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ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF

GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

WITH A COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY

A Record of the Achievements of Her People in the Making of a
Commonwealth and the Founding of a Nation

ILLUSTRATED

"By universal consent biography is the most fascinating form of literature, its charm growing out of the fact that it is the story of life. The books that have ushered in new epochs for society have generally been biographies."

—REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

v. 1
VOLUME I.

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of the following pages of the Encyclopedia of Genealogy and Biography of the State of Pennsylvania with a Compendium of History from its earliest settlements to the present, a new and novel combination of historical materials has been effected, the purpose of which will be apparent on even a hasty perusal of the contents. The authors recognize the existence of many standard treatises on the political, social and material unfolding and development of this great commonwealth, and every school boy is more or less familiar with the deeds of the great men and the onward sweep of events which materialized in the great state of Pennsylvania. But the Pennsylvania of to-day holds a yet more important place in the history of the nation than at any time in the past, is now, as a score of years ago, the "keystone" in politics, as also in the great industrial and manufacturing forces which dominate the trade of the world, and, furthermore, in social and intellectual progress and attainment.

The Greater Pennsylvania is, therefore, of To-day, not of Yesterday. Its potentiality exists not alone in its material resources, its extent of domain, its latent agricultural, mineral and commercial wealth, but in its Citizens—the men who dig and delve and sow and reap, who toil in the hives of industry and manufacture, who hold the marts of trade, who teach and minister unto others, and those who carry out the public will and as chosen servants guide the craft of state.

The true perspective and symmetry of history will, in the opinion of the authors, be best secured, not only by a concise recital of the facts

concerning the glorious past of Pennsylvania, but more so by a biographical record of the men of the present time whose careers have made them conspicuous among their fellows, whose deeds and lives have lifted them to the high plane of success, and who stand as representatives of the present-day greatness of the State of Pennsylvania. If, as Carlyle says, "history is the essence of innumerable biographies," the true position of Pennsylvania among her sister states cannot be better portrayed than by the narrative of the personal careers of her representative sons whose names will be found on the following pages.

It is with the foregoing facts as a theme that the general plan and scope of this history has been evolved. In the compilation of the state history the recognized authorities have been freely consulted and public and private archives have been laid under contribution. Notwithstanding the mass of details burdening the main course of events, the editors have exercised a most judicious care in the selection of facts and in preserving a proper historical balance, with the result that a concise, straightforward, yet comprehensive and authentic record of Pennsylvania's history from the time of its first settlements to the present has been set before the reader, with pregnant and succinct chapters on the present status of social, political, industrial and other phases of life.

In the biographical portion of the volumes, which serves as the complement and a most important adjunct to the state history, it has been the constant aim of the authors to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects in order that a truly representative and diversified personal history might be given of the men who have been the most prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of their respective sections of the commonwealth. Great pains have been taken to secure accuracy, and nothing has been left undone that might add to the completeness and value of these volumes.

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HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

History records that as early as 1608 or 1609 the eastern parts of what is now Pennsylvania were visited by Hudson on his voyage of discovery and exploration to the New World. On the western border the French explorers opened the way to white civilized settlement through their expeditions along the chain of great inland lakes. They may have preceded the other European navigators who visited the Atlantic sea-coast, but, through various causes, their permanent occupancy of the region was considerably delayed. Beginning in 1614 the Dutch made more thorough explorations along the coast, and, as the result of one of their expeditions, Cornelius Jacobse Mey passed in triumph and safety between the Capes of the Delaware, giving to the one the name he himself bore, and which it still retains—that of Cape Mey, or May; and bestowing his Christian name upon the other, calling it Cape Cornelius. He had a weakness of bestowing his name wherever he went. New York Bay he christened “Port Mey,” and the Delaware he put down on his map as “New Port Mey.”

In 1616 Captain Cornelius Hendrickson sailed up the Delaware as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill, which river he discovered. On the

site where now stands the city of Philadelphia, in the locality known as West Philadelphia, the navigator is said to have met three Dutch settlers from the Netherlands who had come here from the vicinity of Albany, New York, traveling by way of the Mohawk and Delaware rivers. These are believed to have been the first white visitors to the locality of Philadelphia.

The Dutch West India Company was chartered in 1621. It was the result of the petition of the Puritans (who eventually colonized New England) for permission to settle in America, coupled with the impression that the English were about to found a permanent colony in the territory claimed by the Dutch as a part of their discovered possessions on this side of the Atlantic. This territory extended from the Delaware on the south to the Hudson on the north, and from the Atlantic coast westward almost indefinitely, although the Dutch did not attempt any occupancy of the Netherlands farther west than Schenectady in the colony of New York. In the early part of 1623 Captain Mey ascended the Delaware to a point fifty miles above the bay and built Fort Nassau, near the site of Gloucester, the first European colony on the Delaware. Fort Nassau has long since disappeared, more's the pity. Mey made it his headquarters, and as he had the happy art of knowing how to cultivate and retain the friendship of the red man, there were many pleasant and profitable trading scenes enacted before it and within for several years. "It is better to govern by love and friendship than by force," Mey once wrote to the directors of the West India Company, and that motto seems to have actuated him in all his dealings with the aborigines, who at that time had not become suspicious of the honesty of the white visitors, which afterwards they were led to doubt by sad experience. Had the rule of Mey lasted longer—it ended in 1625, when William Verhulst assumed authority over the region—Fort Nassau might have

been the foundation of a city of commanding importance. Mey's successors were not as sagacious as he. In 1630 an association of patroons, resident in Amsterdam, bought from the Indians an estate on the west bank of the river. Here a colony was planted, but it was only short-lived; the commander of the fort fell into a needless dispute with the Indians over a piece of tin, and the savage anger became so aroused that the entire colony of whites was destroyed.

Thus failed the first attempt of the Dutch to found a permanent colony on the Delaware. The results thus far had been discouraging, and, before they were fully recovered from the effects of the destruction of the settlement at Swaanendael, Peter Minuet, a German of Wesel, sailed under the patronage of Sweden and, in 1638, landed a little company of Swedes and Finlanders near Lewes, on the Delaware. The Swedes built a fort and also a small town. To the fortress and the creek on which it was erected were given the name Christina, in honor of the young Swedish queen who had succeeded her father on the throne. The Swedes adopted a conciliatory policy in their dealings with the Indians, and thus succeeded in securing from them all the lands between Cape Henlopen and the Falls of Trenton. The Dutch protested against this acquisition of territory in what they claimed as part of the Netherlands, but without effect or remedy until 1655, when Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, compelled the surrender of Fort Christina and Fort Casimir, and put an end to the Swedish power on the Delaware.

The Dutch did not attempt to drive the Swedes from the country, but permitted them to remain; and it was well, for they were industrious and thrifty, and did good service in the development of the region. Their principal settlements were at Christina Creek, Upland, the seat of government during their ascendancy, and at Philadelphia,

where Penn's colonists found many families of this people when they began to arrive there in 1682. The Dutch established their principal points in the vicinity of Leweston and New Castle (on the Delaware), and were afterward more careful in their treatment of the Indians. They were poor colonizers but excellent traders, and by dispensing gin and firearms to the natives in exchange for furs, they kept peace with them for several years.

The chief cause of the overthrow of the Dutch power in America was English rivalry. On March 12, 1664, Charles II of England granted by letters patent to his brother James, Duke of York, all the country from the river St. Croix to the Kennebec in Maine, together with all the territory from the west bank of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay. The duke sent an English squadron to secure the gift, and on the 8th of September following Governor Stuyvesant capitulated, being constrained to that course by the Dutch colonists, who preferred peace with the same privileges accorded the English rather than a prolonged and perhaps fruitless contest. The conquered people, however, did not withdraw from the region, but remained and continued to trade guns and gin to the natives, and thus supplied them with doubly destructive weapons.

Upon the accession of the English, Colonel Nicolls was appointed to proceed to the colonies on the Delaware "to take special care for the good government of said place," etc. New Amstel was now called New Castle, and deputies were selected to care for the welfare of such colonists as needed assistance. Nicolls governed for nearly three years "with justice and good sense." He was succeeded in May, 1667, by Colonel Francis Lovelace, who required, by proclamation, that all patents granted by the Dutch for lands on the Delaware should be renewed, and that all persons holding without patents should take out



GOV. PETER STUYVESANT.

titles under English authority. He also imposed many hardships upon the colonists, particularly those who held under Dutch titles, and some of his actions did not receive the sanction of his sovereign. In 1673 the Dutch sent out a strong squadron and recaptured New Amsterdam (New York) and its principal dependencies, but in 1674 the English again became its masters and secured to the Duke of York the splendid gift of ten years before. In 1674 (June 29) a new charter was issued to the Duke of York, and his title to the territory previously granted was confirmed. In this year Sir Edmund Andros was appointed governor of the duke's proprietaries, and Captain Edmund Cantwell and William Tomm were authorized to take possession of the forts and stores at New Castle, and to adopt measures for the maintenance of peace and good order in the possessions on the Delaware.

On June 24, 1664, the Duke of York granted the province of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The latter of these grantees died in 1679, and, upon the sale of his interests and estate, William Penn became one of the new proprietors. Through personal investigations he became well acquainted with the quality and character of the lands bordering on the Atlantic seacoast and in the vicinity of the greater rivers. He also knew something of the temper and character of the American Indians, and he saw that, if fairly approached and honorably treated, they could be easily controlled. While thus interested in lands in the colony of New Jersey, Penn is said by historians to have conceived the idea of founding a colony, as principal city, and of maintaining a proprietary government under his personal ownership and supervision.

This event took place almost two and one-quarter centuries ago, and when Penn then came into possession of a vast tract of country, amounting almost to a principality, he at once proceeded with practical

common sense and sound judgment to carry out his plans. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia were among the more important of his achievements. The proprietor himself lived to witness the founding of the city and the planting of numerous smaller settlements in various portions of his domain, but he did not live to see the consummation of all in the establishment of a great commonwealth, the state of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State of the Union. This was the work of a later generation of factors, composed largely of native Americans, yet the descendants of Dutch and Swede and English and Quaker and Irish ancestors. The united efforts of these descendants in all generations of the past since the planting of the first colony on the banks of the Delaware have made Pennsylvania what it is to-day.



WILLIAM PENN.

PENNSYLVANIA THE COLONY.

*“And because I have been somewhat exercised, at times, about the nature and end of government, it is reasonable to expect, that I should endeavor to establish a just and righteous one, that others may take example by it;—truly this my heart desires. * * * I do, therefore, desire the Lord’s wisdom to guide me, and those that may be concerned with me, that we do the thing that is truly wise and just.”*

These words were spoken by William Penn in declaring his purposes in founding a colony in America under his own proprietorship. Yet Penn’s motive in doing all that he did was threefold: First, he would receive payment in lands for an indebtedness of £16,000 due his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, of the English navy, for money advanced by him in the sea service and for arrearages of pay. His second purpose, and, to himself a more important one, was the establishment of a home and colony for his brethren of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they have been more frequently designated. Penn himself was of this sect, a leader among his people, and a man free from ostentation or avarice. His third purpose and ambition was to possess a considerable tract of land in America. He already knew something of the character of the territory through the representations of persons with whom he had associated in the West Jersey proprietary, and the possession of a considerable tract of land in his own free right would enable him to carry out his chief purpose, and also would satisfy the debt due him from the crown on account of his father’s services.

William Penn, founder of the colony and proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania, was born in London, October 14, 1644. While a student at Oxford he became impressed with the teachings of the Quaker doctrine. He studied law at Lincoln’s Inn, but on reach-

ing his majority he was called to Ireland to the care of an estate of his father's. That he was not now fully converted to Quaker teachings is evidenced in his career as a soldier, for he won fame at the siege of Carrickfergus, and afterward caused himself to be painted in military costume. He soon afterward became a convert to the Society of Friends, and at once took a prominent part in the councils of that sect. Some of the more arbitrary teachings, however, he did not fully accept; he was in a measure "conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms," yet, in framing a form of government for his people in the Province of Pennsylvania, he made provision for the common defense against its enemies, both by sea and land. At a Friends' meeting in Cork, in 1667, Penn was arrested and imprisoned, but upon being released through the influence of the Earl of Orrery, he began to preach and to teach. His pen, too, was vigorous in the new cause, and for his work "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," he was incarcerated in the Tower; but while in prison he wrote the celebrated "No Cross, No Crown." Through the influence of his father he was liberated from the Tower, but in 1670 he was sent to Newgate prison for preaching in the street. On trial, he pleaded in his own defense and with such logic that he was acquitted, but the jurors were fined for disregarding the instructions of the judge, who urged a conviction.

In 1672 Penn married Gulielma Maria Springett, who bore him seven children. His second wife was Hannah Callowhill. In 1674 he wrote "England's Present Interest Considered," which has been described as "an able defense of freedom of conscience and the rights of Englishmen." In 1676 he first became interested in lands in America, when he was part proprietor of a considerable tract in the province of New Jersey. The next year, with Barclay and others, he carried the teachings of the Friends into Holland and Germany. In 1680 he peti-

tioned Charles II of England, and in 1681 the charter was granted. Soon after this, Penn published and distributed "A Brief Account of the Province of Pennsylvania," in which settlement was invited and the conditions of purchase were made known.

Penn's narrative undoubtedly was the first history of Pennsylvania ever written. Later efforts in the same direction have been more elaborate, but it is doubtful if any of them have been more accurate. On October 27, 1682, Penn arrived in the Delaware river, remained about two years in the province, and returned to England in 1684. Through his intercession, in 1686, more than twelve hundred Quakers were released from imprisonment, and in 1687 his influence secured the passage of the "Toleration Act." In 1688 he was tried on a charge of treason, but was acquitted. In 1699 he made a second visit to his possessions in America, and sailed again for England in 1701. In 1708, on account of financial reverses and the profligacy of a number of his family, he was reduced to straitened circumstances, and was imprisoned for debt; but he was soon released through the intervention of friends. He died of paralysis, July 30, 1718.

Such, in brief, are some of the principal events of the life of him to whom we have to accord the honor of founding Pennsylvania. He builded well, better than he knew, and those who succeeded him in the proprietary were worthy men, although their part in the government of the colony was less conspicuous than that of the founder himself. Pennsylvania, the colony, was in the hands of the proprietary for nearly one hundred years, and during that long period the sure foundations of its subsequent government were laid, so that, when it became necessary to lay aside the former political character and adopt a constitution, the transition occasioned little disturbance to the inhabitants and equally little embarrassment to established institutions. The events

of this period of our history, although they covered nearly a century, may be briefly narrated.

As has been stated, Admiral Sir William Penn was an officer in the British navy, and as such he was at the time of his death the creditor of his government to the extent of £16,000. This claim, which included both arrearages of salary and advances made, descended as a legacy to William Penn, the Friend, the founder of our commonwealth. He proposed, in lieu of cash payment, to accept at the hands of his sovereign a grant and charter for a considerable tract of land in America, that he, like the Duke of York, and others in favor with the king, might set up a proprietary government, to be administered according to his own ideas and desires, and subject only to the sanction of the crown. His purpose in this step is declared in a preceding paragraph, and the underlying motive that prompted his action was a desire to relieve his own religious associates from the oppressions which then burdened them in Europe on account of the relations of church and state and the growing desire for greater freedom in the exercise of religious rights and liberties.

The unfortunate conditions then existing involved not only the so-called Quakers, but other sects as well, and as each of them continued to increase in numbers so, correspondingly, did each naturally and instinctively oppose the existing form of government. Thus alienated, they were very frequently regarded as treasonable subjects, and were persecuted and oppressed according as they were deemed offenders against the established church, and therefore against the government. On this point Shimmell truthfully says: "As these sects had everything to gain and nothing to lose, they grew rapidly, and became very much hated by the government. When it was found that they could not be suppressed, to get rid of them they were allowed to settle in America.

Of these sects, the one founded by George Fox—the Quakers, or Friends—was a very active one, and, on coming here, they opened wide the gates of Pennsylvania for the sects of Europe. As a universal father, Penn opened his arms to all mankind, without distinction of sect or party.”

Having determined upon a course of action, in 1680 Penn petitioned his sovereign, Charles II of England, to grant him, in satisfaction of the debt due from the government, “letters-patent for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, on the east bounded with Delaware river, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable.” After having consulted with the proprietors and governors of other provinces, the king, on March 4, 1681, ordered the charter, and the territory embraced within its boundaries was called Pennsylvania.

It is frequently said and generally supposed that Pennsylvania was so named by the proprietor in allusion to himself, but such is not the case, as the following extract from a letter written by Penn to Robert Turner will clearly show: “I chose New Wales, being, as this is, a pretty hilly country; but Penn, being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire, in Wales, and Penrith, in Cumberland, and Penn, in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out and altered, he said it was passed, and would not take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the under-secretary to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked upon as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the king, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentioned with praise.”

The charter by its provisions vested full and complete ownership and possession in the proprietor, and authorized him to govern the territory, make such laws and regulations for the conduct of its affairs as should be just, and not inconsistent with the laws of Great Britain. In extent the province was three degrees of latitude by five degrees of longitude. Its eastern boundary was, as now, the Delaware river, the northern, the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south a circle drawn at twelve miles distant from New Castle northward and westward into the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and thence by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned. The counties of Kent and Sussex, with the district of New Castle, comprising the "Three Lower Counties on the Delaware," were not included in the charter, but were acquired in 1682 by Penn from the Duke of York

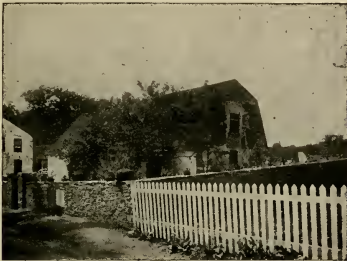
After coming into possession of this vast estate, Penn sold large tracts of land to persons in London, Liverpool and Bristol. He appointed William Markham deputy governor, and sent him to the province as his personal representative, and with commissioners to treat with the Indians, arrange a peace with them, and to purchase their title to the lands, on such generous terms as would satisfy their demands without attempt at undue advantage on the part of the commissioners.

Governor Markham arrived in the province about the first of July, 1681, and was soon afterwards followed by three other vessels carrying emigrants, one from Bristol, and two from London. The first purchase of land from the Indians was made July 15, 1682, and from that time until 1736 there were numerous sales of smaller tracts; but at the council and treaty made October 11, of the year last mentioned, the Six Nation Indians seem to have been called upon to settle certain questions disputed by the chiefs residing within the province.

It will be remembered that the Five Nations (the Five Nations became the Six Nations in 1712) conquered, subjugated and made "women" of the Delawares and other Indian tribes who claimed Lenni Lenape descent, and by virtue of that conquest claimed ownership of the entire territory of Penn's purchase. The sale of lands made in 1736 was made by the chiefs of the Six Nations, who, after upbraiding the Delawares for having presumed to sell lands without consent, confirmed the sales previously made. Still later treaties at which considerable tracts of land were purchased from the Indians were those of 1749, 1753, 1754, 1758, 1764 and 1784. Title to the small triangular tract in the extreme northwest corner of the state was acquired September 4, 1788, by an act of Congress by which the United States relinquished to Pennsylvania "all right, title and claim to the government and jurisdiction of said land forever." Without this valuable acquisition Pennsylvania would not have had any water front on Lake Erie.

