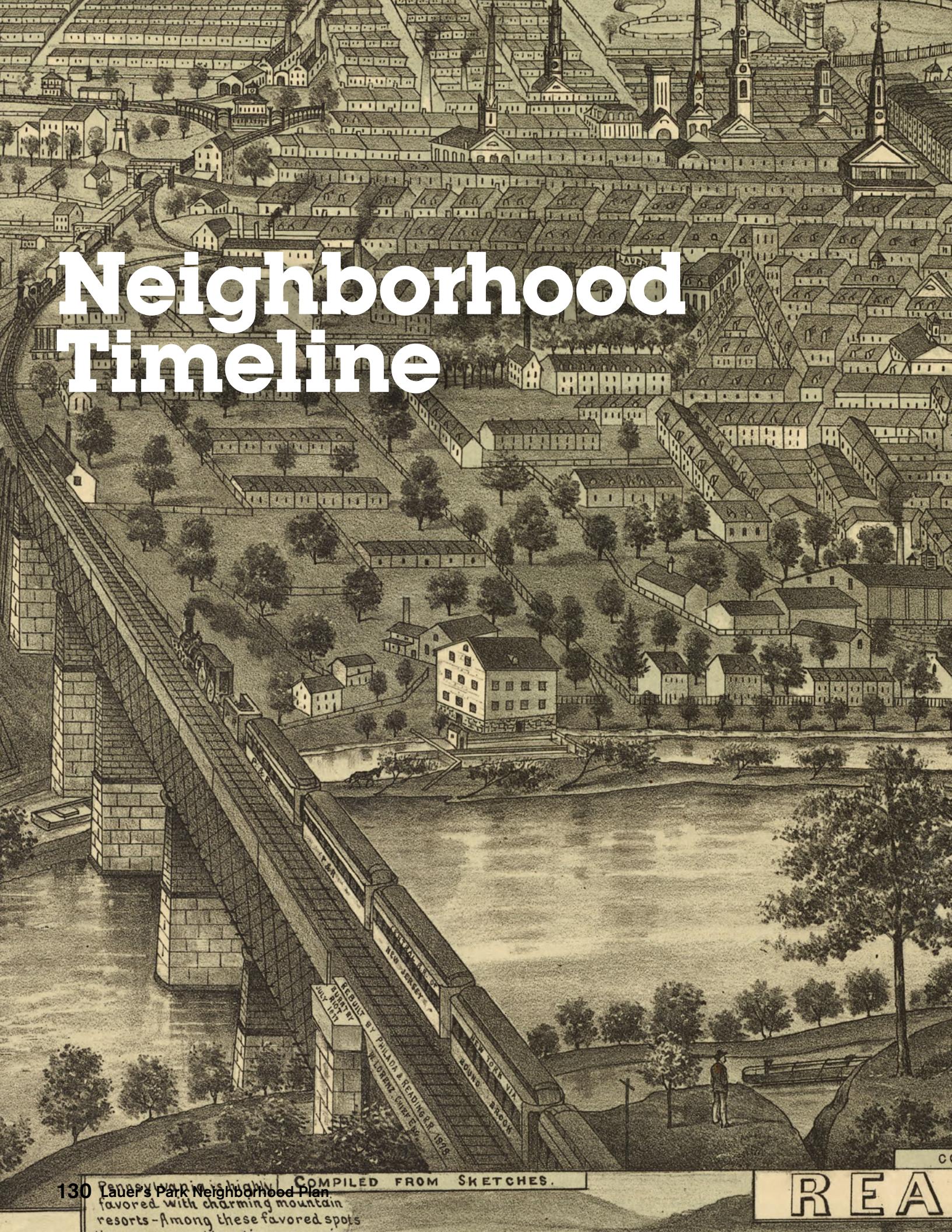


Neighborhood Timeline



130 Pennsylvania Station COMPILED FROM SKETCHES.

favored with charming mountain
resorts - Among these favored spots

REA

Cronología del vecindario



OPY RIGHT SECURED AT WASHINGTON 1881.

DING PA. 1881

BY J. HANOLD KENDALL, AND DEDICATED TO ITS GROWING
Plan Barrial para Lauer's Park 131

*Thou lovely Schuykill,
thy shady nooks, nature
has enwrapped in thy beauteous land
around thee work of toil, the frugal has reared
municipice. The lingering eye does look.*

river, a
mend this vicinity!
esque. The scen
the water and

Neighborhood Timeline

Before 1680 Today's Reading is ancestral land of Native American Lenape people. Drawing and map to the right show potential activities at the Schuylkill River, and general area of residence. Today, Pennsylvania doesn't officially recognize any native groups within its borders, one of few states without these acknowledgments. As of 2025, Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania is actively pursuing Commonwealth recognition.

Antes de 1680 Reading es la tierra ancestral del pueblo nativo americano Lenape. El dibujo y el mapa a la derecha muestran las posibles actividades en el río Schuylkill y su zona de residencia. Actualmente, Pensilvania no reconoce oficialmente a ningún grupo nativo dentro de sus fronteras, siendo uno de los pocos estados sin estos reconocimientos. A partir de 2025, la Nación Lenape de Pensilvania busca activamente su reconocimiento en la Mancomunidad.

Pre-1800

1680 As payment for debt owed to William Penn's dad, England King Charles II "grants" Penn 45,000 square miles of land including today's Reading despite Lenape residents.

1680 Como pago por la deuda contraída con el padre de William Penn, el rey Carlos II de Inglaterra "concede" a Penn 45.000 millas cuadradas de tierra, incluida la actual Reading, a pesar de los residentes Lenape.

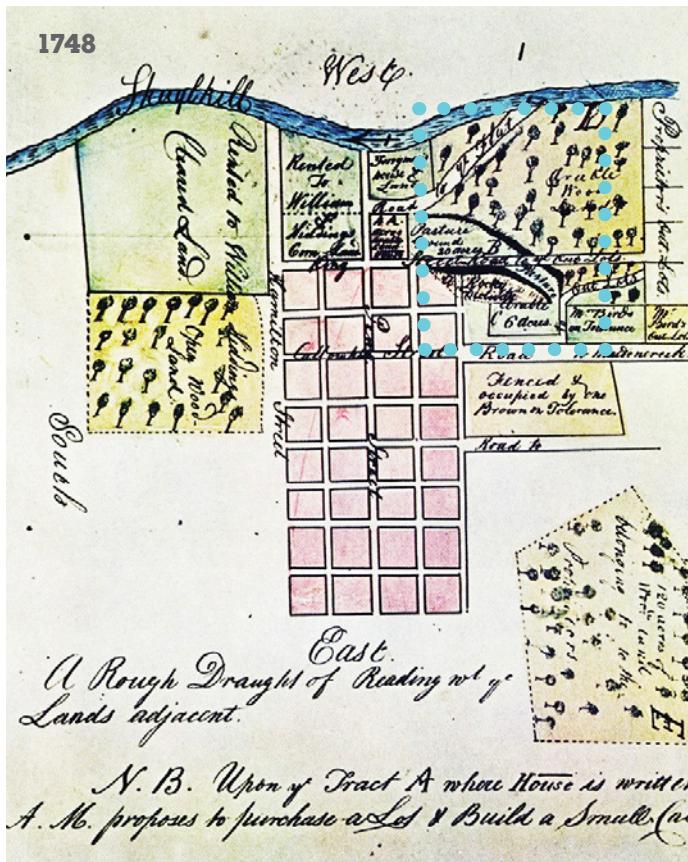
Cronología del vecindario



1787 Pennsylvania becomes one of first 13 United States.

1787 Pensilvania se convierte en uno de los primeros 13 estados de Estados Unidos.





1833 Philadelphia & Reading

Railroad Company is incorporated and grows based on transporting coal from mines to Philadelphia, becoming one of the richest corporations in the world in the 1870s. The company ran trains, coal mines, canals, and international ships.

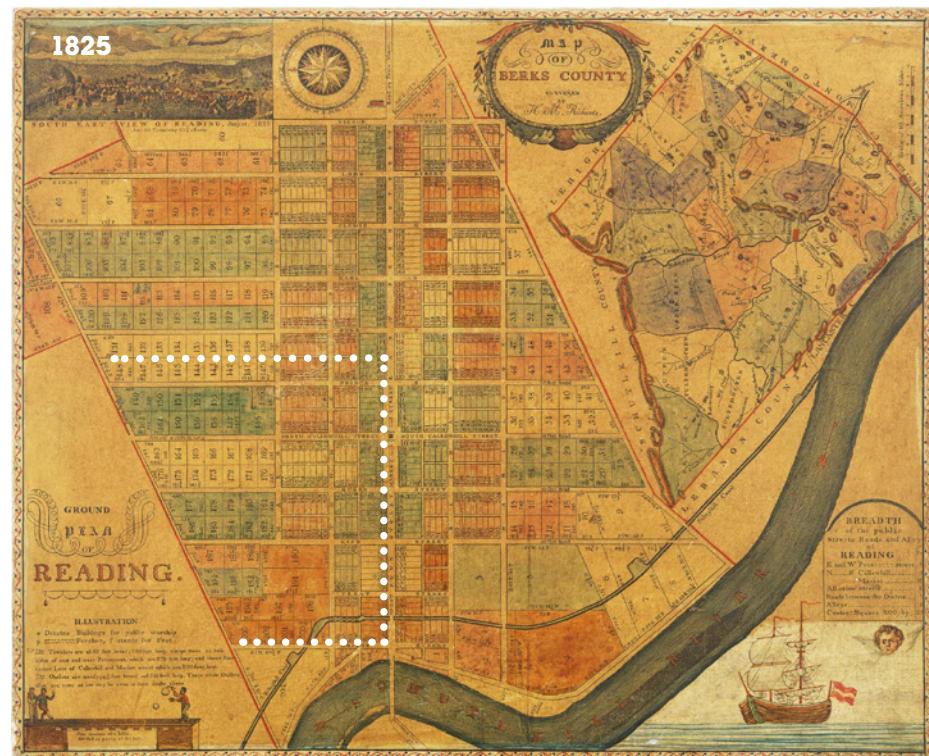
1833 Se constituye la Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, que crece gracias al transporte de carbón desde las minas hasta Filadelfia, convirtiéndose en una de las corporaciones más ricas del mundo en la década de 1870. La compañía operaba trenes, minas de carbón, canales y barcos internacionales.

1800

1850

1748 Penn's sons Richard and Thomas lay out Reading's first streets, and name the city after their dad's hometown in England. Their drawing (far right) shows the Schuylkill River at the top with Penn Street coming down the middle. There aren't streets north of Walnut, and most of the Lauer's Park neighborhood is drawn as pastures and woodlands. The plan includes 520 lots on blocks generally 425 by 425 feet, and all but 17 sold within 16 years.

1748 Los hijos de Penn, Richard y Thomas, diseñaron las primeras calles de Reading y bautizaron la ciudad en honor al pueblo natal de su padre en Inglaterra. Su dibujo (extremo derecho) muestra el río Schuylkill en la parte superior, con la calle Penn bajando por el centro. No hay calles al norte de Walnut, y la mayor parte del barrio de Lauer's Park está dibujada como pastizales y bosques. El plano incluye 520 lotes en manzanas de 120 x 120 metros, y todos, salvo 17, se vendieron en 16 años.

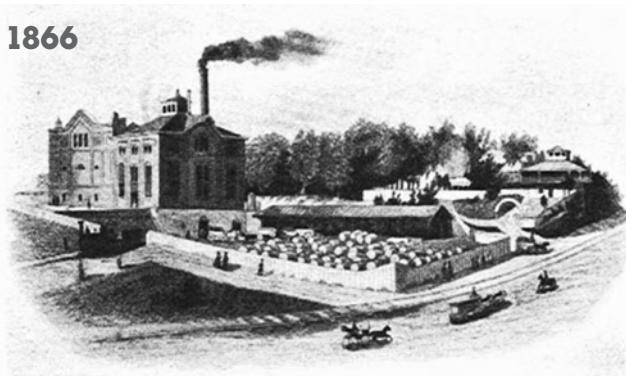


1850

1857 Lebanon Valley Railroad built across north end of area above Buttonwood to link Harrisburg and Reading.

1857 Se construye el ferrocarril Lebanon Valley en el extremo norte de la zona sobre Buttonwood para conectar Harrisburg y Reading.

1866

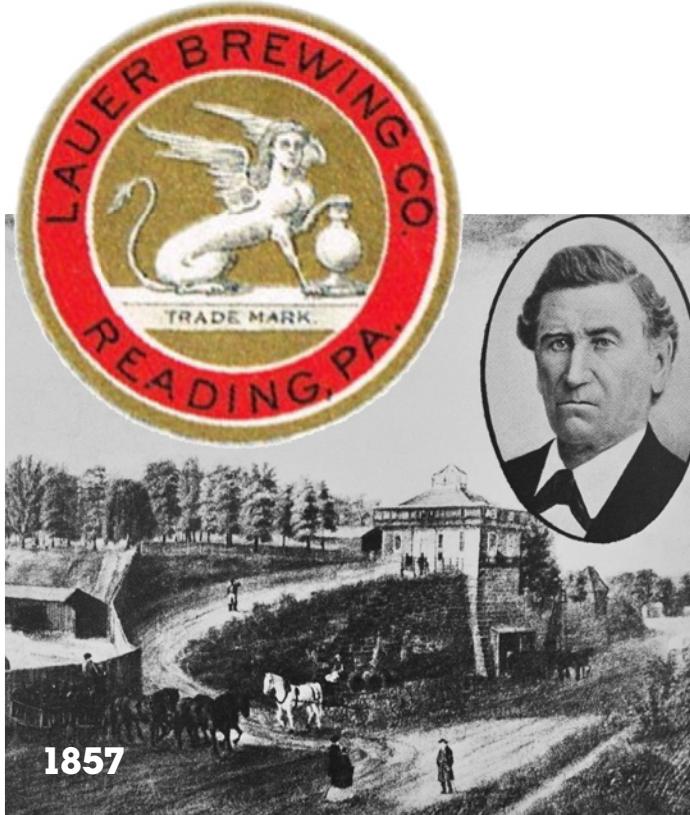


LAUER BREWERY No. 2, READING,
PENNSYLVANIA, 1866.

1860s-1870s Industrial development in the area also includes many brick yards, such as Willson Products (1871, top right), maker of optical glass for lenses and reading glasses, which built a building in 1923 that today is GoggleWorks.

1860s-1870s El desarrollo industrial en el área también incluye muchas ladrilleras, como Willson Products (1871, arriba a la derecha), fabricante de vidrio óptico para lentes y gafas de lectura, que construyó un edificio en 1923 que hoy es GoggleWorks.

1857



1866 Frederick Lauer, born in Germany and arriving in Reading in 1826, builds his family's second brewery at North 3rd Street & Walnut, with large underground vaults dug into limestone, an ice plant, and a 2200-foot-deep artesian well (top right drawing).

Lauer played other roles in Reading's development, working to organize the brewing industry, the Berks County Agricultural Society, and serving as president of the select council.

1866 Frederick Lauer, nacido en Alemania y llegado a Reading en 1826, construye la segunda cervecería de su familia en la esquina de la calle 3 y Walnut, con grandes bóvedas subterráneas excavadas en piedra caliza, una planta de hielo y un pozo artesiano de 670 metros de profundidad (dibujo superior derecho).

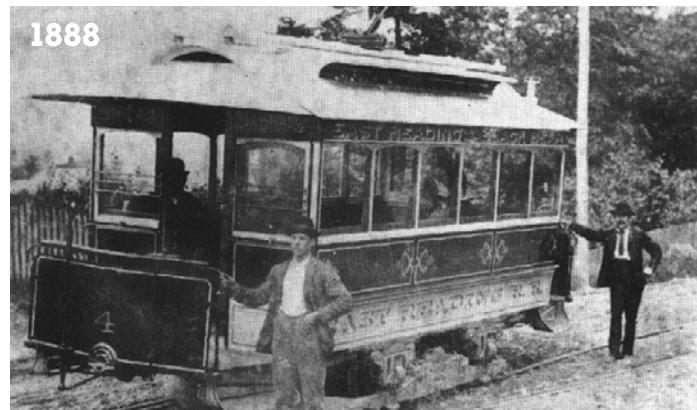
Lauer desempeñó otros papeles en el desarrollo de Reading, trabajando para organizar la industria cervecera, la Sociedad Agrícola del Condado de Berks y sirviendo como presidente del consejo selecto.

1877 Part of a 52-day Great Railroad Strike reaching from New York to California, Reading Railroad workers and supporters protest the company's poor pay, working conditions, and anti-union position, resulting in a deadly massacre by state militia and police.

This and other labor struggles give Reading a prominent place in national labor politics, including hosting the first national assembly of the Knights of Labor in 1878, dedicated to "resistance to monopoly, and a return to the old recognition of the dignity of labor."

1877 Como parte de una Gran Huelga Ferroviaria de 52 días que se extendió desde Nueva York hasta California, trabajadores y simpatizantes del ferrocarril de Reading protestaron por los bajos salarios, las condiciones laborales y la postura antisindical de la compañía, lo que resultó en una masacre mortal a manos de la milicia estatal y la policía.

Esta y otras luchas laborales otorgan a Reading un lugar destacado en la política laboral nacional, incluyendo la sede de la primera asamblea nacional de los Caballeros del Trabajo en 1878, dedicada a la "resistencia al monopolio y al retorno al antiguo reconocimiento de la dignidad del trabajo."



1888 East Reading Electric Railway begins service with most trolleys stopping at 5th & Penn (trolley at top right and map at bottom), after starting horse-drawn cars to the suburbs in 1874.

1890s Major homebuilding led by Building & Saving Associations. Many homes are "Reading German Stick Style...identified by the fancy woodwork projecting from the 3rd floor dormer window..."

1888 El ferrocarril eléctrico de East Reading comienza a prestar servicio con la mayoría de los tranvías parando en 5th y Penn (tranvía en la parte superior derecha y mapa en la parte inferior), después de iniciar el servicio de carros tirados por caballos hacia los suburbios en 1874.

1890s La construcción de viviendas a gran escala está a cargo de las Asociaciones de Ahorro y Construcción. Muchas casas son de estilo "Reading German Stick..." identificadas por la elegante carpintería que sobresale de la buhardilla del tercer piso..."

1897 "Fund to Stop the Smoke" raises money for Elizabeth Clay, resident at 400 Woodward, near Buttonwood & North 4th St, to sue Sternbergh Iron Works.

1897 "Fondo para detener el humo" recauda dinero para Elizabeth Clay, residente en 400 Woodward, cerca de Buttonwood y North 4th St, para demandar a Sternbergh Iron Works.

1900

1900 6th Ward census records day laborers as largest group (18%). 1/3 work in stores, offices, and services. 95% residents are born in US, with Germans as largest ethnic group.

1900 El censo del distrito 6 registra a los jornaleros como el grupo más numeroso (18%). 1/3 trabaja en tiendas, oficinas y servicios. El 95% de los residentes nacieron en los EE. UU., y los alemanes son el grupo étnico más numeroso.

1893

Drs. E. SLEGELE & BROS.,



111 North Fifth Street,
are the only authorized Dentists in Reading
who insert Folsom's Atmospheric Plates.

G. F. WINTER,



1900 Philadelphia & Reading
Railroad begins construction of largest railroad shops in US east of North 6th Street (below left), employing up to 3000 people, and enabled the company to make its own engines here until 1948.

1900 Philadelphia & Reading
Railroad comienza la construcción de los talleres ferroviarios más grandes de Estados Unidos al este de North 6th Street (abajo a la izquierda), empleando hasta 3000 personas y permitiendo a la compañía fabricar sus propios motores aquí hasta 1948.

1900

1902 1000 of 1400 Sternbergh Iron Works workers go on strike at 3rd & Buttonwood. While they hold union meetings at the Nursery Literary Association at 224 North Front St near Elm, they are fired via a newspaper ad and replaced with Black strikebreakers brought in by the company and lodged in wooden shacks in the factory yard surrounded with barbed wire.

1907 Lauer's Park baseball stadium built over where Lauer's more open park once stood (1915, 1920s, 1930s).

1902 Mil de los 1400 trabajadores de Sternbergh Iron Works se declaran en huelga en la calle 3 y Buttonwood. Mientras celebran reuniones sindicales en la Asociación Literaria de Viveros, ubicada en el número 224 de la calle North Front, cerca de Elm, son despedidos mediante un anuncio en el periódico y reemplazados por rompehuelgas negros contratados por la empresa y alojados en barracas de madera en el patio de la fábrica, rodeados de alambre de púas.

1907 El estadio de béisbol de Lauer's Park se construyó sobre el antiguo parque de Lauer, más abierto.

1930

2,000 GO ON STRIKE AT HOSIERY MILLS

Workers in Reading (Pa.) Area Say Their Earnings Have Been Cut in Half.

UNION OFFICIAL SEES DAVIS

Also Confers With Lamont on Situation—Strikers Demonstrate at Two Big Plants.

1914 First city playground created 5 blocks south Washington at 4th & Pine after advocacy from children, the Woman's Club, and local newspapers.

1914 El primer parque infantil de la ciudad se creó a cinco cuadras al sur de Washington, en la esquina de la 4.^a y Pine, gracias a la iniciativa de niños, el Club de Mujeres y la prensa local.



1930s Reading hosts over 40 hosiery and textile mills, and many work in building trades such as manufacturing hardware and fittings, nuts and bolts, terra cotta, and bricks. During a 1930 strike (article at right top) of 2000 hosiery workers, 500 representatives gather in Lauer's Park, and hosiery mills are hit again with wildcat strikes by unhappy workers in 1931.

1936 Reading establishes a City Planning Bureau, and Reading Better Housing Program launches in conjunction with 1934 National Housing Act.

1930s Reading alberga más de 40 fábricas de calcetería y textiles, y muchas trabajan en oficios de la construcción, como la fabricación de herrajes y accesorios, tuercas y tornillos, terracota y ladrillos. Durante una huelga de 2000 trabajadores de calcetería en 1930 (artículo en la esquina superior derecha), 500 representantes se reunieron en el Parque Lauer, y las fábricas de calcetería sufrieron de nuevo huelgas salvajes por parte de trabajadores descontentos en 1931.

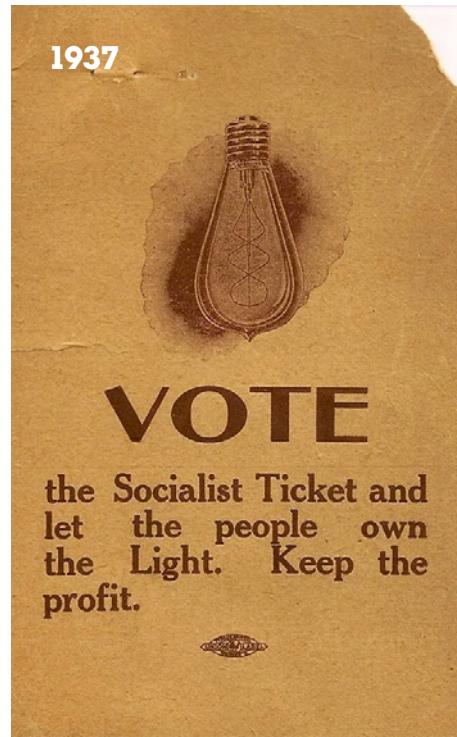
1936 Reading establece una Oficina de Planificación Urbana y se lanza el Programa de Mejor Vivienda de Reading junto con la Ley Nacional de Vivienda de 1934.

1925

1950

1937 Poster for Socialist Party of Reading proposal for municipal power (near right). Founded in 1901, the party reached its peak power in the late 1920s: one of few US cities with majority socialist government. The party last appeared on the ballot in 1958.

1937 Cartel de la propuesta del Partido Socialista de Reading para el poder municipal (cerca a la derecha). Fundado en 1901, el partido alcanzó su máximo poder a finales de la década de 1920: una de las pocas ciudades de Estados Unidos con un gobierno mayoritariamente socialista. El partido apareció por última vez en las elecciones en 1958.



1938 June 5 Reading Eagle reports (right top): "Playgrounds and their facilities have become so much a part of the lives of the people of Reading that it is hard to believe there was a time when they were scornfully regarded as 'frills and unnecessary expenses'..."

1938 El 5 de junio, el Reading Eagle informa (arriba a la derecha): "Los parques infantiles y sus instalaciones se han convertido en una parte tan importante de la vida de los habitantes de Reading que cuesta creer que hubo una época en que se los consideraba con desprecio 'lujos y gastos innecesarios'..."

Late 1940s Puerto Rican Department of Labor creates job programs for Puerto Ricans on Berks County mushroom farms with worker housing. Other Puerto Ricans arrive in Reading including Consuelo Jordan (1945) and Dr. Raquel Yiengst (1953), director of Reading School District Bilingual Education Program for 35 years.

Late 1940s El Departamento del Trabajo de Puerto Rico crea programas de empleo para puertorriqueños en las granjas de hongos del condado de Berks, con viviendas para los trabajadores. Otros puertorriqueños llegan a Reading, como Consuelo Jordan (1945) y la Dra. Raquel Yiengst (1953), directora del Programa de Educación Bilingüe del Distrito Escolar de Reading durante 35 años.

1961 Master Plan for the City of Reading, Pennsylvania completed by Community Housing & Planning Associates of New York City.

1961 Plan Maestro para la Ciudad de Reading, Pensilvania, completado por Community Housing & Planning Associates de la Ciudad de Nueva York.



1957 Reading adopts first zoning ordinance, legal rules for what you can build in Reading and where.

1957 Reading adopta la primera ordenanza de zonificación, reglas legales sobre lo que se puede construir en Reading y dónde.

1950

1960 Reading Redevelopment Authority's Court St Urban Renewal Project, funded by over \$2 million in federal grants and loans, demolishes large areas along Court St and leads to development of Washington Towers.

1960 El Proyecto de Renovación Urbana de Court St de la Autoridad de Reurbanización de Reading, financiado con más de \$2 millones en subvenciones y préstamos federales, demuele grandes áreas a lo largo de Court St y conduce al desarrollo de Washington Towers.



1963 The Inter-Religious Committee on Race is organized by the late Rev. Dr. Mervin A. Heller, Executive Secretary of the Greater Reading Council of Churches.

1966 Spanish Speaking Council of Reading & Berks founded. Reading Eagle reports "The chief concern of the [Spanish Speaking] Council is to work toward a solution of various problems confronting the Spanish-speaking community of Reading."

1963 El Comité Interreligioso sobre Raza es organizado por el difunto Reverendo Dr. Mervin A. Heller, Secretario Ejecutivo del Consejo de Iglesias del Gran Reading.

1966 El Consejo Hispanohablante de Reading y Berks se fundó. Reading Eagle informa: «La principal preocupación del Consejo [Hispanohablante] es trabajar para resolver los diversos problemas que enfrenta la comunidad hispanohablante de Reading.»

1971 Downtown East Urban Renewal Plan proposes to enclose three blocks of Penn St from 6th to 8th to be a 9-story shopping mall with parking garage and train station (below top). While that project never appears, a pedestrian mall meant to be the mall entrance is built on its own, in part seen to decrease car cruising on Penn (1970s, below bottom). The pedestrian mall is demolished in 1993 to restore vehicular traffic (below right top and bottom).

1971 El Plan de Renovación Urbana del Centro Este propone cercar tres manzanas de la calle Penn, desde la 6.^a hasta la 8.^a, para construir un centro comercial de 9 plantas con aparcamiento y estación de tren (imagen superior). Aunque este proyecto nunca se materializa, se construye un paseo peatonal, que debía ser la entrada al centro comercial, en parte para reducir el tráfico vehicular en Penn (década de 1970, imagen inferior). El paseo peatonal se demuele en 1993 para restablecer el tráfico vehicular (imagen superior e inferior derecha).



2000

1971 Reading Railroad Company files for bankruptcy (top left) and sells remaining assets to the federal government's Consolidated Railroad Corporation (Conrail).

1980s Photo of Lauer's Park students (right middle). Census reports that 90% of Latin people in Reading identify their roots in Puerto Rican, with 2.6% in Mexico, 1.7% in Cuba, and 5.5% other places. The same year, over 1000 Cuban refugees arrive in Reading area as part of the Mariel Boatlift, though many later move to Florida.

1990s The Up Club organized activities for young people and community clean-ups.

1971 Reading Railroad Company se declara en quiebra (arriba a la izquierda) y vende los activos restantes a la Consolidated Railroad Corporation (Conrail) del gobierno federal.

1980s Foto de estudiantes de Lauer's Park (centro derecha). El censo informa que el 90 % de los latinos en Reading tienen raíces puertorriqueñas, el 2,6 % en México, el 1,7 % en Cuba y el 5,5 % en otros lugares. Ese mismo año, más de 1000 refugiados cubanos llegaron a la zona de Reading como parte del éxodo del Mariel, aunque muchos se mudaron posteriormente a Florida.

1990s El Club Up organizó actividades para jóvenes y limpiezas comunitarias.





2000s

2000s United Way uses Weed & Seed grants to hire and train neighborhood outreach workers, coordinate loans to small businesses, restore homes for low-income families, and provide mini-grants for street lights, community gardens, and summer camp programs.

2000s El condado de Berks otorgó subvenciones federales y estatales de Weed & Seed para el vecindario del 6.^o Distrito durante 5 años. United Way contrata y capacita a trabajadores sociales, coordina préstamos para pequeñas empresas, restaura viviendas para familias de bajos ingresos y ofrece minisubvenciones para alumbrado público, huertos comunitarios y campamentos de verano.

