. 19, if there are any such not now in place; and see that all valves are put and kept in good working order and that they have boxes and street rims over them so as to always be accessible for operation. Also it is decidedly desirable that the Water Company should lay larger mains in place of all 3-inch mains now in service and lay no more mains smaller than 4-inches in diameter at least.

Also regardless of which of the two methods mentioned is adopted there is no question but that the town should ask for and have installed additional fire plugs in the middle of all long blocks where there are now none, and that only double nozzle fire plugs should be installed hereafter. Also the town should, as soon as the improved fire service facilities have been provided by the Water Company, replace all 5-8-inch hose nozzles with one-inch hose nozzles. Also it is very necessary that the town should have all its hose inspected and tested frequently to see that all of it is in good condition. I believe also that it would be an advantage in saving time of getting the hose to a fire to have your tpo hose reels at different points in the town instead of at one place as now.

It has been suggested that the present thin wrought-iron mains might not stand the increased fire service pressure. I am informed that all of these pipes when laid were such as would stand a hydrostatic pressure of 500 pounds per square inch. While it is true that the sulphar water from the artesian well must have corroded and deteriorated them somewhat it is extremely doubtful if many or any of them have deteriorated to such an extent that they can not stand the proposed fire service pressure of from 50 to 90 pounds. But if by chance any lengths of the pipe are so weak that they could not stand that pressure, the sooner that is known and the sooner the defective lengths are removed, the better. The same can be said of possible defective joints in the pipes. If any there are they will soon develop when the first test is made with the higher pressure and they can be recaulked or strengthened.

ALFRED M. QUICK,
Consulting Engineer.

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