Having come into possession of his vast estate in America, Penn made preparations for its settlement and the sale of portions of the land. He first issued an address descriptive of the quality of the proprietary, then prepared a form of government for its inhabitants, and, as soon as circumstances would permit, he made preparations to visit the country. He sailed on the *Welcome*, September 1, 1682, the ship carrying about one hundred passengers, chiefly Quakers, former neighbors of William Penn in Sussex, about thirty of whom died on the voyage. He landed at New Castle on October 27, and on the following day called the inhabitants together and personally gave them assurance of religious and civil freedom. Later on he went to Upland, a former seat of power during the Dutch dominion. Here he was entertained at the house of Robert Wade, and, on subsequent visits, at that of Caleb Pusey. The last named historic edifice, the most ancient in all Penn-

sylvania, situated about one and one half miles distant from the City Hall in Chester, is yet standing, kept in constant preservation by the owners, the Crozer family, as a priceless relic. It is about thirty feet in length, fifteen in breadth and one story in height, crowned with a hipped roof, giving it the appearance of a story and a half building. The walls are unusually thick, and are of stone and brick. The floor is of broad solid oak, and the heavy beams supporting the roof above bear



PUSEY HOUSE.

the marks of the broad-axe with which they were hewn. The house has two doors and two windows in the front, and a dormer window in the roof. The building is enclosed with a stone wall, which bears a tablet containing the following inscription: "House built by Caleb Pusey in the year 1682, and occupied by William Penn during occasional visits."

During his stay at Chester, Penn changed the name of the infant town of Upland to that of Chester. Clarkson, in his "Life of Penn," says that when Penn arrived at Upland he remarked to his friend Pearson, "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the com-

panion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" and that Pearson replied, "Chester," in honor of the English city whence he came. Pearson's part in this incident is questioned by Ashmead, on the ground that no Pearson came with Penn in the "Welcome," and that no writer before Clarkson makes such a statement as he did, and that, furthermore, Clarkson's work was not published until nearly one hundred years after the death of Penn. It is presumed that Penn gave the place the name of "Chester" in deference to the desire of the English settlers who had "overrun" the town, the major part of whom had come from that locality (Chester) in England, a city of most ancient and honorable fame. It has been a matter of some little controversy whether or not Penn intended this or the Philadelphia site to be the capital of his province. It would appear, however, in the light of his instructions to his commissioners, Crispin, Bezer and Allen, that he had determined upon Upland, or Chester, and only departed from his intention when he learned that Lord Baltimore was determined upon laying claim to the territory in which that settlement was situated.

While at Upland (or Chester, as it will henceforth be called), Penn issued a call for the first General Assembly, and then made a visit to the Indians at Shackamaxon, for the purpose, first, of ratifying the treaty already made by Deputy Governor Markham, and, second, that he himself might meet and treat with the natives, and arrange a permanent friendship with them; and so impressed were the Indians with the evident fairness and honesty of the proprietor that, while he lived, not one single Quaker came to his death at their hands. This was one of many treaties made by the whites with the Indians, and it was the only one which was scrupulously observed on both sides. As a rule, the faith and restraints of treaties were subordinate to the lusts, avarice

and power, but the promises made by Penn were faithfully kept by his own people, while, on their own part, the Indians stood firmly by all the pledges made by their chiefs and sachems.

The first General Assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester on December 6, 1682, clothed with power to administer the civil and political affairs of the Province. When the treaty had been confirmed previously made by Penn with the Indians, the lands thus acquired were laid off into the three counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, the two last named having definite boundaries, and the first embracing all the lands lying between them. On the third day of the session, the Assembly received from Penn the "Printed Laws" prepared by learned counsel and printed in England and the "Written Laws or Constitutions," embracing some ninety bills, out of which were passed the sixty-one chapters of "the great body of the laws."

The earlier historians of the state and county disagreed as to the place of meeting of this first and important assembly. Smith and Martin asserted that it was the court house, "or house of defense," at Upland, while Watson and Day asserted the place to be the first meeting house of the Friends. Neither of these authorities was correct, as has been shown at a comparatively recent date by Mr. Henry Graham Ashmead, of Chester, a most industrious and careful historian and antiquarian. Doubting both stories, Mr. Ashmead undertook an investigation, and secured evidence from "The Travelers' Directory," published in 1802, and from other authentic sources, that the place of meeting was the residence of James Sandeland, and he made its identification the subject of an interesting and convincing paper which he read before the Delaware County Historical Society, at its meeting held in Media, September 26, 1901, and published in the proceedings of that body.

From this it appears that in the early part of the eighteenth century on the west side of Edgmont avenue below Third street, in the city of Chester, could be seen the foundations of an old building, which, in the period associated with Penn, was known as James Sandeland's double house. It was the most imposing building in Upland and therein Penn convened the first general assembly that ever sat in the province of Pennsylvania. The house had been built with mortar made of oyster shell lime, which proved so utterly worthless, probably because of defective burning, that in the course of twenty odd years the structure showed such signs of decay that it became untenable, fell into ruins, and gradually the materials used in its construction were removed. Shortly after 1800, even the foundations were buried in the accumulation of soil that has taken place during a century. In time its very existence was forgotten, hence tradition for many years gave credit to the Friends' old meeting house which stood on the adjoining lot as the place where the first assembly met.

On July 14, 1893, while excavations were being made for the cellars of a row of commission stores, the foundations of Sandeland's double house were unearthed. An accurate survey of them was made by Walter Wood, assistant city engineer, giving the precise size of the old structure and the distance from the intersection of Third and Edgmont streets. William B. Broomall, Esq., had Mr. Nymetz take a photograph, which shows the appearance of the unearthed walls. The foundations were in a good state of preservation, and indicated that the building had a frontage of fifty feet on Edgmont avenue, with two entrances, the steps for which were found, and extended back toward Chester creek, a distance of forty-two and a half feet. An addition, fourteen by thirty-four feet, was also shown. An old corner stone was found, and under it were a number of paper documents which crumbled

to dust at the moment they were exposed to the air, and from which nothing was to be learned. An old coin was also found, but so corroded that nothing could be seen of the mintage. The bricks of the old edifice, so say local annalists, were brought from a Swede's brickyard on the site of New Castle, Delaware. The building was erected prior to 1675, by the Sandeland family, who were among the earliest settlers on the site of Chester. In 1675 it was used by James Sandeland as a tavern, for the pretentious word "hotel" had not yet found its way into the English language. Here occurred the first tragedy in the commonwealth of which there is authentic record. In 1675 Sandeland ejected from his premises a drunken Indian who subsequently died. Sandeland was brought to trial before a special court, under charge of murder, and was acquitted.

Having organized the government of his province, established courts of justice, and made a peace with the Indians which promised to be permanent, Penn made preparations to return to England. He viewed with evident satisfaction the work already accomplished, and, with feelings of gratification at the result, he said: "I must, without vanity, say that I have led the greatest colony into America that ever any man did upon private credit, and the most prosperous beginnings that ever were made anywhere are to be found among us." With this great interest and pardonable pride in his province, he expressed his regard for its inhabitants, a mixed people—Friends, Dutch and English—all determined upon establishing permanent homes in the new country and building up a prosperous condition of domestic life for the welfare of their families and descendants.

If any one place more than another was especially favored by Penn, it was Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," founded in 1683, and at the beginning of the twentieth century ranking with the

foremost cities of the world. It was even then the principal city of the province, a flourishing town, regularly laid out with streets of ample width, with provision for public squares, or parks, in each quarter. Charging his deputy governor with the faithful and equitable discharge of his duties, in August, 1684, the proprietor sailed for England. On his departure he is said to have given voice to his feelings of love and regard in these words: "And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, my soul prays to God for thee, that thou mayest stand in the day of trial, and that thy children may be blessed." Penn did not live to see the "day of trial" in the history of the city, but that day came and passed away, came again and again passed away, but its sure foundations withstood the storms and disasters of war during the American Revolution, during the second war with Great Britain, and during the visitation of pestilence and fever which threatened its people with destruction in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Penn left in Pennsylvania a healthful, growing colony, and, on his return to the province in 1699, he was surprised at the changes which had been made in his absence, at the remarkable increase in population in Philadelphia, which then contained more than two thousand dwelling houses and was a city of much commercial importance. Soon after his departure in 1684, political troubles arose in the province; the assembly and the executive branches became involved in a controversy, and even the judiciary was not wholly free from its disturbing effects. In themselves and in their relation to the public welfare, these troubles in official circles worked injuriously, but notwithstanding them the province steadily increased in population, and new settlements began to extend themselves into hitherto remote parts. The Friends came in the greatest numbers previous to 1700, but in the meantime other sects had begun to rival them in numerical strength. But there was no con-

test between sects or nationalities; the doors of the province were freely opened to whosoever would come and purchase, settle and develop the resources of the region, and the only requirement was that the settlers obey the laws. As early as 1681 a number of Englishmen had established themselves in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and in 1695 Christ church was founded. Previous to 1700 the German settlers in the province were drawn largely through Penn's travels and teachings in Germany, but after that time their immigration was influenced by the English government, to the end that the French in Canada should not outnumber other nationalities or gain a powerful foothold in America.

During Queen Anne's reign every encouragement was offered to German settlers in the province, and by the year 1725 fifty thousand of that people had crossed the Atlantic and made homes in the new country. With many of them Pennsylvania was the colony most favored, and by 1750 one-third of the entire population was composed of persons of that nationality. Like the Friends, or Quakers, the German settlers were at first opposed to bearing arms or going to war, no matter how great the provocation. Consequently, when it became necessary to provide for a military establishment in the province, the suggestion met with serious opposition from Friends and Germans alike. This subject, however, will be more fully discussed in a later chapter of this work.

In 1699 Penn made a second visit to his proprietary, this time being accompanied with his second wife and children. He found a healthful condition in the province, but, having been informed concerning the political troubles previously existing and not then fully quieted, he brought a new form of government, "free from the defects of the former ones, and calculated to impart strength and unity to the administration." He called the assembly in extraordinary session, and offered the new charter for adoption, but instead of accepting it at once

the members reserved action for a future occasion. The opposition came chiefly from the lower counties on the Delaware, whose representatives asked for a separate and independent government, claiming that their interests were not identical with those of the province west of the river.

In their endeavors the lower counties were finally successful, and in the latter part of 1701 a conditional separation was agreed upon. On October 28, of the same year, after having been under consideration for more than eighteen months, the new charter was adopted. It was as broad and comprehensive on the subject of civil and religious liberty as was its predecessor, and while it secured by general provisions the more important of human rights, it left minor subjects to be provided for and enforced by laws to be enacted by the assembly.

There was also established, by letters-patent, under the great seal, a council, composed of ten members, chiefly Friends and intimate associates of the proprietor, whose especial office was "to consult and assist, with the best of their advice, the proprietor himself or his deputies, in all public affairs and matters relating to the government." And it was provided that in the absence of the proprietor, the governor, or in the event of the death or incapacity to act of his deputy, the councillors, or any five of them, were authorized to exercise proprietary powers in the administration of the government. The councillors were to be appointed by the governor, and were removable by him at his pleasure.

Having appointed Andrew Hamilton deputy governor, and James Logan provincial secretary and clerk of the council, Governor Penn sailed for England, and arrived at Portsmouth about the middle of December. His departure from the province was hastened by intelligence from England that caused him much anxiety for a crisis had arrived which for a time threatened the safety of his possessions in

America. There was manifested a disposition on the part of the crown to revoke the proprietary charters and resolve the American dependencies into royal provinces. Penn was not one of the especial favorites of King William, and, above all other things, he just then would have disliked to part with his possessions, even for ample compensation. He was urged to return to England and defend his estate, but the pressing matters of the new charter and the demands of the lower counties kept him in the province; and had it not been that his return to England was imperative, the Delaware counties would not have fared so well, nor would the proprietor have yielded so much to the demands of the assembly in settling the provisions of the new charter. However, on his arrival in England Penn found the bill for reducing the proprietary into royal charters had been dropped. Soon afterward, on the 18th of the first month, 1701-02, King William died, and Queen Anne succeeded him on the British throne.

Following Anne's accession, England and France and Spain were involved in a war which was waged chiefly in Europe, although its effects were felt in the American colonies. At this time John Evans was deputy governor, having succeeded Andrew Hamilton, who died April 20, 1703. Previous to his appointment, Evans was an officer of the queen's household, hence was a creature of royalty. At the order of his sovereign he attempted to raise an armed force in the province for service during the war, but his endeavors were unsuccessful.

The Friends then were a dominant power in the affairs of the province and they, on principle, were scrupulous about bearing arms; and they were supported by the German element of population, who were opposed to bearing arms in part because they had left a country where army service was exacted by the government, and to escape its hardships they had come to America. Failing in his attempt, Evans treated the Friends

with contempt, and succeeded in drawing upon himself the disrespect of the people of Philadelphia. He allied himself to the lower counties and, so far as he could, showed them marked favor. He authorized the separate assembly at New Castle to build a fort near the town, and for its maintenance he permitted the levy of a half pound of powder for each ton of measurement upon incoming vessels not owned by residents of the district.

In 1709 Evans was succeeded by Charles Gookin, a native of Ireland, and a captain in Earle's Royal Regiment. He was a capable officer, and came to the province with the determination to accomplish much good; but no sooner was he arrived than the assembly, then in session, began to besiege him with propositions to undo many things done by Evans, and demanded immediate satisfaction at the hands of the new deputy. As a result the assembly and the lieutenant-governor were almost constantly at variance, the fault being with the legislative branch. Under such circumstances public interests were neglected, and suffered in consequence. About this time, too, Penn was in seriously embarrassed circumstances, and to relieve himself was obliged to encumber his proprietary to the extent of £6,600. In a measure he was now put on the defensive with his provincial assembly, who laid exactions upon him and showed a disposition to still further embarrass the governor by attempts to curtail his revenues at a time when he was most in need of them.

In this emergency Penn was urged to sell his province to the crown. He was averse to such a course, but the urgency of the occasion demanded that something be done to relieve his pressing wants. Moreover, the government needed the aid of the province in carrying on the war against France, and particularly in the conquest of the Canadas, the French stronghold in America. In this contest Pennsylvania was

required to arm and maintain one hundred and fifty men, the expense of which was estimated at about £4,000. Instead, the assembly reluctantly voted a free gift to the queen of £800, and also £200 for the governor's salary, which, however, it was proposed not to allow until the executive should approve certain bills already passed, which were objectionable to him, and should redress certain grievances growing out of the retention of Logan, who had incurred the displeasure of the legislature. When Logan was about to visit England the assembly directed the sheriff to take him into custody, but the governor's *supersedeas* prevented such action, and at the same time so angered the assembly that all its business was stopped, while the governor's course was denounced as arbitrary and illegal. Logan, however, went to England, justified his action and returned to the province confirmed in his office.

The unpleasant conditions in the province called forth a strong letter from Penn himself to the assembly, and it was plainly intimated that if the latter should persist in its unwarranted opposition to his interests and government, he must seriously consider what should be done in regard to his province, and that the future conduct of that body would largely determine his course. This was a direct intimation on the part of Penn that unless matters in control of the assembly were changed, he would be inclined to dispose of his province to the crown or to other proprietors. In fact, the proprietor did, in 1712, negotiate a sale of the province to Queen Anne for the sum of £12,000, and a part of the purchase price was paid; but the sudden illness of the proprietor occasioned a delay, and the requirements of the law and sale were never completed. In 1714 the queen died, and was succeeded on the throne by George the First.

This action by Penn was the occasion of much anxiety throughout the province, for the transformation of the proprietary into a royal

government was not favored either by the assembly or the inhabitants. Hitherto the assembly, in a great measure, had dominated the proprietor himself, had interpreted the provisions of the charter to suit provincial conditions, frequently to gratify the legislative ambition, had made new laws, and controlled the policy of the government. With Pennsylvania a royal province, the governor would be nothing more than the creature of the crown, and the assembly could enact only such laws as the executive should approve, and the council would be simply the obedient followers of the governor. Therefore Penn's proposed sale of the province was well calculated to create uneasiness in official circles and also among the people, for now their liberties were threatened.

Whatever the provocation, and the abuses of power which provoked it, Penn's negotiations for the sale of the province had its effect on the assembly and the people, for at the election in 1710 the composition of the legislature was materially changed and harmony between the lieutenant governor and that body was restored. The proper organization of the courts was effected, and the sum of £2,000 was voted for the queen's use, although the representatives in the assembly, a majority of whom were Friends, knew that the money would be used in waging war against France. Those of the settlers who chose to take part in the war were permitted to do so, but the Quakers steadfastly refused to sanction the organization of a military branch in the province, and the result was that during the early wars between England and France the Pennsylvania contribution of troops and means was exceedingly small.

During the latter part of his lieutenant governorship, Gookin incurred the displeasure of the Friends, which action marred his otherwise successful administration. In attempting to justify his course he

disregarded good sense, and on the presentation of the council he was recalled, and was succeeded, in May, 1717, by Sir William Keith. For the welfare of the province and its inhabitants, Keith's appointment was fortunate. He had served in an official capacity in the lower counties, and was well acquainted with the needs of the people in every locality. In his first address to the assembly he plainly outlined his policy, which was entirely favorable to local interests, and afterward he had the good sense to carry out what he had promised. He corrected many former abuses, inaugurated new and approved measures, and otherwise sought to establish prosperous conditions among the people. On its own part, the assembly received his suggestions with approval, and dealt generously with him, voting a grant of £550 from the first moneys received in the treasury, and replenished the latter with an additional supply bill. Keith's governorship was a success. He felt it a duty to administer the laws in the interest of the province rather than the proprietor or even the crown; but neither of the latter was offended by his course. His first term in office ended at the death of Penn, and under the successors of the latter he resumed the lieutenant-governorship, serving in that capacity until July, 1726.

William Penn, founder and proprietor of Pennsylvania, governor of the province from 1681 to July 30, 1718, died on the date last noted, at Rushcombe, near Turyford, in Buckinghamshire, England, at the age of seventy-four years. His loss was severely felt in the province, for he had established a proprietary government which then ranked almost first among all the provinces in America. Yet there were those to come after him who could govern with the same spirit of toleration and fairness that he always manifested in behalf of those whom he regarded as his especial dependencies. At the time of his death the province was encumbered with an indebtedness of £12,000, and the incomplete con-

tract of sale to the crown. His will provided for the issue of his first marriage by the devise of his estates in England and Ireland, which yielded an annual revenue of £1,500, and were regarded as of greater value than his American properties, from which provision was made for the payment of his debts, and also for his widow and the children of his second marriage. The government of the province and territories he willed to "the Earls of Oxford, Mortimer, and Pawlet, in trust, to sell to the crown, or to any other person or persons: and his right and estate in the soil he devised to other trustees, to sell such portion thereof as should be necessary for the payment of his debts; to assign to his daughter Letitia, and the three children of his son William, £10,000 each; and to convey the remainder, at the discretion of his widow, to her children, subject to an annuity to herself of £300."

Some of the close questions of Penn's will were the occasion of a prolonged contest, and finally, in 1727, the matters in dispute were amicably compromised; but it was determined in chancery that the testator's disposition of his right to govern the province of Pennsylvania was void, from his inability to make a proper surrender of the government. Therefore, upon the death of the younger William Penn, and of Springett Penn, his son, the government of the province descended to and devolved upon John, Thomas and Richard Penn. Their proprietorship continued from 1718 to 1746. Keith retained the lieutenant-governorship, and proved in all respects a faithful public servant. Indeed, he so ingratiated himself in the confidence of the people, and of their representatives in the assembly, that he succeeded in establishing a court of chancery in the province, and also secured the organization of an efficient body of militia.