2000

2000s Berks County awarded federal and state Weed & Seed grants for the 6th Ward neighborhood over 5 years. United Way hires and trains outreach workers, coordinates loans to small businesses, restores homes for low-income families, and provides mini-grants for street lights, community gardens, and summer camp programs.

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2011 Plans announced for Ricktown Arts District to attract artists to area. Census reports that Reading is 58% Hispanic, with 7000 new residents since 2000.

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2022

Reading woman wins long battle for stop signs at dangerous intersection

Photo: Reading Eagle and Ben Hasty



2020 Newspapers report 47% of Reading residents were born in Reading (bottom left), and that “How Pennsylvania Latinos describe themselves is ‘ever-changing’ and ‘fluid’” (2021, bottom right).

2020 Los periódicos informan que el 47% de los residentes de Reading nacieron en Reading (abajo a la izquierda) y que “la forma en que los latinos de Pensilvania se describen a sí mismos es ‘en constante cambio’ y ‘fluida’” (2021, abajo a la derecha).

While most Berks residents were born here, most people in Reading are from somewhere else.



2020

2012 GoggleWorks Apartments completed with 12 public housing apartments and 47 market-rate.

2012 Se completa el proyecto GoggleWorks Apartments con 12 apartamentos de vivienda pública y 47 a precio de mercado.

2022 GoggleWorks announces Art Park, over 1 acre of green space that can also accommodate pop-ups, art demos, classes, farm markets, festivals, and performances.

2025 GoggleWorks Art Park Phase 1 completed with a Bread and Roses puppet parade.

2022 GoggleWorks anuncia Art Park, más de 1 acre de espacio verde que también pueden albergar eventos emergentes, demostraciones de arte, clases, mercados agrícolas, festivales y actuaciones.

2025 La Fase 1 del Parque Artístico GoggleWorks se completó con un desfile de marionetas de Pan y Rosas.

2025

2022 First 6th Ward Block Party in a long time (right bottom), to celebrate the stop sign at Buttonwood & 2nd. Nana Niya writes: “Best block party ever I want it to happened again cause I had a blast there.” The block party has again become an annual event in 2023, 2024, and hopefully years to come.

2022 Primera fiesta vecinal del sexto distrito en mucho tiempo, para celebrar la señal de alto en Buttonwood y la segunda. Nana Niya escribe: “La mejor fiesta vecinal de mi vida. Quiero que vuelva a suceder porque me lo pasé genial allí”. La fiesta vecinal se ha convertido de nuevo en un evento anual en 2023, 2024 y, con suerte, en los próximos años.

2022, 2023, 2024 6th Ward Block Party



Neighborhood Timeline

This 400-year historical sketch of people, places, and politics in the Lauer's Park neighborhood shows struggles and growing pains while demonstrating peoples' abilities to overcome antagonism, suspicion, and violence to work together and create changes they want in their community. For a list of sources, see page XX.

30,000-24,000 years ago First humans appear in this area as glaciers melt.

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1752 Berks County set up, named after William Penn's home county in England. Builds first county prison from logs at northwest corner of today's Washington and Church St.

1760 Saddlemaker Michael Brecht builds home at northwest corner of today's Washington and 5th St, where he keeps horses and cattle in big backyard stables. Later the site of Farmers Hotel, then Lincoln Hotel.

1770 2nd county prison built on same site with stone wall 2 feet thick and 20 feet high, plus a public tavern built into the wall operated by the sheriff's son. Converted later to a grocery store (1849), a barbershop owned by 19th-century civil rights advocate Aaron Still, and a laundry (1905).

Cronología del vecindario

Este esbozo histórico de 400 años con personas, lugares y política en el barrio de Lauer's Park muestra las luchas y dificultades de crecimiento, al mismo tiempo que demuestra las capacidades de las personas para superar el antagonismo, la desconfianza y la violencia para trabajar juntas y crear el cambio que desean en su comunidad. Para una lista de fuentes, ver página XX.

Hace 30.000-24.000 años Los primeros humanos aparecen en esta área durante el derretimiento de los glaciares.

Antes de 1680 El Reading de hoy es tierra ancestral del pueblo nativo americano Lenape. El dibujo y mapa en la derecha muestran actividades en el río Schuylkill y el área en general. Hoy, Pensilvania no reconoce oficialmente ningún grupo nativo dentro de sus fronteras, siendo uno de los pocos estados sin este tipo de reconocimiento. Desde 2025, la nación Lenape de Pensilvania está persiguiendo activamente este reconocimiento dentro de la mancomunidad.

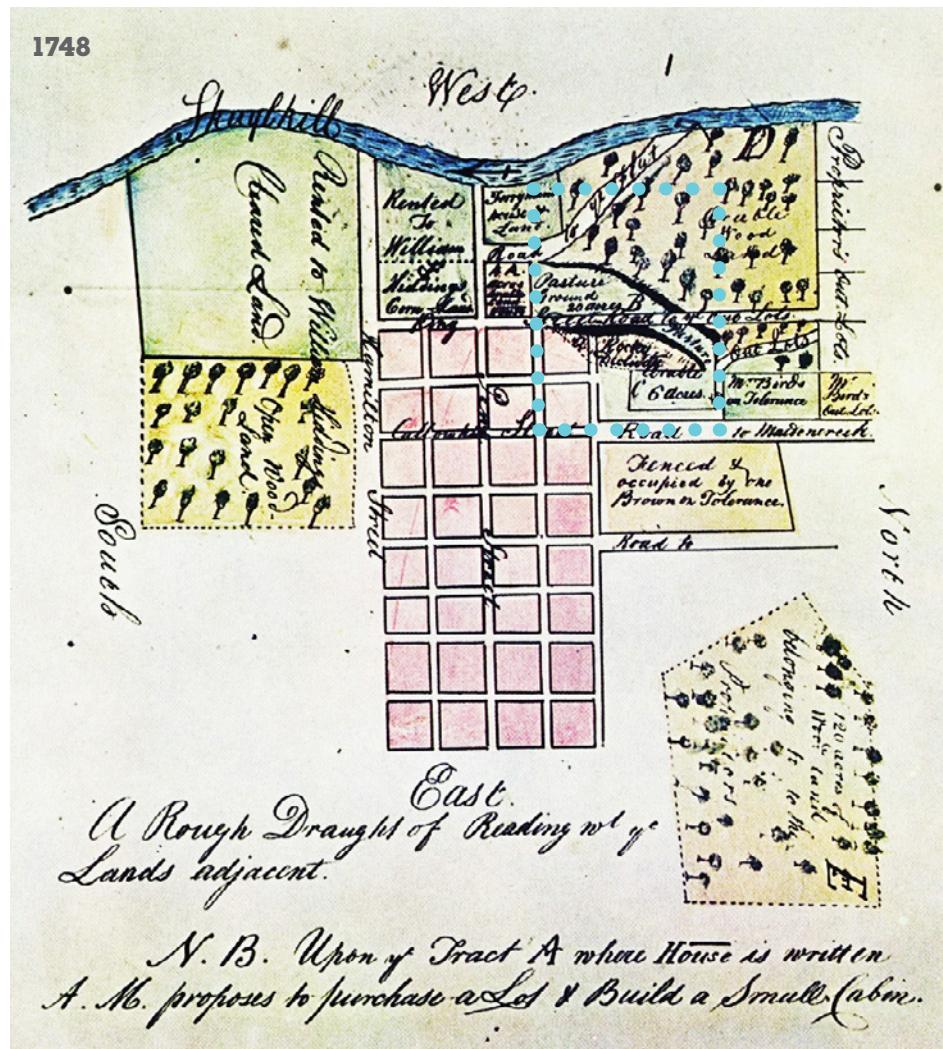
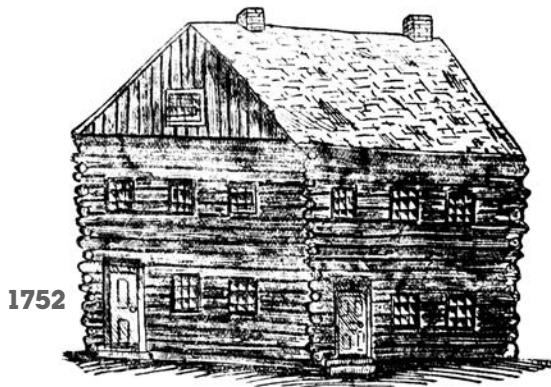
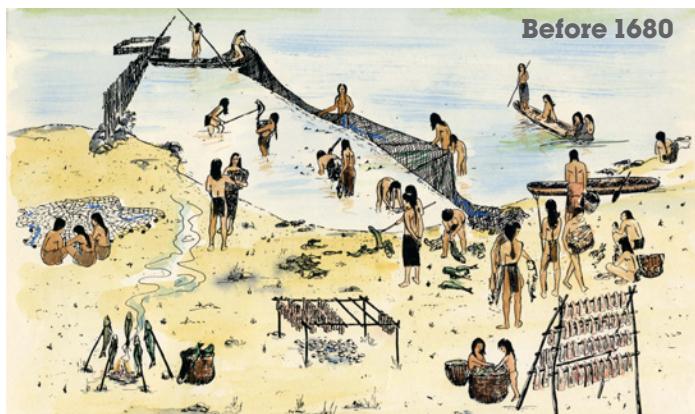
1680 El Rey Carlos II de Inglaterra "otorga" 45,000 millas cuadradas de tierra como pago por una deuda al padre de William Penn incluyendo el área de Reading, a pesar de contar con los habitantes Lenape.

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1752 Se establece el condado de Berks, llevando el nombre del condado natal de William Penn en Inglaterra. Se construye la primera prisión del condado con troncos en la esquina noroeste de las actuales calles Washington y Church.

1760 El talabartero Michael Brecht construye una casa en la esquina noroeste de las actuales calles Washington y 5ta, donde mantiene caballos y ganado en grandes establos en el patio trasero. Más tarde será el sitio del hotel Farmers, actualmente hotel Lincoln.

1770 Se construye la segunda prisión del condado en el mismo sitio con muros de piedra de 2 pies de ancho y 20 pies de altura, además de una taberna adosada al muro operada por el hijo del sheriff. Convertida más tarde en tienda de abarrotes (1849), y en barbería propiedad del defensor de derechos civiles del siglo XIX Aaron Still, y en lavandería (1905).



1787 Pennsylvania becomes one of first 13 United States.

1793 Reading's first Post Office built at 140 North 5th St near Walnut, today the site of WCR Center for the Arts.

1825 Ground Plan of Reading (below and to right) shows old names of neighborhood streets: today's 5th Street is Callowhill Street, 4th is Queen Street, 3rd is King Street, 2nd is Treat Street, and Front is Bridge Street. The Schuylkill Canal, completed that same year to take advantage of Reading's location between the richest anthracite coal fields in the world and the international port city of Philadelphia, is visible as a blue line just east of the river. This and other canals were abandoned by the 1880s due to railroad competition.

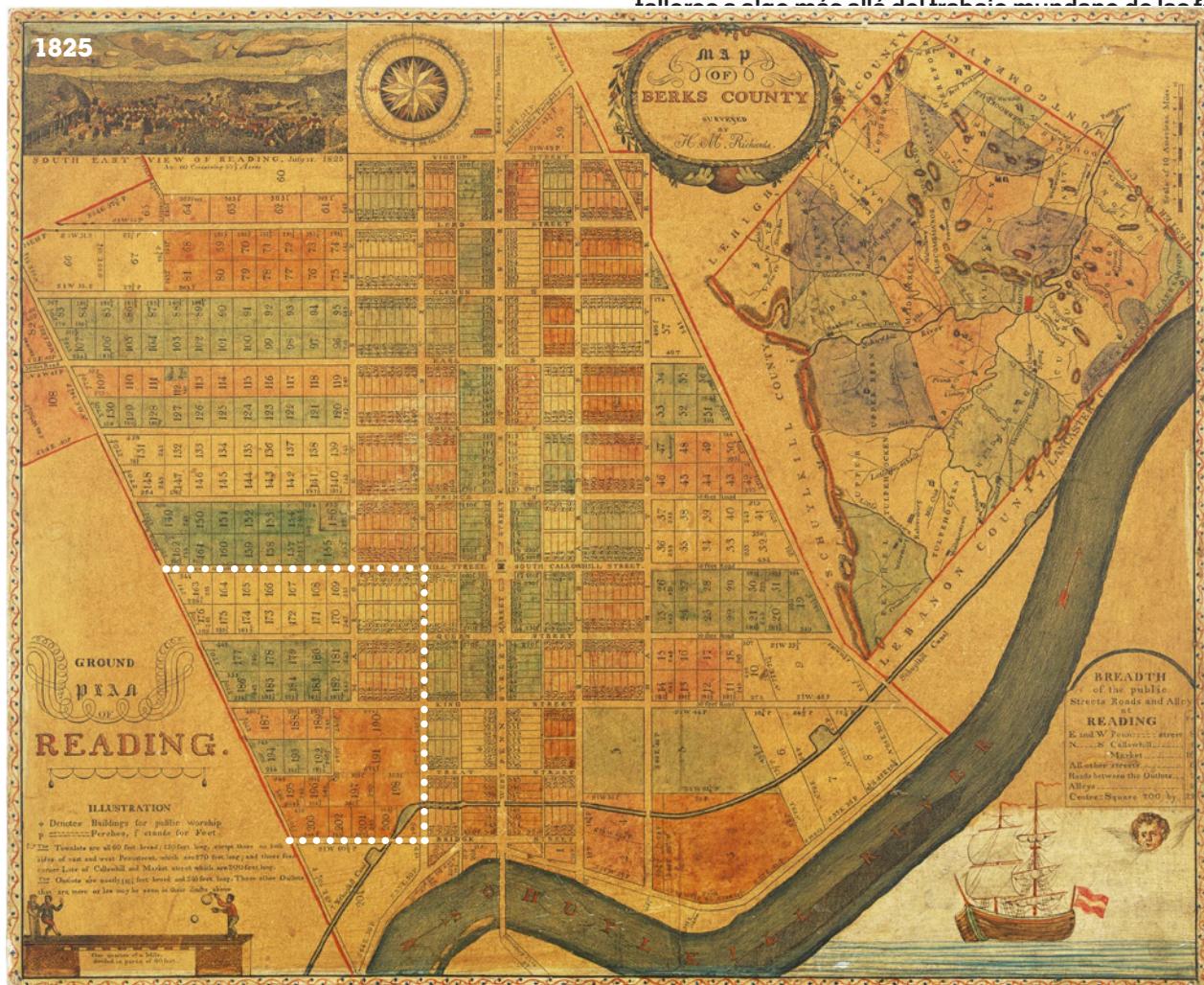
1833 Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company is incorporated and grows based on transporting coal from mines to Philadelphia, becoming one of the richest corporations in the world in the 1870s. The company ran trains, coal mines, canals, and international ships. While corporate offices were in Philadelphia, laborers were concentrated in 36 acres of workshops just east of this neighborhood past 6th Street, where "mechanics and boilermakers and pipe fitters and laborers... elevated the craftsmanship at those shops to something beyond the mundane work of ordinary factories."

1787 Pensilvania se convierte en uno de los primeros 13 Estados Unidos.

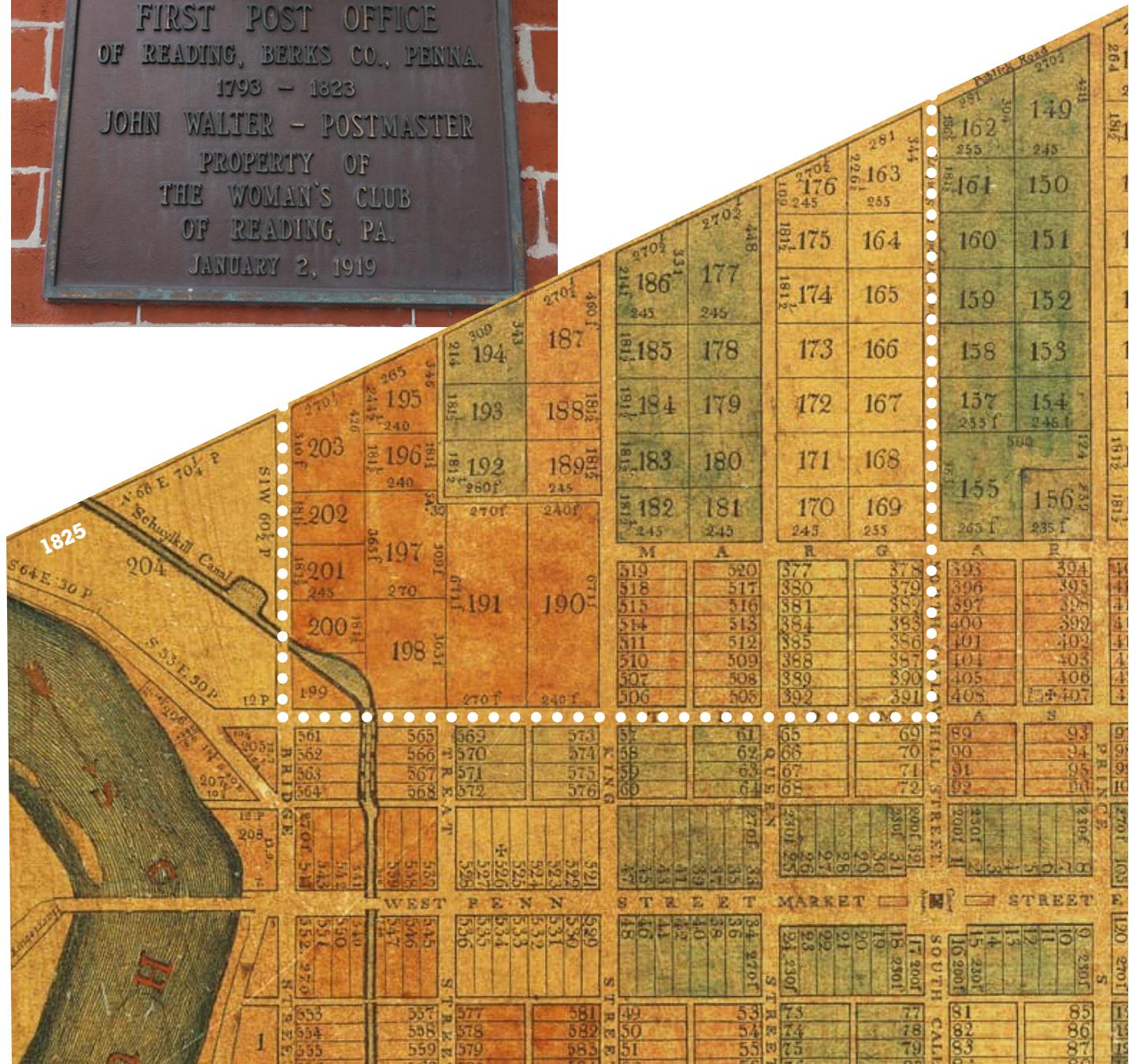
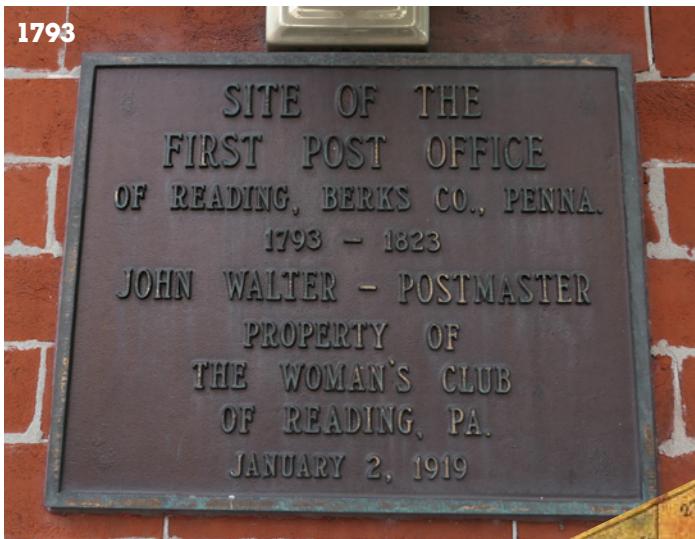
1793 Se construye la primera oficina postal de Reading en el número 140 de la calle North con 5ta, cerca de Walnut. Actualmente siendo el sitio del centro WCR para las artes.

1825 Plano de Reading (abajo y a la derecha) que muestra los nombres antiguos de las calles del barrio: la actual calle 5ta era Callowhill Street, 4ta era Queen Street, 3ra antes King Street, 2nd era Treat Street, y Front antes Bridge Street. El canal Schuylkill, es terminado durante año para aprovechar la ubicación de Reading cercana a las minas de carbón antracita más abundantes del mundo y a la ciudad portuaria internacional de Filadelfia, visible como una línea azul justo al este del río. Este y otros canales fueron abandonados en la década de 1880 debido a la competencia ferroviaria.

1833 Se constituye la compañía ferroviaria Philadelphia & Reading y crece por el transporte de carbón desde las minas hasta Filadelfia, convirtiéndose en una de las corporaciones más ricas del mundo en la década de 1870. La compañía operaba trenes, minas de carbón, canales y barcos internacionales. Mientras las oficinas corporativas estaban en Filadelfia, los trabajadores se concentraban en 36 acres de talleres justo al este del barrio pasando la calle 6ta, donde "mecánicos y caldereros y instaladores de tuberías y trabajadores... elevaron la artesanía en esos talleres a algo más allá del trabajo mundano de las fábricas



1793



1833



1844 First milk wagon and ice wagon in Reading are built by wheelwright Samuel Ulrich, living at 329 Washington near Rose and working in Michael Goodman's shop of at 4th & Washington, who also liked to build tall liberty poles and flag poles, sometimes with wind wheels on top.

1857 Lebanon Valley Railroad built across north end of area above Buttonwood to link Harrisburg and Reading.

1866 Frederick Lauer, born in Germany and arriving in Reading in 1826, builds his family's second brewery at North 3rd Street & Walnut, with large underground vaults dug into limestone, an ice plant, and a 2200-foot-deep artesian well (top right drawing).

He'd bought the land in the 1840s, and operated a hotel in the 1850s overlooking the landscape where 3rd Street will be built. In 1857, Lauer commissioned the painting below showing the land before brewery construction, with a structure along 3rd Street shown on the left that still exists today. The 1878 photo to the right shows the completed facility, and the 1884 map at bottom right includes other to Lauer's Park enhancements including a band stand and dancing hall.

Lauer played other roles in Reading's development, working to organize the brewing industry, the Berks County Agricultural Society, and serving as president of the select council.

Reading maps and drawings made in 1877 and 1881 (next page) show Lauer's Park North Brewery as a recognizable feature of the city.

Frederick Lauer is buried in 1883 (next page).



1844 Se construyen el primer vagón de leche y hielo en Reading por el carretero Samuel Ulrich, viviendo en 329 Washington cerca de Rose y trabajando en el taller de Michael Goodman en la 4ta con Washington, quien también gustaba de construir postes de la libertad y astas de banderas, a veces con ruedas de viento en la parte superior.

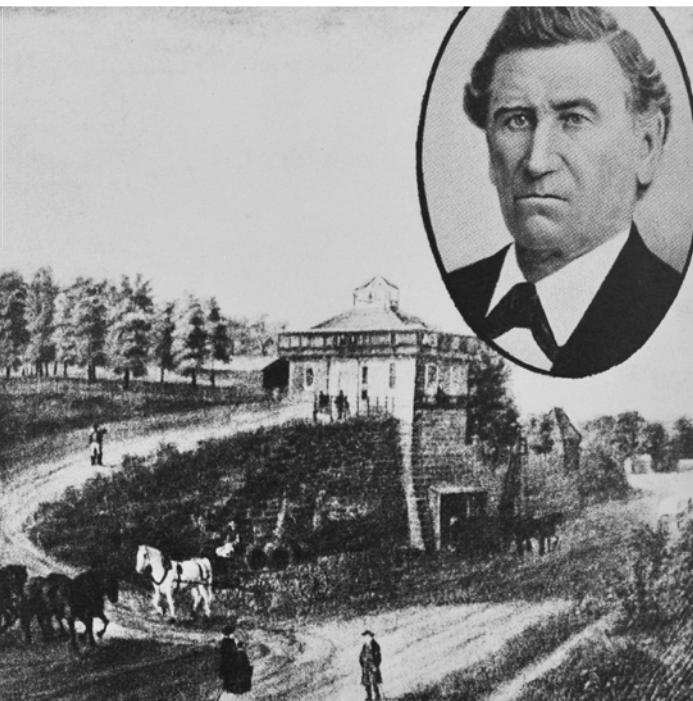
1857 Se construye el ferrocarril Lebanon Valley atravesando el extremo norte del área de Buttonwood para unir Harrisburg y Reading.

1866 Frederick Lauer, nacido en Alemania, se mueve a Reading en 1826 y construye la segunda cervecería de su familia en la calle 3ra norte con Walnut, con grandes bóvedas subterráneas excavadas en piedra caliza, una planta de hielo y un pozo artesiano de 2,200 pies de profundidad (dibujo superior derecho).

Ulrich había comprado el terreno en la década de 1840, y operó un hotel en la década de 1850 con vista al paisaje donde se construirá la 3ra calle. En 1857, Lauer encargó la pintura de abajo mostrando el terreno antes de la construcción de la cervecería, con una estructura a lo largo de la 3ra mostrando a la izquierda lo que aún existe hoy. La foto de 1878 a la derecha muestra la instalación completa, y el mapa de 1884 en la parte inferior derecha incluye otras mejoras en Lauer's Park incluyendo un kiosco de música y salón de baile.

Lauer desempeñó otros roles en el desarrollo de Reading, trabajando para organizar la industria cervecera, la sociedad agrícola del condado de Berks, y sirviendo como presidente del consejo.

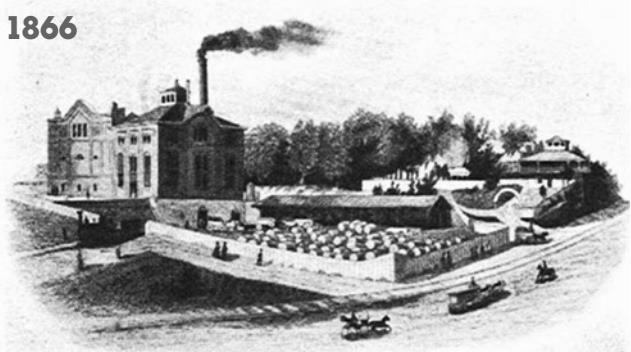
Los mapas y planos de Reading realizados en 1877 y 1881 (página siguiente) muestran la cervecera al norte de Lauer's Park como un hito reconocible de la ciudad. Frederick Lauer es enterrado en 1883 (página siguiente).



1850s

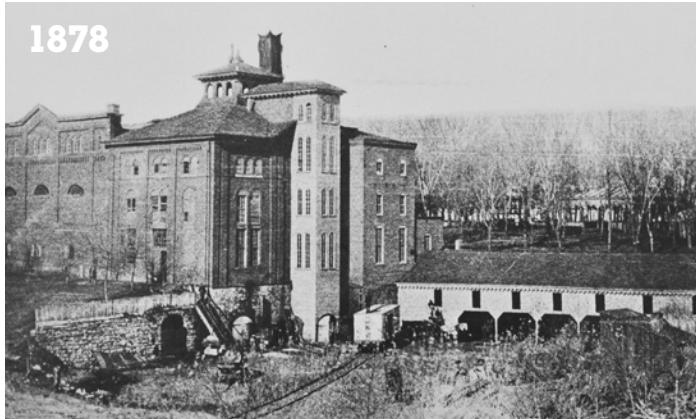


1866



LAUER BREWERY No. 2, READING,
PENNSYLVANIA, 1866.