The remaining years of Keith's administration were marked with events of importance, and he acquitted himself with credit and good

judgment. However, in 1722, on account of his attitude in relation to the currency bill, he drew upon himself the displeasure of the so-called proprietary party, of which James Logan was the leader. Logan was a power in government circles, and a man of influence among the people. With Logan as an enemy, and Lloyd also against him, Keith was doomed to downfall. He was removed from office in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Patrick Gordon. One of the best commentaries on his personal and official career was that which came from the pen of Franklin, in these words: "Differing from the great body of the people whom he governed, in religion and manners, he acquired their esteem and confidence. If he sought popularity, he promoted the public happiness; and his courage in resisting the demands of the family may be ascribed to a higher motive than private interest. The conduct of the assembly toward him was neither honorable nor politic; for his sins against his principles were virtues to the people, with whom he was deservedly a favorite; and the house should have given him such substantial marks of their gratitude as would have tempted his successors to walk in his steps. But fear of further offense to the proprietary family, the influence of Logan, and a quarrel between the Governor and Lloyd, turned their attention from him to his successor." After his removal Keith lived for some time in the province, and was elected to the assembly. Soon afterward he returned to England, where he died November 17, 1749.

In 1726 Patrick Gordon was appointed lieutenant-governor. He was of English birth, and was "bred to arms," having served from his youth to about the close of Queen Anne's reign, and having won a high reputation as a soldier and officer. At the time of his appointment, Gordon's military service was not counted upon as of any considerable value in the administration of affairs in the province, but he was expected

to more closely represent the interests of the crown, and particularly the interests of the new proprietors, than his predecessor. Nor was he conversant with needs of the people in the province, but even that qualification was not considered necessary, as one of the Penns was expected to live in America, and Gordon was merely the instrument in carrying out the plans of his superiors, without annoying them with the cares of official life. Yet, during his ten years in office, Gordon accomplished good works, and deserved credit therefor. Death cut off his career, as he died in Philadelphia, August 5, 1736.

When Gordon came into the life of the province that which caused the greatest anxiety to the proprietors was the rapid increase in the number of German immigrants. They were chiefly from the Palatine regions, and while they were industrious and law-abiding, their number was so great that the Quaker element feared lest their own power and influence in public affairs would be lost, and that unless in some manner restrained Pennsylvania would become a colony of aliens. Several years before this time the assembly had become alarmed at the increase in foreign population, and had devised measures to meet the occasion, but now the situation seemed to call for more decisive action. Under instructions from the ministry, the assembly passed the "impolitic act," which imposed a duty of forty shillings per capita on all foreigners coming into the province. However, the rapid immigration of the Scotch-Irish had the effect to turn the course of Quaker opposition to the Swiss and Germans, "for the interests and dispositions of the former being ever antagonistic to the Friends, the 'foreigners' were more readily cajoled, and the odious law was repealed." By this means the Quakers retained their supremacy in the legislature far longer than they otherwise could have done.

The current of German immigration settled itself first in the city

of Philadelphia, but soon began to reach out to more remote parts. The colony at Germantown has been mentioned, and was the first and most important seat of settlement. Later on this people branched out into the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, establishing themselves in numbers in Easton, Allentown, Lebanon, Reading, Lancaster, and other places. Still later they spread out to the westward, into the Susquehanna valley and beyond it, wherever a fair reward promised a return for patient toil. As has been mentioned, as early as 1725 there were fifty thousand German settlers in the province, and twenty-five years later they constituted one-third of its entire population. In subsequent years they increased and multiplied until they became a controlling power in political affairs; not that they were much disposed to seek preferment in that direction until within the last few score years, but were a balance of power whose allegiance was much sought by the great political parties.

For many years it was a common remark that "as the Germans vote, so goes the state," and to a great extent this is still true. But it must be said that in whatever period in the history of the commonwealth, the influence of the German element always has been for the public welfare. In early times they were averse to participation in political affairs, and were in a measure deprived of some of the privileges enjoyed by settlers from England. The Quakers felt it incumbent upon themselves to retain a dominant influence and power in the province, and it was not until about the close of the long series of French and English wars that they yielded their political power into the hands of others.

The first Scotch-Irish settlers began to arrive in Pennsylvania soon after 1700, and from that time their settlements increased rapidly. They were chiefly Presbyterians in religious belief, and farmers by occupation. They were also a hardy, aggressive people and frequently found themselves in collision with the Germans. For this reason they were

encouraged by the proprietary to settle in the more western localities, where they grew up large and thrifty families. When the country west of the Alleghanies was opened for settlement the Scotch-Irish carried civilization into that region; and they were able of their own native strength to withstand the hardships of pioneer life, and also, on occasion, to successfully resist the Indian attacks on the frontier. During the French and English wars, their service on the western border was of great value to the welfare of the colonists eastward of them. They were not born fighters, as some writers would have us understand, but if occasion offered, they were equal to almost any emergency, whether in aggressive or defensive contest. Because they could fight, and on sufficient provocation would fight, they were disliked by the Quakers, and as peoples of opposite characters there was little in common between them.

In the history of Pennsylvania subsequent to 1725, and from that to the present time, the Scotch-Irish have held an important place, and always have been regarded as factors for good. Their services during the French and English wars, and during the American Revolution, can never be forgotten; and during the war of 1861-65 their descendants acquitted themselves with honor on many fields of battle. In all generations of the past this people has been noted for independence, self-reliance, and straightforward honesty. Its representatives have earned places of distinguished prominence in the legislative halls of the state, and nation, in the learned professions, and in the boundless fields of literature, science, and the arts.

The Friends, or Quakers, as they were frequently known, constituted a large and influential element of provincial population at the time of which we write. Although the governor's welcome was extended to all sects and nationalities, the Friends were always regarded

as the especial charges of the proprietor and his successors. He was of them, and one of them, and naturally the high places and offices of trust were to a great extent filled by them. In a measure they kept aloof from other sects, yet never held themselves above their neighbors, whatever the creed of the latter might be. Their influence always was for good, their institutions always were of a high order, and they ruled not with a high hand, but always that the right might prevail and that peace might reign on every hand. They were progressive, in a liberal sense, yet the government of the province made slow progress under their ministrations. They held a majority in the assembly for many years, and it was only upon the request of the proprietary that they yielded their strength to others and accepted a minority in the legislative body. They opposed going to war with enemies, and through their refusal to establish a militia, or properly defend the frontiers in time of attack, the westward tide of settlement was much delayed.

But notwithstanding the widely differing character of settlers who peopled Pennsylvania during the first half of the eighteenth century, substantial progress was made, and the population rapidly increased. In 1729 Chester county was divided and Lancaster was organized. Twenty years passed before another division of the territory was made, and then, in 1749, York county was set off from Lancaster. In 1750 Cumberland county was created from Lancaster, and in 1752 Berks and Northampton were formed; the former from Philadelphia, Bucks, and Lancaster, and the latter from Bucks. Next came Bedford, from Cumberland, in 1771, followed by Northumberland, from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton in 1772 and Westmoreland from part of Bedford in 1773.

In 1732 Thomas Penn arrived in the province and remained until 1741, living fashionably after the manner of an English country gen-

tleman, but did not associate much with the colonists, who grew to dislike him. John Penn, elder brother of Thomas, came in 1734, and returned to England in 1735. From this time on, the proprietors began to lose popularity in the province, and never were they shown the respect the founder had received. The successors affected English manners, and appeared to regard the province simply as an estate—a source of revenue. They took little interest in public affairs, and generally referred all matters to their representative, the lieutenant governor.

About this time, however, public attention was drawn in another direction. The rivalry which long had existed between England and France was beginning to assume a serious aspect in their American colonies, and already the wily Frenchmen, through the zealous labors of the Jesuit fathers, were extending their influence to the Indian occupants of the territory south of lakes Ontario and Erie and the St. Lawrence river. In 1733 they had established trading posts on the upper waters of the Allegheny and Ohio, with the evident design to alienate the Indians from the English. Their endeavors, however, were not fully successful, as the Six Nations were at enmity with the Canadian Indians, the latter being allies of the French. Champlain had long before made the Iroquois acquainted with the murderous effects of firearms, and the whole people of the Long House afterward hated both the French and their allies. However, the intrusions of the French into the territory of Pennsylvania seemed to demand attention, and the treaty held at Philadelphia in 1733 with the Six Nations was the result.

Besides the threatening attitude of the French and their attempts to win favor with the Indian tribes in the western part of the province, the proprietors and the assembly were much annoyed by the serious turn in affairs regarding the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and the unwarranted action of Lord Baltimore in assuming a more north-

ward boundary line for his own province of Maryland. To settle this question various expedients were resorted to, but abuses and violence continued notwithstanding the vigilance of Pennsylvania officers. In this controversy Lord Baltimore sought chiefly to acquire territory, and whether it came from the lower counties comprising the Delaware district, or from Pennsylvania, was quite immaterial to him. On the other hand, Pennsylvania had an interest in retaining a water front on Chesapeake Bay. Delaware sought only to retain the territory rightfully belonging to that district, which then was under the government of Pennsylvania. Without assuming to discuss in detail the merits of this dispute, or to narrate at length the numerous acts of aggression (some individual, and others instigated by Maryland authorities) and the measures taken to repel them, it is sufficient to state that the controversy dragged along throughout an entire period of fourscore years, and was not finally settled until 1761.

It will be remembered that under Penn's charter his province was to be bounded south by "the circumference of a circle whose center was New Castle and whose radius was twelve miles in length, to be drawn from north to west till it reached 'the beginning of the fortieth degree'; and thence the line was to extend westward five degrees of longitude." According to Lord Baltimore's charter, the northern boundary of his territory was to extend west from that part of Delaware Bay "which lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude." In some respects this difference in location of boundaries was an honest one, yet the means taken to enforce the claims, especially on Baltimore's part, were not justifiable. However, the matter was finally settled in chancery court in 1761, when a decree was rendered in favor of horizontal measurement. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, both skilled English surveyors, were appointed to run the line. Their work established what afterward

was known as "Mason and Dixon's line"—the division line in later years between the free and slave states.

While these forces from without the province were disturbing the peace and harmony within, other important events were taking place. From 1718 to 1732 the proprietary land office was closed, owing to the fact that neither Richard nor Thomas Penn had attained his legal majority, hence could not convey lands. In the meantime large numbers of settlers had come in and seated themselves on such lands as were unoccupied and best suited them. Says Egle: "The number of settlers of this kind entitled them to great consideration. Their rights accruing by priority of settlement were recognized by the public, and passed, with their improvements, through many hands, in confidence that they would receive the proprietary sanction. Much agitation was produced when a provincial proclamation required all who had not obtained and paid for warrants, to pay to the receiver-general, within four months, the sums due for their lands, under penalty of ejection. As a consequence great difficulties arose; the assembly sought to compromise the matter by postponing payment of the purchase money for several years."

Again, upon the death of Hannah Penn, and Springett Penn, the assembly assumed that Gordon's authority as lieutenant-governor was terminated, and therefore declined to act on a message he had sent to that body. But Gordon was immediately reappointed by John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and was continued in office until his death, in August, 1736, after having served a little more than ten years with much credit to himself, and without having antagonized any of the elements of the province. His successor was not immediately appointed, and during the interim the council, headed by Logan, its president, performed the duties devolving upon the executive.

Sir George Thomas became lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania,

by appointment, in August, 1738, and served in that capacity until May, 1747. Thomas was born at Antigua about 1700, and was a planter and the son of a planter. From 1752 to 1766 he was governor of the Leeward and Carribee islands. He was made a baronet in 1766, and died in London in January, 1775. On assuming the duties of office in Pennsylvania, Thomas undertook a settlement of the boundary dispute with Maryland, but without material results other than the mutual agreement that the respective proprietaries should hold and exercise jurisdiction over the lands occupied by themselves and their tenants at the date of the agreement. During Thomas' term, too, the minor matter of land titles growing out of squatter settlements was adjusted.

The most important event during Governor Thomas' term was the open rupture between Great Britain on the one side and France and Spain on the other. For many years the rivalry of these powers for supremacy in America had led to hostilities in their colonies, but before this time Pennsylvania had been practically exempt from their disastrous effects. The declaration of war between England and Spain in 1739 (France as an ally of Spain was drawn into the contest) made it necessary for Pennsylvania to adopt severe measures for both offensive and defensive operations; and the governor promptly urged upon the assembly the necessity of organizing a force of militia. To this the Quakers, who held the legislative majority, would not consent, pleading in justification of their refusal "their charter and their consciences." In other words, they were "conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms" themselves, and they would not sanction the prosecution of war measures by voting an appropriation for that purpose to be used by persons other than of their sect. In this obstinate determination the Quakers were supported by certain of the German element, and between them they

held the power; but it was chiefly the Quakers who persisted in the refusal to support the militia project.

Failing with the assembly, Thomas determined upon personal effort, and by his own exertions in the space of three months he raised the entire quota of four hundred troops for the king's service. Many of the men, however, were bond-servants, but they were strong and able-bodied, "and were willing to exchange their service and freedom dues for nominal liberty and soldier's pay." But the occasion passed without serious warfare in the colonies until five years later, when England and France began their series of wars which ended in the overthrow of the French power in America.

On the present occasion, however, it was not only the aggressions of the French that caused anxiety in the province, but the uneasy attitude of the Indians on the western frontier, with others nearer the eastern settled localities. For many years the natives had complained that they were not fairly treated in the purchase of their lands, and on some occasions they assumed a threatening attitude. Evidently, Penn's policy in treating with them was not fully carried out by the agents of his successors in the proprietary. Moreover, many of those who had traded among the Indians had found intoxicating liquors a potent agent in prosecuting their traffic and swaying the savage mind, and they used it all too freely notwithstanding the prohibition put upon the practice. The somewhat famous "Indian Walk" was performed in 1737, and by it the proprietors secured a large and valuable tract of land at a very moderate compensation. The use of rum on this occasion was not charged, but the Indians claimed to have been "cheated" in the transaction.

The present writer never has placed a high estimate on the Indian character, and, in whatever age or condition, has regarded the average

of that race as little less than barbarians. But in justice to the aboriginal occupants of the territory it may be said that, low as the latter may have been in the scale of intelligence and humanity, and wicked as may have been many of their subsequent deeds, it cannot be claimed that their early treatment by the whites on several occasions was calculated to foster in the savage breast any other than feelings of the bitterest hostility. Whether much importance should attach to the treaties in which the untutored savages were pitted against the Europeans, of whatever nation, is sometimes questionable; especially when we consider the methods often resorted to to induce the Indians to sign away their domain.

In relation to the "Walking Purchase," which was long delayed, one reliable writer (Shimmell) says: "The Delawares complained that the walk was not fair; that instead of by the compass across the country, it should have been up the Delaware by the nearest path, as was done by William Penn and their fathers when they tramped leisurely together for a day and a half to determine the northern limit of Markham's purchase of 1682. The Indians in the party also objected to the pace of the white walkers, frequently calling to the latter to *walk*, not to run." The walking purchase included nearly all of Northampton county, and a portion of Bucks, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike counties, in all an area of not less than twelve hundred square miles. It is said that four days were required by the surveyor-general to walk over the same ground that Edward Marshall covered in a day and a half; and also that Jennings and Yeates, who set out on the journey with him, were supposed to have died from the over-exertion of that occasion.

From this time the eastern tribes of the Delawares were restive, and were held in restraint only by the dominating Iroquois spirit of loyalty to the English. At the request of Governor Thomas, in 1742, the Iroquois compelled the Delawares to remove to the Susquehanna

valley. This proved unfortunate, for in that remote region they were brought more easily under the French persuasions; and when the English and French wars were begun they allied themselves to the cause of France, and spread desolation and death along the western frontier. In justice, however, to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, it may be stated that there was far less cause for complaint on the part of the Indians in this province than in a majority of the other American colonies. If the agents and commissioners of the proprietors in Pennsylvania were chargeable with fault in dealing with the natives, there was shown by the higher authorities a disposition to right the wrong. As evidence of this spirit of fairness it may be said that when it was known that undue advantage had been taken in the walking purchase and other similar transactions, reparation was made by the proper authorities. At the council at Easton in 1758, a considerable tract of land on the Ohio, Allegheny, Susquehanna, and Juniata rivers, which had been purchased in 1754, was restored to the Indians. This, however, was not done until after the peace of 1756, but had the wrong been righted earlier, "the blood of Braddock's soldiers would not have been added to the price of the land."

CHAPTER II.

FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH WARS TO THE
REVOLUTION.

Previous to the declaration of war between England and France in 1744, there were numerous ruptures of a similar character on their own side of the Atlantic, but no really serious outbreaks in their American colonies. In March of the year mentioned, war was formally declared, and then was begun the final struggle for supremacy in America of those great European powers. French influence was craftily employed to alienate the various tribes of the Delaware nation of Indians who inhabited the interior regions of Pennsylvania, and to a certain extent their efforts met with success. On the other hand, the authorities of Pennsylvania sought to make and maintain a permanent peace with the Indians, but with only partial success, until the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations (the Iroquois) were assembled in a council at Lancaster on June 22. The conference was continued until July 4, and was attended by Governor Thomas in person, and by commissioners representing Virginia and Maryland. The Delawares, also, were present, but under the restraining power of the Six Nations they were kept silent. Far better would it have been if the government of the province had recognized the Delawares in some manner, and placated them, listened to their recital of grievance, and by some substantial token had given them good assurance of friendship. But it was with the mighty Iroquois confederacy that the white men did treat directly. True, they were the dominant Indian power in America at that time, and held the Delaware Indians in perfect subjection, but in the latter was a hidden

volcanic force, waiting only an opportunity to break forth and spread desolation all through the frontier settlements.

At the council all matters in dispute between the Iroquois and the provincial officials, growing out of land treaties and other dealings, were satisfactorily settled, and the Indians promised to guard the northern frontier and prevent an invasion of Pennsylvania territory by the French and their Indian allies; but the Iroquois did not engage to prevent an uprising of the Delawares against the English; they had no suspicion that such action was possible, but almost at that very time emissaries of the French were at work among the Delawares, sowing the seed of dissension, magnifying the wrongs alleged to have been put upon them by the whites, and promising them the most desirable hunting and fishing grounds in all the territory when the dominion of France should be established in America.

For an aggressive campaign against the French stronghold at Cape Breton, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts attempted to unite the forces of all the colonies, but the assembly of Pennsylvania at first declined to furnish its quota of men, on the alleged ground that it had not been consulted, but in reality because the Quaker majority was opposed to war; but when the plan was approved by the British ministry, directions were sent to the provincial authorities to furnish the necessary men and provisions for the expedition. Then the assembly voted the sum of £4,000 for the purchase of bread, beef, pork, flour, wheat, *or other grains*. The "other grains" in fact meant grains of gunpowder. The majority in the assembly would not openly consent to the purchase of munitions of war, nor the organization of an armed force, but did evade their scruples by authorizing the purchase of "other grains."

In 1745 an attempt was made to enlist the services of the Iroquois on the side of the English, but without much success, except with the

Mohawks, who were under the influence of Colonel William Johnson. The Shawnees on the Ohio were allied to the French, and showed open hostility to the English. In 1746 it was determined to attempt the conquest of Canada, and, at the solicitation of Governor Thomas, the assembly voted £5,000, but would furnish no men by direct provision. This was done, however, by the governor, and four companies of one hundred men each were sent at once to Albany. The Canada campaign was abandoned, but the men were held on the frontier nearly eighteen months.