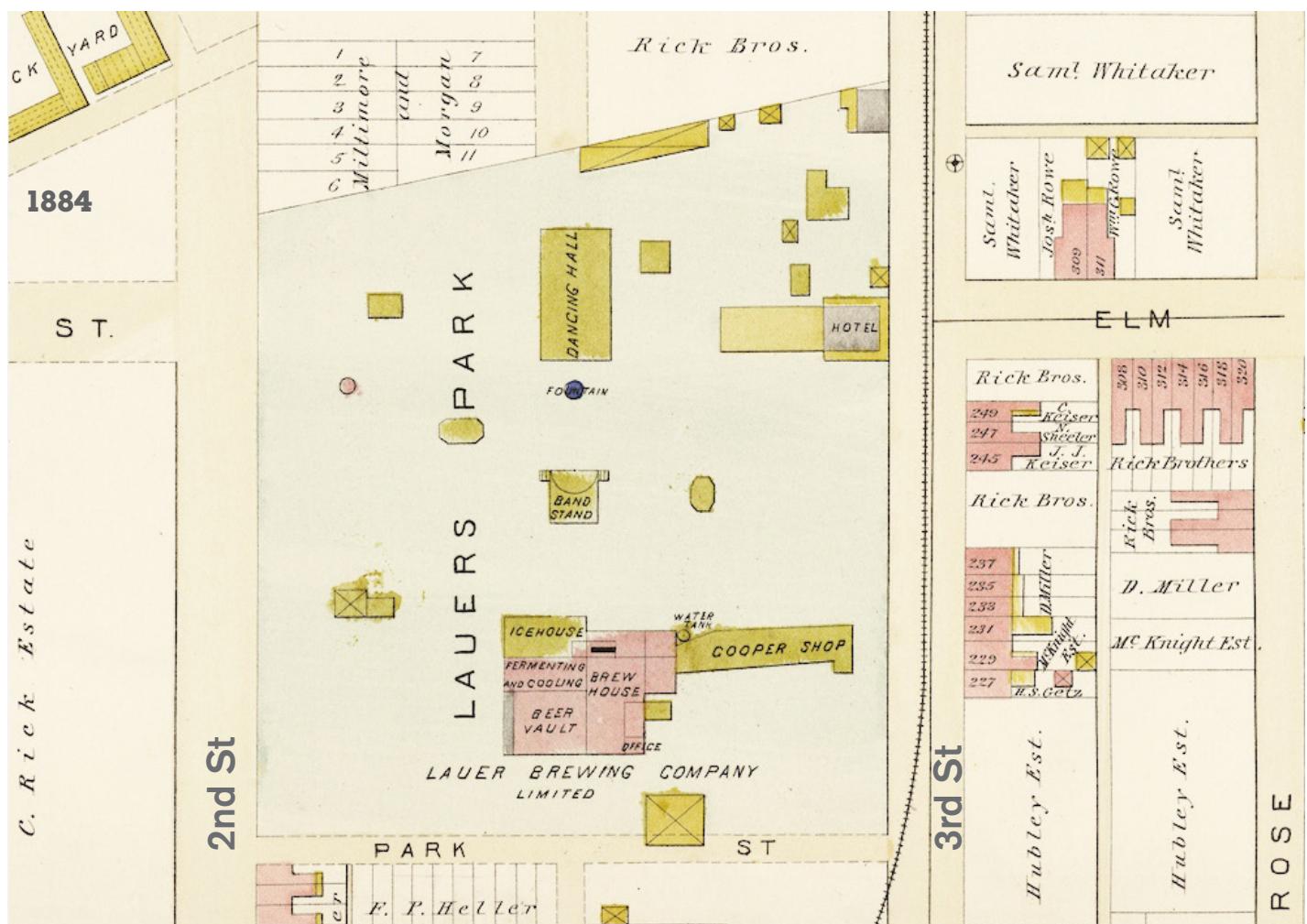
1878



1882



C. Rick Est. late
2nd St.



1906: "Mr Lauer erected a large beer brewery, and between the two buildings he laid out a beautiful park, in which he planted fine shade trees, according to the plan of a landscape gardener. The park soon became very popular, and German singing societies and other social organizations frequently held festivals there. The Cannstatter Volksfest Verein erected large fruit columns there. The park was years ago brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns at night and crowded with people."

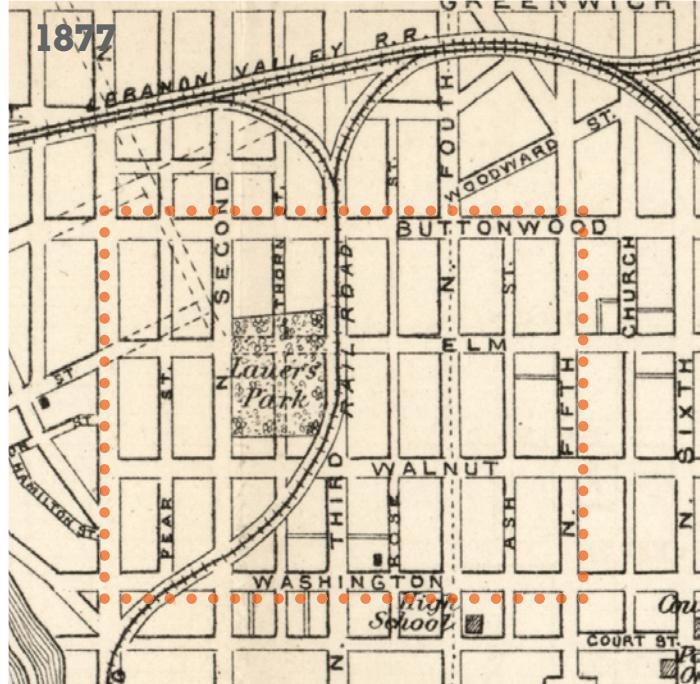
From a historian: "The establishment of Lauer's Park, like many other reform movements of the 19th century, tried to provide virtuous activities for the community, particularly for the workers of the brewery. However, although Lauer offered very much to his community, the nature of the brewing industry was held in discredit by many advocates of prohibition during this time, and it was always in danger of legal restrictions caused by the temperance movement"

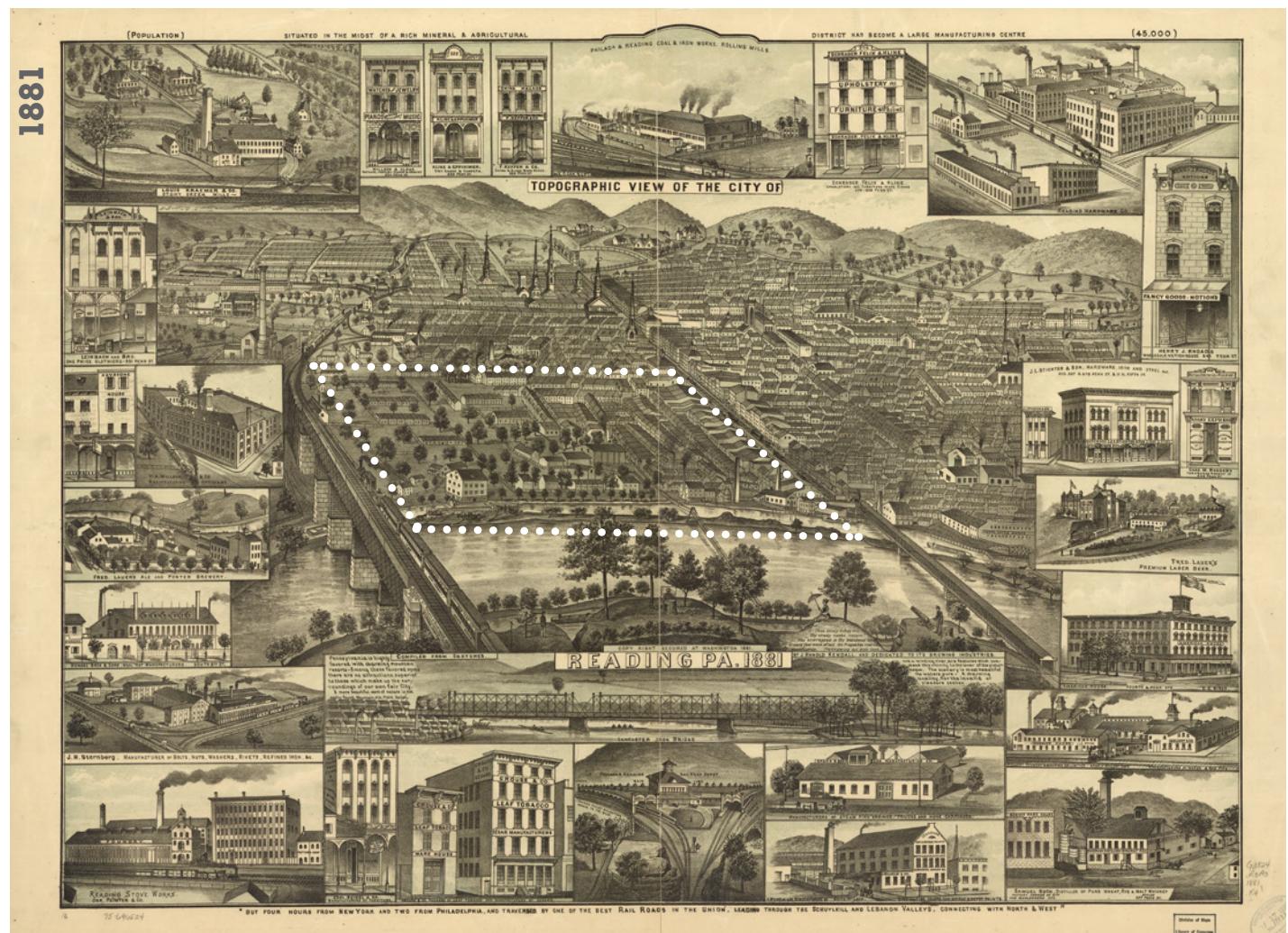
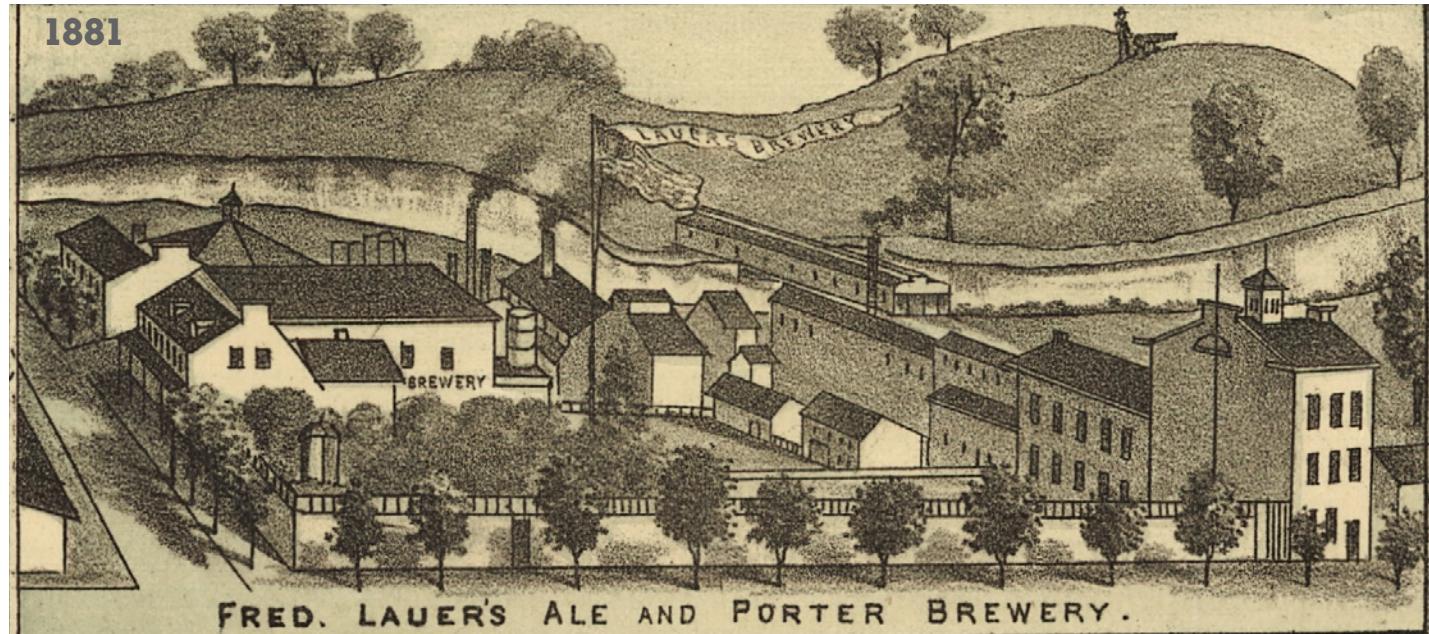
The Lauer business was supposedly closed during Prohibition, though records mention a 1924 raid, and the brewery was demolished in 1942. However, the Lauer Mansion still stands at 235 Walnut as today's Elks Lodge, shown in 1974.

1906: "El Sr. Lauer erigió una gran cervecería y entre los dos edificios diseñó un hermoso parque, en el cual plantó finos árboles de sombra, según el plan de un jardinero paisajista. El parque pronto se volvió popular y las sociedades de canto alemanas y otras organizaciones sociales frecuentemente celebraban festivales allí. El Cannstatter Volksfest Verein erigió grandes columnas frutales allí. Desde hace algunos años, el parque ha estado iluminado brillantemente con linternas chinas por la noche y lleno de gente."

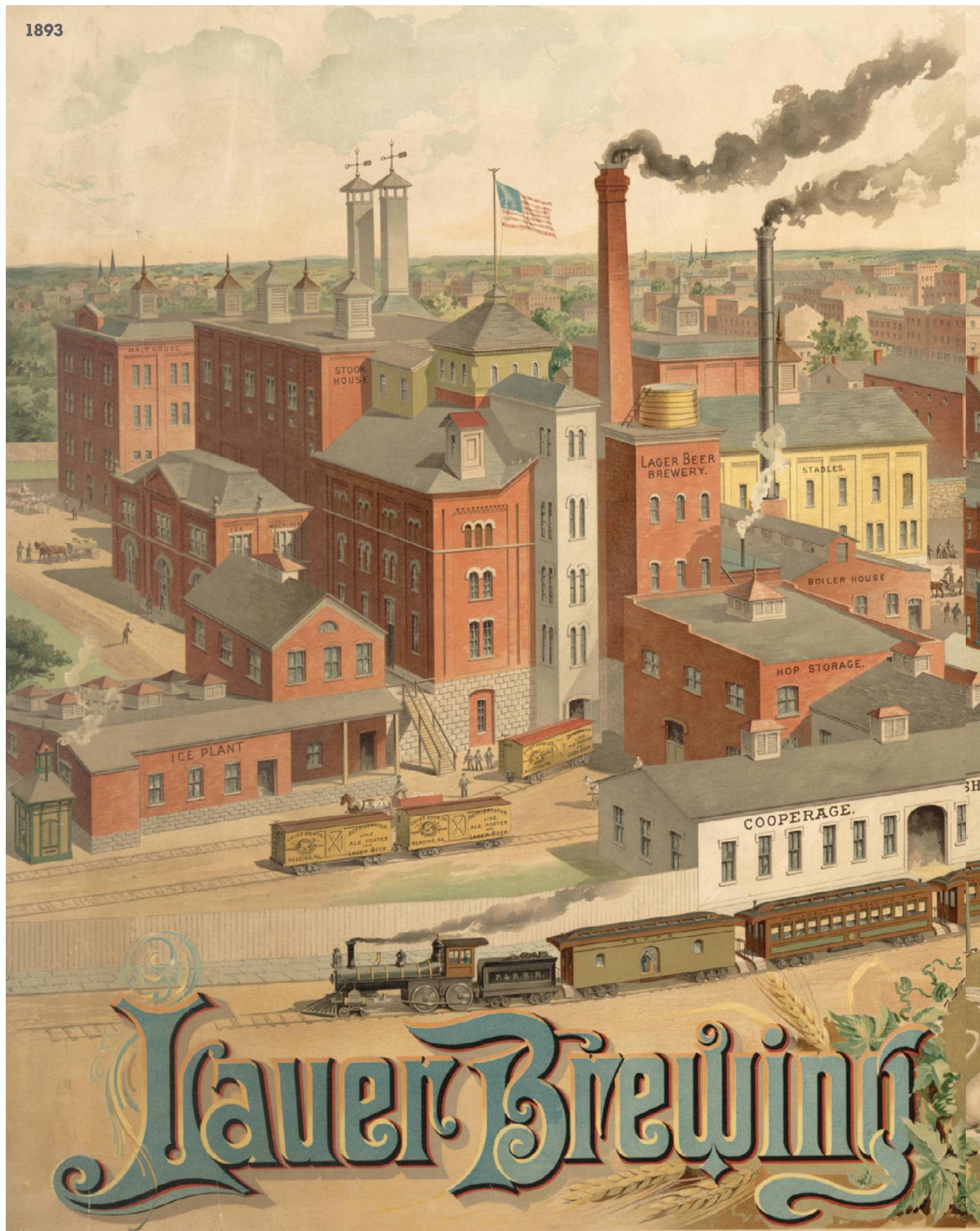
De un historiador: "El establecimiento de Lauer's Park, como muchos otros movimientos de reforma del siglo XIX, trató de proporcionar actividades loables para la comunidad, particularmente para los trabajadores de la cervecería. Sin embargo, aunque Lauer ofreció mucho a su comunidad, la naturaleza de la industria cervecera fue desacreditada por muchos defensores de la prohibición durante este tiempo, y siempre estuvo en peligro de restricciones legales causadas por el movimiento por la templanza."

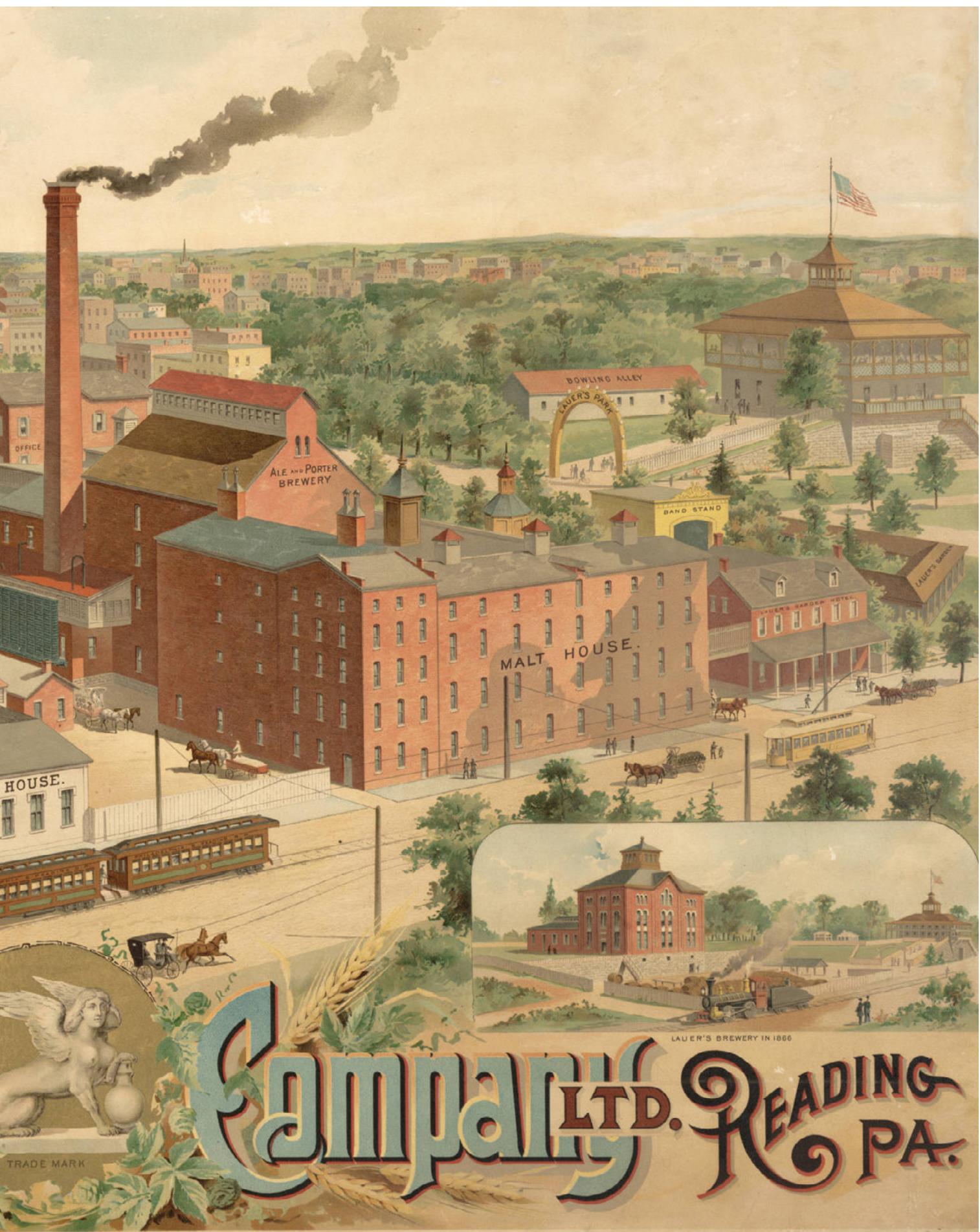
El negocio de Lauer fue cerrado supuestamente durante la prohibición, aunque los registros mencionan una redada en 1924, siendo la cervecera demolida en 1942. La mansión Lauer aún se mantiene en pie en el 235 de la calle Walnut bajo el actual Elks Lodge, mostrado en 1974.





1893





1860s-1870s Industrial development in the area also includes many brick yards, Barbey's Brewery (1861) at current site of Oak River Apartments; Rick Brothers Hardware at 3rd & Buttonwood, Reading Bolt & Nut Works between 3rd & 4th north of Buttonwood (1869, shown on 1884 map at bottom right), and Willson Products (1871, top right), maker of optical glass for lenses and reading glasses, which built a building in 1923 that today is GoggleWorks, as well as as an owner's 1880 mansion at 4th & Washington: "Reading doors are hung on Reading hinges, and locked with Reading locks; that Reading carpet is tacked down with Reading tacks; and that Reading people ride in Reading vehicles, warm themselves and cook their food on Reading stoves; wear Reading hats, and, if they imbibe at all, drink Reading beer."

1867 Pennsylvania Negro Equal Rights League Convention in Reading: "There was a very full attendance, and several speeches were delivered...expressing joy at the progress made by the League in its educational efforts, and promising the day was not far distant when Negroes would vote in Pennsylvania." By the 1860s, a Black community lived among other working class residents of Washington near 2nd, including Samuel G. Hubert at 136 Washington St, head of a Reading school for Black people.

1869 Reading Gazette & Democrat: "The beautiful building sites...along Front, 2nd and 3rd Streets, have been strangely overlooked by real estate dealers...hence part of the 6th Ward has been settled by persons of limited means... Walnut Street between 3rd and 4th, a throughfare laid out at least 70 years ago, is not yet at this day in a passable condition. When will the demands of the ward in respect to its highways be answered? With all the advantages it possesses for manufactories, how much longer must its growth be dwarfed by the neglect of those who are charged with its interests?"

"The Great Hollow," a steep valley running from Front & Court to Washington & Thorn, to 4th & Elm, to 5th & Buttonwood makes neighborhood development difficult and separates this area from downtown Reading: "The northwest was celebrated for its "hollows," to which the young people of the city resorted to during the winter coasting season. Then the coasting grounds were in the fields, instead of in the streets as we now find in the upper sections of the city. One of the popular places was at 4th and Walnut Streets, where there was a steep incline, and the sleds started on that corner would go flying northwesterly for the distance of a couple squares." In the late 1800s, these areas are filled from 10-25 feet to ease building.

1871 Livingood House completed, later used as private Stryker Hospital, now listed on National Register of Historic Places.

1873 Large gas tank to supply North Reading built at southeast corner of Elm & Rose (middle right photo with Lauer hotel in background).

1860s-1870s El desarrollo industrial en el área también incorpora a muchas ladrilleras, la cervecería Barbey (1861) en el sitio actual de Oak River Apartments; Rick Brothers Hardware en la 3ra con Buttonwood, Reading Bolt & Nut Works entre la 3ra y la 4ta al norte de Buttonwood (1869, mostrado en el mapa de 1884 en la parte inferior derecha), y Willson Products (1871, superior derecha), fabricante de vidrio óptico para lentes y gafas de lectura, que construyó un edificio en 1923 que hoy es GoggleWorks, así como una mansión del propietario de 1880 en la 4ta y Washington: "Las puertas en Reading están ancladas con bisagras de Reading y cerradas con cerraduras de Reading; esa alfombra de Reading está clavada con tachuelas de Reading; y esa gente de Reading viaja en vehículos de Reading, se calienta y cocina su comida en estufas de Reading; usa sombreros de Reading, y, si beben algo, beben cerveza de Reading."

1867 Convención de la Liga de derechos de igualdad de los negros de Pensilvania en Reading: "Hubo una asistencia muy completa, y se dieron varios discursos... expresando alegría por el progreso de la Liga en sus esfuerzos educativos, y prometiendo que el día en que los negros votarían en Pensilvania no estaba muy lejos." Para la década de 1860, una comunidad negra vivía entre otros habitantes de la clase trabajadora de Washington cerca de la 2da, incluyendo a Samuel G. Hubert en el 136 de la calle Washington, director de una escuela de Reading para personas negras.

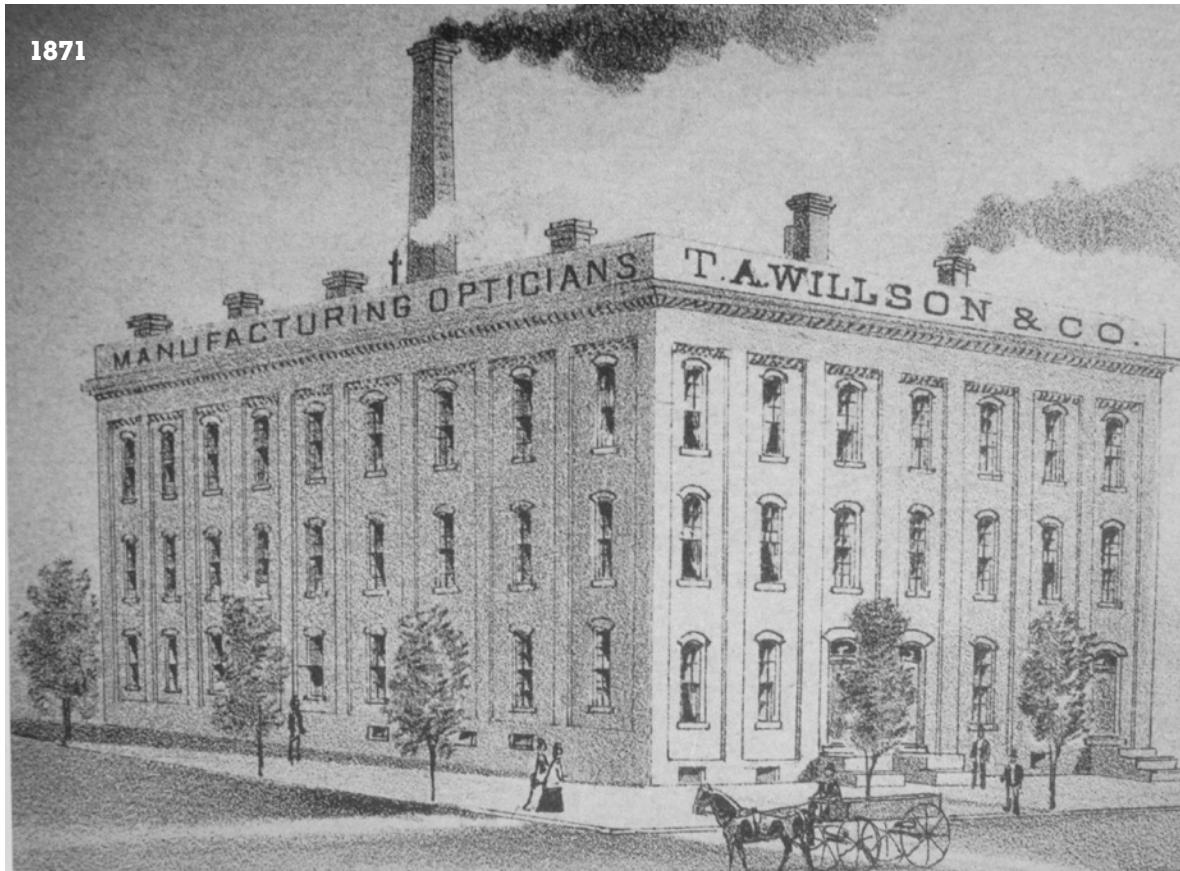
1869 Reading Gazette & Democrat: "Los sitios de construcción... a lo largo de las calles Front, 2da y 3ra, han sido pasados por alto por los agentes de bienes raíces... por lo tanto, parte del sexto distrito ha sido poblado por habitantes de escasos recursos... Walnut entre la 3ra y la 4ta, una vía trazada hace al menos 70 años, aún no está en condición transitable hasta el día de hoy. ¿Cuándo serán respondidas las demandas del distrito respecto a sus carreteras? Con todas las ventajas que posee para manufacturas, ¿Cuánto tiempo más su crecimiento debe ser atrofiado por la negligencia de aquellos que están encargados de sus intereses?"

"El Gran Hueco," un valle empinado que va desde Front y Court pasando Washington y Thorn, hasta la 4ta y Elm, y la 5ta con Buttonwood hace difícil el desarrollo del barrio y separa esta área del centro de Reading: "El noroeste era celebrado por sus 'huecos,' a los cuales la gente joven de la ciudad recurría durante la temporada de trineos de invierno. Entonces los terrenos de trineos estaban en los campos, en lugar de en las calles como ahora encontramos en las secciones superiores de la ciudad. Uno de los lugares populares estaba en las calles 4ta y Walnut, donde había una pendiente empinada, y los trineos que empezaban en esa esquina iban volando hacia el noroeste por la distancia de un par de cuadras." A finales de 1800, estas áreas se llenan de 10 a 25 pies para facilitar la construcción.

1871 Se completa la casa Livingood, más tarde usada como el Hospital privado Stryker y actualmente en el Registro Nacional de Lugares Históricos.

1873 Se construye un gran tanque de almacenamiento de gas para suministro del norte de Reading en la esquina sureste de Elm con Rose (foto en medio a la derecha con el hotel Lauer de fondo).

1871



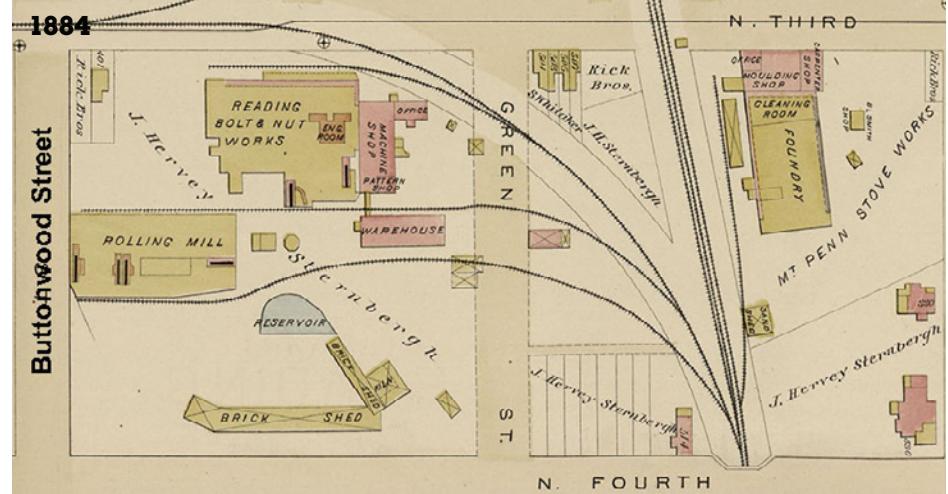
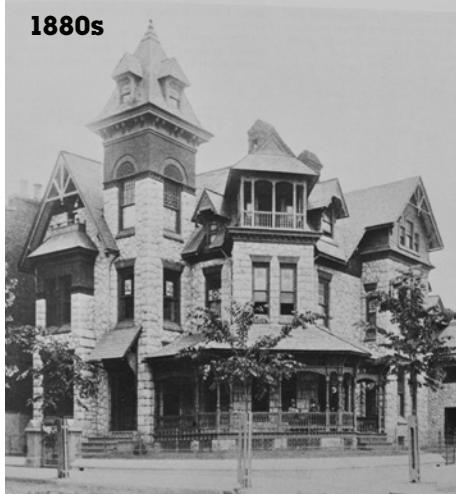
1871



1873



1880s



1875



1877 Part of a 52-day Great Railroad Strike reaching from New York to California, Reading Railroad workers and supporters protest the company's poor pay, working conditions, and anti-union position, resulting in a deadly massacre by state militia and police.

Following a Sunday meeting of the striking Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at 50 N. 5th St near Washington, a crowd of 500 marches up 5th and 6th Streets, immobilizes a coal train, and burns train cabooses, freight cars, a watch house, as well as the new Lebanon Valley Bridge over the Schuylkill River (shown above in 1875 painting, and on fire in 1877 drawing at right top), just north of Fine Fare grocery store.

To counter protests, company leaders first call Reading's militia, who refuse to serve against neighbors, then calls troops from Harrisburg, who march up the 7th Street railroad cut, fire on the crowd, and kill at least 10 protesters and injure 40 more.

This and other labor struggles give Reading a prominent place in national labor politics, including hosting the first national assembly of the Knights of Labor in 1878, dedicated to "resistance to monopoly, and a return to the old recognition of the dignity of labor," which includes 700,000 members by 1886, including 10% African-Americans.

1877 Huelga ferroviaria de 52 días que se extiende desde Nueva York hasta California, los trabajadores del ferrocarril de Reading y simpatizantes protestan por los salarios bajos, las condiciones de trabajo y la posición anti-sindical, resultando en una masacre por parte de la milicia estatal y la policía.

Después de la reunión dominical de la Hermandad de ingenieros de locomotoras en huelga en el número 50 de la calle 5ta norte cerca de Washington, una multitud de 500 marchan por las calles 5ta y 6ta, inmovilizando un tren con carbón, y queman furgones y vagones de carga, una casa de vigilancia, así como el nuevo puente Lebanon Valley sobre el río Schuylkill (muestra arriba en la pintura de 1875, y en llamas en el dibujo de 1877 en la parte superior derecha), justo al norte de la tienda de abarrotes Fine Fare.

Para contrarrestar las protestas, los líderes de la compañía primero llaman a la milicia de Reading, quienes se niegan a servir contra los vecinos, luego llaman a tropas de Harrisburg, quienes marchan por las vías ferroviarias de la 7ta, disparando a la multitud, matan al menos a 10 manifestantes y hieren a 40 más.

Esta y otras luchas laborales le dan a Reading un lugar prominente en la política laboral nacional, incluyendo la sede de la primera asamblea nacional de los Caballeros del Trabajo en 1878, dedicada a la "resistencia al monopolio y un retorno al viejo reconocimiento de la dignidad del trabajo," y que incluye a 700,000 miembros para 1886, 10% de ellos son afroamericanos.

1873



SKETCH MAP

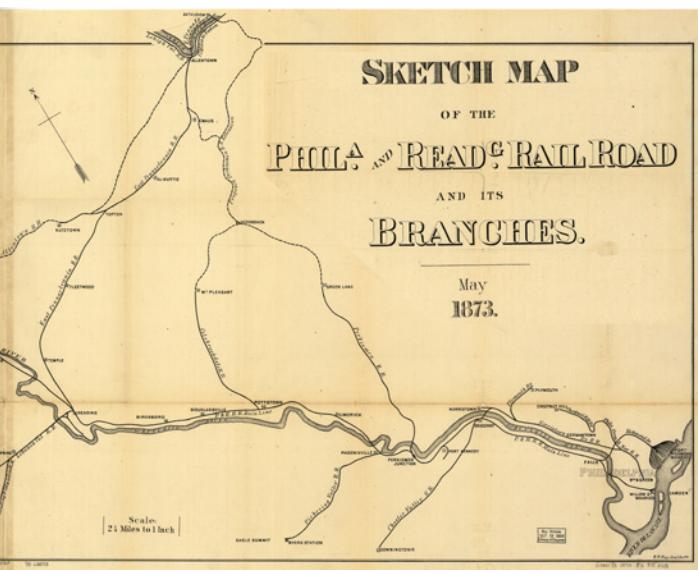
OF THE

PHILA. AND READ. RAILROAD

AND ITS

BRANCHES.

May
1873.





THE GREAT STRIKE—BURNING OF THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE BY THE RIOTERS.—DRAWN BY FRED. B. SCHELL.—[SEE PAGE 626.]

RIOT AT READING, PENN.

TRACKS TORN UP AND CARS FIRED—THE LEBANON VALLEY RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE SCHUYLKILL BURNED.

READING, Penn., July 23—2:15 A. M.—The existing railroad troubles, which have created intense excitement in this city, culminated in a serious outbreak to-night. Shortly after 10 o'clock, upon the arrival of the last passenger train from Philadelphia, about 1,000 men followed the train from Seventh and Penn streets to the new passenger depot. The night trains were prevented from leaving the depot, and several hundred persons commenced obstructing the tracks of the Lebanon Valley Railroad leading to Harrisburg. Two cabooses were set on fire, and an alarm of fire

having been struck, the Fire Department responded. The firemen, however, were prevented by the crowd from extinguishing the flames. Attention having been directed to the burning cars, the work of destruction was continued at other points along the road, tearing up tracks, turning and blocking switches and burning freight cars. A train of freight cars on the main track at the Second-street crossing was set on fire, and five cars were totally consumed.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, a magnificent structure across the Schuylkill, which cost over \$150,000 was fired at the western end shortly before midnight and totally destroyed. At 1:35 all the spans had fallen into the river. The object in destroying the bridge is believed to have been to prevent the passage of troops through this city to Harrisburg and points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

1870 Gustavus Anthony Nicolis, a Reading Railroad chief engineer who also arranged transportation for escaping enslaved people as part of the Underground Railroad, builds a mansion that still stands at 200 North 4th St at Walnut.

1870 John Keppelman, city councilperson and gas company manager, establishes a night school for Reading workers, which later operates as the Nursery Literary Association of Ricktown in a clubhouse at 224 North Front St near Elm: “soon night schools were opened in other sections of the city. So popular did night schools become that the School Board took note and in the due time took the privately-conducted night schools over.”

1876 Newspaper report: “North of Penn street near the river front are cabins where men and women, black and white, congregate and make night hideous with their orgies and vile doings... It is a well-known fact, that in a certain section of Ricktown, the most disgusting dances have been carried on, which decent journalism cannot enlarge upon or describe.”

1879 Poet Wallace Stevens is born and lives for many years at 323 North 5th Street near Elm. He later wrote in his journal and letters that Reading is “a terrible place except for the native” and “I lost a world when I left Reading.”

1879 Candy manufacturer William Luden of cough drop fame starts his business in the back of his dad’s jewelry shop at 35 North 5th St near Court, making moshies, chocolates, and marshmallows, and later moves to 6th & Washington and 8th & Walnut. Luden works with a pharmacist to create honey-licorice cough drops with menthol, colored amber instead of the typical red. He gives samples to Reading’s railroad workers for national exposure.

1880s “...In the 100 Block of Elm Street [near Front], semi-detached homes retain their original brick facades, wood stenciled cornices, and Eastlake porches. This particular part of Elm Street, bounded by Lauer's Park Elementary School on the east and by North Front Street on the west, gives a strong sense of place. This is also true of McKnight Street in the 300 Block as well as Pear Street and North Second from Buttonwood to Elm. This may be due to the uniform scale of the rows and of their styles, and because the center of the district is removed from heavily trafficked streets.”

1884 Neighborhood map (right) with less developed north side.

1886 Academy of Music with 1671 seats created at 135 N 6th St near Walnut, renamed Rajah Theatre in 1971, current home of Santander Performing Arts Center and Reading Symphony Orchestra.

1870 Gustavus Anthony Nicolis, un ingeniero jefe del ferrocarril de Reading y quien también organizaba rutas de transporte para esclavos huyendo como parte del ferrocarril subterráneo, construye una mansión que aún se mantiene en pie en el número 200 de la calle 4ta norte con Walnut.

1870 John Keppelman, concejal de la ciudad y gerente de la compañía de gas, establece una escuela nocturna para trabajadores de Reading, que más tarde opera como la Asociación Literaria Nursery de Ricktown en una casa club en el número 224 calle Front norte cerca de Elm: “pronto se abrieron escuelas nocturnas en otras secciones de la ciudad. Tan populares se volvieron las escuelas nocturnas que la Junta escolar tomó nota y a su debido tiempo se hizo cargo de las escuelas nocturnas privadas.”

1876 Reporte de periódico: “Al norte de la calle Penn cerca del río hay cabañas donde hombres y mujeres, negros y blancos, se congregan y hacen la noche horrorosa con sus orgías y acciones viles... Es un hecho bien conocido, que en cierta sección de Ricktown, se han llevado a cabo los bailes más repugnantes, que el periodismo decente no puede ampliar o describir.”

1879 El poeta Wallace Stevens nace y vive por muchos años en el 323 Calle 5ta norte cerca de Elm. Más tarde escribió en su diario y cartas que Reading es “un lugar terrible excepto para el nativo” y “Perdí un mundo cuando dejé Reading.”

1879 El fabricante de dulces para la tos William Luden comienza su negocio en la parte trasera de la joyería de su padre en el 35 de la 5ta norte cerca de Court, haciendo moshies, chocolates y malvaviscos. Más tarde se muda a la 6ta y Washington con la 8va y Walnut. Luden trabaja con un farmacéutico para crear pastillas para la tos de miel-regaliz con mentol, de color ámbar en lugar del típico rojo. Da muestras a los trabajadores ferroviarios de Reading como promoción.

1880s “...En la Cuadra 100 de la calle Elm [cerca de Front], las casas semi-separadas retienen sus fachadas de ladrillo originales, cornisas de madera estarcidas, y porches Eastlake. Esta parte de la calle Elm, delimitada por la escuela primaria de Lauer's Park en el este y por la calle Front en el oeste, da un fuerte sentido al lugar. Esto también es cierto para la calle McKnight en la cuadra 300 así como Pear y la Segunda norte desde Buttonwood hasta Elm. Esto puede deberse a la escala uniforme de las casas y de sus estilos, y porque el centro del distrito está lejos de calles con mucho tráfico.”

1884 Mapa del barrio (derecha) con el lado norte menos desarrollado.

1886 Academia de música con 1671 asientos con dirección 135 calle 6ta norte cerca de Walnut, renombrada teatro Rajah en 1971, y sede actual del Centro de artes escénicas Santander y la Orquesta sinfónica de Reading.

1884



1887 Report (top left) on “double tragedy” at Lauer’s Park of young woman and “jealous and maddened lover.”

1888 East Reading Electric Railway begins service with most trolleys stopping at 5th & Penn (trolley at top right and map at bottom), after starting horse-drawn cars to the suburbs in 1874.

1889 “The reason that this northwestern part of Reading has not been built up as rapidly as other sections has been due to the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient water supply... By 1889 so many new dwellings had been built in the area that the water supply was totally inadequate.”

1889 “Israel Rauch, 129 Jefferson, raised a pumpkin on the roof of his kitchen that measures 2.5 feet in diameter and is as big in circumference as a large tub. He will exhibit it at the fair... One traditional aspect of life in the 6th Ward that deserves mention is the abundance of backyard plant cultivation... Grape arbors were especially popular in turn-of-the-century backyards... Italian immigrant Giuseppe Penta had a fig tree in his yard at 313 Washington St for many years. Every winter he built a shed around it to protect it from the cold.”

1890s Major homebuilding led by Building & Saving Associations. Westing Reading Savings Fund & Loan Association builds over 200 homes between Walnut, 2nd, Buttonwood, and Front. In 1895 alone, 148 building permits are taken out, and the Reading Eagle writes: “Ricktown is enjoying a building boom. A few years ago all that territory lying between Washington st. and the Lebanon Valley Railroad and 3d st. and Schuylkill ave., was nothing but vacant lots and brickyards... Front from Washington to Buttonwood is solidly built with handsome brick residences, as is Walnut from 2d to Front. The large pile of rocks at 2d and Walnut are being blasted away and pretty 2-story houses erected, and 2d from Walnut to Elm is nearly all built up. Pear between Walnut and Elm is a prettily built square, the houses having neatly terraced front yards.” Many homes are “Reading German Stick Style... identified by the fancy woodwork projecting from the 3rd floor dormer window... The front porch came into fashion, and local planing mills turned out much detailed woodwork for new porches in the 6th Ward.”

Factory development also continues: Reading Knitting Mills 350 Elm near 4th, where 350 women workers produce 18,000 stockings daily, no unions are allowed, and “Passersby on 4th St could often hear girls singing hymns together” (1891); La Commercial Cigar Factory at 101 Front at Washington (1893); AW Haag & Co machine shop at Walnut & Thorn (1896); and Kahler’s Cigar factory at Buttonwood & Rose (1897).

1887 Reportaje (Arriba a la derecha) doble tragedia en Lauer’s Park sobre mujer y “amante celoso y enloquecido.”

1888 La East Reading Electric Railway comienza servicio con la mayoría de tranvías parando en la 5ta y Penn (tranvía arriba derecha y mapa abajo), después de comenzar con carros tirados por caballos hacia los suburbios en 1874.

1889 “La razón por la que esta parte noroeste de Reading no se ha desarrollado tan rápidamente como otras secciones se ha debido a la dificultad de obtener un suministro de agua suficiente... Para 1889 tantas viviendas nuevas habían sido construidas en el área que el suministro de agua era totalmente inadecuado.”

1889 “Israel Rauch, 129 Jefferson, sembró una calabaza en el techo de su cocina que mide 2.5 pies de diámetro, tan grande en circunferencia como una tina grande. La exhibirá en la feria... Un aspecto tradicional de la vida en el sexto distrito que merece mención es la abundancia en el cultivo de plantas en patios traseros... Los enramados de uva eran especialmente populares en los patios traseros de cambio de siglo... El inmigrante italiano Giuseppe Penta tuvo una higuera en su patio en el 313 de Washington por muchos años. Cada invierno construía un cobertizo alrededor para protegerla del frío.”

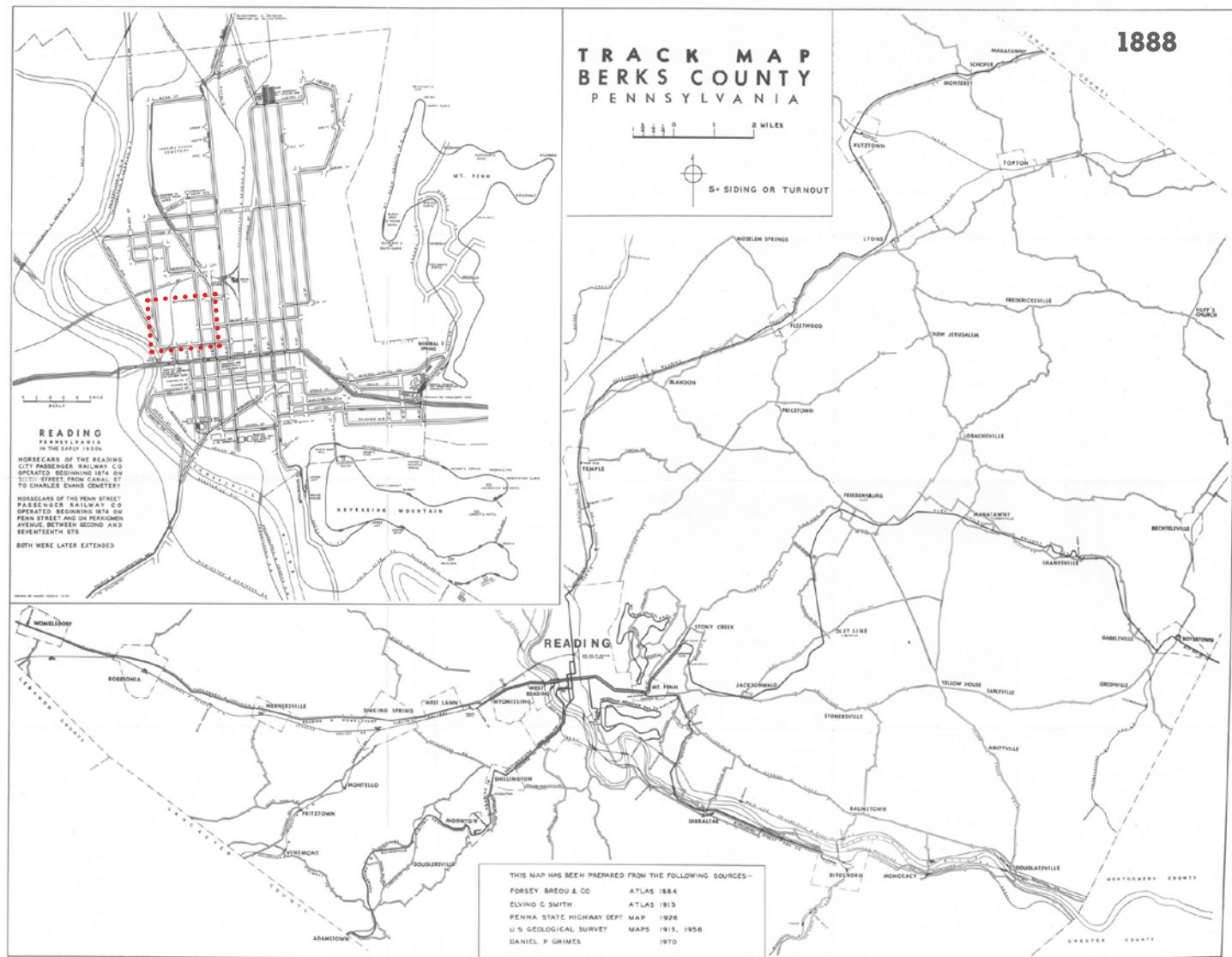
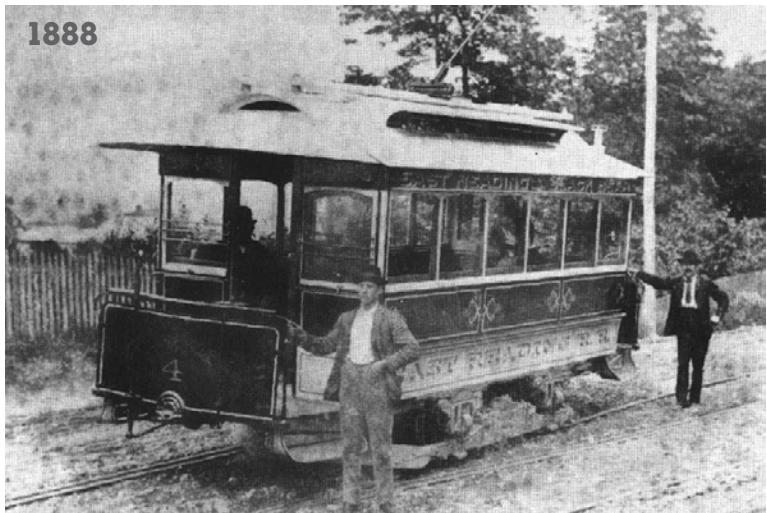
1890s La construcción de casas es liderada por las asociaciones de construcción y ahorro. La Westing Reading Savings Fund & Loan Association construye más de 200 casas entre Walnut, la 2da, Buttonwood, y Front. Solo en 1895, se sacan 148 permisos de construcción, y el Reading Eagle escribe: “Ricktown está disfrutando un auge en la construcción. Hace unos pocos años todo ese territorio que yace entre Washington, el Lebanon Valley Railroad, la 3ra y la avenida Schuylkill no era nada más que lotes vacíos y patios de ladrillos... Front desde Washington hasta Buttonwood está sólidamente construida con hermosas residencias de ladrillo, así como Walnut desde la 2da hasta Front. La gran pila de rocas en la 2da y Walnut ha sido demolida y bonitas casas de 2 pisos erigidas, y la 2da desde Walnut hasta Elm está casi toda construida. Pear entre Walnut y Elm es una plaza bellamente construida, las casas cuentan con patios delanteros ordenadamente aterrazados.” Muchas casas son “Estilo Reading German Stick Style... identificado por la carpintería elegante que se proyecta desde la ventana abuhardillada del 3er piso... El porche delantero se puso de moda, y los aserraderos locales produjeron mucha carpintería detallada para nuevos porches en el 6to distrito.”

El desarrollo fabril también continúa: Reading Knitting Mills en 350 Elm cerca de la 4ta, donde 350 trabajadoras mujeres producen 18,000 medias diariamente, no se permiten sindicatos, y “Los transeúntes en la 4ta a menudo podían escuchar a las chicas cantando himnos juntas” (1891); La Commercial Cigar Factory en 101 Front en Washington (1893); taller de máquinas AW Haag & Co en Walnut & Thorn (1896); y la fábrica de cigarros Kahler’s en Buttonwood & Rose (1897).

1887

A TRAGEDY IN LAUER'S PARK.

READING, Penn., May 31.—Lauer's Park was the scene of a double tragedy a little before midnight, which had its sequel in the death of a man and the serious wounding of a young woman, the former a jealous and maddened lover of the girl. The West End Club held a picnic in the park, and after the revelries had pretty well spent themselves several pistol shots rang out. A crowd gathered around a beer stand where lay the already lifeless form of John A. Matz, a handsome man 21 years of age. He had fired two shots at his victim, Annie Gring, one of which missed, but the other struck her in front above the right hip. He then turned the smoking revolver upon himself, fired, and died without speaking a word. There had been an altercation between the couple, Matz insisting that if any one else but himself attempted to escort her home he would shoot her. It was her refusal that led to the tragedy. The would-be murderer had for many years been a boarder in the Gring family, and was an accepted suitor. The bullet was extracted this morning and the young woman's chances of recovery are considered tolerably fair.



1888, 1893 Ads for 5th St businesses (right top).

1896, 1897, 1899 New neighborhood public schools (right bottom)

1897 "Fund to Stop the Smoke" raises money for Elizabeth Clay, resident at 400 Woodward, near Buttonwood & North 4th St, to sue Sternbergh Iron Works, the factory occupying the block from 3rd to 4th from the Lebanon Valley Road to Buttonwood. Testimony describes: "They throw the iron from the cars a distance of 15-20 feet. This is day and night. Then there are the explosions of iron. It is as loud as a cannon... There is a continuous noise day and night from the operation of the mill, so that we can't hear ourselves talk. The windows rattle just the same as if I took hold of the sash and shook it with all my might... [The smoke] gets in everywhere... we must rush to close the windows. On hot nights when the wind is from that direction we almost smother" as well as "Our belongings in the house are nearly all ruined; the carpets and curtains are all damaged by the smoke and soot. The smoke affected me, so that I have a burning sensation in my throat and chest."

1898 Neighborhood detail from citywide drawing.

1900 6th Ward census records day laborers as largest group (18%), followed by iron works laborers, rolling mill heaters, boltmakers, iron works superintendents, stove moulders, hardware moulders, and brass turners (18%), then housebuilding trades (7%), also cigar & hat factories, textile mills. 1/3 work in stores, offices, and services like drygoods clerk, ice dealer, bookkeeper, florist, confectionary saleslady, assistant dentist, circus actor, insurance solicitor, produce huckster, bicycle dealer... 95% residents are born in US, with Germans as largest ethnic group.

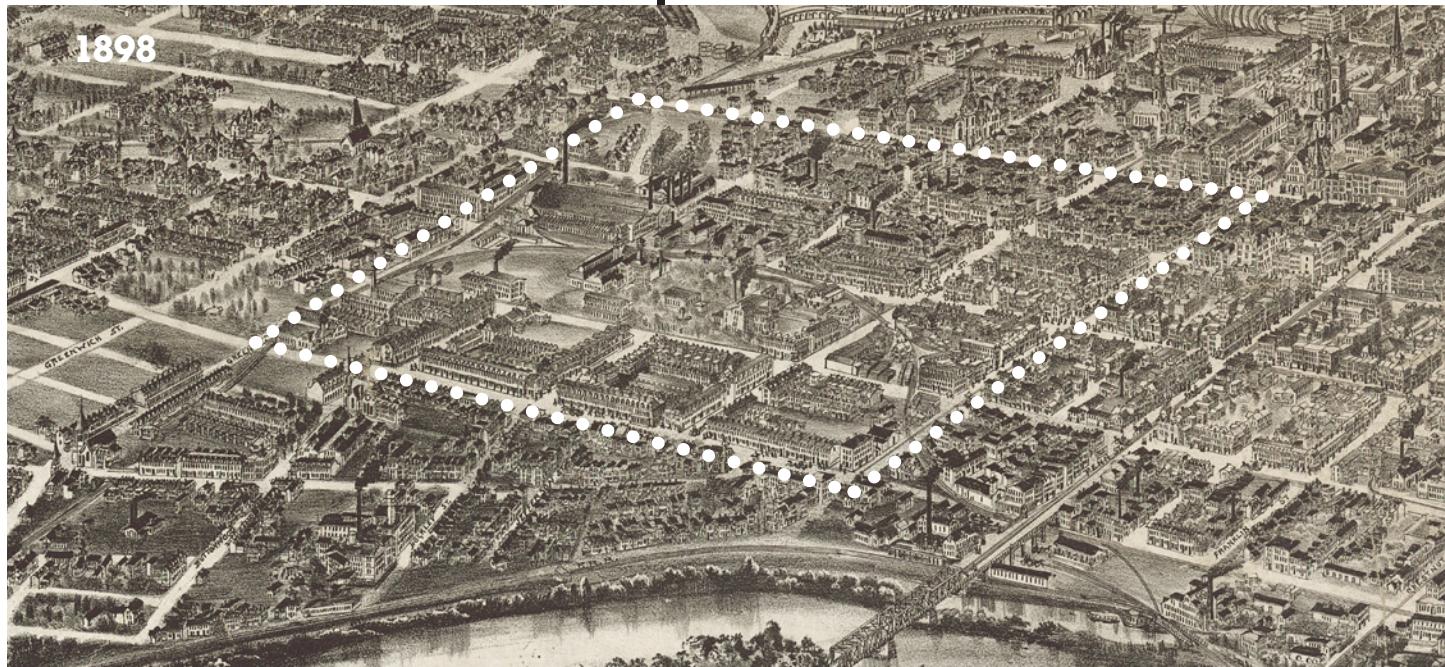
1888, 1893 Anuncios para negocios de la calle 5ta St (arriba derecha).

1896, 1897, 1899 Nuevas escuelas públicas del vecindario (abajo derecha).

1897 "Fondo para detener el humo" recauda dinero para Elizabeth Clay, residente en 400 Woodward, cerca de Buttonwood y 4ta Norte, para demandar a Sternbergh Iron Works, la fábrica que ocupa la cuadra desde la 3ra hasta la 4ta, desde Lebanon Valley Road hasta Buttonwood. El testimonio describe: "Lanzan el hierro desde los carros a una distancia de 15-20 pies. Esto es día y noche. Luego están las explosiones de hierro. Es tan fuerte como un cañón... Hay un ruido continuo día y noche de la operación del molino, tanto que no podemos escucharnos hablar. Las ventanas vibran igual que si tomara el marco y lo sacudiera con toda mi fuerza... [El humo] se mete en todas partes... debemos correr a cerrar las ventanas. En noches calurosas cuando el viento viene de esa dirección casi nos ahogamos" así como "Nuestras pertenencias en la casa están casi todas arruinadas; las alfombras y cortinas están todas dañadas por el humo y hollín. El humo me afectó, tanto que tengo una sensación de ardor en mi garganta y pecho."

1898 Detalle del vecindario del mapa de toda la ciudad.

1900 Los registros del censo del 6to distrito muestran a los jornaleros como el grupo más grande (18%), seguido por trabajadores del hierro, calentadores de laminadoras, fabricantes de pernos, superintendentes de obras del hierro, moldeadores de estufas, moldeadores de herrajes, y torneros de latón (18%), luego oficios de construcción de casas (7%), también fábricas de cigarros y sombreros, molinos textiles. 1/3 trabajan en tiendas, oficinas, y servicios como dependientes de mercería, vendedores de hielo, contadores, floristas, vendedores de confitería, asistentes de dentista, actores de circo, agentes de seguros, vendedores ambulantes, vendedores de bicicletas... 95% de los habitantes nacieron en Estados Unidos, con alemanes como el grupo étnico más grande.