In 1748 the war was closed by the ineffectual and useless treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the eight years of nominal peace that followed, both the French and the English made every effort to extend their frontier possessions and influence, the former with the greater success. In addition to their already established forts at Niagara and Detroit, they added Presque Isle (Erie), Venango, at Au Boeuf, at the mouth of French creek, and finally built Fort Duquesne on the site of Pittsburg, with the evident design to establish a line of fortifications from the lakes to the Ohio, and thence to the Mississippi. Frequent detachments of French troops and their Indian allies passed through along this line from Niagara to Presque Isle, and thence to Venango and Duquesne. Dark-gowned Jesuits hastened to and fro, everywhere receiving the respect of the red men, and using all their art to magnify the power of Rome and France.

While these events were taking place, a change had come in the civil affairs of the province. On May 5, 1747, the governor informed the assembly of the death of John Penn, one of the proprietors, and of his own determination to resign his office on account of ill health. The executive duties then devolved upon the council, of which Anthony Palmer was president, until the arrival of James Hamilton (son of

Andrew Hamilton), whose commission as lieutenant-governor was dated November 23, 1748. Hamilton held office until October, 1754, a period of almost six years, and an era in which peace and plenty prevailed on every hand. It was the calm, however, which precedes a storm, and at its end the French and English struggle for the mastery was begun in earnest.

The purchase of 1749 had added a considerable tract to the available lands of the province, yet far beyond its boundaries the frontier settlements were already established. "The progress of white population," says Gordon, "towards the west continued to alarm and irritate the Indians. The new settlers, impatient of the delays of the land office, or unable or unwilling to pay for their lands, or in search of richer soils, sought homes in districts to which the Indian title had not been extinguished. Especially was this the case with the Scotch-Irish, who seated themselves on the west of the Susquehanna, on the Juniata and its tributaries, in the Tuscarora valley, in the Great and Little coves formed by the Kittatinny and Tuscarora hills, and at the Big and Little Conolloways. Some of these settlements were begun before 1740, and increased rapidly despite the complaints of the Indians, the laws of the province, or the proclamations of the government." (Egle.)

It was not alone the advance of the Scotch-Irish into territory of the Indians that disturbed the provincial government. About the same time a considerable colony of New Englanders, claiming under the charter of Connecticut, were invading the northern borders of Pennsylvania, and came prepared to defend their possessions against the claims of the Penn charter, asserting that the territory of Connecticut extended westward from Narragansett Bay to the Pacific ocean. In 1753 an association, called the Susquehanna Company, was formed for the purpose of founding a settlement in the Susquehanna valley above the Blue

mountains, and at a council with the Six Nations held in Albany, these pretenders purchased a large tract of land from the Indians. But the known hostility of the Shawnees, the unfriendliness of the Delawares and the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Six Nations in the impending war, was sufficient reason for delay in protesting against the action of the Yankee claimants.

In June, 1754, a convention of delegates from all the colonial assemblies was held at Albany, the principal object of which was to secure a continued alliance with all the Six Nations. Governor Delancey, of New York, presided, and made a speech to the Indians who were present. Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, was unable to be present, but he commissioned John Penn and Richard Peters, of the council, and Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, of the assembly, to represent that province at the conference. These commissioners carried with them £500 as a provincial present to the Indians. At the suggestion of Massachusetts delegates, a proposition for the union of the colonies was taken into consideration, and a committee of one from each colony was appointed to prepare plans for this purpose, the fertile mind of Benjamin Franklin having already suggested that which was finally adopted. It was the forerunner of our federal constitution; but the assemblies rejected it on the ground that it encroached on their liberties, while the crown rejected it, claiming that it curtailed the royal prerogative and granted too much power to the people.

A crisis was now at hand. While England and France were nominally at peace, the American frontier was constantly harassed by hordes of Indians let loose by the French, and the colonies continued their appeals to the ministry. While the latter was hesitating, the Duke of Cumberland, early in 1755, sent over General Edward Braddock with a detachment from the army in Ireland. Braddock met the colonial

governors at Alexandria, and adopted measures for the protection of the colonies. Four expeditions were planned. First, the reduction of Nova Scotia; second, the recovery of the Ohio valley; third, the expulsion of the French from Fort Niagara; and fourth, the capture of Crown Point. The first of these expeditions was entirely successful; the second, under command of Braddock, himself, was disastrous in the extreme. He neglected Washington's advice to send out scouts, and when within a few miles of Fort Duquesne his army was surprised by the concealed enemy and was only saved from annihilation by Washington, who, upon the fall of Braddock, assumed command and conducted the retreat. The expedition against Niagara was also unsuccessful, many of Shirley's men leaving him after learning of Braddock's defeat. The army gathered for the attack upon Crown Point was only partially successful. On the whole, the entire campaign of the year was disastrous to the English.

The action of Pennsylvania in the contest thus far progressed was in every way honorable and commendable. The element that chiefly dominated its political course was now beginning to lose something of its influence and strength. New forces and new elements were about to evolve from the masses of provincial population, and the material for leadership and safe control of affairs—civil, political and military—was scattered in abundance throughout the region. The seat of provincial operations was at Philadelphia, then and for many years afterward the largest and most wealthy municipality in America. When it became known that Pennsylvania was in full sympathy with the cause for which the colonies were contending, and that the influences which dominated its policy were waning, the whole country naturally turned in the direction of the great city for advice and leadership in the struggle

which ultimately was to result in absolute freedom for America, and the establishment of an independent republic.

The convention of the colonies at Albany in the summer of 1754 was an auspicious occasion in the history of Pennsylvania. Mutual pledges of support were given, and the delegates from other colonies were assured beyond question that this province could be depended upon in the emergency of war. John Penn and Richard Peters could speak for the executive, while Franklin and Norris were the representatives of the legislative branch of the provincial government. At this time, however, Quaker influence was still the dominating power in the legislature, and to an extent swayed the action of the executive; but now an emergency was at hand. It was not a question whether the Quakers should retain control of the government, but whether Pennsylvania territory should be overrun by a horde of murderous Indians and French soldiery. The proprietary itself, notwithstanding Quaker leanings, favored aggressive and defensive warfare. The great masses of the inhabitants were anxious for an opportunity to take up arms. The unprejudiced men of wealth, the business men, and those engaged in commercial pursuits, were willing to contribute time and means for the prosecution of the war; but the dominant influence in the assembly was stubbornly inclined to shield itself behind its "conscientious scruples" and turn away from the demands of the people and the best interests of the province. This spirit was persisted in until the Penns required that the Quakers yield the legislative majority into other hands.

Hamilton retained the lieutenant-governorship until October, 1754, when he resigned. He had been an efficient officer in times of peace, and when the war came he joined with the element that favored vigorous measures for the support of the colonies; but advise as he would, he could neither control the assembly nor influence its action. When in

this year a body of Virginia troops had been driven from Pennsylvania territory and their place occupied by the French, Hamilton strongly urged the assembly to organize a militia in aid of Governor Dinwiddie in the expulsion of the enemy from the region, but the assembly questioned the invasion, evaded the governor's requests, and adjourned its sitting rather than take the necessary action.

Virginia then undertook the work alone, and sent Colonel Fry and Lieutenant-Colonel Washington with a force of three hundred men to dislodge the French. They met a strong detachment of the enemy, who had been sent out to intercept their advance, near the Great Meadows, and defeated them, but the victory was won at the cost of Fry's life. Washington then took command, built Fort Necessity, and with his force, now strengthened by two companies of regulars, marched forward to attack the French in Fort Duquesne, which had recently been built. Washington himself, opposed with a stronger force than his own, consequently fell back to Fort Necessity and proceeded to strengthen it. Before this was done, however, he was attacked by the French and after a short, hard battle was compelled to surrender. When the news of the defeat reached Hamilton, he convened the assembly in special session on August 6, and again asked for the establishment of an armed force for the protection of the province, but the assembly again declined to act.

In October, Hamilton was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, eldest son of Lewis Morris, chief justice of New York and New Jersey. Morris, on assuming the duties of his office, met a new assembly, to which he communicated the crown's order that that body act in concert with the other colonies in repelling the advancing columns of the French. Acting on the royal suggestion, the assembly did prepare a bill for the issue of £40,000 currency, one-half of which was for "the

king's use," but no provision was made for the organization of a militia force. The bill, however, was so unsatisfactory in some of its provisions that the governor could not sanction it unless modified, but his propositions were rejected and nothing was gained.

About this time the British government determined to take an active part in the operations against the French in America, and give the colonies more earnest support. To this end two regiments of troops from the army in Ireland were sent over and all the colonies were called upon to raise men and means for vigorous operations. Pennsylvania was required to collect three thousand men for enlistment "to be placed at the disposal of a commander-in-chief of rank and capacity"; "to supply the Irish troops with provisions, and to furnish all the necessaries for the soldiers landed or raised within the province; to provide the officers with the means of traveling, for impressing carriages, and quartering troops. And as there were local matters, arising entirely within her government, his majesty expected the charges thereof to be borne by his subjects within the province, whilst articles of more general concern would be charged upon a common fund to be raised from all the colonies of North America.' "

This expression of his majesty was a direct intimation that the expenses of the French and English war were ultimately to be charged upon the American colonies, but little attention was given the matter at that time. The requirement for the occasion was sufficient to arouse a bitter feeling between the lieutenant-governor and the assembly, and in this case the refusal of the executive to lay before that body the royal instructions placed the fault at his door, rather than with the legislature. There was an evident lack of faith between the assembly and the executive, and the breach was widened by the refusal of the latter to comply with a just demand upon him. The assembly purported to,

and in fact did, represent the people and interests of the province, while the lieutenant-governor was merely an instrument in the hands of the proprietors to carry out their own desires and the wishes of the crown.

Having been refused the privilege to examine the crown's directions to the governor, the assembly asked for proprietary instructions, but Morris denied the right to do this, and gave that body no satisfaction whatever. Still, as evidence that the assembly was disposed to obey the royal orders "in all things not forbidden by their consciences," that body resolved to borrow, on the credit of the house, the sum of £5,000 to be used in the purchase of provisions for the king's troops on their arrival; but no provision was made for the organization of a militia force. The assembly was still "conscientiously scrupulous" on that point, and adhered to the principle with remarkable if not commendable persistence. These were some of the conditions which prevailed in Pennsylvania at the outbreak of the war, and they account in a measure for the seeming neglect on the part of the province to furnish men and means and give proper defense to its territory during the early years of the struggle.

It must not be inferred, however, from what has been narrated in preceding paragraphs that the people of Pennsylvania were utterly neglectful in protecting the province when its territory was invaded by an armed foe. Personal patriotism was never more clearly shown than during this trying time of adversity—perhaps perversity would more accurately describe the actions of the executive and the assembly in continually quarreling when the very safety of the province was threatened. During this time many independent companies were organized, armed and equipped for the public defense, and that splendid body of defenders known as the "associators" was beginning to take material form. These companies were prepared for service at private expense, through

motives of pure loyalty and patriotism, and when occasion offered they gave good account of themselves on the field of battle. They were constantly on the frontier; some of them served with Braddock's ill-fated expedition, and others with the troops in New York and Virginia.

The events in detail of Braddock's expedition against Fort Duquesne are not necessary here. It was planned with care, but by recently arrived officers, who knew little of the geographical conditions in the province, and still less of methods of warfare adopted by the French and Indians. Braddock had been told this, but he ignored all advice, and was more solicitous concerning the carriages and other conveniences of travel for his officers than in accepting information from provincials. Franklin succeeded in quieting the apprehensions regarding means of conveyance, and in two weeks' time provided all the wagons and pack-horses needed for the movements of the army. In doing this Franklin was compelled to resort to strategy, and to flatter the British commander into good humor; and Franklin possessed the necessary tact for the occasion, secured all the conveyances that were required, and caused a good amount of currency to be circulated in the province.

When Braddock's army arrived in Pennsylvania the adjutant general required that roads be cut to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies into the western region, and Braddock himself demanded the establishment of a post between Philadelphia and Winchester, the quota of men called for from Pennsylvania, and also a portion of the general fund raised for the public service. To meet this unusual though not unexpected demand, the assembly met on March 17 and made provision for the establishment of a mail route, the opening of roads, and applied themselves to work of raising funds, but gave no direct encouragement to the organization of a military force.

Braddock established military headquarters at Fort Cumberland,

on Wills creek, and from there began his advance on Fort Duquesne on June 8. Owing to numerous delays the battle was not opened until July 9, and then, having disregarded the advice of the provincial officers, his attacking forces were drawn into an ambuscade and subjected to a terribly destructive fire from the concealed French troops, and the merciless onslaughts of their Indian allies. The result was horrible, and the sacrifice of life without parallel in warfare at that time. The provincial troops had become scattered through the dense woods, and by resorting to methods employed by the enemy, fighting at will, from behind trees and logs, did some effective work. After the fall of Braddock, Washington covered the retreat, and saved the remnant of the army from certain annihilation.

After the defeat, Dunbar, in command of the British forces, proposed to return with his troops to Philadelphia, but at the urgent request of the assembly consented to remain on the frontier. Governor Shirley, on succeeding to the command of all the forces in the colonies, at first ordered Dunbar to strengthen his army and renew the attack on Fort Duquesne, but afterward withdrew the troops from Pennsylvania, thus leaving this province, also Maryland and Virginia, open to the attacks of the enemy. Now left defenseless, the Pennsylvania assembly was forced to act, and promptly voted a levy of £50,000 for the king's use by a tax on all estates, including the proprietor's. This was not relished by the governor, not being in accordance with the proprietary will, hence the bill was returned.

The French had expected another attack and were surprised to learn that the British troops had been withdrawn from the province. The frontier was now unprotected and the enemy quickly took advantage of the opportunity, ravaging the border settlements, carrying their depredations into the Susquehanna valley, and even threatening the

more populous districts farther east. By November they had forced a passage across the Blue mountains into Lancaster, Berks, and Northampton counties, and still the assembly had refused to vote an appropriation for the defense of the province. In this emergency the proprietary offered £5,000 for the common defense, to be collected from the quit-rents, but this the assembly declined except as a free gift. That body did now tardily vote an issue of £30,000 in bills of credit, based upon the excise, and this was approved by the governor.

In the meantime the manifest indifference of the assembly had aroused the indignation of the people who were willing to defend the territory and honor of Pennsylvania. Many public meetings were held in the counties bordering on the frontier. In some places the assembly majority was held up to public ridicule, and resolutions were passed proposing by personal force to compel that body to adopt suitable measures for the common defense. Indeed, on one occasion the dead bodies of victims of Indian rapacity were hauled about the streets of Philadelphia, and were placed in doorways of the house of assembly, placarded to the effect that they were "the victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance."

In their policy the Quakers were not wholly to blame. They were not altogether unwilling to defend the province, for there were among them many men as loyal and patriotic as those of any other creed; but the assembly did hope and had the right to expect that the proprietary itself would bear at least a small part of the burden of expense without an ultimate tax on the resources of the people. Even now the proprietary interests were equal to all others and it was only fair that their owners should be chargeable with a part of the cost of the war.

This was the view of the assembly, but it was not a full justification for refusal to act when the safety of the province was threatened.

However, after much delay and loss of property and life, the assembly did establish, at an expense of £85,000, a chain of forts and other defenses from the Delaware river to the Maryland line, following the course of the Kittatinny hills. The defenses were erected at the principal mountain passes and each was garrisoned with volunteers. These measures protected the eastern portions of the province, but the frontiers were left to care for themselves. The Moravians fortified their own principal towns and took up arms in their defense, while the Scotch-Irish settlers down in the southern localities always were able to care for themselves. The German element along the frontier retired to the protected localities or withstood as best they could the ravages of the Indians.

The condition of affairs in Pennsylvania at the close of 1755 was not specially gratifying, but private enterprise and personal patriotism had accomplished many things which should have been done by the authorities. Governor Morris and the assembly were still at variance, and the province really had done little in its own defense. In the spring of 1756 Morris issued a proclamation offering a reward for each Indian captured and delivered over at any of the forts, and for scalps taken, whether of males or females. This was regarded as a measure of necessity, but it gave offense to the assembly, being the very reverse of the treatment the Quakers would have given the offending Indians. The measure was generally approved, however, as it stimulated more determined action among the frontier rangers, but it did not add to the governor's popularity.

While still in office, Governor Morris, with the aid of Colonel John Armstrong, planned an attack upon the Indian town of Kittanning, a noted stronghold and one from which numerous war parties had been sent out against the white settlements. The details of the expedition

were carried out with great secrecy, and were under the charge of Colonel Armstrong, Captains Hamilton, Mercer, Ward and Potter and a force of three hundred efficient volunteer riflemen. On September 8 Armstrong's men attacked and destroyed the place, killed many of its occupants and made several captives. It was the first salutary lesson taught the dusky enemies of the province and gave them an excellent understanding of the true fighting qualities of Pennsylvania troops. Captain Mercer (afterwards General) was severely wounded, but was carried away safely by his men. Philadelphia was much elated by this victory and regarded it as the especial achievement of its own people. Armstrong was made the recipient of many congratulations and was presented with a medal by the corporation of the city.

The destruction of Kittanning was a serious blow to the Indians, and the few who escaped fled for protection to Fort Duquesne. The event also encouraged similar attacks in other directions until the savages were driven back to the borders. On November 8 following a council was held at Easton, lasting nine days, and the matters in difference between the whites and the Indians were discussed and settled. Had this been done a little earlier, and the Indians placated as they then were, many of the frontier depredations would not have been committed.

William Denny succeeded Morris as lieutenant-governor in August, 1756. The change was at first welcomed by the people, but when the new incumbent declared his purpose to adhere to proprietary instructions the friendly feeling was abruptly ended. During his two years in office Denny accomplished much good, and under him and the provincial commissioners an army of 1,400 men was raised and equipped for active service, and this practically without aid from the assembly. This force comprised twenty-five companies of which eight were sta-

tioned at Fort Augusta, under command of Major James Burd. This was known as the "Augusta regiment." The Second Battalion, so called, comprised eight companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, and was assigned to the territory west of the Susquehanna river, where the command was divided and stationed at convenient points for protecting that region. The Third Battalion comprised nine companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Conrad Weiser, and was in like manner divided and stationed where its services were most required.

The year 1757 witnessed many events of importance in the history of Pennsylvania, yet the hostile relations of England and France, with the Indian depredations within the province, were the principal subjects for discussion and action among the inhabitants. The military force organized the previous year in a measure restrained the Indians, but the council held at Lancaster in May did not restore peace on the border. Cumberland, Berks, Lancaster and Northampton counties were subject to frequent invasion during the spring and summer months, and on one occasion a party of Indians and a few French succeeded in carrying their depredations within thirty miles of Philadelphia. During this period business was almost at a standstill, travel was abandoned and the hardy farmer in the fields performed his accustomed labors with his rifle within reach.

Gordon, in commenting on the prevailing conditions at this time, says there was a want of ability and energy in the constituted authorities and the people of the province; but the people laid the fault at the door of the assembly; the assembly found fault with the executive, while the British government, having serious troubles at home, charged all the colonies with lack of loyalty to the cause for which England was contending. Gordon also says that "united councils and well-directed efforts might have driven the barbarians to their savage haunts, but that im-

becility distinguished the British ministers and officers and discord paralyzed the efforts of the provinces, especially that of Pennsylvania."