1888

Gittelman & Harbach, House, Sign and Fresco Painters and Wall Paper Hangers, and Dealers in Wall Paper and Glass, 32 North Fifth Street. With a large experience in every detail of plain and decorative wall paper, house, sign and fresco painting in Reading, Messrs. Gittelman & Harbach established their present enterprise. They do all kinds of exterior and interior house painting, paint signs on wood, glass and metal in any desired style, execute fresco and ornamental work in the very best style of art, and all kinds of wall and ceiling decoration and paper hanging are performed in the most artistic manner. They carry a fine stock of wall paper of the newest and most unique designs, paints, oils and all sizes of window plate and vestibule glass of any similar establishment in the city. The concern employs twenty to thirty skilled workmen. Messrs. H. K. Gittelman and R. M. Harbach, (both gentlemen natives of this county) comprise the firm, and are masters of every detail of their business.

1888

T. D. Bausher & Co., Manufacturers of Brick. Office: 432 North Fifth Street. The business of furnishing the materials for building purposes is one which demands a portion of our space, and we note with pleasure the operations of the firm above mentioned. Messrs. T. D. Bausher & Co. are conducting an extensive business in the manufacture of brick, and enjoy superior facilities for producing not only fine quality of ordinary building brick, but of pressed brick as well. Their yard is located on North Ninth Street, containing rich deposits of very superior clay, and employ from fifty to sixty men in season, who produce last year about 2,500,000 brick. Mr. Bausher also does an extensive business as a coal merchant, keeping in stock all kinds of soft and hard fuel. His business in this line is principally retail, and requires the use of two teams. The gas pockets are situated on Woodward Street, between Fifth and Church. This enterprise was established by Mr. Bausher in 1870. Three years ago he added brick manufacture to his operations.

1888

C. V. Kratzer, D. D. S., Dental Office: 111 North Fifth Street. Dr. Kratzer graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery about ten years ago, and for the past six years industriously pursued his profession in Braddock, Allegheny county. Last fall he removed to this city, and at once took charge of Dr. Slegel's business, finally succeeding this gentleman in the practice about the first of August last. The Doctor occupies handsome and commodious offices in Dr. Slegel's old quarters, at 111 North Fifth Street, where he is fully prepared to meet all emergencies that may possibly arise in the practice of his profession. His offices contain a fine equipment of all modern essentials appertaining to dentistry, including all the apparatus peculiar to the profession.

1893

Drs. E. SLEGEL & BROS.,



111 North Fifth Street,
are the only authorized Dentists in Reading
who insert Folsom's Atmospheric Plates.

1893

J. L. UNGER,

Dealer in PIANOS and ORGANS,
27 and 29 North 5th Street,
READING, PA.

The art of music is one of the oldest and most delightful of all those achievements of the human mind which lend dignity and charm to life. In recent times, increasing attention has been given to this art throughout the country, and as a natural consequence, greater artistic and mechanical perfection has been secured in all musical instruments, while many new and beautiful compositions have also been given to the world. As representing the new and progressive spirit in musical circles, no better example could be chosen than Mr. J. L. Unger. His business as dealer in pianos and organs of the best makes, is now thoroughly established and has won the patronage and confidence of all acquainted with and interested in these matters. He occupies a large and tastefully arranged store, and his stock represents the most perfect and satisfactory results of musical science. Instruments can also be rented on easy terms, and all desiring exceptional satisfaction in these important matters, will do well to examine the advantages offered by this progressive house. Experienced assistants are employed, and all orders will receive scrupulous and prompt attention.

1896 Washington & Rose



1897 Buttonwood & Pear



1899 Elm & Madison



1900 Philadelphia & Reading Railroad begins construction of largest railroad shops in US east of North 6th Street (below left), employing up to 3000 people, and enabled the company to make its own engines here until 1948.

1900 Speidel elevator factory built at Gordon & Speidel, near Buttonwood & Schuylkill, which “manufactures Speidel's patent chain hoists, cranes, overhead tramways, elevators, dumb-waiters, special hoisting machinery, and he holds patents on all of his goods. Mr. Speidel was the inventor of all of his valuable patents, and was the architect of his own plant”

1900 Reading Eagle reports “60 Women Clean a Very Dirty Street...For some weeks the residents of Jefferson, between Schuylkill avenue and the river, have been complaining that this street was in a filthy condition. Committees called upon Councilmen from the 6th Ward, who promised to have it cleaned, but nothing was done. Daily the street got worse. Wives taunted their husbands with the fact that their efforts to have the street cleaned had failed utterly...The women, however, took a hand themselves and it is now probably the cleanest street in Reading. A day or two ago, Mrs Harry Weand, 221 Jefferson, conceived the idea of organizing a Women's Street Cleaning Brigade. She passed the word along the line-always warning each neighbor not to tell here ‘men folks’ - and the idea was hailed with great enthusiasm.”

1904 Reading Natatorium, an indoor pool, established by cough drop maven William Luden at 134 North 5th St near Walnut (below right) and map showing built-out neighborhood (right top).

1908 Photo (far right bottom) looking northeast towards Lauer's Park.

1900 La Philadelphia & Reading Railroad comienza la construcción de los talleres ferroviarios más grandes de Estados Unidos al este de la calle 6ta norte (abajo a la izquierda), empleando hasta 3000 personas, y que permitió a la compañía hacer sus propias locomotoras hasta 1948.

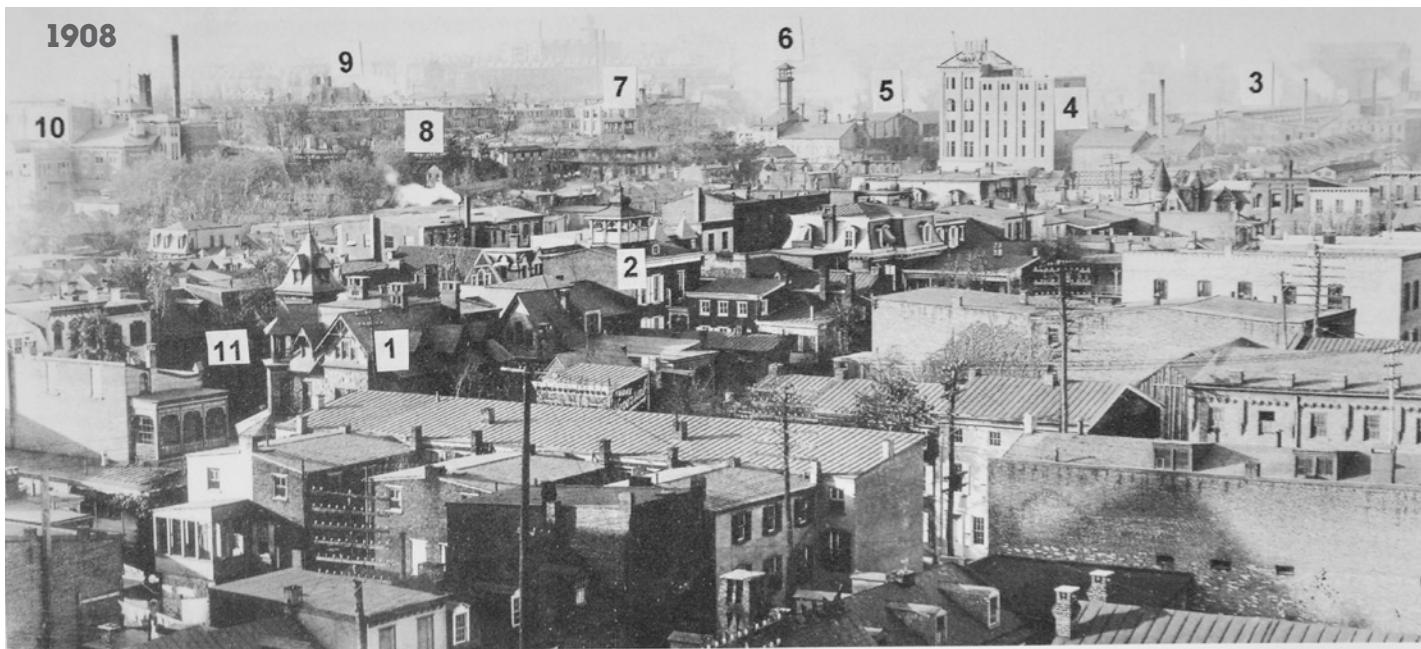
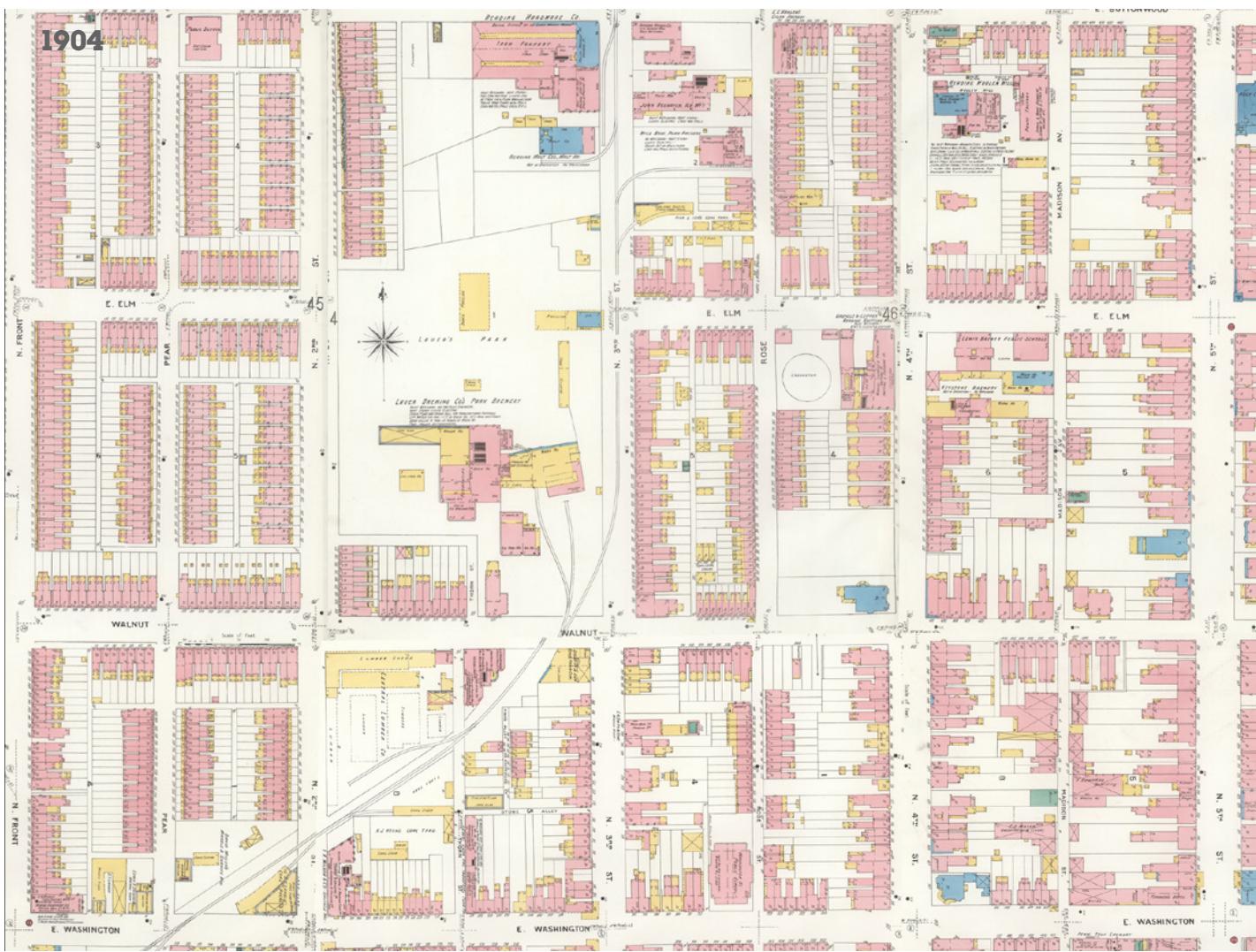
1900 Fábrica de elevadores Speidel construida en Gordon & Speidel, cerca de Buttonwood & Schuylkill, que “fabrica polipastos de cadena patentados por Speidel, grúas, tranvías aéreos, elevadores, montacargas, maquinaria de elevación especial, y él posee la patente de todos sus productos. El señor Speidel fue el inventor de todas sus valiosas patentes, y fue el arquitecto de su propia planta.”

1900 Reading Eagle reporta “60 mujeres limpian una calle muy sucia... Por algunas semanas los residentes de Jefferson, entre la avenida Schuylkill y el río, se han estado quejando de que esta calle estaba en condiciones inmundas. Los comités visitaron a los concejales del 6to distrito, quienes prometieron limpiarla, pero no se hizo nada. Diariamente la calle empeoraba. Las esposas se mofaron de maridos con el hecho de que sus esfuerzos para limpiar la calle habían fallado completamente... Las mujeres, sin embargo, tomaron el asunto en sus propias manos y ahora es probablemente la calle más limpia de Reading. Hace un día o dos, la Sra. Harry Weand, 221 Jefferson, concibió la idea de organizar una brigada de limpieza de calles de mujeres. Pasó la palabra a lo largo de la línea - siempre advirtiendo a cada vecina que no le dijera a sus ‘hombres’ - y la idea fue recibida con gran entusiasmo.”

1904 Reading Natatorium, una piscina cubierta, establecida por el magnate de las pastillas para la tos William Luden en el 134 de la 5ta calle norte cerca de Walnut (abajo derecha) con mapa mostrando el barrio desarrollado (arriba derecha).

1908 Foto (extremo derecho abajo) mirando al noreste hacia Lauer's Park.





ORIENTATION PHOTO for THREE VIEWS THAT FOLLOW....of READING AS IT EXISTED AROUND 1908: 1- Thomas A. Willson's mansion, northeast corner of 4th and Washington; 2- Keystone Institute, 133 North Fourth—see pg 41; 3- J. H. Sternbergh's Reading Bolt and Nut Works, radiating from the northeast corner of Third and Buttonwood; 4- Deppen Brewery, North Third near Buttonwood; 5- Keystone Vehicle Company, North Third, north of Lebanon Valley R.R. line; 6- Rick Brothers' Keystone Hardware Company, southwest corner of Third and Buttonwood—see map on pg 37; 7- Lauer's North Park Hotel, North Third, west side, opposite where Elm dead ends—see map on pg 37; 8- Bleachers at Lauer's Baseball Park; 9- Buttonwood and Pear School; 10- Lauer's Brewery—see map on pg 37; 11- lost in the shadows is General David Gregg's home. IN THE FOREGROUND, we see a portion of Madison Avenue angling to the right. Close examination reveals that most of the homes there date back to Reading's earliest days.

1902 1000 of 1400 Sternbergh Iron Works workers go on strike at 3rd & Buttonwood. While they hold union meetings at the Nursery Literary Association at 224 North Front St near Elm, they are fired via a newspaper ad and replaced with Black strikebreakers brought in by the company and lodged in wooden shacks in the factory yard surrounded with barbed wire.

1900s Oley Street Mill Relief Association opens at 156 N Front near Walnut. For weekly dues of 10 cents, workers get sick benefits, funeral expenses, and use of clubhouse library and smoking room.

1903 Hawk Knitting Mill built at 216 Buttonwood near 2nd St, later used as Schoener's candy factory, on the same block as today's Lauer's Park School.

1906 Area resident Chalkley Wilson, iron mill worker who paints and draws in his spare time, makes pastel portraits of over 200 neighbors within 2 squares [blocks] from his home and studio at 302 N Front St near Elm.

1907 AW Wolfinger Co knitting mill built at southeast corner of Walnut & Rose.

1907 Lauer's Park baseball stadium built over where Lauer's more open park once stood (1915, 1920s, 1930s). Teams played here like the Reading Coal Heavers, Pretzels, Coal Barons, Marines, Aces, Keystones, Chicks, and Red Sox, with players including Rogers Hornsby, Lefty Grove, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Carl Furillo, and Babe Ruth. In 1923, 10,000 people attend a commemoration of Reading's 175th birthday here. In 1941, the stadium is demolished, becoming a parking lot for many years before the construction of Lauer's Park School in the late 1950s.

1908 Deppen Brewery built at 333 N 3rd near Buttonwood, across 3rd St from Lauer's Park School, where the structure of its 5-story brewhouse still stands and holds a car repair business.

1908 Zion Baptist Church moves to 224 Washington near 3rd and builds its current building in 1924, one link to the area's early Black community near 2nd & Washington.

1902 1000 de 1400 trabajadores de Sternbergh Iron Works se van a huelga en la 3ra y Buttonwood. Mientras celebran reuniones sindicales en la Nursery Literary Association en el 224 de la calle Front Norte cerca de Elm, fueron despedidos a través de un anuncio de periódico y reemplazados con rompehuelgas negros traídos por la compañía y alojados en cabañas de madera en el patio de la fábrica rodeado con alambre de púas.

1900s Oley Street Mill Relief Association abre en el 156 de la calle Front Norte cerca de Walnut. Por cuotas semanales de 10 centavos, los trabajadores reciben beneficios por enfermedad, gastos funerarios, uso de la biblioteca del club y sala de fumar.

1903 Hawk Knitting Mill construido en el 216 de Buttonwood cerca de la 2da, más tarde convertido en la fábrica de dulces Schoener's, en la misma cuadra que la actual escuela de Lauer's Park.

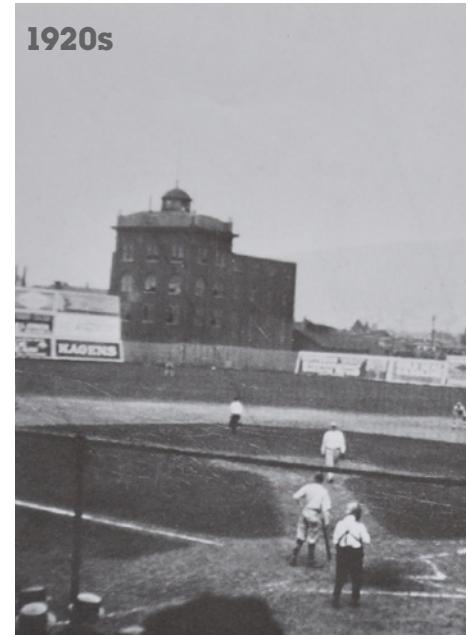
1906 El residente del área Chalkley Wilson, trabajador del molino de hierro que pinta y dibuja en su tiempo libre, hace retratos al pastel de más de 200 vecinos dentro de 2 cuadras de su hogar y estudio en el 302 de Front Norte cerca de Elm.

1907 Planta de tejidos AW Wolfinger Co. Construida en la esquina sureste de Walnut y Rose.

1907 Estadio de béisbol del Lauer's Park construido sobre donde alguna vez estuvo el parque más grande de Lauer (1915, 1920, 1930). Equipos como los Reading Coal Heavers, Pretzels, Coal Barons, Marines, Aces, Keystones, Chicks, y Red Sox, con jugadores incluyendo Rogers Hornsby, Lefty Grove, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Carl Furillo, y Babe Ruth jugaron aquí. En 1923, 10,000 personas asisten a la conmemoración del cumpleaños 175 de Reading. En 1941, el estadio es demolido, convirtiéndose por muchos años en un estacionamiento antes de la construcción de la escuela de Lauer's Park a finales de 1950.

1908 Cervecería Deppen construida en el 333 de la calle 3ra Norte cerca de Buttonwood, al otro lado de la Escuela Lauer's Park, la estructura de esta casa cervecería de 5 pisos aún se mantiene en pie y alberga un negocio de reparación de autos.

1908 Iglesia Bautista Zion se muda al 224 de Washington cerca de la 3ra y construye su edificio actual en 1924, un enlace con la comunidad negra pionera del área cerca de la 2da y Washington.



1909 Armory at Walnut & 4th, today home of Olivet Boys & Girls PAL Club, is built for military practice, with the castle-like facade added in 1919, when the building also hosted boxing exhibitions.

1909 Replanning Reading: an Industrial City of a Hundred Thousand is published by the Civic Association of Reading, a group of elite residents that raises about \$300,000 through subscriptions to hire Massachusetts landscape architect John Nolen to “come here and tell us what Reading needed and how it should be developed.”

Nolen’s team makes drawings and photographs shown to the right, with photographs of places like 5th & Washington looking east (middle left photo) as it existed then and drawings (middle right drawing) of how it might be redesigned. Penn Street at 4th Street looking east, shown as it existed then (bottom left photo) and redesigned (lower right drawing). Nolen described the existing intersection as “bare, unfurnished, unattractive open space, blazing hot in summer, bleak and cold in winter.”

Nolen describes homes like those in this neighborhood:

“Reading, like Philadelphia, is called ‘a city of homes.’ And it is. These buildings are not very homelike. As a rule, they are built in solid blocks of brick, with a frontage that will average only from 12 to 15 feet. The depth of the lot is usually less than 100 feet. An inspection of the city from the top of Mt. Penn, impresses one with the unnecessary congestion and overcrowding and the equally unnecessary unloveliness and cheerlessness of the city as a whole. It presents a mass of unrelieved tin-roofed brick blocks, with narrow straight streets on one side, and on the other, small and often untidy and dirty back yards and alleys. So small, indeed, are the back yards in some localities that I have seen the Monday wash stretched to dry between the trees on the front street or even on the front porches.”

Many Reading residents and businesses oppose Nolen’s recommendations like a proposed Penn Street mall for reasons including “fears of debt, increased taxes, distrust of Republicans, annual resorting to distortion of fact and name calling, bossism, general ignorance of the purpose of civic improvements, apathy, beer-hall politics and class consciousness.”

At the same time, major proposals from 1910 were enacted under Socialist municipal administrations under Mayor J. Henry Stump, such as construction of public playgrounds and renovation of the former Old Boys’ High School at 8th & Washington to be the new City Hall.

1909 Armería en Walnut y la 4ta, hoy hogar del Club Olivet Boys & Girls PAL, se construye para práctica militar, con la fachada tipo castillo añadida en 1919, cuando el edificio también albergaba exhibiciones de boxeo.

1909 “Replanning Reading: an Industrial City of a Hundred Thousand” es publicado por la Asociación Cívica de Reading, un grupo de residentes acomodados que recaudan cerca de \$300,000 a través de suscripciones para contratar al arquitecto paisajista de Massachusetts John Nolen para “venir aquí y decirnos qué necesita y cómo debería desarrollarse Reading.”

El equipo de Nolen hace dibujos y fotografías mostradas a la derecha, con fotografías de lugares como la 5ta y Washington mirando al este (foto del centro izquierda) tal como existía entonces y dibujos (dibujo del centro derecha) de cómo podría rediseñarse. Penn Street en la 4ta mirando al este, mostrada como existía entonces (foto inferior izquierda) y rediseñada (dibujo inferior derecho). Nolen describió la intersección existente como “espacio abierto desnudo, sin equipamiento, poco atractivo, muy caluroso en verano, desolado y frío en invierno.”

Nolen describe casas como las de este barrio:

“Reading, como Filadelfia, es llamada ‘una ciudad de viviendas.’ Y lo es. Estos edificios no son muy hogareños. Como regla, están construidos en bloques sólidos de ladrillo, con un frente en promedio de solo 12 a 15 pies. La profundidad del lote es usualmente menos de 100 pies. Una inspección de la ciudad desde la cima del monte Penn le impresiona a uno la congestión innecesaria y hacinamiento y la igualmente falta de belleza y desaliento de la ciudad en general. Presenta una masa de bloques de ladrillo con techos de hojalata sin alivio, con calles estrechas y rectas por un lado, y por el otro, patios traseros pequeños a menudo desordenados y sucios callejones. Tan pequeños, de hecho, son los patios traseros en algunas localidades que he visto la ropa del lunes extendida para secar entre los árboles en la calle del frente o incluso en los porches delanteros.”

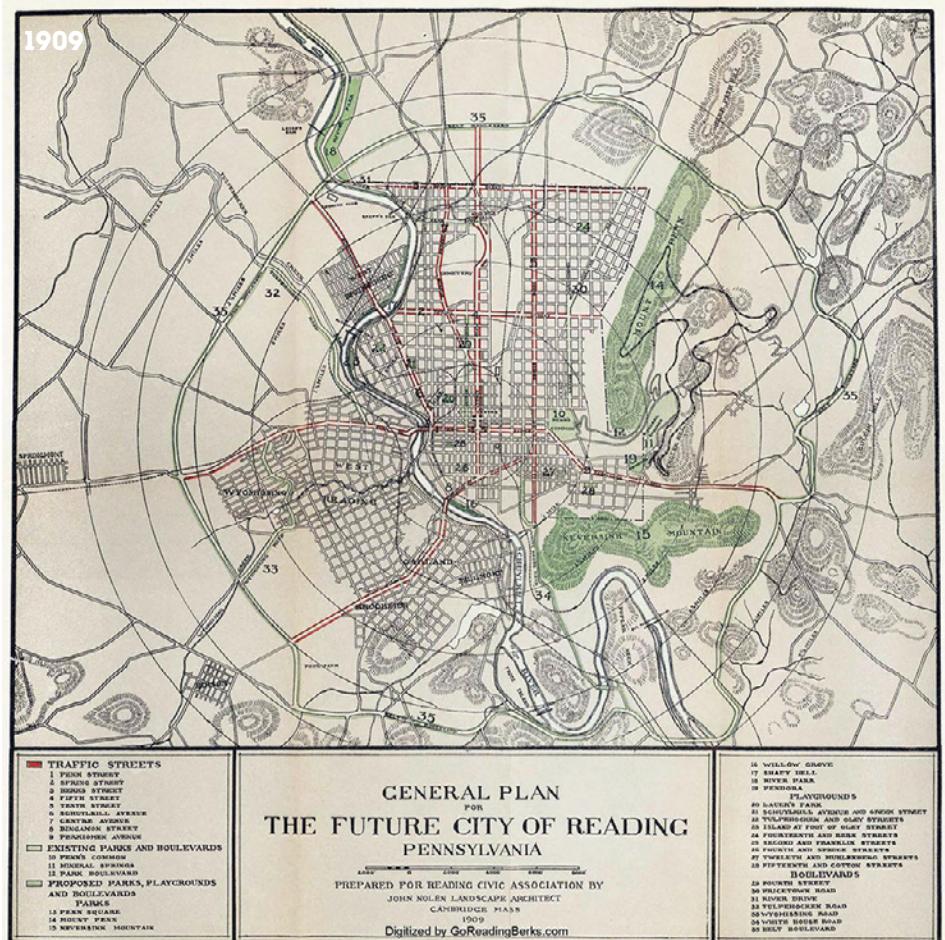
Muchos residentes y negocios de Reading se oponen a las recomendaciones de Nolen tal como el centro comercial propuesto en la calle Penn por razones que incluyen “temores de deuda, aumento de impuestos, desconfianza de los Republicanos, recurriendo a los insultos y la distorsión de hechos, caciquismo, ignorancia general del propósito de las mejoras cívicas, apatía, política de cantina y conciencia de clase.”

Al mismo tiempo, las propuestas principales de 1910 fueron promulgadas bajo administraciones municipales socialistas bajo el Alcalde J. Henry Stump, como la construcción de parques públicos y transformación de la antigua escuela secundaria para varones en la 8va y Washington para ser el nuevo ayuntamiento.

1909



1909



1909



1909



1909



1909



1910 Letters from children published in newspaper

Arthur L. Leader, age 13

"I think our city should have more playgrounds than we have, for our childhood days are only once, when we are little boys and girls."

Edna Groff, age 11

"We are too poor to go to Atlantic City and play in the sand. We ought to have some playgrounds somewhere, for, if we play in the house, we will waken the babies."

Dorothy Grew, age 8

"Here in Reading, when we want to play, we must go in the back yard, and then get a scolding if we tread the grass down. So playgrounds for me, – the sooner, the better."

Elmer M. Searfoss, age 11

"I would enjoy a playground, because when I play on the sidewalk in front of the people's houses they tell me to go home on my own sidewalk. I think it would learn us to love each other better, as we become more acquainted by playing together daily, and save the lives of many a girl and boy by keeping them off the street. And also fresh air and sunshine is better than medicine, and I think Reading ought not to be last in everything."

Mabelle Kreischer, age 13

"I would like a playground near our house, so I could take my baby-brother, as he couldn't go without I accompany him. I think that all the children of Reading would be pleased if some land would be given for a playground instead of building houses on every square inch of ground."

Ruth Ibach, age 10

"I was never at a playground yet, but, I suppose it is very nice. When we want to play, we cannot play in peace. When we skate, either the policeman or the people chase us."

Lena Romig, age 12

"Reading should have a playground because of the many poor children who have no toys, and who live on back streets. They never have any place where they can go and safely have a pleasant day. Some children are kept off the streets. They are learning bad language and bad manners by being on the streets."

1910 Neighborhood development slows mainly due to lack of available land as shown on 1913 map to right.

1910 Cartas de niños publicadas en el periódico

Arthur L. Leader, 13 años

"Creo que nuestra ciudad debería tener más parques infantiles que los que tenemos, ya que nuestros días de infancia solo ocurren una vez, cuando somos niños y niñas pequeños."

Edna Groff, 11 años

"Somos demasiado pobres para ir a Atlantic City y jugar en la arena. Deberíamos tener algunos parques con juegos, porque si jugamos en la casa despertaremos a los bebés."

Dorothy Grew, 8 años

"Aquí en Reading cuando queremos jugar, tenemos que ir al patio trasero y luego nos regañan si pisamos el césped. Así que parques para mí, mientras más pronto, mejor."

Elmer M. Searfoss, 11 años

"Disfrutaría un parque, porque cuando juego en la banqueta, frente a las casas de la gente dicen que me vaya a mi casa, a mi propia acera. Creo que nos enseñaría a querernos mejor unos a otros, ya que nos conocemos más jugando juntos diariamente, y salvar las vidas de muchos niños y niñas manteniéndolos fuera de la calle. Y también el aire fresco y la luz del sol es mejor que la medicina, y creo que Reading no debería ser último en todo."

Mabelle Kreischer, 13 años

"Me gustaría un parque cerca de nuestra casa, para poder llevar a mi hermanito bebé, ya que él no puede ir sin que yo lo acompañe. Creo que todos los niños de Reading estarían complacidos si se cediera algún terreno para un parque en lugar de construir casas en cada pulgada cuadrada de terreno."

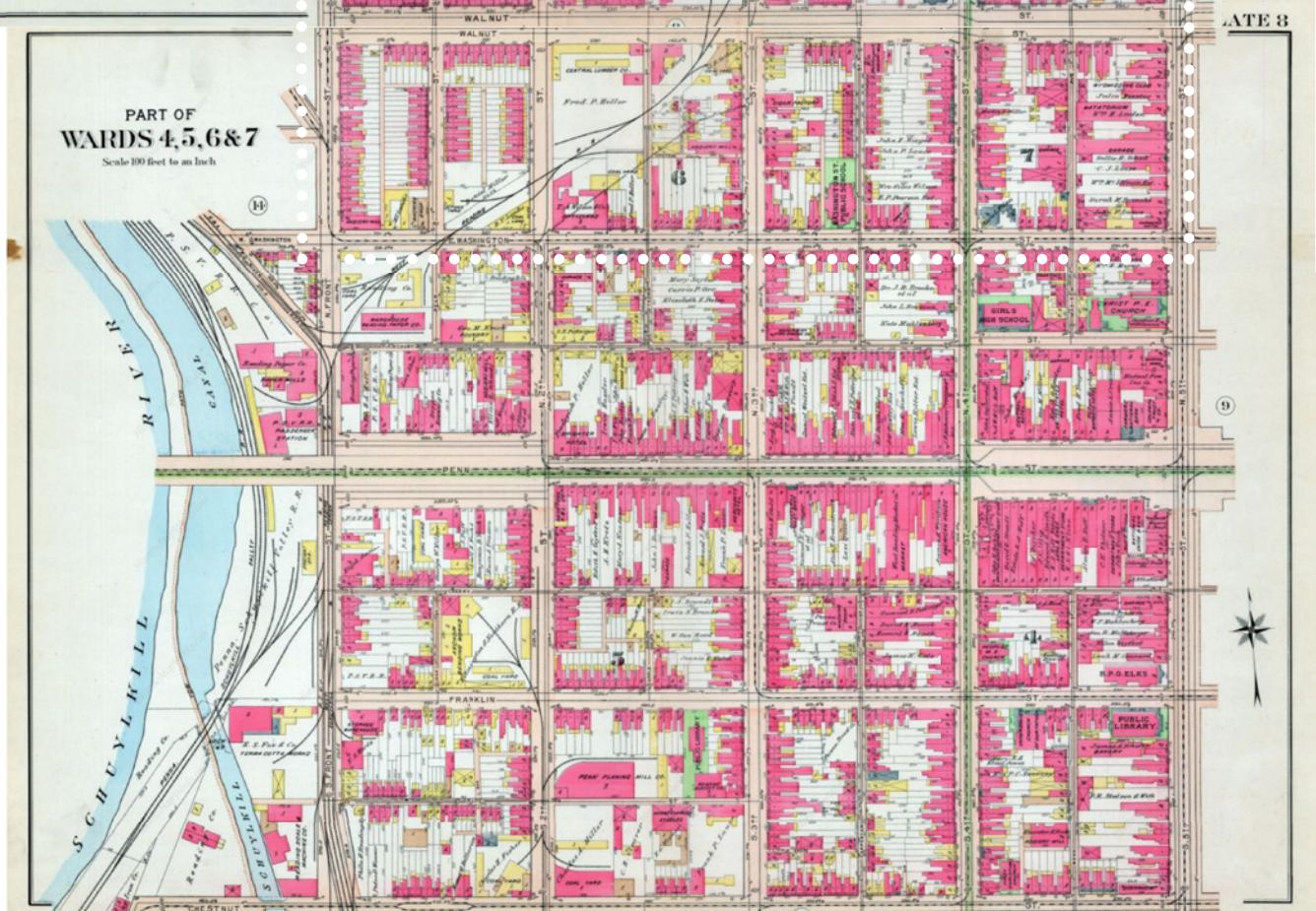
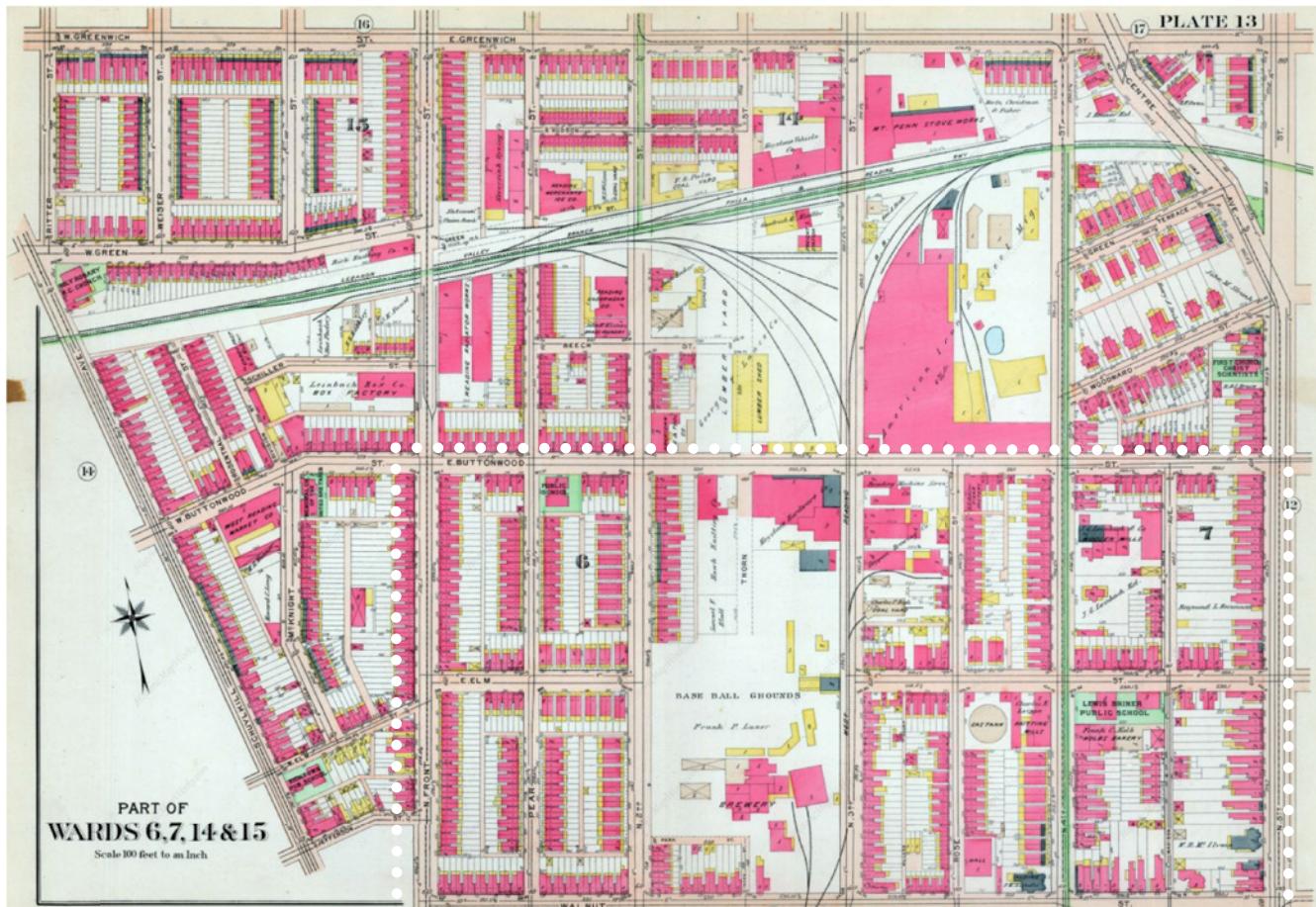
Ruth Ibach, 10 años

"Nunca he estado en un parque todavía, pero supongo que son muy bonitos. Cuando queremos jugar no podemos jugar en paz. Cuando patinamos, o el policía o la gente nos persigue."

Lena Romig, 12 años

"Reading debería tener un parque debido a que muchos niños pobres, que viven en las calles traseras, no tienen juguetes. No tienen ningún lugar a donde puedan ir y tener un día agradable con seguridad. Algunos niños son mantenidos fuera de las calles. Están aprendiendo groserías y malos modales por estar en las calles."

1910 El desarrollo del barrio se ralentiza principalmente debido a la falta de suelo disponible como se muestra en el mapa de 1913 de la derecha.



1912 Reading News Building (right top left) put up at 22-24 North 5th St near Court with “four deck Goss Straightline printing press [visible] in window.”

1914 First city playground created 5 blocks south Washington at 4th & Pine after advocacy from children, the Woman’s Club, and local newspapers. Opening activities include group games, hand work, marbles, teetering, see-sawing, story telling, sand pen play, jumping, running, and softball, with flag drills for boys and May-pole dances for girls.” 2 years later, the city sells the land to be developed with houses.

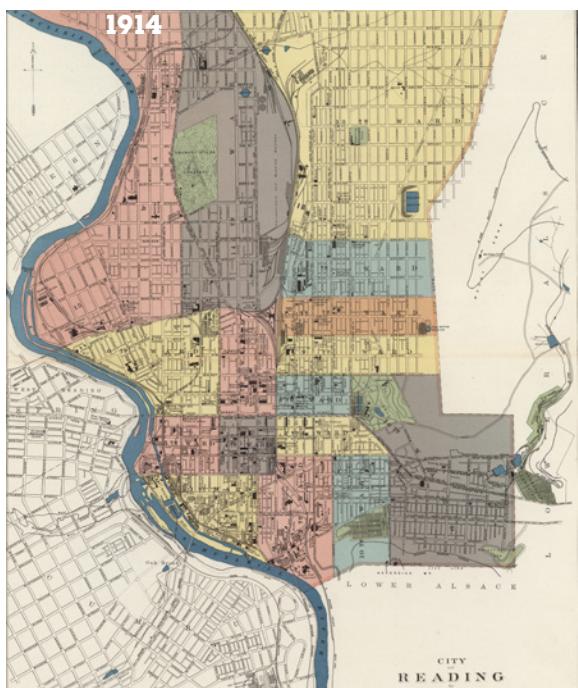
1914 Reading Ward map (bottom left) shows 6th Ward in yellow.

1915 Yocum Brothers proposes a new cigar factory at 4th & Walnut. Residents of 100 & 200 blocks of N 4th protest that “it will depreciate property values in one of Reading’s most exclusive residential sections.” While the project goes forward, Yocum agrees that “no loud whistles or bells will be used.” The building later becomes Arnold’s Book Bindery. Other factory development includes American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company at 4th & Buttonwood (1913) Vanity Fair Silk Mills near Barbey brewery (1919), Ziegler Dairy at 301 Washington near Third (1920), and Reading Brass Works at 141 Schiller near Buttonwood & Front (1921).

1917 Pictureland Theatre schedule (right top).

1919 Women’s Club of Reading, founded in 1896, buys building at 140 N 5th near Walnut.

1927 Metropolitan Edison Building completed at 412 Washington at 5th St, a 12-story steel-frame building faced with limestone, brick, and terra cotta for the utility company headquarters, at the time the tallest building in the city.



170 Lauer’s Park Neighborhood Plan

1912 Edificio Reading News (arriba izquierda derecha) en el 22-24 5ta Norte, cerca de Court con “prensa de impresión tipo Goss Straightline de cuatro cubiertas [visible] en la ventana.”

1914 Primer parque de juegos de la ciudad creado 5 cuadras al sur de Washington en la 4ta y Pine después de la promoción por parte de niños, el club de mujeres y la prensa local. Las actividades de apertura incluyen juegos grupales, trabajo manual, canicas, balanceo, subibaja, narración de cuentos, juego en arenero, salto, carrera, softball, ejercicios de bandera para niños y bailes de mayo para niñas.” 2 años después, la ciudad vende este predio para desarrollar vivienda.

1914 Mapa de distritos de Reading (abajo izquierda) muestra el 6to distrito en amarillo.

1915 Los Hermanos Yocum proponen una nueva fábrica de cigarros en la 4ta y Walnut. Residentes de las cuadras 100 y 200 de la 4ta Norte protestan ya que “depreciará los valores de propiedad en una de las secciones residenciales más exclusivas de Reading.” Mientras el proyecto avanza, Yocum acepta que “no se usarán silbatos o campanas fuertes.” El edificio más tarde se convierte en el Arnold’s Book Bindery. Otro desarrollo fabril incluye la American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company en la 4ta y Buttonwood (1913) Vanity Fair Silk Mills cerca de la cervecería Barbey (1919), Ziegler Dairy en el 301 de Washington cerca de Third (1920), y Reading Brass Works en el 141 de Schiller cerca de Buttonwood y Front (1921).

1917 Horario del teatro Pictureland (arriba derecha).

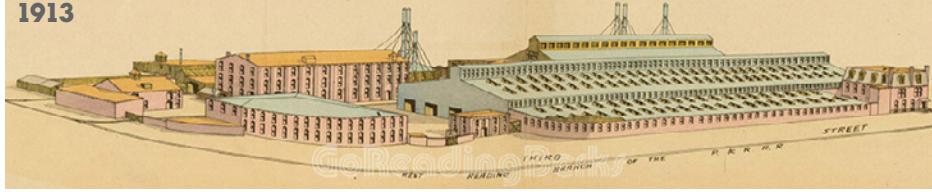
1919 Club de mujeres de Reading. Fundado en 1896, compra el edificio ubicado en el número 140 5ta Norte cerca de Walnut.

1927 Edificio Metropolitan Edison completado en el 412 de Washington en la 5ta, un edificio de 12 pisos con estructura de acero revestido con piedra caliza, ladrillo, y terracota para la sede de la compañía de servicios públicos. En ese momento el edificio más alto de la ciudad.

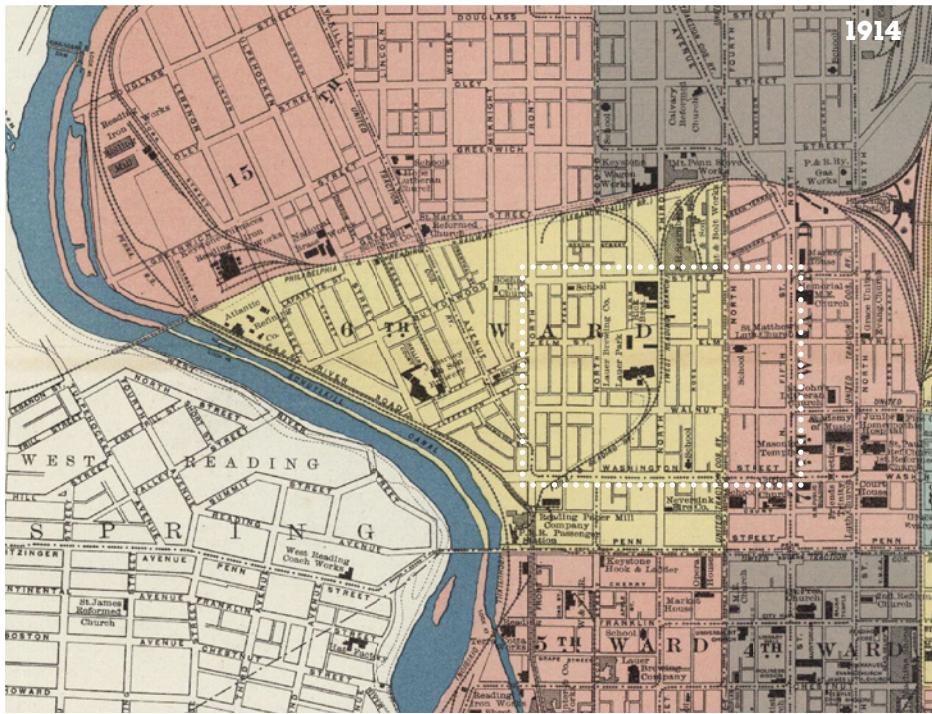
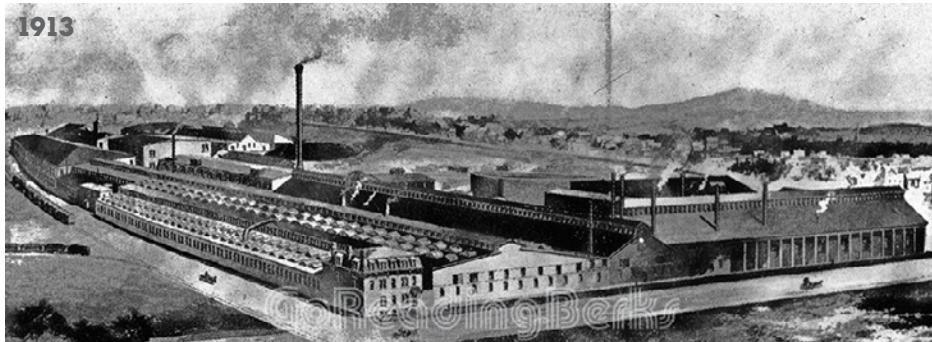
1912



1913



1913



1917

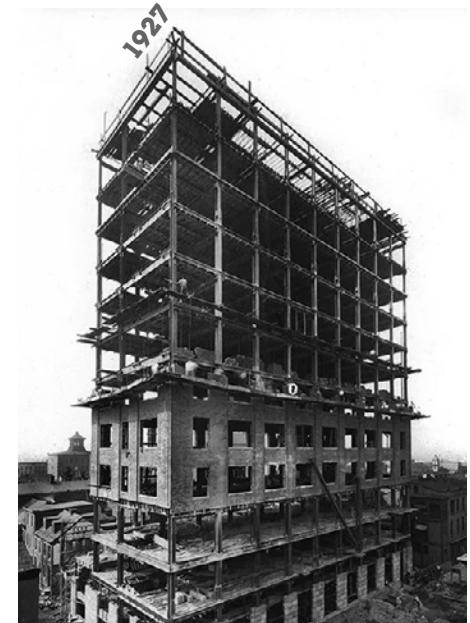
Pictureland Theatre

PROGRAM WEEK OF JULY 9 TO JULY 14, 1917

ALL SEATS, -

5c

Monday	Helen Holmes in the 13th episode of "THE RAILROAD RAIDERS" serial in 2 parts "THE ROAD WRECKERS"
Tuesday	Ben Wilson in the 7th episode of "THE VOICE ON THE WIRE" serial in 2 parts "THE MARKED ROOM"
Wednesday	Madge Kirby in a 2-reel Comedy "CHUBBY INHERITS A HAREM"
Thursday	Cissie Fitzgerald in a Comedy "KING OF COOKS" In addition to a Cartoon Comedy
Friday	Mollie King in the 8th episode, in 2 parts, of "THE DOUBLE CROSS MYSTERY"
Saturday	E. K. Lincoln in an episode of the "JIMMY DALE" series, in 2 parts "TAPPED WIRES"
	Phil Dunham in a 2-reel Comedy "DRY GOODS AND DAMP DEEDS"
	"THE LOVE PHILTRE OF IKEY SCHOONSTEIN"
	Ruth Stonehouse in a 2-reel Drama "TUCKY SUE'S ROMANCE"
	"ANIMATED WEEKLY"
	In addition to a Comedy Reel
	Herbert Rawlinson in a 5-reel Special Production "LIKE WILDFIRE"
	Ham and Budd in a Comedy "HARD TIME IN HARD SCRAPPLE"
	True Boardman in the second Stingaree series "THE JACKAROO"
	Jack Ford in a 2-reel Comedy-drama "THE SCRAPPER"
	Fatty Arbuckle in a 2-reel Comedy "RECKLESS ROMEO"



1930S Reading hosts over 40 hosiery and textile mills, and many work in building trades such as manufacturing hardware and fittings, nuts and bolts, terra cotta, and bricks. During a 1930 strike (article at right top) of 2000 hosiery workers, 500 representatives gather in Lauer's Park, and hosiery mills are hit again with wildcat strikes by unhappy workers in 1931.

1930 Opened on May 23, the Lincoln Hotel (right bottom) is one of Reading's first with modern amenities like bathrooms, radio, telephone, and ceiling fans in every room. Also where American composer and conductor John Philip Sousa, "The March King," passes away in 1932. A memorial is held around the corner at the American Legion at 133 N 4th St near Walnut.

1930 Alongside new public playground and recreation initiatives like the 1929 brochure at top left, residents create the Parent-Playground Association to "bring a closer harmony and understanding between the playground worker and the parents of the children. Last year through entertainments and cake sales conducted on playgrounds throughout the city, the association raised approximately \$4000 for supplies and equipment."

1930 Photo of north side of Penn St from 5th to 6th St (below).

1932 "Some unemployed men had built a large shantytown along the Schuylkill River with semipermanent shacks, garden plots, and rabbit hutches. Two years later this 'Depressionville' was still in existence."

1936 Reading establishes a City Planning Bureau, and Reading Better Housing Program launches in conjunction with 1934 National Housing Act, with headquarters at 5th & Walnut, which coordinates surveys of all buildings within 3 miles of Penn Square.

1930S Reading alberga más de 40 molinos textiles y de calcetería, muchos trabajan en oficios de construcción como la fabricación de herrajes y accesorios, tuercas, pernos, terracota y ladrillos. Durante una huelga en 1930 (artículo arriba derecha) con cerca de 2000 trabajadores de calcetería, 500 representantes se reúnen en Lauer's Park. Nuevamente en 1931 los molinos de calcetería son afectados con huelgas severas por trabajadores descontentos.

1930 Abierto el 23 de mayo, el Hotel Lincoln (abajo derecha) es uno de los primeros en Reading con comodidades modernas como baños, radio, teléfono y ventiladores de techo en cada habitación. También donde el compositor y director estadounidense John Philip Sousa, "El Rey de las Marchas," fallece en 1932. Un memorial se celebra a la vuelta de la esquina en la Legión Americana en el 133 4ta Norte cerca de Walnut.

1930 Junto nuevos de parques públicos e iniciativas nuevas para recreación como el folleto de 1929 arriba izquierda, los residentes crean la Asociación de padres y parques para "traer una armonía más cercana y entendimiento entre el trabajador del parque con los padres de familia. El año pasado a través de entretenimientos y ventas de pasteles realizadas en parques por toda la ciudad, la asociación recaudó aproximadamente \$4000 para suministros y equipo."

1930 Foto del lado norte de Penn St desde la 5ta hasta la 6ta (abajo).

1932 "Algunos hombres desempleados han construido una barriada pobre a lo largo del río Schuylkill de casas precarias, parcelas de jardín, y corrales. Dos años después esta 'Depressionville' aún existía."

1936 Reading establece una Oficina de planificación de la ciudad, y el Programa de mejoramiento de vivienda de Reading se lanza en conjunto con la Ley Nacional de Vivienda de 1934, con sede en la 5ta y Walnut, que coordina encuestas de todos los edificios dentro de 3 millas de Penn Square.

1930



1929 PUBLIC RECREATION in READING



THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION

CITY OF READING
PENNSYLVANIA

A Federal Writers' Publication

1930

2,000 GO ON STRIKE AT HOSEIERY MILLS

Workers in Reading (Pa.) Area
Say Their Earnings Have
Been Cut in Half.

UNION OFFICIAL SEES DAVIS

Also Confers With Lamont on Situation—Strikers Demonstrate
at Two Big Plants.

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—About 2,000 men and women hosiery workers went on strike today against wage cuts in Reading and its suburbs, one of the world's largest textile centres.

It is charged that earnings of full-fashioned knitters have been reduced from \$90 to \$100 weekly to \$45 to \$50.

At Lauers Park, where the strikers gathered following the walkout, about 500, representing various mills in Berks, reported to Edward F. Callaghan, general representative of the Hosiery Workers' Federation. Union officials stated that workers from every mill in the city and county were in the crowd, although it was reported that only a few from the two largest plants in the county left their jobs at 10 A. M., the hour set, when leaders in the various mills blew whistles as a signal for the general walkout.

1930



1960s



1930 THE READING TIMES, READING, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1930

OPENING TO-DAY! AN ACCOMPLISHMENT IN COMFORT AND ECONOMY

HOTEL ABRAHAM LINCOLN
READING, PA.

300 ROOMS \$2.50 per Day up

PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST HOTEL

Here in Reading you'll now find a sumptuous hotel. By sumptuous we mean that certain atmosphere of comfort and comfort only obtained through changing surroundings, chamber - pensing beds and a staff of employees who make you feel at home. Rooms cleaned by service and equipped with such comfort thoughts as electric lights, cold air, warm air, pleasantly papered walls with a picture hung here and there—little thoughts that make you happy at the Abraham Lincoln.

300 Rooms
Individual Bath in each room.
Many with glass door showers.
R. C. A. Victor Radio Lent
by the Hour or Day with
choice of two programs.
Circulating Ice Water in
every room.
Ceiling Fan in every room.
Soft Water in every room.

12¹/₂ per Day up
Rates Posted in Every Room

300 Rooms
Well lighted, spacious sample rooms.
Hotel garage in direct connection to lobby with accommodations for 100 cars.
Main Dining Room—Colonial Room—Old English Room
Coffee Shoppe, Restaurant and Service
Grand Ball Room—capacity 1,200.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Operating Co.
Robert R. Meyer, President
A. B. Mandt, Manager

1937 Poster for Socialist Party of Reading proposal for municipal power (near right). Founded in 1901, the party reached its peak power in the late 1920s, electing Mayor J. Henry Stump with 4 fellow socialists on city council, 2 on the school board, and the city controller: one of few US cities with majority socialist government. The party last appeared on the ballot in 1958.

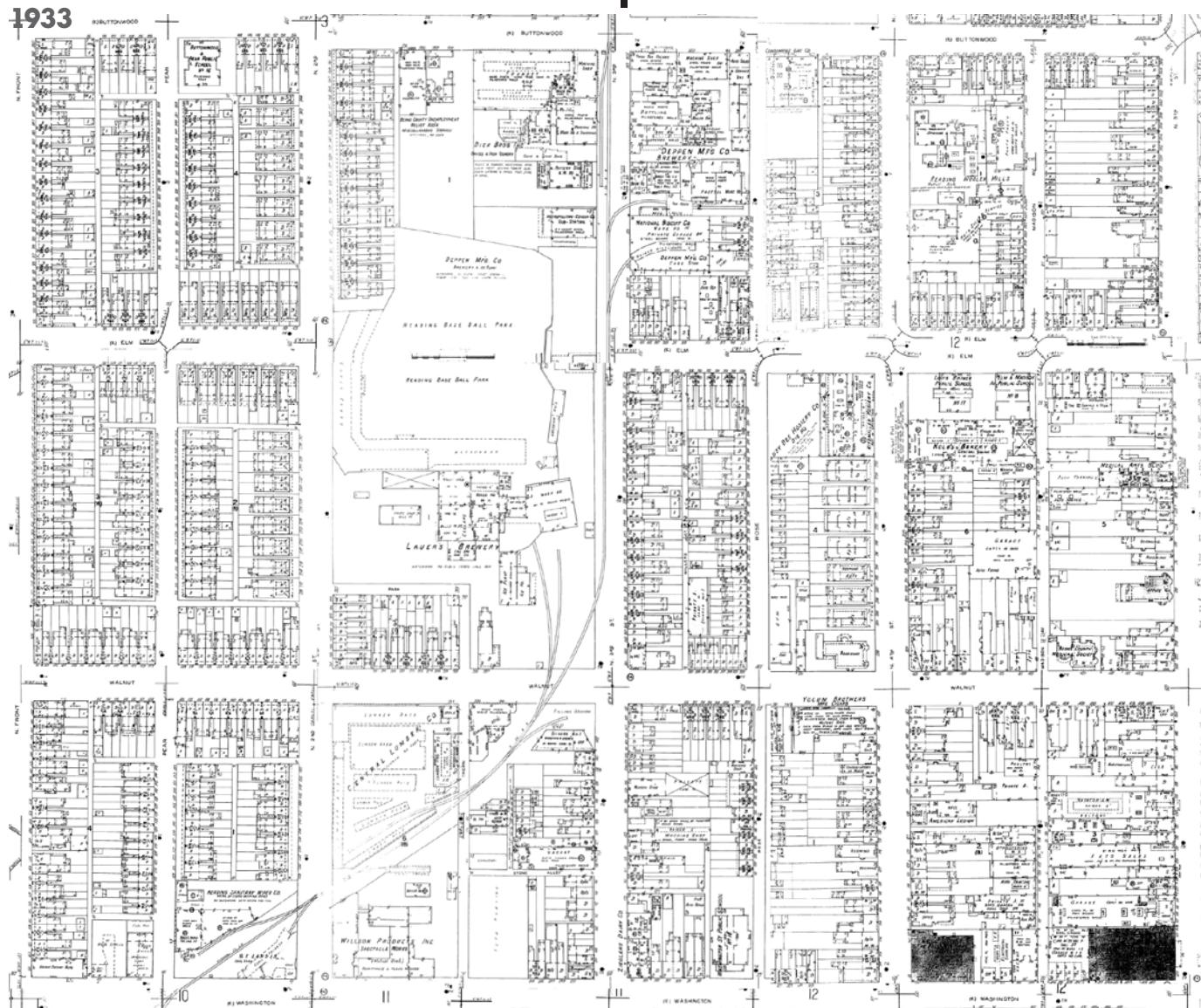
1937 Facebook caption to photo at top right: “Black History of Berks County: So this at 3rd & Walnut in front of the Elks. My PopPop is 2nd standing back row, my uncle HotDog (everyone remember Schuylkill Avenue Hotdog?) 2nd row at the end, and my Uncle Sonny kneeling in front of Pop with a bat! At the very top with glasses and a hat is Edgar A. Still (yes Edgar Still) from what I was told this was the first time ever a Black team killed it in Berks county sports!”