In 1758 William Pitt entered the councils of George II as actual though not nominal chief of the ministry, and then England flung herself in deadly earnest into the contest. In that year Fort Duquesne was captured by an English and provincial army, its garrison having retreated before the resistless force of determined men from Pennsylvania and the lower counties, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Northward, Fort Frontenac was siezed by Colonel Bradstreet and other victories prepared the way for grander success in 1759. The cordon was broken but Fort Niagara still held out for France; still the messengers ran forward and backward, to and from Presque Isle and Venango.

By far the most important contest of the year was the western expedition against Fort Duquesne under command of General John Forbes, whose army consisted of nearly nine thousand men, including the British regulars. The troops from the lower counties and the provinces rendezvoused at Winchester, while the Pennsylvanians, under Colonel Boquet, assembled at Raystown. When the plans for the expedition were perfected, the army proceeded to invest the country so recently overrun with French soldiers and marauding Indians, but owing to various causes the advance was slow.

About the middle of September the provincial troops under Colonel Washington joined the main army and at Loyalhanna Boquet erected a fort. From this point Major Grant was sent forward with a detachment of eight hundred riflemen to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy, and on the morning of September 21st his forces were unexpectedly attacked by an overpowering number of the enemy. The men fought fiercely but were forced backward before the terrible rush of the French and Indians, and the arrival of reinforcements under

Major Grant was not sufficient to check their progress. For the time the French were successful, but they did not follow up their victory. When Forbes and his army reached Loyallhanna he at once pressed on toward Fort Duquesne and when within a few miles of that place he was chagrined to learn that the French had destroyed their works, abandoned their position and retired before his approach. Four days later the British and provincials took possession of the place, and on the charred ruins of Fort Duquesne, Fort Pitt was built.

The fall of Fort Duquesne ended the contest in the valley of the Ohio, but Venango and Presque Isle were still held by the French. With the retirement of the French their Indian allies withdrew themselves to other localities. In October another treaty was held at Easton between the Six Nations and the Delawares, and commissioners from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. George Crogan, who lived with Sir William Johnson among the Mohawks, also was present. The object of this conference was to arrange a peace with Delawares and Ohio river Indians, rather than the acquisition of more of their lands, and it was hoped that the influence of the Six Nations with the Delawares was still strong enough to restrain the latter in their disposition to wage war upon the English. At the council, Teedyuscung, who spoke for the Indians of this province, is said to have "supported his position with dignity and firmness," in answer to the alleged insults of the Six Nations, but in fact the wily chieftain assumed that his people were now freed from their obligations to the Iroquois, and no longer subject to their dictation, as they were removed to the regions south of the country of the Senecas and in a measure were protected by the latter. The Senecas were the most warlike and the most powerful of all the Six Nations and were much inclined to take up arms under the French standard. They were restrained from doing so only from the fact

that they could not make war upon their brethren of the Iroquois confederacy. The treaty, however, accomplished good results and the western Indians promised to remain neutral and not again take up arms against the English.

In 1759 still heavier blows were struck. Wolfe assailed Quebec, the strongest of all the French strongholds. Almost at the same time Prideaux, with two thousand British and provincial troops, accompanied by Sir William Johnson with one thousand of his faithful Iroquois, sailed up Lake Ontario and laid siege to Fort Niagara. Soon the life-bought victory of Wolfe gave Quebec to the triumphant Britons.

Still the French clung to their colonies with desperate but failing grasp, and it was not until September, 1760, that Vandreuil surrendered Montreal, and with it Detroit, Venango, Presque Isle and all the other posts within his jurisdiction. This surrender was ratified by the treaty of peace between England and France in February, 1763, which ceded Canada to the former power. The struggle was over. Forever destroyed was the prospect of a French peasantry inhabiting the productive valleys of Pennsylvania; of baronial castles crowning its mountain heights; of a gay French city overlooking the lake or the great river of the province.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton succeeded Denny as lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania. He was a native of Philadelphia and a son of Andrew Hamilton. It was expected that he would represent the proprietors with greater firmness than his predecessor, who had yielded to the demand of the assembly and approved the currency bill, thus making it possible for the province to organize and arm troops for service during the later years of the war.

With peace once more restored within our borders Pennsylvania entered upon a new era in its history. The frequent passage of troops

across the territory in all directions had acquainted the people with the vast extent of land within the province, and also had made known to them the quality of the soil in the numerous river valleys lying to the westward. It was then that the populous districts of the east began to branch out toward the west, the settlers traveling sometimes in families and again in colonies of adventurous people determined upon making homes in the new regions. There was no longer any need for a large armed force and the number of men was soon reduced from more than two thousand seven hundred to one hundred and fifty, including officers. These were employed in transporting provisions from Fort Niagara and in garrison duty at Presque Isle and LeBoeuf, at Fort Allen and Fort Augusta.

The peace which followed the war between England and France was brief. In 1762 war with Spain was declared and the safety of the province was again threatened. In the general alarm which followed the assembly convened and voted an appropriation of £5,000 for the construction of a fort on Mud Island, near the mouth of Schuylkill, on the site where Fort Mifflin was afterward built. This period passed, however, without serious results. A peace was soon arranged and the people of Pennsylvania had only to give attention to the increasing uneasiness of the western Indians who hovered on the borders and evidently were planning an outbreak.

Notwithstanding the disappearance of the French these tribes remembered them with affection, and were still disposed to wage war upon the English. The celebrated Pontiac, of the Ottawas, and Kiyasuta, of the Senecas, united nearly all of these tribes in a league against the red-coats, immediately after the advent of the latter, and as no such confederation had been formed against the French, the action must be assigned to some cause other than mere hatred of all civilized intruders.

In May, 1763, the league surprised nine out of twelve English posts and massacred their garrisons. Detroit, Fort Pitt and Niagara alone escaped surprise and each successfully resisted a siege, in which branch of war the Indians were almost certain to fail. Venango, LeBoeuf and Presque Isle, with the chain of stockades west of the Ohio, fell before the merciless attack of the savages.

The ravages of the Indians called for prompt action on the part of the authorities to suppress them. About the last of August the Lancaster county volunteers met and defeated a party of savages at Muncey Creek hill. About the same time Colonel Armstrong with three hundred volunteers destroyed two Indian villages and drove their occupants from the region. Colonel Boquet with about five hundred regimental soldiers, and six companies of Lancaster and Cumberland county rangers, about two thousand in all, was sent to the relief of Fort Pitt. While working his way through the rough country he drove the Indians from Fort Ligonier and then set out to Fort Bedford, where his arrival was welcomed by the distressed families gathered there. The relief of Fort Pitt was more difficult, for Boquet was to give battle to a strong force of savages and overcome Indian cunning with provincial strategy. This he did, but with a loss of about fifty of his own men. In a fierce battle he defeated the besieging party and drove them beyond the Ohio river, but as one blockhouse or settlement was relieved another would be attacked until the entire western portion of the province seemed completely overrun with murderous bands of savages. The assembly was slow to act and by its delay many lives were lost and much property was destroyed.

The situation at length became desperate, and in each county men were compelled to organize themselves into companies for the defense of their homes and lives. All appeals to the assembly and the proprietary

had been in vain. General Amherst's rebuke and severe criticism upon that body was wasted truth. For two long years the "especial wards" of the Quakers were permitted to roam ruthlessly over the territory and wreak vengeance upon defenseless homes without one action on the part of the provincial government, except a stream of explanations in excuse for its conduct.

At last other forces and powers were compelled to act in the interest of humanity. Generals Gage and Bradstreet were directed to sweep the infested territory with a force sufficient to carry terror into the savage heart and stay the murderous horde. In August, 1764, Bradstreet's army proceeded into the western country and by a show of force, coupled with a determined attitude, and almost without the discharge of a gun, brought the Indians to terms. This could have been accomplished by the Pennsylvania assembly and proprietary had there been a concert of action and harmony of interest between them. It could have been almost done by the Scotch-Irish influence, the volunteer rangers, and the fighting Germans, had they been given any encouragement whatever from the powers in control; but they were embarrassed, and confused, and almost distracted by the inaction of those who should have been foremost in providing means for the protection of the province and its inhabitants.

The suppression of Pontiac's league was the closing of an era in the civil history of Pennsylvania. The people who bore the burden of war and taxation during the preceding years had lost confidence in their proprietary and the assembly; and now that peace was restored they began to look for relief from the oppressions put upon them by an unsympathetic government at home and abroad. The means by which this could be accomplished had not been determined, had not become visible, but it was at hand within a few years of its develop-

ment into organism. It had been hinted at in the royal instructions for provincial government at an earlier time, but not until the fall of 1764 did Great Britain openly declare the policy which was eventually to free Pennsylvania from proprietary rule and the "religious scruples" of a misguided assembly majority.

CHAPTER III.

TROUBLES WITH CONNECTICUT.

After the overthrow of the French dominion in America, and after the final expulsion of the Indians from Pennsylvania as the closing chapter in Pontiac's war, the settlers who had been compelled to flee for safety returned to their abandoned homes and resumed the arts of peace. They had suffered much from the recent disturbances, and had much to recover. But theirs was virgin soil, and waited only the patient effort of the husbandman to yield a rich return for his labors. Peace and prosperity seemed to prevail on every hand, and so far as their world of domestic action was concerned, no cloud dimmed the horizon.

The next few years following the principal events referred to, witnessed a marvelous growth in population in the province, and in that time the outposts of civilized settlement were extended almost into its remotest corners. From the eastward the settlers were largely from this province and the lower counties; on the south they came from Maryland and Virginia, while from the north and northeast they came from New York and New England. The so-called Connecticut colony was the occasion of considerable disturbance in Pennsylvania history about this time, and resulted in what was known as the "Pennamite and Yankee war."

It must be assumed that the contention of the Connecticut was based on the honest belief that the lands they occupied and acquired from the Indians were a part of Connecticut territory, but at the same time they must have known that the lands were held and claimed under

the king's grant to William Penn. And they must have known, also, that in order to reach those lands they must cross the territory of the province of New York. Conflicting charter rights were causes of frequent controversy between the provinces, and had their origin in the want of geographical knowledge of the American continent on the part of the British government. Charters were granted by the king on the mere abstract understanding that America began on the Atlantic coast and extended thence west indefinitely, terminating on the Pacific coast. The charter of Connecticut, like that of Massachusetts, mentioned as its western boundary the Pacific ocean.

When these controversies arose, they were usually settled by the provinces themselves, but it was not until after the Revolution that the states began looking carefully after their boundary lines. At an earlier period, however, Connecticut had a boundary dispute with Massachusetts, and also with New York. It appeared unreasonable to her proprietors that the territory could be so limited, while that of neighboring provinces was so great, and some of her inhabitants sought to extend the Connecticut possessions by crossing over New York territory and taking up lands in Pennsylvania. They did this with knowledge of Penn's charter, but the proprietary of this province was not consulted in the proceedings. Their only justification lay in the fact that the Connecticut charter antedated that of Pennsylvania. The south boundary of Connecticut, under the charter, began at the mouth of Narragansett bay and extended thence in a straight line west to the Pacific ocean. The north boundary fixed in Penn's charter of Pennsylvania was the forty-second degree of latitude. The former, extended west, would have entered Pennsylvania near Stroudsburg and crossed the Susquehanna at Bloomsburg.

As early as 1753, an association of New Englanders (chiefly from

Connecticut) called the Susquehanna Company, was formed for the purpose of planting a colony in Pennsylvania territory, then claimed as a part of Connecticut. In 1754 the company purchased from the Six Nations all the lands on the Susquehanna north of the Blue mountains, a region known as the Wyoming valley, now one of the most delightful and historic localities of this state. Naturally, the proprietors of Pennsylvania exclaimed against this unwarranted purchase of their lands, and the methods adopted to secure them, but the protest was not vigorously urged, from the fact that the conference at Albany, where the purchase was made, had been called to effect a union of the colonies against the French, and the Pennsylvania delegates were unwilling to introduce proprietary grievances as a subject of discussion on that occasion.

During the latter part of the French and English war, a colony of Connecticut settlers planted themselves in the Wyoming valley, cleared some of the land and sowed it with wheat. In the winter they returned to the east, but came again in increased numbers in the spring of 1763. The Northampton county officials protested against the intrusion, but without effect, and settlements were founded at Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Plymouth, and Hanover. However, in October following the Indians fell upon the settlements and killed about twenty of their inhabitants. Of those who escaped many returned to Connecticut and a few found refuge in New York.

In 1768 the proprietors of Pennsylvania purchased from the Six Nations at a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, a large tract of land, including the Wyoming valley and the territory recently held by the Susquehanna Company. They then laid out two manors, one on each side of the river, and otherwise strengthened their right to possession. In the early part of 1769 the Yankees, forty in number, returned to claim

their lands. They settled at Kingston, and built "Forty Fort" (so named in allusion to their own number) as a measure of protection. In October following they were arrested as trespassers by the sheriff of Northampton county, and were placed in the jail at Easton. This precipitated a war between the claimants under Connecticut and those who were sent to occupy the land under Pennsylvania titles. Forts and blockhouses were built, personal encounters were frequent, and loud "wars of words" were of almost daily occurrence. The Connecticut settlers had organized a civil government of their own, made laws, and chosen judges and other officers. It is said that they ultimately intended to form an independent colony, but finding themselves unable to cope with the superior force of Pennsylvania in 1774, they attached their territory to Litchfield county in Connecticut as the town of Westmoreland.

Thus this embryo warfare up in the now peaceful valley of the Susquehanna was waged with considerable energy on both sides until the greater struggle for American independence temporarily put an end to the contest. The Yankees had proved their equality in holding their lands against greater odds, and when the storm of the Revolution was about to break, they held a public meeting and declared "that we will unanimously join our brethren of America in the common cause of defending our liberty." Two companies of good fighting men were raised in Wyoming valley and joined the continental army as part of the Connecticut line.

At the close of the war the trouble was renewed with increased vigor on both sides, and the feud became more bitter and widespread through the greater number of persons involved in it. However, the contestants no longer had a proprietary government with which to deal. Pennsylvania had become a state, one of the states of the federal union, and although involved in a serious struggle herself, lawlessness could

not be tolerated within her borders. The federal government was appealed to, and Congress referred the matter to a commission appointed for that purpose. It met at Trenton in 1782 and after a delay of five weeks decided against the claims of Connecticut and the settlers under that jurisdiction.

The change in jurisdiction was satisfactory to the settlers, but when the Pennsylvania authorities attempted to evict them and enforce preemption rights another outbreak followed of a character so serious that the militia was ordered out to suppress it. However, in 1799, after almost forty years of disturbance, strife and disorder, the matter was amicably adjusted. The Connecticut claimants were quieted in their possession on the payment of a small price per acre for their lands, or in case they were compelled to yield possession other lands of equal value were given them in exchange.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION.

The policy and practice of taking the American colonies by the mother country really began almost as far back as the time of the overthrow of the Dutch power, for it seems to have been the crown's determination to make the colonies self-supporting without any burden whatever upon the home government. The burden of debt upon Great Britain was, of course, very heavy, but it had been chiefly created by wars in which she had engaged on her own side of the Atlantic. The portion, however, incurred by wars on this side she proposed should be paid by the colonies alone, notwithstanding the vast increase in her domain as their result. But the time at length arrived when tame submission to the measures proposed could no longer be endured. The colonies themselves were heavily burdened with the expenses of the French wars, yet almost before the smoke of battle had cleared away the ministry began devising means to tax them without the bare formality of asking their consent.

In 1764 a proposition was submitted in the Commons for raising a revenue in the colonies by the sale of stamps and a bill to that effect was passed in March, 1765. It was bitterly denounced in the colonies, especially in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and the Sons of Liberty were organized to oppose it. So great was the popular indignation that parliament finally repealed the act, but in its stead were enacted other oppressive laws, one of which required the colonies to pay for the support of the British soldiery in New York City, and

when the province of New York refused to comply with the provisions of the act, parliament in retaliation annulled its legislative powers.

Dr. Franklin was in England when the famous "Stamp Act" was under consideration, and labored with all his might and influence, but in vain, to prevent its passage. After the bill became a law Franklin said, "England was provoked by American claims of independence and all parties joined in resolving by this act to settle that point"; but it may be remarked here, casually perhaps, that inasmuch as the colonies were not a party to the resolution they did not feel bound by its provisions, hence the revolutionary spirit so early and so unmistakably manifested in opposition to the enforced doctrine of "taxation without representation."

About the same time, Franklin in a letter to Charles Thomson said: "The sun of liberty is set; you must light up the candles of industry and economy," by which assertion the great economist gave to Philadelphia an intimation that their opposition to the odious acts of parliament must be shown in the practice of domestic frugality and as far as possible in refusing the use of any other than domestic manufactures. The letter undoubtedly was written after the repeal of the stamp act (March 18, 1766), and after the passage of the "declaratory act," which affirmed the parliamentary right "to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." But even this measure did not have the effect to carry dismay and a spirit of quiet submission into the hearts of the Americans; they had for years battled against adversity as well as armed foes, and the attempted enforcement of unjust and arbitrary laws of taxation, while annoying, was not difficult to overcome.

When the news of the stamp act reached America, the authorities of the several colonies were naturally drawn closer together, feeling their need of united and harmonious action. It was then that John

Dickinson, of Philadelphia, prepared what afterward was known as the first "American Bill of Rights." In the city and throughout the populous parts of Pennsylvania the Sons of Liberty exerted their influence in opposition to the provisions of the stamp act. The same means were adopted in the other provinces, and by them all people were urged to unite in opposing the burdens put upon them by the mother country. When the act was finally repealed Franklin was instrumental in accomplishing that result, but he cautioned the people in the colonies "not to be too demonstrative, lest England take offense."

The repeal of the stamp act was welcomed by the colonies, especially in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; but England was not inclined to let her American dependencies escape without taxation. In 1767 another bill imposed a duty on wine, tea, oil, glass, lead, paper and painters' colors imported into the colonies, which so aroused indignation that organizations were formed to oppose the measure. In Philadelphia non-importation agreements were accepted by the merchants, and protests were sent to the king and to parliament. At the same time, John Dickinson stirred the people, and especially the farmers, with the "simple and irresistible logic" of his "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer." These were circulated throughout the colonies, from New Hampshire to Georgia, and had much to do with arousing a sentiment of opposition to the duties. At a public meeting in Boston such prominent characters in revolutionary history as Hancock, Adams, Warren and others were appointed a committee to do honor to Dickinson, and salute "the Farmer as the friend of Americans and the common benefactor of mankind."

In consequence of the opposition to the "duties act" commercial interests in London suffered serious losses, and to relieve them, rather than the colonies, in 1770 the tax was abated on all commodities except tea, which was taxed at three pence per pound. The modified bill found

little favor in the colonies, and the famous "Boston Tea Party" so offended the British government that the harbor of that city was closed. In Pennsylvania the tea-laden ships did not get into the harbor, having been met at Gloucester Point by a committee from a mass meeting of eight thousand indignant citizens, who warned them not to come nearer the city. The captain investigated, and prudently decided not to enter the harbor and attempt to land his cargo.