1930s Auto races are held at Lauer's Park ballpark, though stopped in 1937 because of damage to the field.

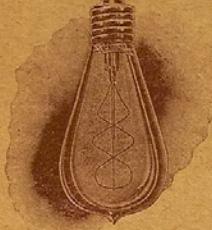
1937 Cartel de la propuesta del Partido Socialista de Reading para energía municipal (cerca derecha). Fundado en 1901, el partido alcanzó su máxima influencia a finales de la década de 1920, eligiendo al alcalde J. Henry Stump junto a 4 compañeros socialistas en el consejo de la ciudad, 2 en la junta escolar, y el controlador de la ciudad: una de las pocas ciudades estadounidenses con gobierno mayoritariamente socialista. El partido apareció por última vez en la boleta en 1958.

1937 Pie de foto de Facebook para la foto arriba derecha: “Historia negra del condado de Berks: Así que esto en la 3ra y Walnut frente a los Elks. Mi PopPop es el segundo parado en la fila de atrás, mi tío HotDog (¿Todos recuerdan el Schuylkill Avenue Hotdog?) segunda fila al final, y mi Tío Sonny arrodillado frente a Pop con un bat! En la parte superior con anteojos y sombrero está Edgar A. Still (sí Edgar Still) por lo que me dijeron iesta fue la primera vez que un equipo negro lo logró en los deportes del condado de Berks!”

1930s Se celebran carreras de autos en el campo de béisbol de Lauer's Park, aunque se detienen en 1937 debido al daño hacia el campo.



1937



VOTE

the Socialist Ticket and
let the people own
the Light. Keep the
profit.



1938 June 5 Reading Eagle reports (right top): "Playgrounds and their facilities have become so much a part of the lives of the people of Reading that it is hard to believe there was a time when they were scornfully regarded as 'frills and unnecessary expenses'...More than 50 college trained men and women will receive a two weeks' institute to prepare them for the enormous task of teaching, training and musing the thousands of youngsters and adults who will flock to the 31 play centers from June 27 to August 31..." featuring dances, games, handicraft, dramatics, men's and boys athletics."

"One of the most important phases of the department's work is the social recreation feature. This includes the publication of free party bulletins, planning of parties, instruction in laying out a back yard playground, a wardrobe of 1,200 costumes available to clubs and individuals, stereopticon and motion picture machines."

"Below...is a picture taken of the Front and Schiller property at the time it was acquired by the city. The partially burned building has been torn down and the ground leveled to form one of the growing list of small neighborhood centers."

1943 Lauer's Park baseball stadium demolished (bottom right).

Late 1940s Puerto Rican Department of Labor creates job programs for Puerto Ricans on Berks County mushroom farms with worker housing. Other Puerto Ricans arrive in Reading including Consuelo Jordan (1945) and Dr. Raquel Yiengst (1953), director of Reading School District Bilingual Education Program for 35 years.

1952 Trolley service in Reading ends with Streetcar #807 leaving 5th & Penn.

1953 Photo of removal of Metropolitan Edison sign (far right middle).

1956 Sears Roebuck decides to relocate to Shillington Shopping Center, and IRS raids bar The Reading House at 424 North 6th St for evading taxes on gambling machines. The place is owned by the mayor and run by his brother.

1957 Reading adopts first zoning ordinance, legal rules for what you can build in Reading and where.

1958 Reading Puerto Rican Civic Association forms.

1959 Lauer's Park School built, after some problems; "...the contractor must have broken into an underground vault when digging a foundation, as they encountered an enormous 'hole' that required countless tons of cement 'to plug shut' Later wings are added including a library (1963) and Career Avenue (2001).

176 Lauer's Park Neighborhood Plan

1938 5 de junio Reading Eagle reporta (arriba derecha): "Los parques y sus instalaciones se han vuelto parte tanto de las vidas de la gente de Reading que es difícil creer que hubo un tiempo cuando fueron despectivamente considerados como 'lujos y gastos innecesarios'... Más de 50 hombres y mujeres profesionistas recibirán un curso de dos semanas para prepararlos para la enorme tarea de enseñar, entrenar y entretenir a los miles de jóvenes y adultos que acudirán en masa a los 31 centros de juego desde el 27 de junio hasta el 31 de agosto..." presentando bailes, juegos, artesanías, teatro, atletismo masculino y juvenil."

"Una de las fases más importantes del trabajo del departamento es la recreación social. Esto incluye la publicación de folletos de fiesta gratuitos, planeación de fiestas, capacitación para montar un parque de juegos trasero, un guardarropa de 1,200 disfraces disponible para clubes e individuos, máquinas de películas y estereoscopio."

"Abajo... Hay una foto tomada de la propiedad Front y Schiller en el momento que fue adquirida por la ciudad. El edificio parcialmente quemado ha sido demolido y el terreno nivelado y formará parte de la creciente lista de pequeños centros vecinales."

1943 Estadio de béisbol de Lauer's Park demolido (abajo derecha).

Finales 1940s El Departamento de trabajo de Puerto Rico crea programas de trabajo y vivienda para puertorriqueños en granjas de hongos del condado de Berks. Puertorriqueños llegan a Reading incluyendo a Consuelo Jordan (1945) y Dr. Raquel Yiengst (1953), directora del Programa de educación bilingüe del Distrito escolar de Reading por 35 años.

1952 El servicio de tranvía en Reading finaliza con el tranvía #807 saliendo de la 5ta y Penn.

1953 Foto de la remoción del anuncio de Metropolitan Edison (extremo derecho medio).

1956 Sears Roebuck decide reubicarse al centro comercial Shillington, el IRS allana el bar The Reading House en el 424 6ta Norte por evadir impuestos en máquinas de juego. El lugar es propiedad del alcalde y dirigido por su hermano.

1957 Reading adopta la primera ordenanza de zonificación, reglas legales sobre qué se puede construir en Reading y en dónde.

1958 Se forma la Asociación Cívica Puertorriqueña de Reading.

1959 Construcción de la Escuela Lauer's Park, después de algunos problemas; "... el contratista debió haber roto una bóveda subterránea al excavar para una cimentación, ya que se encontró un enorme agujero que requirió incontables toneladas de cemento para tapar. Más tarde se añaden otras áreas incluyendo una biblioteca (1963) y Career Avenue (2001).

1 of 2
ppa
half

Parks and Playgrounds—The Reading-Berks Recreational Program

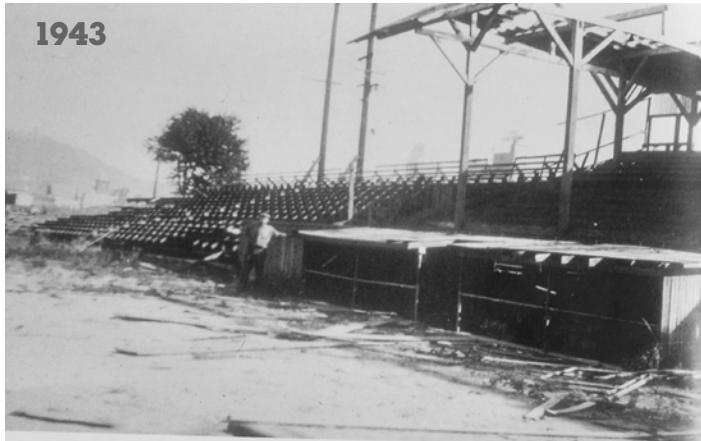


Playgrounds and their facilities have become so much a part of the lives of the people of Reading that it is hard to believe there was a time when they were scornfully regarded as "frills and unnecessary expenses."



Front & Schiller

1943

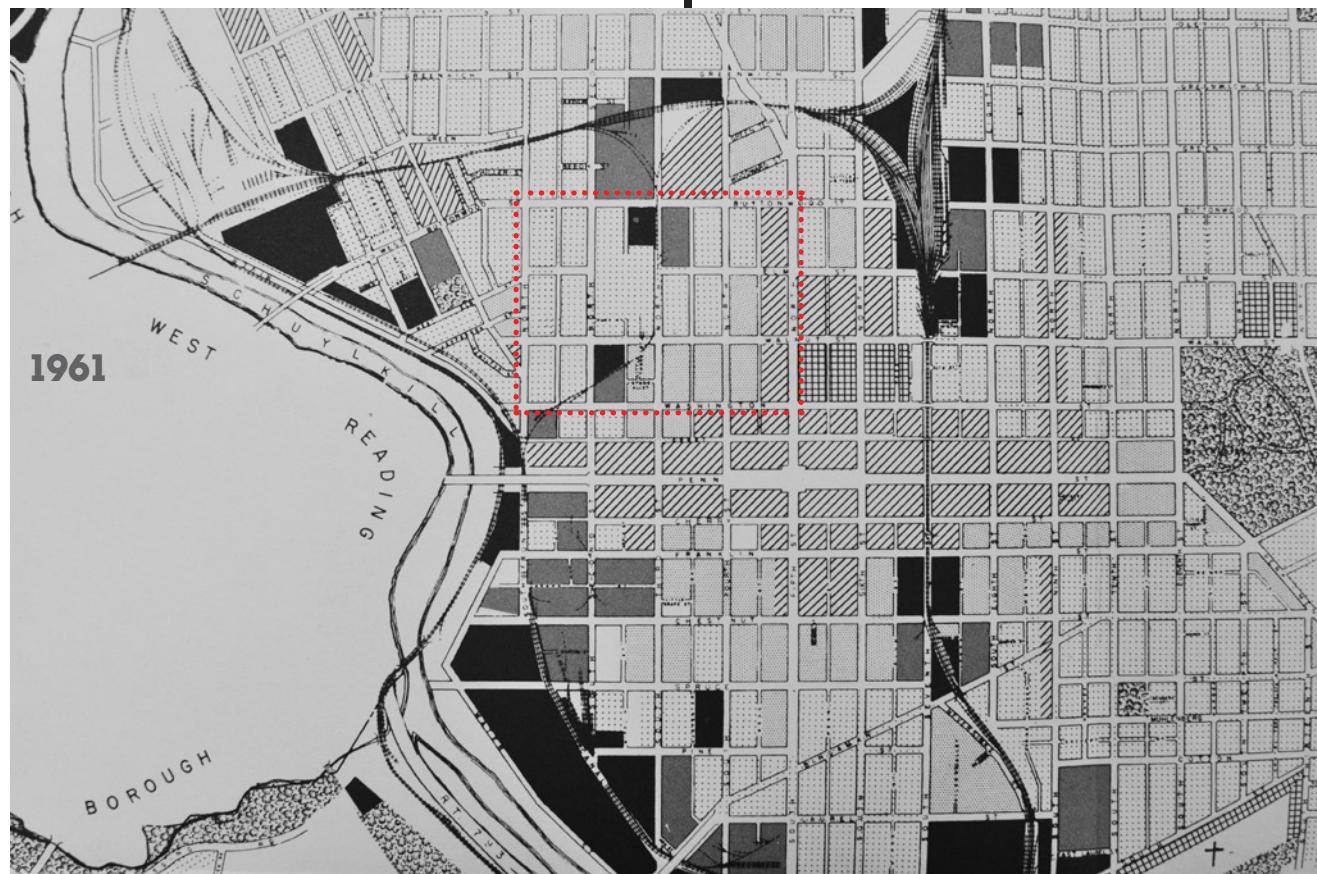


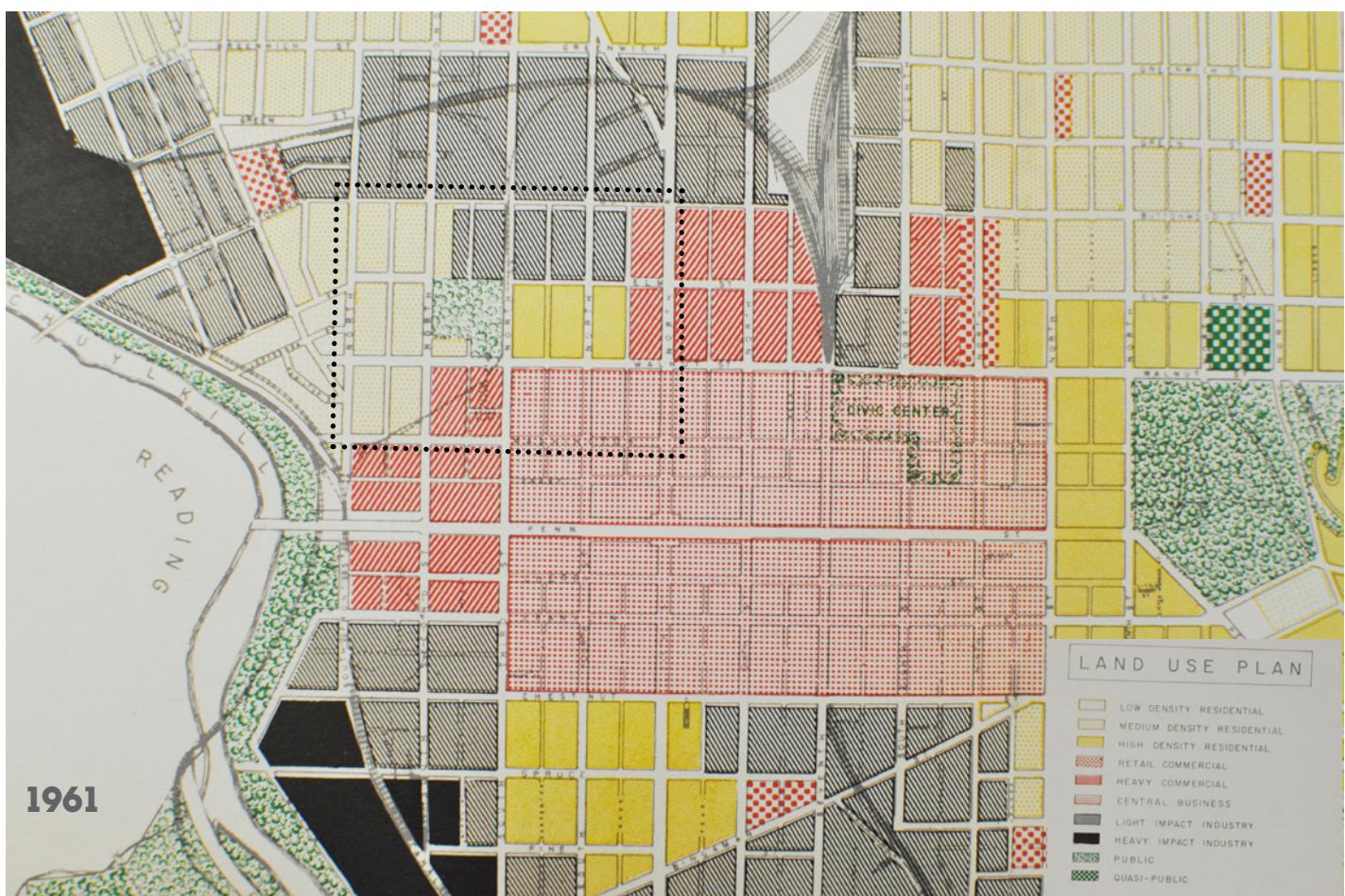
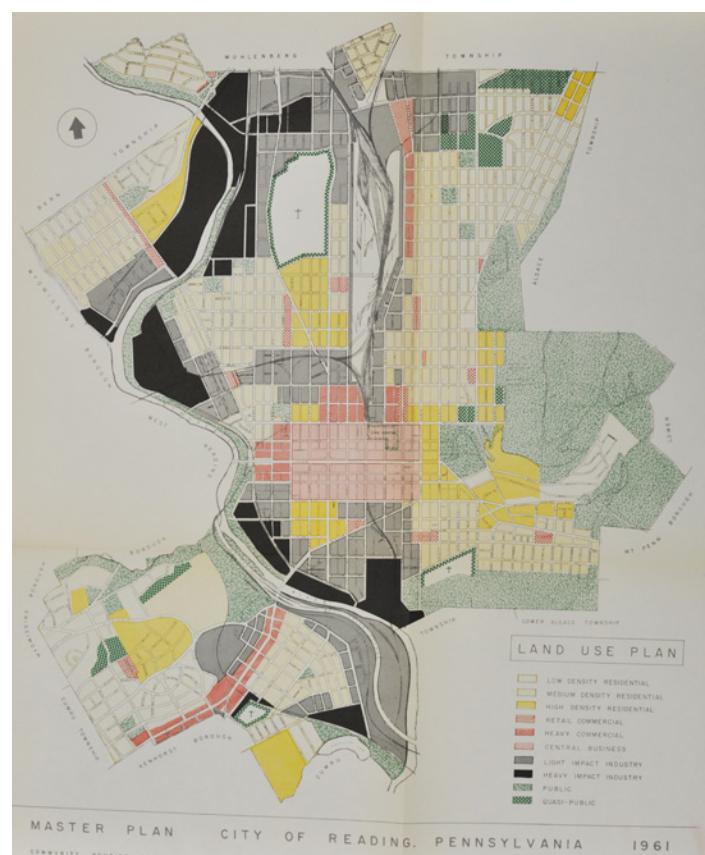
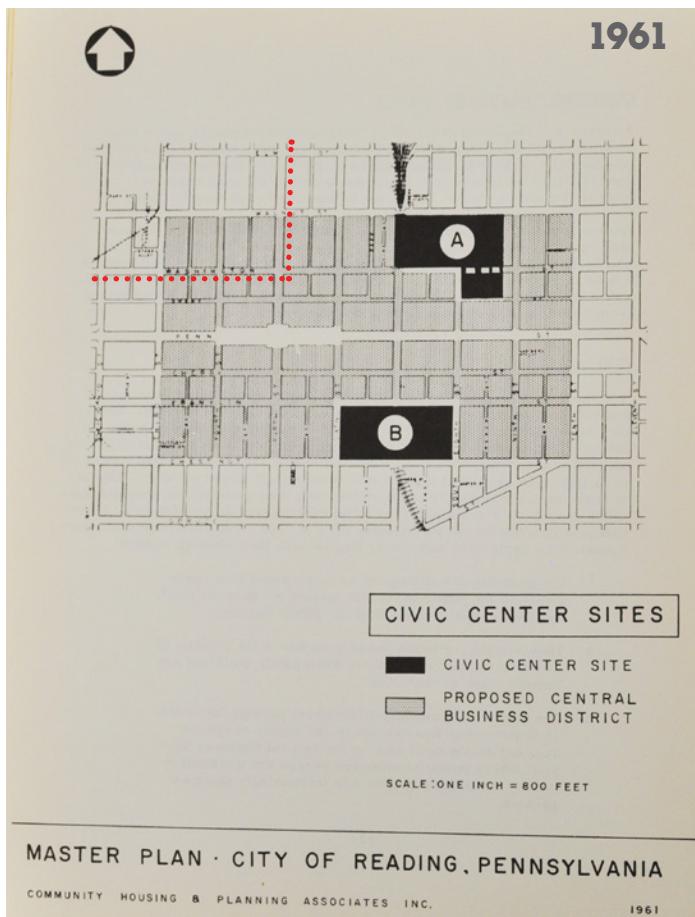
1943



1961 Master Plan for the City of Reading, Pennsylvania completed by Community Housing & Planning Associates of New York City. The Existing Land Use Map (below) shows the Lauer's Park area including Single Family Residential, 2 & 3 Family Residential & Mixed Use, Heavy and Light Impact Industrial, and Commercial land uses. The Future Land Use Map (far right and right bottom) projects that the neighborhood will become part of downtown (map to right) with Medium and High Density Residential, Heavy Commercial, Light Impact Industry, and Public land uses. Other observations include: "Reading has more than 1,000,000 s.f. of vacant industrial floor area in obsolete mutli-story industrial structures;" "The playground of the New Lauer's Park School should be made available for general neighborhood use after schooll" and "The playgrounds in the...northwest sectors should add enlarged park-sitting areas for the older age groups..."

1961 Plan Maestro para la ciudad de Reading, Pensilvania completado por Community Housing & Planning Associates de la ciudad de Nueva York. El mapa de uso de suelo existente (abajo) muestra el área de Lauer's Park incluyendo uso residencial unifamiliar, residencial de 2 y 3 Familias, uso mixto, industrial de alto y bajo impacto, y usos de suelo comercial. El mapa de uso de suelo futuro (extrema derecha y derecha abajo) proyecta que el barrio se convertirá en parte del centro (mapa a la derecha) con uso residencial de media y alta densidad, comercial denso, industria de impacto ligero, y usos de tierra público. Otras observaciones incluyen: "Reading tiene más de 1,000,000 pies cuadrados de espacio industrial vacante en estructuras industriales obsoletas de múltiples pisos;" "El parque de la nueva escuela en Lauer's Park debería hacerse disponible para uso general del vecindario después de la escuela" y "Los parques en los... sectores noroeste deberían añadir áreas para sentarse para los grupos de mayor edad..."





1960 Reading Redevelopment Authority's Court St Urban Renewal Project, funded by over \$2 million in federal grants and loans, demolishes large areas along Court St and leads to development of Washington Towers (1967, far right top), 12 stories of luxury apartments with Plaza Madrid restaurant, along with the WEEU Building, the office building at 5th & Washington, and parking garage at 3rd & Washington.

1963 Historian writes: "In the summer of 1963 the Inter-Racial Committee on Race [top left] was organized by the late Rev. Dr. Mervin A. Heller, Executive Secretary of the Greater Reading Council of Churches. The committee consisted of around 21 men (both Black and White) representing all 3 major religious groups—Protestants, Catholics and Jews...Meetings were held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 5th and Washington streets...affirmative action was sought from employers in Berks County...a letter went out to all members of the Chamber of Commerce of Reading and Berks County and to all members of the Manufacturers' Assn. of Berks County to voluntarily sign a pledge to make extra efforts to assure equality of employment." In 1966, the Committee held an all-day public meeting attended by over 500 people, leading to City and United Way establishing Reading-Berks Human Relations Council in 1967 with offices at 435 Walnut near 5th, later moved to 230 N Fifth St near Elm.

1966 Spanish Speaking Council of Reading & Berks founded as coalition of Puerto Rican Civic Association, St. Peter's Catholic Church, Second Reformed Church, Spanish Mennonite Church, Spanish Pentecostal Church, and Latin community at large, with space provided by YMCA. Reading Eagle reports "The chief concern of the [Spanish Speaking] Council is to work toward a solution of various problems confronting the Spanish-speaking community of Reading. These problems include housing, police protection, education, and [the lack of] job opportunities. It is intended that all the various groups within the Spanish community of Reading are represented on the Council so that it may express the true feelings of the people." The Council works on issues including language barriers in schools, mushroom worker housing and pay, educating government agencies on Spanish-speaking names, and creating Spanish-language programs on local radio. YMCA sets up Muhlenberg Migrant Center near mushroom farms with services and classes like English For Speakers of Other Languages, driver training, and Neighborhood Youth Corps.

1967 Federal government report on urban corruption and organized crime focuses on town of "Wincanton" as prime example, pseudonym for Reading, later televised as "The Corrupt City" in 1969 (bottom left).

1969 Scenes for movie of John Updike's 1960 novel Rabbit, Run shot at Barbey's Playground (right middle).

1970 Parking lot at 3rd & Washington (bottom right).

180 Lauer's Park Neighborhood Plan

1960 Proyecto de renovación urbana de la calle Court por la Autoridad de re desarrollo de Reading, financiado con más de \$2 millones en subsidios y préstamos federales, se demuelen grandes áreas a lo largo de la calle Court y lleva al desarrollo de las Washington Towers (1967, extremo derecho arriba), 12 pisos de apartamentos de lujo con restaurante Plaza Madrid, junto con el edificio WEEU, el edificio de oficinas en la 5ta y Washington, y un garaje de estacionamiento en la 3ra y Washington.

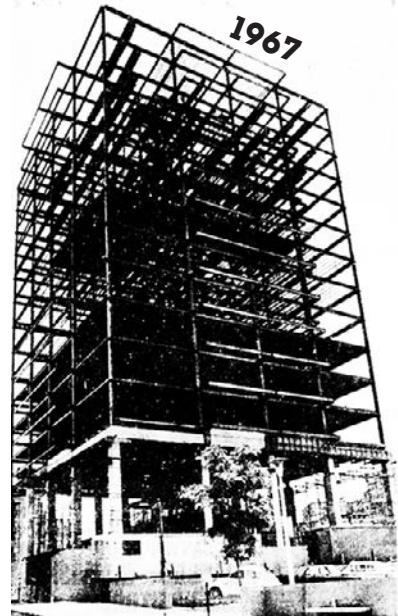
1963 El historiador escribe: "En el verano de 1963 el Comité Inter-religioso sobre la raza [arriba izquierda] fue organizado por el difunto Rev. Dr. Mervin A. Heller, Secretario ejecutivo del Consejo mayor de iglesias de Reading. El comité consistía de alrededor de 21 hombres (tanto negros como blancos) representando a los 3 principales grupos religiosos: protestantes, católicos y judíos... Se celebraron reuniones en el hotel Abraham Lincoln, calles 5ta y Washington... se buscó acción afirmativa de empleadores en el Condado de Berks... una carta fue enviada a todos los miembros de la Cámara de comercio de Reading y el condado de Berks y a todos los miembros de la Asociación de fabricantes del condado de Berks para firmar voluntariamente un compromiso de realizar esfuerzos para asegurar igualdad de empleo." En 1966, el comité celebró una reunión pública durante todo el día a la que asistieron más de 500 personas, llevando a la ciudad y a United Way a establecer el Consejo de relaciones públicas de Reading - Berks en 1967 con oficinas en el 435 calle Walnut cerca de la 5ta, más tarde mudándose al 230 calle 5ta Norte cerca de Elm.

1966 Se funda el Consejo de habla hispana de Reading & Berks como coalición de la Asociación cívica puertorriqueña, la Iglesia Católica St. Peter's, la segunda Iglesia Reformada, la iglesia Menonita Hispana, la iglesia Pentecostal Hispana, y la comunidad latina en general, con espacio proporcionado por YMCA. Reading Eagle reporta "La preocupación principal del Consejo [de habla hispana] es trabajar hacia una solución de varios problemas que confrontan a la comunidad de habla hispana de Reading. Estos problemas incluyen vivienda, seguridad policial, educación, y [la falta de] oportunidades de trabajo. Se pretende que todos los diversos grupos dentro de la comunidad hispana de Reading estén representados en el consejo, para que pueda expresar el verdadero sentir de la gente." El consejo trabaja en temas que incluyen barreras de idioma en escuelas, vivienda y pago para recolectores de champiñón, capacitación a agencias gubernamentales sobre nombres de habla hispana, y creando programas en español en la radio local. YMCA se establece el Centro de migrantes Muhlenberg cerca de granjas de champiñón con servicios y clases como: Inglés para hablantes de otros idiomas, capacitación a conductores, y el Cuerpo de jóvenes del vecindario.

1967 Reporte del gobierno federal sobre corrupción urbana y crimen organizado se enfoca en el pueblo de "Wincanton" como ejemplo principal, seudónimo para Reading, más tarde televisado como "The Corrupt City" en 1969 (abajo izquierda).

1969 Escenas para la película de la novela de John Updike de 1960 Rabbit, Run filmadas en Barbey's Playground (derecha medio).

1970 Estacionamiento en la 3ra y Washington (abajo derecha).



Local Action at Filming Site

These photos capture some of the action this morning at Barbey's playground, Schuykill Avenue and W. Elm street, where "Rabbit, Run" is being filmed. In the photo at top left, James Brown, holding the basketball, assistant director, instructs the game. The film will open the movie with a basketball game scene. In the photo at top right, a cameraman for the company adjusts a minor hitch in the camera that held up filming for about a half hour. Lower photo shows the contingent of local fans who turned out to see the actual filming of the movie—Eagle Photos.

'Rabbit Run' Set Switched To Barbey's Playground



**A former Police Chief
in Reading, Pennsylvania courageously exposed
one of the leading crooks in town:
Himself.**



1970s “Catch Outlet Fever (maps at right top and right bottom)...In the 1970s chartered buses with license tags from New York, Ohio and New Jersey began to fill the narrow streets of Reading's outlet district...Textile manufacturers that remained in Reading including Talbott and David Crystal had outlets mainly for women's clothing, [and then] Berks County Pennsylvania Dutch Travel Association tries to get tourists to come to Reading as part of visiting Amish country and Lancaster County. By 1981, outlets grow from 11 initial stops to 68, including Reading Outlet Center (1973) opens in cluster of five hosiery factory buildings: “a tired-looking former factory whose stores were cut into somewhat confusing labyrinths of dead-end halls and narrow staircases”. By 1986, lures more than 4 million shoppers are visiting to spend \$340 million, and in 1991 Reading registers as “Outlet Capital of the World”. After another 10 years, internet and other competition leads to decline outlet business. Reading Outlet Center goes from 70 stores to only 20 by 2002, then only Old Navy in 2004.