When the British ministry, excited by the action of the Boston Tea Party, retaliated upon the New Englanders by closing the ports of Boston, the action aroused general indignation, and was the occasion of public meetings, resulting in the assembling of the first "Continental Congress." The Virginia assembly passed a resolution setting apart the day on which the Boston Port Bill was to go into effect as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer." Virginia, too, had been deprived of her liberties, and, like Massachusetts, had been made to feel the oppressor's rod; therefore, she fully sympathized with the distressed Yankees, "and was ripe for united effort to regain what she had lost."

New York felt the heavy hand in a different way. Her legislative powers were annulled, but the representatives gave little heed to the royal injunction, and that notwithstanding the fact that New York was a royal province, its governor being the mere creature of the king, while the councillors were the obedient followers of the executive. On the other hand, Pennsylvania was a proprietary government, with charter privileges more liberal than almost any other province, and was therefore (subject to the caprices of her executive and assembly) comparatively exempt from the ills of government that bore so heavily elsewhere. As a result, when the first steps were taken to resist the mother country, a conservative sentiment was manifested by a strong element of her people; but it was a modified and much tempered form of the influential

ultra-conservative element that dominated the policy and the government of Pennsylvania from the founding of the colony to the time when the majority in the assembly was reduced to minority at the suggestion of the proprietary.

In Pennsylvania there was no lack either of loyalty or patriotism at this time. In the great city of Philadelphia there lived the strongest minds and characters the country could then boast, and naturally the people of other colonies turned in that direction for suggestion, advice and guidance during the years immediately preceding the Revolution and during the struggle for independence which followed. Next to Virginia, and equal to Massachusetts, in population, it was important that Pennsylvania answer promptly and unreservedly the appeals which came from the principal city of New England, "that, if the other colonies would unite with them to stop all importation from Great Britain and the West Indies until that act should be repealed, it would prove the salvation of North America and her liberties; but should they continue their exports and imports, there was reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression would prevail over justice, right, social happiness, and freedom."

Out of this appeal grew the suggestion for the first provincial congress, and Philadelphia was chosen as the place of meeting. The situation was both interesting and serious. In May, 1774, Paul Revere visited Philadelphia to discuss a plan of action, and was received by Joseph Reed, Thomas Mifflin and Charles Thomson. The next day a public meeting was held, and addresses were made by Reed, Mifflin, Thomson and Dickinson. Dr. William Smith, provost of Philadelphia College, prepared a letter to be taken by Revere to Boston, and accompanying it were resolutions defending the right of the colonies "to give and grant their own money through their own assemblies:" denouncing

the Boston Port Bill, and expressing sympathy with distressed Massachusetts, and recommending a colonial congress.

In the meantime the Sons of Liberty and their co-workers in Philadelphia were not idle. Early in June the "committee of correspondence" sent a circular to citizens in all the counties of the province in order "to take the sentiments of the inhabitants," and to invite the attendance of delegates from each at a meeting to be held at the state house in Philadelphia. In pursuance of the suggestions, meetings were held in every part of the province, especially in the middle and western counties, where the Scotch-Irish were most active. Deputies were chosen from every district to attend a general meeting in Philadelphia on July 15. The meeting was held on the day appointed, and was the first assemblage of its kind in Pennsylvania. Every county was represented, and reports indicate entire unanimity in the proceedings and resolutions adopted.

The convention acknowledged allegiance to his Britannic majesty George the Third; viewed the unhappy differences between Great Britain and the colonies with deep distress and anxiety; expressed a desire for a restoration of harmony with the mother country; declared that the colonists were entitled to the same rights and liberties as subjects born in England are entitled to within that realm; denied with emphasis the right of parliament to bind the colonies "in all cases whatsoever," the attempt to do which was the "source of these unhappy differences;" declared the act of parliament in closing the port of Boston to be unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous; declared the bill for altering the administration of criminal justice in Massachusetts to be oppressive, dangerous and unconstitutional, as well as the bill for changing the constitution of that province; declared the necessity for a congress of deputies from the several colonies to consult upon and form a plan of

conduct to be observed by all of them, "for the purpose of procuring relief for our grievances, preventing future dissensions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between Great Britain and her colonies on a constitutional foundation;" acknowledged that a suspension of commerce with Great Britain would distress multitudes of inhabitants, and expressed the hope that the remonstrance of the people might not longer be treated with contempt, and desired that the proposed congress should first adopt a pacific mode of stating grievances, and make a "firm and decent claim of redress;" promised to join with the other colonies in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to Great Britain, as should be agreed on at the congress; declared for an obedience to the requirements of the congress; and declared themselves in favor of instructions to the representatives to soon meet in assembly, and request them to appoint a number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies.

The deputies appointed John Dickinson, Dr. William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Brodhead, John Oakley and William Scull a committee to prepare a draft of instructions. Dickinson acted as chairman, and was the author of the instructions, which reaffirmed and elaborated the principles advocated in the resolutions, and expressed the hope that the congress would be guided by prudent and determined action. Dickinson, Reed and Thomson were appointed to communicate to the neighboring colonies the resolves and instructions adopted by the deputies. The committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of its number, was constituted a committee of correspondence for the general committee of the province.

In response to the instructions, the assembly appointed Joseph Galloway, Daniel Rhoades, Thomas Mifflin and John Dickinson, of

Philadelphia; John Morton, of Chester; Charles Humphreys, of Haverford; George Ross, of Lancaster, and Edward Biddle, of Reading, as delegates to attend the congress of deputies from the several colonies. These men were chosen to represent Pennsylvania in what has ever been known as the "First Continental Congress," whose sessions were held in Carpenter's Hall,* Philadelphia, from September 5 to October 26, 1774. Dickinson was the leading spirit of the congress, and of six papers prepared and taken into consideration, he was the originator of two—the petition to the king, and the address to the people of Canada. Galloway, too, was a conspicuous figure, but not on the popular side. He is charged by Bancroft with having "acted as a volunteer spy for the British government." After two days of preliminary work, the congress was opened with prayer by Rev. Jacob Duché, rector of Christ church, and first chaplain of the second congress. The real work of the congress was then begun, and, having adopted a declaration of rights, it added a petition to the king, and an appeal to the people of Great Britain and Canada.

The proceedings and determination of the congress were not fully sustained in all the colonies. The New York assembly declined to sanction them, and in their stead addressed a remonstrance to parliament, which was treated with disdain. In Pennsylvania the proceedings were unanimously adopted by the assembly, and thus the province

*Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, is still standing, and is one of the most historic buildings in the city. It was erected in 1770 by the Carpenters Company, an organization whose object was to furnish instruction in architecture and mechanical arts, and assisting the widows and children of poor members. After the first congress it was occupied by various bodies representing the province, until 1777, when the British troops took possession. Later on it served as a temporary custom house, land office, music hall, house of worship, schoolhouse, horse market, and furniture store. The carpenters again took possession in 1857, and have since kept the building open as "a historic relic." It also for a time was occupied by the First and Second National banks. On account of its early historic associations the hall is frequented by many visitors, and by all loyal Philadelphians it is pointed out to strangers with pardonable pride.

became a member of the association whose purpose was to enforce the provisions of the non-importation agreement, and that also which declared against the consumption of British goods. In January, 1775, the second provincial congress was assembled in Philadelphia, and nearly every county was represented. Its chief object was to provide some means for the domestic production of such commodities as had been



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previously imported from England. At the same time there was shown a spirit of conciliation, and a desire to remain at peace with the mother country, if that end could be accomplished without the sacrifice of too much honor, and without the surrender of the great principle for which the colonies were contending. This spirit was suggested in Pennsylvania's instructions to the delegates to the second continental congress,

who were asked to adopt measures looking to the restoration of "union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies."

The manifestation of this spirit at such a time could not be taken as an evidence of weakness on the part of Pennsylvania. Galloway's influence was not powerful enough to accomplish that end, and, besides, in nearly all the colonies the delegates to the provincial congresses favored a restoration of harmony with the mother country if such an end could be attained without great sacrifice, but not otherwise. Franklin, however, strenuously and with all his might, opposed any reconciliation whatever. He had recently returned from a ten years' sojourn in England, and was well acquainted with public sentiment there, and with the stubborn, unyielding spirit which actuated parliament. It was the knowledge of what might be expected at the hands of Great Britain, if the colonies were inclined to yield, that impelled him to exclaim: "Make yourselves sheep, and the wolves will devour you." But Dickinson, equally loyal with Franklin, and perhaps more diplomatic than the latter, favored a second appeal to the king, and drafted the petition; but the stubborn and offended George III was "determined to listen to nothing from the illegal congress."

The second continental congress was appointed to be held in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. The Pennsylvania delegates originally chosen were Dickinson, Biddle, Mifflin, Galloway, Humphreys, Morton and Ross. To these were subsequently added Franklin, Thomas Willing and James Wilson. Galloway was relieved from serving, at his own request. He was too strongly attached to the British side of the controversy to serve with credit to the province, and withdrew himself to lead the tory opposition to American freedom. Governor Penn, too, was now in a questionable state of mind, and hardly knew which way to turn. For some time he held aloof from participation in public affairs,

and even refrained from any attempt to control the action of the assembly; but when the British government proposed, as a measure of conciliation, not to tax the colonies provided they would tax themselves to the satisfaction of parliament, which the colonies refused, he sent a message to the assembly (May, 1775) and arrayed himself on the side of the king.

On June 14, 1775, congress resolved to organize a continental army, and in its first levy called for "six companies of expert riflemen to be raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia." A few days later two more companies were ordered from Pennsylvania, for this province, having a large population, with diversified interests greater than any other colony, and being, moreover, the seat of such government as the united colonies then possessed, was expected to contribute largely and freely for the common defense. Much was expected, and much was given. Although the assembly had long withstood public demands and tardily consented to the establishment of a military system, the act for that purpose had been passed nearly ten years before, and now the militia strength of the province was known. More than that, several years before this time, when the assembly majority refused to set up a military establishment in the province, that splendid fighting organization known as the "Associators," or "Associated Companies," had been brought into life. It defended the province through the trying years of the French and English wars, and its identity was still preserved at the beginning of the war for American independence. The assembly, now in full sympathy with the people, requested the several counties to provide arms and equipments for this force.

The assembly also created a committee of safety, comprising twenty-five members, ten from the city of Philadelphia, four from the county, two from Chester, and one from each of the other nine counties.

Franklin was its president and one of the most conspicuous figures in its operations. The committee was entrusted with the control of military affairs in the province when the assembly was not in session, and in that capacity its first action was to prepare regulations for the associators. The military act required that all able-bodied male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty years should be subject to militia duty, and that all persons who were "scrupulous of bearing arms" should contribute a certain sum of money in lieu of their service. There were many such persons in the province previous to the Revolution, and occasionally they were the source of much annoyance to the authorities. They were found chiefly among the Quakers, the Mennonites, and the German Baptists.

In April, 1775, the British attack on Lexington announced the beginning of the Revolution, and as soon as the news reached Philadelphia, the militia companies were promptly in motion. So generous was the response to the call that the committee of safety found nine companies, instead of eight, loyal old Lancaster county having furnished double the number required of it. These troops were formed into a battallion, and were commanded by Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle. As soon as each company was supplied for the march it set out for Boston. The honor of having been the first to arrive at Cambridge was Captain George Nagle's company of Berks county "Dutchmen." In less than sixty days from the date of the call for troops, the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia riflemen were with General Washington, and were the first troops called into the continental army. Their term of service was for one year.

The committee of safety of Pennsylvania entered into the spirit of the Revolution with commendable zeal, giving every attention to the affairs of its own province, and by suggestion and advice guiding the

policy of committees in other provinces, where loyalty was embarrassed by an overpowering spirit of toryism. Thus, at the very beginning of the struggle this province took a prominent station among the united colonies, and Philadelphia came to be looked upon as the center of influence and action, as well as the seat of government. The committee of safety was not content with a mere performance of duty, but from the beginning of its service to the end, its members were constantly engaged forming plans, not only for the defense of the province, but that the independence of all the colonies might be achieved as the result of the contest. This was Franklin's ambition, and was hinted at by him more than twenty years before, although even he had no idea of the turn in political affairs which was to follow the French and English wars.

The committee first prepared for active operations by land, and then, knowing full well that Great Britain would send a powerful fleet of war vessels to co-operate with her land forces, took measures to protect Philadelphia by constructing defenses in the Delaware river. John Wharton was commissioned to build the first boat, which was named "Experiment," and was placed under command of Captain Henry Dougherty. The second boat was the Bull Dog, from the shipyard of Manuel Eyre, at Kensington. This was the beginning of the Pennsylvania navy, a modest beginning but not less sure, and it antedated by three months the resolves of the congress in regard to a navy.

Among the later boats that comprised the Pennsylvania flotilla there may be recalled the names of the Franklin, Congress, Washington, Burke, Hancock, Camden, Effingham, Ranger, Dickinson, Warren, and Chatham. By the middle of September the navy was placed on a permanent footing, and officers and a complement of men were assigned to each. This little fleet cost the province £550 for each boat.

They were propelled with oars, and armed with two howitzers, besides several guns, pikes and muskets. In addition to the flotilla there were built ten fire rafts, the object of which in revolutionary warfare was to run against and set fire to the vessel of the enemy. In 1776 this navy was increased by the addition of the Arnold and Putnam, floating batteries, the Montgomery, a man of war, the Aetna, a fire sloop, and six guard boats. On August 1, 1776, the official reports showed the navy to number twenty-seven vessels in commission and a total of seven hundred and sixty-eight men in that service.

Having completed the organization of the navy, attention was given to the further protection of the city by placing obstructions in the river channel, erecting fortifications and otherwise laying plans to defeat the approach of the British by way of the Delaware. These precautions were wisely taken, for early in May, 1776, two war vessels, the frigate Roebuck, and the sloop of war Liverpool, were sighted off the capes. Preparations were made to meet them, the Americans acting on the aggressive by sailing down the river within range of the enemy's guns, and opening the cannonade. The battle lasted from three to four hours, but no serious losses were sustained on either side. With the approach of night both sides ceased firing, the advantage of the day being with the Americans, as they took an English brig. During the engagement the Roebuck ran aground, and the Liverpool was forced to anchor to cover her. At daybreak the next morning the battle was renewed, and so vigorous was the American fire that the enemy headed down the river to the capes.

This was the actual beginning of the Revolution so far as related to events within this province. The temporary success of the Americans did not inspire the congress with the idea that in future their arms would gain an easy conquest of the British. On the other hand

there still existed a strong hope that peace would be restored without the dire distress of war; the colonies were not well prepared for a prolonged struggle, and Great Britain herself would have agreed upon a peace if she were permitted to tax the provinces at will. But all measures of conciliation were to no purpose, notwithstanding the advice of some of the most influential men in the country.

In Pennsylvania a strong sentiment favored an effort to secure a redress of grievances, and her delegates to the congress were instructed to labor to that end; but the effort failed, and a union of the colonies in defense of American liberty was the prevailing sentiment of that body. More than that, the congress, on May 15, urged that "the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general."

In other words, the true purpose of this recommendation was to set aside all proprietary and royal governments in America. The measure was radical, and was not accepted graciously by the proprietary party in any of the provinces; but it was necessary, and therefore was done with the determination that characterized the action of the leaders of public thought in other important measures. If the colonies were to succeed, and throw off the British yoke, all things that savored of royalty in the provinces must be put aside. In Pennsylvania, perhaps, more than in any other province, the proprietary party was in favor, and when the time came to take away its governmental powers some adverse criticism followed; but all persons saw the wisdom and necessity of the step, hence the spirit of opposition soon disappeared.

In April, 1776, the assembly, then virtually controlled by the pro-

prietary, for the second time instructed its delegates to the general congress not to give their consent to a change in form of government; but on May 15, congress recommended state governments in the colonies and declared that all authority under the crown should be suppressed. On June 7, in the congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed the independence of the colonies, and on the next day the Pennsylvania assembly gave instructions to its delegates which neither advised nor forbade support of that measure, but left the matter to the "ability, prudence and integrity" of its representatives. This ended the influence of the proprietary assembly, and when the time came to organize a state government in conformity to the resolution of congress (May 15), by members of an assembly "sworn to support the king," the people wisely called a provincial convention and accomplished their purpose without the help of any of the proprietary party or its followers.

On June 14 the assembly adjourned to meet again in August, but could not assemble a quorum, and then adjourned until September 23. It interposed a feeble remonstrance against the invasion of its prerogatives by the provincial convention, but without avail or effect. The spirit of independence was rampant throughout the state; the declaration articles had been passed, confirmed and signed, and those of the old proprietary who did not ally themselves to the party of the constitution and national independence, went quietly back into the ranks of the tory element. Some remained passive, quietly rejoicing over American reverses, and others openly gave assistance to the British in the attempt to suppress her "rebellious subjects," and to coerce them into submission. In July the powers formerly vested in the governor and assembly were conferred on the committee of safety, and that body, headed by Franklin, governed Pennsylvania until March of the following year.

While these events of a political character were taking place in the

history of the former province, others of national importance and of equal interest were being enacted in Philadelphia, now the seat of state and national governments. On July 1, Lee's resolution for independence was considered by the committee of the whole of congress. The Pennsylvania delegates—Franklin, Dickinson, Morris, Wilson, Morton, Humphreys and Willing, were divided in their views, and voted against its adoption. Dickinson opposed the resolution in a speech, which is said to have been his greatest effort, but his objections were based on the ground that the colonies were not prepared to defend independence; that the time was not yet ripe for such determined and, in his opinion, dangerous action. It was not that Dickinson opposed American independence; on the contrary, he favored it, but he questioned the propriety of open declaration at the time, when the colonies were not yet bound together, and the character of government in several of them was so different. Wilson, who unquestionably was the most learned man among the Pennsylvania delegates, having a wide knowledge of history and science of government, had previously sided with Dickinson's views, but now his attitude was changed. He favored independence. These two great figures influenced their colleagues, but Dickinson had the greater following when the resolutions were under discussion in committee.

The Pennsylvania delegates were not alone in not favoring the resolutions referred to. Delaware and North Carolina also voted "nay," while New York, whose delegates did not receive satisfactory instructions, did not vote at all. However, on the next day, when the resolutions were reported by the committee to congress, both Delaware and South Carolina voted "aye." Pennsylvania, too, voted in the affirmative, Dickinson and Morris having remained away, thus leaving Franklin, Wilson and Morton a majority of one over Humphreys and

Willing. Two days later, on July 4, 1776, the declaration of independence was put upon its passage, and received the support of every colony in America. On July 8, the declaration was read in the state house yard, and on the same day the king's arms were taken from the court room and publicly burned. The occasion was one of great rejoicing among the people; the bell in the state house proclaimed liberty



TABLE ON WHICH DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
WAS SIGNED.

throughout the land; but that liberty was not yet won. It was declared by the congress of united colonies, and must be fought for on many blood-stained fields, and earned at the cost of innumerable hardships, untold sufferings and thousands of human lives.

The declaration of independence was formally signed on August 2, at which time Dickinson, Humphreys and Willing had been succeeded in congress by other men; hence their names do not appear among the signers from Pennsylvania of that famous document. The signers from

the state were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and George Clymer, of Philadelphia; George Ross, of Lancaster; James Smith, of York; James Wilson, of Cumberland; George Taylor, of Northampton; and John Morton, of Chester county. Although Dickinson had retired from congress, he by no means disappeared from public life. The "Articles of Confederation" were prepared by him, and his voice and his pen were devoted to the cause of his country.

On September 28, the convention of delegates adopted a state constitution, after having been in session several weeks. The convention assembled in Philadelphia July 15. Its delegates had been previously chosen with great care. Each member took the test oath, and then completed a permanent organization, with Franklin as president, George Ross, vice-president, and John Morris and Jacob Garrigues, secretaries. On July 18 a committee was chosen "to make an essay for a declaration of rights for this state," and on July 24 the same committee was directed to prepare a frame of government. On the following day the committee was enlarged, and two months later presented for the approval of the convention the first state constitution of Pennsylvania.

The constitution of 1776 was at best an imperfect instrument, having been molded and cast by hands unused to work of the character; but it was sufficient for the time, and gave full liberty and protection to those who would obey its mandates and serve the welfare of the state. The convention discussed and perfected the measures necessary to the adoption of the constitution, and also, for the time being, assumed supreme authority in the state, appointed a council of safety to perform the executive duties of government, approved the declaration of independence, and appointed justices of the peace.

Under the constitution the legislative power was vested in a general assembly of one house, elected annually. The executive power

was vested in a president, chosen annually by the assembly and council, by ballot. The council comprised twelve members elected for a term of three years, and was the advisory body to the president. Provision also was made for a council of censors, consisting of two persons from each city and county, whose duty was to see that the constitutional provisions were kept inviolate. An attempt to modify and amend the constitution was made by the assembly in 1777, but the action aroused such bitter opposition that the legislature took the first opportunity to rescind the resolution.

While the representatives of Pennsylvania and of the other states were settling the perplexing questions of civil government, the committees of safety were engaged in the more serious work of conducting military affairs and supplying the continental army with necessary troops. Three more battalions were sent from Pennsylvania to Long Island, where, on August 27, the Americans were defeated and compelled to evacuate. On November 16, Fort Washington was reduced by the British, and Lord Howe's army was steadily advancing toward the seat of government at Philadelphia. The city was threatened and, if defended successfully, that task must fall upon men of Pennsylvania. In the latter part of November the assembly sent General Mifflin into the interior counties to arouse the people and increase the defensive forces, and bounties of ten dollars were offered to each man who joined Washington's army before December 20, seven dollars for each enlistment before December 25, and five dollars for each enlistment before December 30. By this means the army was increased, but Washington was being slowly pressed back by a superior force, both in numbers and equipment. Armed boats were sent to Trenton to assist in transporting the army and stores across the Delaware, and before night on

the 26th, the entire force, together with a thousand Hessian prisoners, was safe on Pennsylvania soil.

The Hessians were sent on to Lancaster, and Washington's army turned toward Philadelphia. The city now was in a state of alarm, and fears were entertained that the principal metropolis of the nation would fall into the hands of the British. General Putnam for several weeks had been preparing for its defense, and everything possible was done in that direction; but the fears of the people were not quieted. Congress resolved not to leave the city, but on the very next day its members adjourned in haste to Baltimore. About the middle of December the British occupied Trenton, and immediately threatened Philadelphia from the east side of the river. Washington planned an attack upon the enemy at Trenton, but owing to difficulty in crossing the river the expedition failed. The council of safety directed its efforts toward increasing the defensive force, and called upon all loyal citizens to come to the aid of American liberty. The effort was not in vain; the associators again rallied at the call, and the "Pennsylvania line" was greatly strengthened and reinforced.

So far as the war itself was concerned, the year 1776 witnessed constant reverses for the American arms, and the outlook for the next year was not encouraging. Pennsylvania was now practically defending her own territory, and was contributing more than her own quota of men for the continental army. In the other colonies varying interests and emotions were actuating the policy of the assemblies. In New York the situation was peculiar. It had been the policy of the Americans to secure simply the neutrality of the Indians, but their success was limited to the Oneidas. The British made undisguised efforts to unite all the tribes in close alliance to the royal cause. Brant, the Mohawk chief, had been taken to England and shown marked favor by

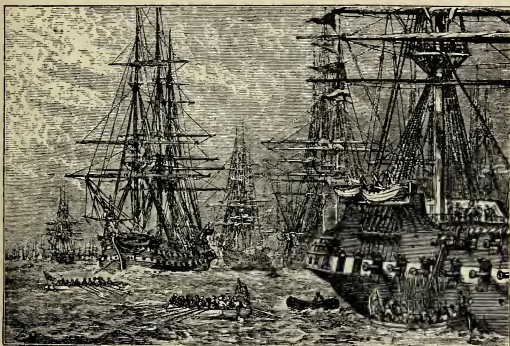
the government. He was empowered to lead all who would follow him against the frontier settlements. One British officer exclaimed: "We must let loose the savages upon the frontier of these scoundrels to inspire terror and make them submit;" and faithfully did they afterward execute the terrible trust.

Lord Chatham hurled his bitterest invective against this inhumanity, and when in parliament it was advocated in such words as these: "It is perfectly justifiable to use all the means that God and nature have put into our hands," he indignantly exclaimed: "I know not what idea that lord may entertain of God and nature, but I do know that such abominable principles are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity." But Chatham's appeals were in vain, and the secretary of war (Germain) gave instructions to employ the Indians in fighting the Americans.

A council was held in Montreal by the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, the Johnsons, the Butlers, Brant and others taking part, and swearing fealty to the king. This was the first act in the catalogue of slaughter and devastation that followed. John Butler established himself at Fort Niagara and organized a regiment known as Butler's Rangers. He and the Johnsons used all their influence to induce the Indians to attack the Americans. The Senecas held off for a time, but the prospect of both blood and British gold was too much for them, and in 1777 they, in common with all the nations, except the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, made a treaty at Oswego and agreed to serve the king throughout the war. Pennsylvania was made to feel the vengeance of the blood-thirsty horde until an outraged government rose up in its might and inflicted condign punishment upon the offenders.

The year 1777 was eventful in the civil and military history of the state. On March 4, under the provisions of the constitution, the supreme executive council assumed its government. Thomas Wharton, Jr., was

ected president, hence was the chief executive of Pennsylvania. The council of safety was dissolved, and Franklin had been sent by congress as one of three commissioners to enlist the assistance of France against Great Britain. Subsequent events showed the success of his mission.



BRITISH FLEET.

Early in July General Howe embarked his army at New York for the general movement against Philadelphia. When off the Delaware capes, he learned of the obstructions and defenses along the river, and thereupon proceeded to invade Pennsylvania by way of the Chesapeake, landing his forces from a point in Elk river, fifty-four miles from Philadelphia. Congress, now returned from Baltimore; immediately called

upon the council for four thousand more state militia, and ordered Washington to oppose the enemy's progress. He reached Philadelphia August 24, and marched his army through the city. Here he was joined by LaFayette. Proceeding southward, the Americans took a position on the north side of the Brandywine, above Chadd's Ford, and directly in Howe's path. But disaster befell the Americans at Brandywine on September 11, upon which Washington's shattered army retreated to Chester and thence on the following day to Germantown.

This defeat was followed by a general evacuation of Philadelphia. The state government was removed to Lancaster, followed closely by the national congress; the state records were carried to Easton; the now historic liberty bell was hidden under the floor of Zion's Reformed church in Allentown. The wounded from Brandywine were sent to Ephrata and elsewhere, and LaFayette, who also was suffering from a wound, was cared for by the good Moravians at Bethlehem. Many Philadelphia citizens removed with their families and household valuables to places of safety, while the farmers in outlying districts drove away their cattle to keep them from falling into British hands. All was disorder and confusion, and only the tories found comfort and satisfaction in the reverses that followed Washington's defeat; but they were afterward made to smart for their insults offered so freely.

At Germantown, Washington reorganized his force and supplied them with provisions and ammunition. He then recrossed the Schuylkill and again faced the enemy at Warren Tavern, on the turnpike leading to Lancaster. His plans were well laid, but an untimely rainfall dampened his ammunition and compelled his army to retire. He left General Wayne and fifteen hundred men to fall upon and destroy the enemy's baggage-wagons, but that afterward famous fighter was surprised on September 20, at Paoli, in the dead of night, and his men were shot

down and bayoneted without mercy.¹ Six days later, on the 26th, General Howe and the victorious British army took possession of Philadelphia without opposition. He at once caused a line of defenses to be



PAOLI MONUMENT.

¹The plate gives a view of an imposing shaft, on the ground where occurred the event described. It was erected with appropriate ceremonies on September 20, 1877, the centennial anniversary of the Paoli massacre, under the auspices of the Centennial Minute Men of Chester county and private citizens. Near the monument is a humbler shaft, about nine feet high, which was erected by the Republican Artillerists of Chester county, July 4, 1817, and dedicated September 20 following, "to the memory of the brave men who fell there by the hands of British soldiers under General Gray."

established from the Schuylkill eastward, and afterward his entire army devoted its time to pursuits of pleasure and gratification.

In the meantime the American army, weakened and disheartened with reverses, was encamped at Skippack creek, north of Germantown, while the British had occupied that quiet old place and had had posted a strong force from the mouth of the Wissahickon to the old York road. On October 3, Washington made a night march on Germantown and arrived there before daybreak on the 4th. He had planned the capture of the place, with the co-operation of Armstrong's Pennsylvania militia, and the troops under Wayne, Sullivan, and Greene, to each of which commanders a definite line of action had been given. At first the Americans were successful, and had the enemy at great disadvantage, but an unfortunate blunder by one of Greene's divisions in Wayne's rear caused the latter to retreat, and thus the tide of battle turned in favor of the British. However, the Americans retired in good order and took a position on Perkiomen creek.

Now in full possession of the city and its surroundings, Howe felt secure within the defenses his men had established. He next set on foot a plan to clear the Delaware of its obstructions, forts, and the little combined state and continental navy that held its waters. The forts were Mifflin, Mercer and Billingsport. Between them stretched the chevaux-de-frize, while above lay the American navy. Billingsport had been taken by the enemy in the battle of Germantown, and on October 22^d a strong force of Hessians, co-operating with the English fleet,

¹Fort Mercer was situated near the place (the precise spot being unknown) where Fort Nassau was erected by Captain Cornelius Jacobse Mey, in 1623. In commemoration of the splendid defense of Fort Mercer, a marble monument was erected upon its site, upon which were chiseled the following inscriptions:

On north side: This monument was erected on the 22d Octo., 1829, to transmit to posterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotism and Gallantry of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Greene, who, with 400 men, conquered the Hessian army of 2,000 troops (then in the British service), at Red Bank, on the 22d Octo., 1777. Among the slain

made an attack on Fort Mercer. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss to the British land forces, while Commodore Hazlewood's Pennsylvania naval fleet bore down on Howe's men of war and drove them down the river. Fort Mifflin also was attacked and withstood a siege of six days and nights, and only after its palisades and earthworks were completely leveled, and two hundred and fifty of its three hundred defenders had been killed or wounded, was that position abandoned. When Fort Mifflin fell, Fort Mercer also was abandoned, but the state navy sailed past the city in the darkness of night and found safety in the upper Delaware. The continental vessels were less fortunate, and were set on fire and burned. Having passed the obstructions in the river, Admiral Howe's fleet came to anchor in front of the city. Later on it was made the object of a novel attack from the Americans above, and while the ruse was ineffectual it disconcerted the enemy and drew their fire upon a number of keg-like machines floated down against them. This event became known in history as "The Battle of the Kegs."

Soon after the defeat at Germantown, Washington entrenched his army in a strong position at White Marsh, and although reinforced by the arrival of General Gates' army, he acted on the defensive. Howe soon went out in force against him, with the expressed intention to drive the Americans over the Blue mountains, but in the sharp engagement that followed, in which the Pennsylvania militia showed true fighting qualities, the British were repulsed, and retired to Philadelphia. General Washington's army then went into camp for the winter at Valley Forge,

was found the commander, Count Donop, whose body lies interred near the spot where he fell.

On east side: A number of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania volunteers being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished officer and soldiers who fought and bled in the glorious struggle for independence, have erected this monument on the 22d of October, 1829.

(This shaft has been sadly marred by the chisel and hammer of the relic-hunter and vandal. The dilapidated condition of this tribute to patriotism and valor moves one to wonder that the work of restoration has been so long neglected.—Author.)

where his command suffered extreme hardships from the severities of weather. The commander-in-chief himself reported that when he went into camp "no less than 2,898 men were unfit for duty because they were barefoot and otherwise naked."

The winter at Valley Forge has frequently been mentioned as the one dark spot in revolutionary annals, but it was a condition which could not have been remedied with the resources at the command of congress or of the council of safety. True, the farmers of the vicinity were censurable in denying the Americans the necessaries of life because the commissary department had not the means to pay, and also because they did sell large quantities of provisions to the British commander in Philadelphia. Compared with the comforts that surrounded the royal troops, Washington's army was in a pitiable condition, yet the Americans had counted on hardships in waging an unequal contest, and were determined to meet and overcome them.

In the latter part of May, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton, who had superseded Howe in command of the British forces, determined to evacuate Philadelphia and withdraw his troops to New York territory.

The British crossed over into New Jersey with some haste, for Washington's army was now strengthened and trained in military service through the generous offices of Baron Steuben, who at this time appeared as a figure in revolutionary history, and contributed to the discomfort of the British commanders. More, a French fleet of war was now on its voyage to New York to give aid to the Americans, and Clinton hoped to cut it off before a landing could be effected. About the same time (June 18) there arrived in Philadelphia three commissioners from England, who held out the olive branch of peace with an offer to gratify "every wish that America had expressed," but without avail. Through the efforts of Franklin and his associates an alliance had been formed

with France, and congress refused to listen to the propositions of the commissioners. Then the British envoys had recourse to base methods, and attempted to bribe certain of Pennsylvania's delegates in congress; but even this failed, and the purposes of the mission were not accomplished.

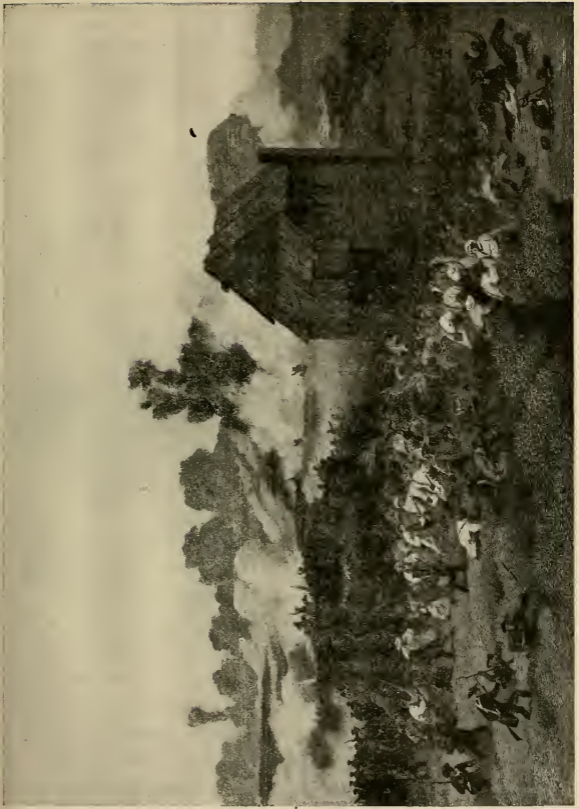
After the evacuation of Philadelphia, Washington broke camp and started in pursuit, overtaking the British and giving battle at Monmouth, the scene of Molly Pitcher's notable achievement. General Arnold was put in command at Philadelphia. Congress returned from York on June 25, and the state government from Lancaster on the 26th. For a time the city was the scene of much disorder, arising chiefly from the punishment visited upon the tories by the loyal whigs, and the criminal prosecutions which followed the assembly "act for the attainder of traitor." Among those who were made to feel the smarting effects of the law were Joseph Galloway, who only a year or two before was a conspicuous figure in public affairs. Another was Rev. Jacob Duché, who made the opening prayer at the first session of the continental congress, and was chaplain of the second congress. Like Galloway, Duché had taken sides with royalty, and while the British occupied Philadelphia, they were first in doing homage to the king's minions.

There were whigs in the city during the British occupation, and, while they were quiet in demeanor, they observed all that was taking place about them. When the Americans returned there was a pretty thorough cleaning out of everything that smacked of royalty. Arnold had been sent to Philadelphia to suppress all disorder, and enforce the laws, but there were times when even his show of force and authority were not sufficient to subdue the loyal whigs in their work of visiting retributive justice on those who would have betrayed their country to its enemy. The British had employed every means to annoy persons

who adhered to the cause for which the Americans were struggling, and showed marked favor to those who avowed loyalty to the crown. The tories had their hand in the work, and were more offensive in their actions than the paid servants of King George.

During the early years of the Revolution, and in fact throughout that period, Philadelphia was known as a veritable hotbed of American liberty, and it was a part of General Howe's purpose to subdue the rebellious spirit and coerce Pennsylvania into acknowledging the British supremacy. He knew the Quaker spirit, and its opposition to bearing arms in any warlike service, and he knew that the same doctrine was held by an element of the German population; but when he reckoned on turning Pennsylvania away from her sister state he fell into a grievous error. At that very time this state had more men in the service than any other, and the depleted ranks of the continental army were constantly being filled with Pennsylvanians. The riflemen from the mountainous region were always in demand, and over in the localities where the Scotch-Irish settlements were most populous, were emissaries from the council of safety ready to arm and equip all who would enter the service. Their response was prompt, their service was commendable, and their reward, though somewhat delayed, was ample.

Meanwhile the war in other parts was progressing with varying fortunes. At first the British were victorious in almost every battle, but after the alliance with France, the tide of victory turned in favor of the Americans. The first decisive check to the British arms was that administered by Stark and his band of hardy Yankee fighters in the battle of Bennington, which was followed soon afterward by the surrender of Burgoyne at Stillwater (Saratoga). The latter defeat prevented the union of Clinton's and Burgoyne's armies, and put the British on the defensive.



REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE SCENE.

About this time the British sought the aid of the Iroquois, paid them the price, and instigated them against the frontier settlements, both in Pennsylvania and New York. After the autumn of 1777 the Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Mohawks were active in the British interest. Fort Niagara again became, as it had been during the French war, the key of all the region of western New York and Pennsylvania, and to that stronghold the savages constantly looked for support and guidance. Their raids kept the whole frontier for hundreds of miles around in a state of terror, and were attended with the usual horrors of savage warfare.

Whether a bounty was paid for scalps or not, as has been charged, the Indians were certainly employed to assail the inhabitants with constant marauding parties, notwithstanding their well known and inveterate habit of slaughtering men, women and children whenever opportunity offered. In fact they were good for very little else, their desultory method of warfare making them almost entirely useless in assisting the regular operations of an army. So it was, after the British saw that the fortunes of war were turning against them, that their friend and supporter, Sir John Johnson, from his secure position in Canada, sent forth his Indian warriors to rob, burn, plunder and kill along the American frontier. The congress was at this time concentrating the strength of its armies in the interior, holding the British at disadvantage and beating them almost at every turn. It was for the purpose of weakening the army opposed to them that the British let loose their savage allies upon the whites.

Early in the summer of 1778 the people of the Wyoming valley became aware of the approach of a party of Indians and Tories, and at once appealed to congress for assistance; but no help came. The able-bodied men were then with the continental army, and the executive council

had no force of men at its command. In this emergency—there always was a man for every emergency during the Revolutionary war—Colonel Tebulon Butler, who was at home on furlough, and Colonel Dennison, gathered a force of about three hundred volunteer recruits and prepared to meet the invasion. In the meantime the families of the vicinity had sought protection at Forty Fort, which had been built by the Connecticut claimants several years before.