1971 Downtown East Urban Renewal Plan proposes to enclose three blocks of Penn St from 6th to 8th to be a 9-story shopping mall with parking garage and train station (below top). While that project never appears, a pedestrian mall meant to be the mall entrance is built on its own, in part seen to decrease car cruising on Penn (1970s, below bottom). The pedestrian mall is demolished in 1993 to restore vehicular traffic (below right top and bottom).

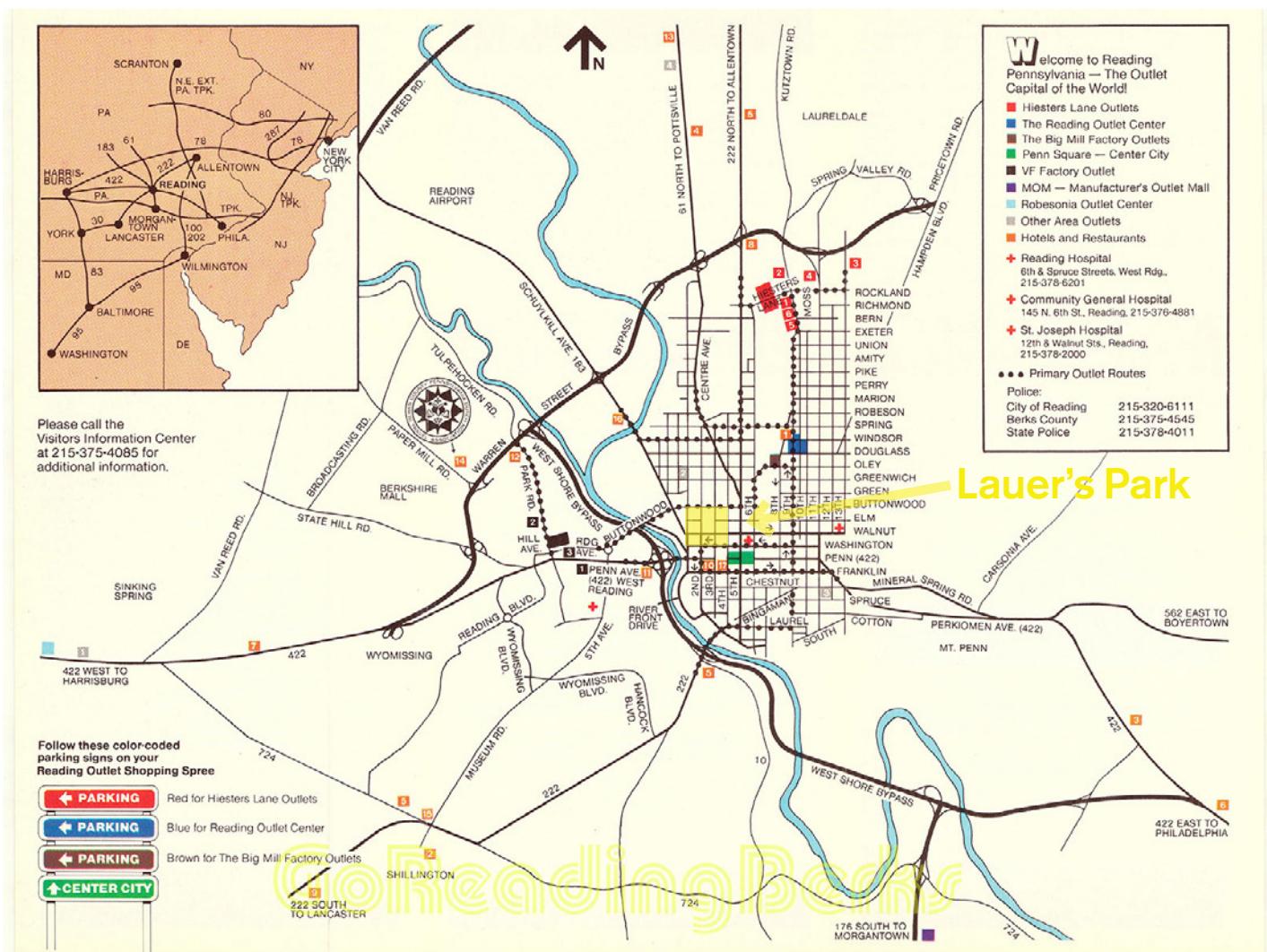
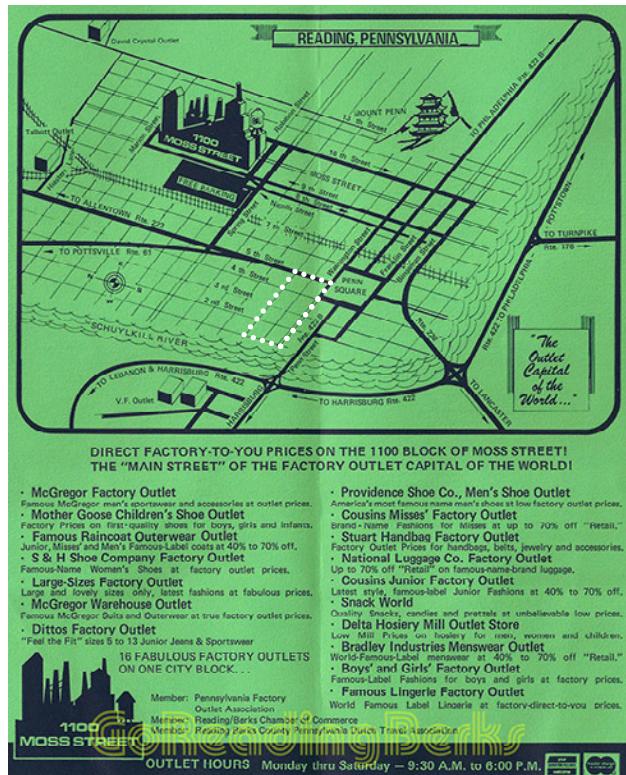


182 Lauer's Park Neighborhood Plan

1970s “Catch Outlet Fever (mapas arriba derecha y derecha abajo)... En la década de 1970 autobuses fletados con placas de Nueva York, Ohio y Nueva Jersey comenzaron a llenar las estrechas calles del distrito de outlets de Reading... Fabricantes textiles que permanecieron en Reading incluyendo Talbott y David Crystal tenían outlets principalmente para ropa femenina, [y entonces] la Asociación de turismo Pennsylvania Dutch del condado de Berks intenta conseguir que los turistas vengan a Reading como parte la visita hacia el territorio Amish y al condado de Lancaster. Para 1981, los outlets crecen de 11 locales iniciales a 68, incluyendo el Reading Outlet Center (1973) abre en grupo de cinco edificios de fábricas de calcetería: “una ex fábrica de aspecto descuidado cuyos comercios fueron organizados en laberintos confusos de pasillos sin salida y escaleras estrechas”. Para 1986, atrae más de 4 millones de compradores gastando \$340 millones, en 1991 Reading se registra como la “Capital de outlets del mundo”. Después de otros 10 años, con el internet y la competencia se lleva al declive del negocio de outlets. Reading Outlet Center va de 70 tiendas a solo 20 para 2002, luego solo Old Navy en 2004.

1971 El Plan de renovación urbana del Centro-Este propone cerrar tres cuadras de la calle Penn, desde la 6ta hasta la 8va para ser un centro comercial de 9 pisos con área de estacionamiento y estación de tren (abajo arriba). Mientras que este proyecto nunca sucede, un centro comercial peatonal destinado a ser la entrada del centro comercial sí se construye, en parte pensado para disminuir el tránsito de autos en Penn (década de 1970, abajo abajo). El centro comercial peatonal es demolido en 1993 para restaurar el tráfico vehicular (abajo derecha arriba y abajo).





1971 Reading Railroad Company files for bankruptcy (top left) and sells remaining assets to the federal government's Consolidated Railroad Corporation (Conrail).

1971 Sponsored by Reading School District, Reading Area Community College (RACC) begins classes with 265 students. In 1974, decides to build campus on site of former Holiday Inn (far right top) and college moves in 1978. (far right top). 4 years later, RACC hosts first assembly of Pennsylvania Chapter of National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights.

1972 Hurricane Agnes causes major flooding & high water along the Schuylkill River.

1975 More than 50 Hispanic community members express frustration to mayor and city council members about the lack of 24-hour interpreters at city hospital and unemployment office, and need for housing assistance for Spanish-speaking people.

1980s Photo of Lauer's Park students (right middle). Census reports that 90% of Latin people in Reading identify their roots in Puerto Rican, with 2.6% in Mexico, 1.7% in Cuba, and 5.5% other places. The same year, over 1000 Cuban refugees arrive in Reading area as part of the Mariel Boatlift, though many later move to Florida.

1981 Last passenger train from Reading to Philadelphia.

1984 Reading Spanish Political Association founded with attorney George A. Gonzalez as president, Hispanic Center Director Marcelino Colon is first Latin person elected to School Board, and lawsuit filed to improve mushroom farm worker conditions.

1985 Horrible fire at the YMCA at 631 Washington near Reed, where 4 people including a firefighter lose their lives, and investigation finds that only the top 3 floors had sprinklers. In response, the Reading fire department transitions to a professional fire department by 2015.

1987 Hispanic Center launches program to rehabilitate 12 apartments within 3 blocks of their office at 225 North 4th St near Elm.

1990s The Up Club organized activities for young people and community clean-ups.

2000s Berks County awarded federal and state Weed & Seed grants for the 6th Ward neighborhood over 5 years. United Way hires and trains outreach workers, coordinates loans to small businesses, restores homes for low-income families, and provides mini-grants for street lights, community gardens, and summer camp programs.

1971 La Reading Railroad Company se declara en bancarrota (arriba izquierda) y vende los activos restantes a la Corporación Ferroviaria Consolidada del Gobierno federal (Conrail).

1971 Patrocinado por el Distrito escolar de Reading, el Reading Area Community College (RACC) comienza clases con 265 estudiantes. En 1974, se decide construir el campus en el sitio del anterior Holiday Inn (extremo derecho arriba) y el colegio se muda en 1978. (extremo derecho arriba). 4 años después, RACC alberga la primera asamblea del Capítulo de Pensilvania del Congreso nacional para los Derechos de los Puertorriqueños.

1972 El Huracán Agnes causa inundaciones mayores y desbordes a lo largo del río Schuylkill.

1975 Más de 50 miembros de la comunidad hispana expresan su frustración al alcalde y miembros del consejo de la ciudad sobre la falta de intérpretes las 24 horas en el hospital de la ciudad y oficina de desempleo, y necesidad de asistencia de vivienda para personas de habla hispana.

1980s Foto de estudiantes de Lauer's Park (derecha medio). Censo reporta que 90% de la gente latina en Reading identifica su origen en Puerto Rico, 2.6% en México, 1.7% en Cuba, y 5.5% en otros lugares. En el mismo año, más de 1000 refugiados cubanos llegan al área de Reading como parte del Mariel Boatlift, aunque muchos después se mudan a Florida.

1981 Último tren de pasajeros de Reading a Filadelfia.

1984 Se funda la Asociación política hispana de Reading con el abogado George A. González como presidente, el director del Centro hispano Marcelino Colón es elegido como la primera persona latina en la Junta escolar, y se presenta una demanda para mejorar las condiciones de los trabajadores recolectores de champiñones.

1985 Trágico incendio en el YMCA en el 631 Washington cerca de Reed, donde 4 personas incluyendo un bombero pierden la vida. La investigación encuentra que solo los 3 pisos superiores tenían aspersores. En respuesta, el departamento de bomberos hace la transición hacia un departamento de bomberos profesional en 2015.

1987 Centro Hispano lanza programa para rehabilitar 12 apartamentos dentro de 3 cuadras de su oficina en el 225 de la calle 4ta Norte St cerca de Elm.

1990s El Up Club organizó actividades para jóvenes y limpiezas en la comunidad.

2000s El condado de Berks recibe subsidios federales y estatales tipo Weed & Seed para el 6to distrito por 5 años. United Way contrata y entrena trabajadores de alcance, coordina préstamos a pequeños negocios, restaura casas para familias de bajos ingresos, y proporciona mini-subsidios para luminarias urbanas, jardines comunitarios y programas de campamento de verano.

1971

Reading Co. Files Bankruptcy Petition

Railroad, in Request for Reorganization, Says It Can't Pay Bills

By ALEXANDER R. HAMMER
The Reading Company, corporate parent of the Reading Railroad, yesterday filed a petition for reorganization under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act with the United States District Court in Philadelphia.

Section 77 provides for appointment by the court of trustees to operate the railroad while attempts are made to reorganize the company.

Reading said in its petition that the move was caused by its inability to pay debts and taxes of about \$11-million coming due soon.



1978



1980s



1990s



1990s



1996 New charter switches Reading from wards to districts, putting this neighborhood in District 6.

1995-2000 Geographer writes “Latino population of Berks County and Reading has increased dramatically over the past 20 years...The origins for the greatest number of Latino migrants are counties in the northeast US. Substantial numbers also come from Puerto Rico and other foreign countries. Latinos in Reading are highly segregated from Whites and the vast majority has settled in the central city area. Latinos in Berks County are employed in secondary sectors of the labor market and have higher unemployment rates than Whites. As a result of residential concentration and a relatively poor position in the labor market, high levels of socioeconomic inequality exist between Latinos and the White population.” (right top) In the 1990s, Reading has 3rd fastest growing Dominican population in the US, and the 2000 census reports that 64% of Latin people in Reading have roots in Puerto Rico and 18% in Mexico.

2000s United Way uses Weed & Seed grants to hire and train neighborhood outreach workers, coordinate loans to small businesses, restore homes for low-income families, and provide mini-grants for street lights, community gardens, and summer camp programs. Also at this time, “‘slumlords’ would skirt around legal housing requirements and rent a single house to multiple families, taking advantage of the Hispanic community as many of these houses were rented to undocumented immigrants who were left with little choice. While parents worked and children went to school in the daytime, few (if any) were present in the household during the day when housing inspectors would come around, and in the night, these families would sleep on temporary bedding. This process was violating the ordinance that was put in place to minimize casualties and deaths in the event of a disaster, such as a fire. During this period, there were a number of fires in the neighborhood where multiple families died in the same house because of the overcrowding.”

2005 GoggleWorks Center for the Arts founded in renovated Willson Goggle Factory building, becoming one of largest art centers in the US.

2007-8 RACC Miller Center for the Arts opens with 509 seats, IMAX Theater, and 434-space parking garage open.

2011 Plans announced for Ricktown Arts District to attract artists to area. Census reports that Reading is 58% Hispanic, with 7000 new residents since 2000.

2012 GoggleWorks Apartments completed with 12 public housing apartments and 47 market-rate.

2020 Newspapers report 47% of Reading residents were born in Reading (bottom left), and that “How Pennsylvania Latinos describe themselves is ‘ever-changing’ and ‘fluid’” (2021, bottom right).

1996 Nueva carta cambia Reading de wards a distritos, poniendo este barrio en el distrito 6.

1995-2000 El geógrafo escribe “La población latina del condado de Berks y Reading ha aumentado dramáticamente en los últimos 20 años... Los orígenes para el mayor número de migrantes latinos son condados en el noreste de Estados Unidos. Gran cantidad también viene de Puerto Rico y otros países extranjeros. Los latinos en Reading están altamente segregados de los blancos y la gran mayoría se ha establecido en el área del centro de la ciudad. Los latinos en el condado de Berks están empleados en sectores secundarios del mercado laboral con tasas de desempleo más altas que los blancos. Como resultado de la concentración de vivienda y una posición relativamente precaria en el mercado laboral, existen altos niveles de desigualdad socioeconómica entre latinos y la población blanca.” (arriba derecha) En la década de 1990, Reading tiene la 3a población dominicana de mayor crecimiento en Estados Unidos. El censo de 2000 reporta que 64% de la gente latina en Reading tiene orígenes en Puerto Rico y 18% en México.

2000s United Way usa subsidios Weed & Seed para contratar y entrenar trabajadores de alcance del vecindario, coordinar préstamos a pequeños negocios, restaurar casas para familias de bajos ingresos, y proporcionar mini-subsidios para luminarias públicas, jardines comunitarios, y programas de campamento de verano. Durante este periodo “‘propietarios abusivos’ evaden los requisitos legales de vivienda y alquilan una sola vivienda a múltiples familias, aprovechándose de la comunidad hispana ya que muchas de estas casas son alquiladas a inmigrantes indocumentados que tienen pocas opciones. Mientras los padres trabajan y los niños van a la escuela durante el día, pocos (si acaso) están presentes en el hogar durante el día cuando los inspectores de vivienda vienen, y en la noche, estas familias duermen en camas temporales. Este proceso viola la ordenanza que fue puesta en lugar para minimizar víctimas y muertes en caso de un desastre, como un incendio. Durante este período, hubo un número de incendios en el barrio donde múltiples familias murieron en la misma casa debido al hacinamiento.”

2005 Se funda el Centro GoggleWorks para las Artes en el edificio renovado de la fábrica Willson Goggle, convirtiéndose en uno de los centros de arte más grandes de Estados Unidos.

2007-8 Centro Miller RACC para las artes abre con 509 butacas, teatro IMAX, y área de estacionamiento con 434 espacios.

2011 Se anuncian planes para el Distrito de artes Ricktown para atraer artistas al área. El censo reporta que Reading es 58% hispano, con 7000 nuevos residentes desde 2000.

2012 Se completan los apartamentos GoggleWorks, 12 apartamentos de vivienda pública y 47 a tasa de mercado.

2020 La prensa reporta que 47% de los habitantes nacieron en Reading (abajo izquierda), y que “Cómo los latinos de Pensilvania se describen a sí mismos es ‘siempre cambiante’ y ‘fluido’” (2021, abajo derecha).

1995-2000

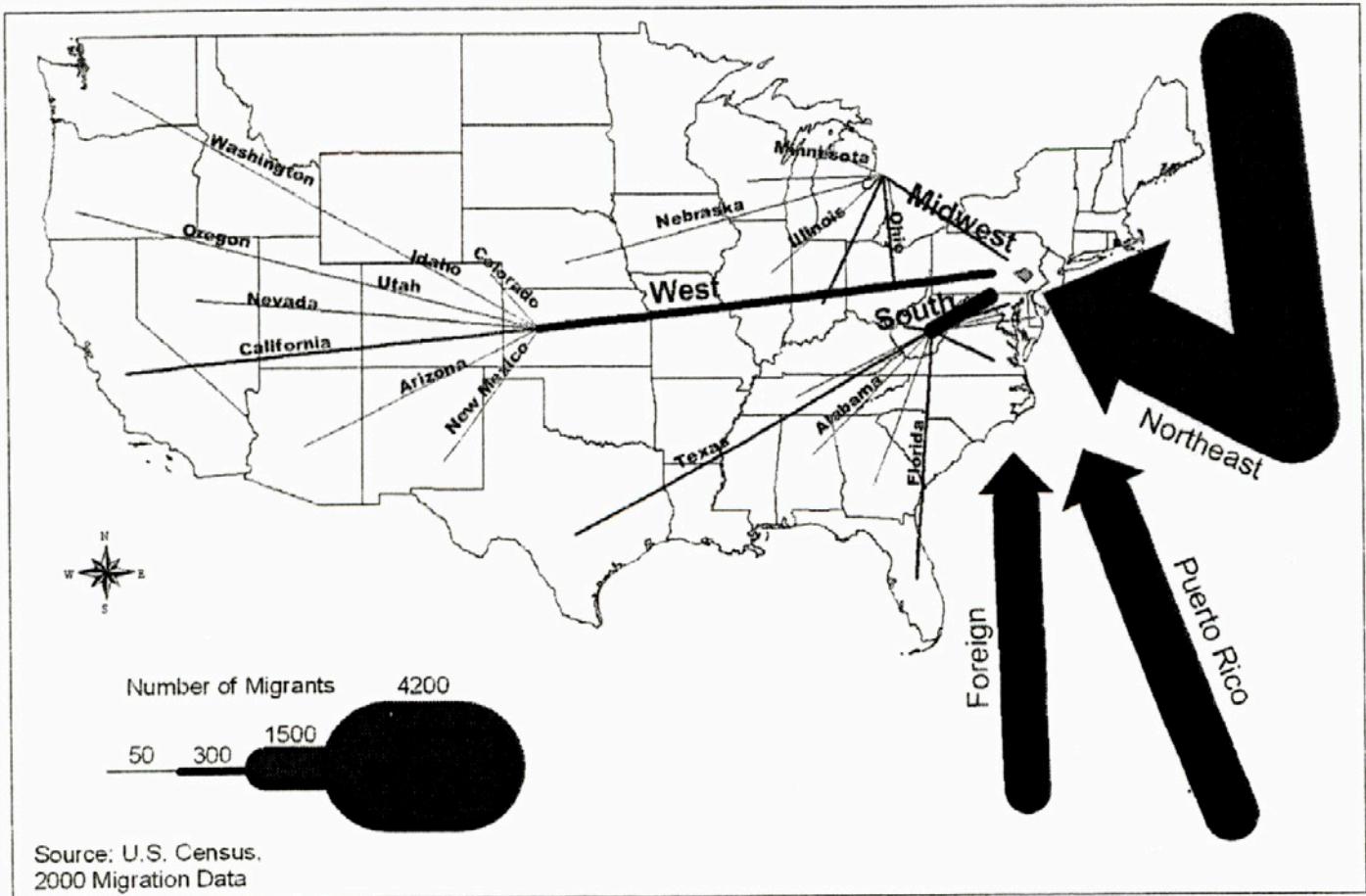


Figure 2. *Latino In-migration to Berks County, PA, 1995 to 2000.*

2020

While most Berks residents were born here, most people in Reading are from somewhere else.



2021



2014 Newspaper: "After finding a flier in her child's school bag and seeing sidewalk signs, Mariel Tineo visits GoggleWorks for the first time with her young children to see the farmer's market, which debuted that day. She said her children enjoyed the market, and she bought honey and bread. To other residents, the GoggleWorks remains a mystery. Pablo Reyes-Polanco had noticed the colored ashing lights on the exterior. 'I never knew that was the GoggleWorks, and I've been here for five years.' He was surprised to hear what it was. 'I like art.'"

2020 Alvernia University purchases former CNA building at 401 Penn for CollegeTowne (right top), "innovative strategy of expanding campus into the downtown area to continue its Franciscan mission of education, service and community engagement, serving the underserved through education and economic development."

2021 Newspaper (right middle): "What it means for Reading to have the highest percentage of Latinos in Pa...2 out of every 3 residents are Hispanic or Latino."

2022 GoggleWorks announces Art Park, over 1 acre of green space featuring public art, an outdoor cafe and bar, and interactive designs that can also accommodate pop-ups, art demos, classes, farm markets, festivals, and performances.

2022 Newspaper (top right): "Reading woman wins long battle for stop signs at dangerous intersection: It took Guillelyn Medina two years, but her efforts made a community safer. The city installed stop signs at the problematic intersection in December, bringing relief to Guillelyn Medina and neighborhood residents who have witnessed traffic accidents or themselves been injured by a vehicle there. 'It was very emotional,' Medina said. 'I am so ecstatic, and so, so excited seeing that finally it's up.' Medina first approached City Council with a petition of 70 signatures asking to have a traffic signal installed at Second and Buttonwood in October of 2019 after numerous incidents involving vehicles, and sometimes pedestrians, at the intersection."

2022 First 6th Ward Block Party in a long time (right bottom), to celebrate the stop sign at Buttonwood & 2nd. Nana Niya writes: "Best block party ever I want it to happened again cause I had a blast there." The block party has again become an annual event in 2023, 2024, and hopefully years to come.

2023 Women's Club of Reading building at 140 N 5th St renovated for use by WCR Center for the Arts.

2025 GoggleWorks Art Park Phase 1 completed with a Bread and Roses puppet parade.

2025 Barbey Playground splash pad renovated.

2014 Periódico: "Después de encontrar un volante en la mochila escolar de su hijo y ver señales en la banqueta, Mariel Tineo visitó GoggleWorks por primera vez con sus hijos pequeños para ver el mercado de productores que debutó ese día. Dijo que sus hijos disfrutaron del mercado, y que compró miel y pan. Para otros residentes, el centro GoggleWorks sigue siendo un misterio. Pablo Reyes-Polanco ha notado las luces de colores parpadeantes en el exterior. 'Nunca supe que eso era el centro GoggleWorks, y he estado aquí por cinco años.' Se sorprendió al escuchar lo que era. 'Me gusta el arte.'"

2020 La Universidad de Alvernia compra el edificio anterior del CNA en el número 401 de Penn para el CollegeTowne (arriba derecha), "estrategia innovadora de expandir el campus hacia el área del centro, continuando su misión franciscana de educar, servir y trabajar en conjunto con la comunidad, sirviendo a los necesitados a través de la educación y el desarrollo económico".

2021 Periódico (derecha medio): "Lo que significa para Reading tener el porcentaje más alto de latinos en Pensilvania... 2 de cada 3 residentes son hispanos o latinos."

2022 GoggleWorks anuncia Art Park, más de 1 acre de espacio verde presentando arte público, café y bar al aire libre, instalaciones interactivas que pueden acomodar pop-ups, demostraciones de arte, clases, mercados de productores, festivales, y actuaciones.

2022 Periódico (arriba derecha): "Mujer de Reading gana larga batalla para señalamientos de alto en intersección peligrosa: Le tomó a Guillelyn Medina dos años, pero sus esfuerzos hicieron una comunidad más segura. La ciudad instaló señales de alto en la intersección problemática en diciembre, trayendo alivio a Guillelyn Medina y residentes del vecindario que han presenciado accidentes de tráfico o que ellos mismos han sido perjudicados por un vehículo allí. 'Fue muy emocional,' dijo Medina. 'Estoy tan extática y tan emocionada viendo que finalmente está puesto.' Medina primero se acercó al Consejo de la ciudad con una petición de 70 firmas para que se instalara una señal de tráfico en la 2da y Buttonwood en octubre de 2019 después de numerosos percances con vehículos y a veces peatones, en dicha intersección."

2022 Primera fiesta de Cuadra del 6to distrito en mucho tiempo (abajo derecha), para celebrar la señal de alto en Buttonwood y la 2da. Nana Niya : "La mejor fiesta de cuadra de la historia, quiero que suceda de nuevo porque me la pasé increíble" La fiesta de cuadra se ha vuelto un evento anual en 2023, 2024, y esperemos que en años por venir.

2023 El Club de mujeres de Reading en el 140 de la 5ta Norte fue renovado para uso del Centro para las artes WCR.

2025 Completada la 1er etapa del parque de arte GoggleWorks con un desfile de marionetas Bread and Roses.

2025 Se renovó el Splash pad del parque Barbey.

2020



2021

What it means for Reading to have the highest percentage of Latinos in Pa.

In Pennsylvania's fourth-largest city, two out of every three residents are Hispanic or Latino, according to the latest census.



2022

Reading woman wins long battle for stop signs at dangerous intersection

It took Guillelyn Medina two years, but her efforts made a community safer.

[Andrew Kulp](#) January 10, 2022 at 12:00 p.m.



2022, 2023, 2024 6th Ward Block Party



2025 Redesigned splash pad opens at Barbey Playground in Reading

The water-play feature at the playground had been out of order for several years.



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Grupo de Facebook: *Latinos de Reading PA.*
Grupo de Facebook: *Reading PA, Community Watch & Surrounding Areas.*

Project credits

Convening Partners

GoggleWorks Center for the Arts
Lauer's Park Elementary School

Supporting Partner

The Wyomissing Foundation

Organizational Advisory Board

Alvernia University, Barrio Alegría, Berks County
Community Foundation, Centro Hispano, Christ Episcopal, City of Reading, GoggleWorks, Habitat for Humanity of Berks, Helping Harvest, Lauer's Park Elementary, Mt. Zion Baptist, Our City Reading, Penn State Berks, Reading Area Community College, Reading School District, Spak Group, and United Way of Berks County

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Tony Baily
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Rev. Mandy S. Miller, Holy Cross UMC
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Urban Design and Neighborhood Planning Support

HECTOR Urban Design: Jae Shin, Damon Rich, Eduardo Martínez

The Lauer's Park Neighborhood Plan is supported by the Regional Foundation

Get in touch Learn more and get involved

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GoggleWorks Center for the Arts
Lauer's Park Elementary School

Socio colaborador

Fundación Wyomissing

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Rationalists, wearing square hats,
Think, in square rooms,
Looking at the floor,
Looking at the ceiling.
They confine themselves
To right-angled triangles.
If they tried rhomboids,
Cones, waving lines, ellipses --
As, for example, the ellipse of the half-moon --
Rationalists would wear sombreros.

—Wallace Stevens, who grew up on 5th Street, 1916

Los racionalistas, con sombreros cuadrados,
Piensan, en estancias cuadradas,
Mirando al suelo,
Mirando al techo.
Se limitan
A triángulos rectángulos.
Si intentasen romboídes,
Conos, sinuosidades, elipses
-Como, por ejemplo, la elipse de la media luna-
Los racionalistas llevarían sombreros.

—Wallace Stevens, quien creció en la Calle 5^a, 1916
Traducción realizada por Robayna, Andrés Sánchez



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