On July 3 the attack was made and was resisted with great determination notwithstanding the fact that the defenders were outnumbered three to one. But at length the defenders were forced back and their retreat was turned into utter rout, while the Indians fell upon them with tomahawk and knife, and cut right and left until only about fifty of the entire number escaped. The refugees in the first were compelled to surrender, and were allowed to depart for their homes, with the promise that they would not be killed by the savages.

This event has generally been mentioned as the "Massacre at Wyoming." Stone, author of the "Life of Brant," refers to it as "the battle," which is nearer correct. The facts seem to be that no quarter was given during the conflict, and that, after the Americans were routed, the Tories and Indians pursued and killed all they could, but those who reached the fort and afterward surrendered were not harmed, nor were any of the non-combatants, although their property and homes were plundered and burned, and the whole valley was devastated. At Cherry Valley, the same year, there was an undoubted massacre. Nearly thirty women and children were killed, besides many men surprised helpless in their homes.

These events, and other similar ones of less note, at last induced congress and General Washington to set on foot an expedition in the summer of 1779 for the purpose of driving the Indians from the region, and

destroying their villages. In the affair at Wyoming, also that at Wysockton, in May, 1778, and in the valley of the West Branch, the Senecas were the principal offenders, and were led by that noted chief, Guiyahgwahdoh, "the smoke-bearer." The Tories were commanded by Colonel John Butler, father of Captain Walter Butler, who led the attack against the Cherry Valley settlement.

Later in 1778, Colonel Hartley was sent to destroy the Indian village and Tory camp at Tioga Point (now Athens), but more severe punishment awaited them in the following year. The command of the expedition of 1779 was entrusted to General Sullivan. In the orders issued to him, Washington said: "The immediate objects are the total destruction of the hostile tribes of the Six Nations, and the devastation of their settlements, and the capture of as many persons of every age and sex as possible." Washington told Sullivan to "push the Indians to the greatest practicable distance from the settlements and the frontiers; to throw them wholly on the British enemy, and put it out of their power to derive even the smallest succor from their own settlements."

Sullivan's campaign contemplated two formidable expeditions, the first under his immediate command to proceed from Easton through the Wyoming valley to Tioga Point, and there to be joined by the second force under General Clinton, who had swept down the Susquehanna from its headwaters. Then the united armies were to destroy the Seneca villages and drive their occupants from the entire Genessee country. These expeditions were carried out according to the original plan, and the marauding Senecas were compelled to flee for protection to the British post at Fort Niagara. Its main purpose was accomplished, but the Indians continued their frontier attacks on the Pennsylvania borders until 1784.

So far as Pennsylvania was concerned, the evacuation of Phila-

delphia and the successful campaign against the Indians, ended the actual strife of the Revolution, excepting the occasional depredations on the western border. But the state continued its work of raising troops, and in providing means and measures for the overthrow of British power in America. On December 1, 1778, General Joseph Reed was elected president of the council, and as chief executive he, with his associates, was compelled to deal with important matters of civil government. The state had issued paper currency far beyond the ordinary requirements of business, thus creating high and fluctuating values, and opening the way to the questionable operations of unscrupulous speculators, who fattened their purses at the general expense. Continental currency was depreciated in value, and had little purchasing power. To relieve the situation the assembly passed an act prohibiting the export of many necessaries, and fixing a price on others. But the relief was only temporary, and many prominent men in Philadelphia were openly charged with speculating. Men high in official circles came under the prevailing distrust, and at one time the tumult took the form of a violent outbreak, with threats against the lives of those under suspicion.

At this time the money and currency questions were not satisfactorily settled. The public clamor was quieted, but nothing was done to relieve those who suffered most. There was entire willingness on the part of the state officials to enact necessary laws, but just what laws were needed was the perplexing question. The situation was novel, without precedent, and the arts of finance were as yet undeveloped. There were men who could raise money in almost any emergency, but to give anything like par value to a greatly depreciated continental currency and maintain it on parity with the state bills, was another question.

The assembly "tinkered" with the problem in one way and another, and vainly attempted to redeem the continental currency. Finally, as

money must be raised to maintain the army, congress being almost without a source of revenue, Robert Morris and other men of means and influence came forward with a proposition to establish a state bank, and thus give value to the state money in circulation, and also give assurance that there was something substantial behind a mere issue of bills. The plan seemed feasible, and was adopted, and the Bank of Pennsylvania, the first banking institution in America, was the result. The new scheme of finance was almost wholly the work of Pennsylvanians. It had imperfections, like all new and entirely original enterprises, but it provided congress with relief when assistance was needed, and the honor of having tided over a critical period in national history is given to Philadelphians. In 1781 the executive council made a last effort to save the continental currency, but without success.

The relief afforded by the Bank of Pennsylvania came none too soon, but it was in time to save the army from disintegration. While Washington lay in camp at Morristown, the men of the Pennsylvania line became dissatisfied, and, on New Year's day in 1781, broke out in open revolt, left the camp and marched to Princeton. Many of them had served far beyond their term of enlistment, and a still greater number had arrearages of pay due them. At Princeton the men were approached by British spies, who attempted to persuade them to join the enemy's army, but without success. The spies were promptly turned over to Washington, and were as promptly executed. These Pennsylvanians could and would fight, and make almost any reasonable sacrifice for the good of their country; but they asked to be recognized, and the agreements made with them they required to be fulfilled. But when the emissaries of the king would seek to suborn them with British gold their real qualities became apparent when they handed over their tempters to the military authorities. When offered a reward for this

service, they declined it, saying: "Our necessities compelled us to demand justice from our government; we ask no reward for doing our duty to our country against its enemies."

Wayne had been in command of that part of the Pennsylvania line which had gone to Princeton, and he went there to meet them. He asked that they reduce their grievances to writing, and present them to the proper authorities. This was done, and President Reed and a committee of congress visited Princeton and settled the matters complained of, after which the soldiers returned to duty. In writing of this event, Shimmell says: "The revolt of the Pennsylvania line at Morristown was an evidence of the complete exhaustion of resources for the Revolution. But none of the states was more thoroughly drained than Pennsylvania. This state was not only the residence of congress, with all of its train of attendants and officers, but also of all the military mechanism of the country. From it the quartermaster principally drew his wagons, his horses, his camp equipage of all kinds, besides a great number of wagoners and artificers. * * * The substance of the people had been used, but in its place they had nothing but money made of rags. Pennsylvania's share of the supplies asked for by congress in 1781 was equal in amount to eleven years' taxes and all the income of the state."

While Pennsylvania had thus suffered in its material resources, it had also lost thousands of its young men by battle and disease incident to military service. Many had been taken prisoners, and had met death in the "Old Sugar House Prison" in New York, or on board the prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay, near the present Brooklyn Navy Yard. The most infamously famous of the latter was the "Old Jersey"—an old sixty-four gun ship, stripped of all her spars and rigging, an un-

sightly, rotten hulk. Her dark and filthy external appearance perfectly corresponded with the death and despair that reigned within.

One who was a prisoner on board wrote: "When I first became an inmate of this abode of suffering, despair and death, there were about



JERSEY PRISON SHIP.

four hundred prisoners on board; but in a short time they amounted to twelve hundred, and in proportion to our numbers the mortality increased. All the most deadly diseases were pressed into service of the king of terrors, but his prime ministers were dysentery, small-pox and yellow fever." Afterward the sick were carried to two hospital ships (one of which was sadly misnamed the "Hope"), anchored near each other, about two hundred yards east from the "Jersey." These ships re-

remained in the Wallabout until New York was evacuated by the British. The "Jersey" was the receiving ship—the others, truly, were the Ships of Death. It has been generally thought that all the prisoners who died met their fate on board the "Jersey." This is not true; many may have died on board of her who were not reported as sick, but all the men who were placed on the sick list were removed to the hospital ships, from which they were usually taken sewed up in a blanket, to their long home.

It is computed that on board these vessels and in the prisons near by, more than eleven thousand Americans perished, many of whose names are unknown, and whose sufferings are buried in oblivion. They lingered where no eye of pity witnessed their agony; where no voice whispered consolation; where no tongue could praise their patriotic devotion, or friendly hand could be outstretched in relief—only to pass the weary day and horrible night, unvaried except by new scenes of painful endurance and new infliction of hopeless misery. The hope of death was to them the only consolation which their situation afforded.

William Moore succeeded Reed in the presidency of the supreme executive council in 1781. He had few problems of war to deal with, but the affairs of state and the currency were important questions that must receive attention. In the early part of 1782 Pennsylvania joined with congress and granted a charter to the Bank of North America, and through that medium Morris was enabled to restore the continental credit and give value to its currency. It was the first incorporated bank in the country, and still exists.

In the same year John Dickinson returned to public life, and became a member of the council, and its president. This body was soon afterward enabled to proclaim to the state the welcome news of peace, the parliamentary treaty having been agreed to and signed. Then the Delaware was cleared of obstructions, and the port of Philadelphia

was again opened to the commerce of the world. However, before the final restoration of peace, a considerable number of the Pennsylvania line presented themselves at the doors of congress and the executive council, and made loud demands for payment due them for services. Their temper was such that the council refused to listen, while congress urged that the militia be called out to suppress their riotous demonstrations, and failing through Dickinson's objection to such drastic measures that body withdrew from the city and reassembled at Princeton. After the excitement had subsided, congress was requested to return to Philadelphia, but declined to do so, and resumed its sitting at Annapolis.

The importation and keeping of slaves in the state was another matter that came up for discussion about this time. Slavery had been known and tolerated in Pennsylvania from the founding of the colony, although Pastorius arrayed himself against the practice as early as 1688. The Friends always exclaimed against it, and forbade it among their own people. In 1705 a duty was imposed on slave importation, and in 1711 it was forbidden altogether, but the privy council in England annulled the act. The next year an act levied a tax of £20 on each negro imported, but this, too, failed to become operative. Subsequently the question passed through various stages of discussion and treatment, but with little effect until 1779, when the council suggested the abolition of slavery in a message to the assembly. In March, 1780, George Bryan's bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania was passed by a vote of 34 to 21. The census showed 3737 slaves in the state in 1790, and only 67 in 1830.

The Revolution was virtually ended with the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781, and thenceforth there were no more active hostilities, except the minor depredations of the Indians. In the fall of 1783, peace was formally declared between Great Britain and the re-

volted colonies, henceforth to be acknowledged by all the world as the United States of America. Thus the unquestioned English authority over the territory of Pennsylvania continued only from the treaty with France in 1763, to that with the United States, in 1783, a little more than twenty years.

In the treaty with Great Britain no provision whatever was made for the Indian allies of that power. The English authorities offered them lands in Canada, but all save a few preferred to live in their former localities. The United States government treated them with great moderation. Although they had at least twice broken their pledges and without provocation had plunged into war against the colonies, they were readily admitted to the benefits of peace, and were even recognized as owners of the land over which they had ranged before the Revolution.

In October, 1784, a treaty was made at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.), between three commissioners representing the United States and the sachems of the Six Nations. The Marquis de LaFayette was present and made a speech, although not one of the commissioners. At this treaty Pennsylvania acquired all the Indian lands within its borders not previously purchased, embracing all the northwestern part of the state. This purchase was confirmed by the Delaware and Wyandott Indians, at Fort McIntosh, by a deed dated January 21, 1785. The last acquisition of lands was called by the whites the "New Purchase," and when the land office was opened in 1785, settlers rapidly flocked up the West Branch valley. Indeed, the return of peace and the purchase of 1784 opened for settlement the whole western portion of the state, and within the next score of years the region was divided into counties. The work of real development was begun, and was carried forward with such earnest vigor that long before the beginning of the nineteenth century

Pennsylvania had become known as the foremost state in the federal Union.

At the time of which we write the entire population of the state was more than 350,000 inhabitants, and that of the city of Philadelphia about 40,000. It was not only the seat of federal and state governments, the scene of many of the most important events in early American history, but at that time was the largest and most populous city in the country. It was not until 1810 that New York exceeded Philadelphia in point of population. In that year the former city contained 96,000 inhabitants, and the latter just one thousand less.

When the war was ended and the authorities could devote their time to purely civil and political affairs, it was found that many things needed attention. The line between this state and New Jersey was agreed upon, and the islands were annexed according to proximity. Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the cost of opening communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers. This, however, was the revival of an old project to unite these waterways, but it was many years later before anything of consequence was really done. The council of censors, provided for by the constitution of 1776, held its first and only septennial session in 1783, and sat from November 10 of that year until September 24, 1784. It reviewed the workings of state government under the first constitution, inquired into the abuses of its provisions, suggested remedy, and otherwise acted as a conservator of the public welfare. The question of "citizenship" also required and was given attention. The "test" law was passed in 1777, requiring the oath of allegiance of all persons of more than eighteen years in order to enjoy the full benefits of liberty and citizenship. When first passed, the law was necessary, that the government might know beyond question upon whom it could depend during the war. All persons who refused to take the oath

were regarded as tories, but among them were as loyal men as those who complied with the requirements; they declined the oath because of conscientious and religious scruples, but they were placed under the ban of prohibition and suffered in consequence. The repeal of the test law was demanded in 1784, but it was not effected until 1789.

In 1785 Franklin again came into the life of the state, having then returned from his service in Europe. He was elected to the council, was made its president, and served until 1788. Down to this time no man more than Benjamin Franklin had borne so conspicuous and honorable part in serving the interests of his country; no other man knew better than he the needs of America at the time of the Revolution; no other man was more closely in touch with persons high in office and influence either in this country or in Europe; no other man was or could be more loyal to country than he. During the revolutionary period he was clearly the man of the hour, and it is doubtful if any other could have accomplished the work done by him. Philadelphia never has forgotten his services, has never failed to honor his memory, and to this day his monument occupies a conspicuous place in one of the most popular streets of the city.

Franklin came to Philadelphia from Boston, where he was born January 17, 1706. Pennsylvania never had any great regard for New England Yankees, especially for the Connecticut claimants who attempted to pre-empt the whole Wyoming valley, but from the beginning Franklin seemed to have won his way into the hearts of Philadelphians. He came to the city as a printer, having disagreed with his brother in Boston and started out to make his own way in life. He visited England, worked at his trade, returned to Philadelphia in 1726, and in 1729 became editor and proprietor of the "Pennsylvania Gazette." In 1730 he

began publishing "Poor Richard's Almanac," which gained wide celebrity. The same year he married Deborah Reed.

A fitting tribute to Franklin's life and works belongs to an entire volume; in this place only a brief chronology of leading events can be given. He was clerk in the provincial assembly in 1736; postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737; deputy postmaster general of the British colonies in 1753; agent of the assembly in opposition to the proprietary claim to exemption from taxation, 1757-62; made his wonderful discovery in the science of electricity in 1752, thus gaining membership in the Royal Society, winning the Copley gold medal, and earning the degree of LL. D., in 1762, from Oxford and Edinburgh; commissioner to Albany conference, 1754; assisted in furnishing transportation for Braddock's army, 1755; was examined before house of commons on state of affairs in the colonies, and assisted in procuring repeal of Stamp Act, 1766; elected to continental congress, 1775; signer of Declaration of Independence; president of provincial congress which framed constitution of 1776; ambassador to France, 1776-1785; instrumental in procuring an alliance with France, 1778; with Adams and Jay, signed treaty with Great Britain, 1783; president of supreme executive council, 1785-88; delegate to convention which framed federal constitution 1787; died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.

CHAPTER V.

PENNSYLVANIA AS ONE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787-1812.

The convention which framed the constitution of the United States was assembled in the state house in Philadelphia, May 25, 1787, and ended its labors September 17, after a stormy session of almost four months. In the convention Pennsylvania was represented by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitz-Simons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, and Gouverneur Morris. Dickinson was there as delegate from Delaware. Washington, also, was present, and presided over the deliberations of the convention. Although eighty-one years old, Franklin was one of the guiding spirits of the convention, but on account of his advanced years his speeches were read by Wilson, his associate, friend and co-worker. Franklin proposed daily prayers in the convention, always urged conciliation when the proceedings became spirited, advocated representation in congress on the basis of population, and opposed property qualification for representatives.

Mifflin, who was the first governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1790, was a quiet factor in the work of the convention, although he was a man of great mental strength, a military leader of renown, and was both popular and influential. Morris, the financier of the Revolution, the banker and man of business, proposed Washington's name as presiding officer of the convention, and was active in all the proceedings. Clymer figured chiefly as a man of earnest thought and deliberate action. He spoke occasionally, and through his influence, aided by Sherman, of Connecticut, the term *slave* was kept out of the constitution. FitzSimons was a business man, a merchant, self-made and

wealthy. He opposed the prohibition of a tax on exports. Ingersoll was a lawyer, learned in his profession, but then comparatively unknown. Later on he gained fame. He was a quiet factor in the deliberations, having little to say, but his influence was felt in the sessions. Wilson was the legal luminary of the convention, the close friend of Franklin, and the peer of any of the delegates. From a legal standpoint he weighed and tested every article and declaration of the constitution. Gouverneur Morris also was a lawyer, and came to Pennsylvania as a New York delegate to the continental congress in 1778. He located in Philadelphia and became a lawyer of prominence. In the convention he served as chairman of the committee on arrangement and style, and, as Shimmell says, he "deserves the credit for the clear and simple language of the constitution."

The federal constitution was adopted September 17, and at the very same time the Pennsylvania assembly was in session on the floor above in the old statehouse on Chestnut street. Yet Pennsylvania was not the first state to ratify the constitution, owing to the opposition of some of its representatives, who found it so unlike their own state constitution that its provisions were not acceptable to them. However, the vote of ratification was taken December 12, and was carried, 46 to 23. The event occasioned much excitement, and considerable feeling. Public sentiment was divided, and out of the division there grew two political parties, the Federal, whose champions favored ratification, and those opposed, who were variously characterized, but quite generally as the Anti-Federalists. Philadelphia was heartily in favor of immediate ratification, and urged it, but the interior county representatives created delay, proposed amendments to be submitted by the assembly to congress. But these measures failed, and soon afterward the opposition was ended.

At this time Pennsylvania was struggling with the subject of con-

stitutional revision, made necessary by the adoption of the federal constitution, and also to meet the changed conditions of the state under the new and improved order of things. The first constitution was adopted in an emergency, when the proprietary government was set aside, and its provisions in many respects were imperfect. Three years of progress had produced many changes in public affairs, and new conditions required a new scheme of government. Naturally, the measure was opposed, but without avail. Delegates to the convention were chosen in October, 1789, and that body was organized in Philadelphia in November, Mifflin, then president of the executive council, presiding. The session was prolonged, every article was debated, and generally opposed, but finally on September 2, 1790, the new constitution was finished, pronounced good, and adopted.

The most radical changes were in the executive and legislative branches. The assembly ceased to have the sole right to originate and make laws, the senate having been established as a co-ordinate department of government, having superseded the supreme executive council, which was abolished. A governor, too, was provided to be elected every three years by the direct votes of the people, and upon him devolved the executive duties of the commonwealth. The former judicial system was continued, with important changes in the tenure of office. The council of censors passed out of existence. The "Bill of Rights" re-enacted the old charter provision that found its way into the first constitution, respecting freedom of worship, rights of conscience, and exemptions from compulsory contribution for the support of any ministry, or the "propagation of the gospel in foreign parts," as was required in some provinces and states.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" became the recognized designation for this jurisdiction under the constitution of 1790. The

first election for governor was held in that year. The candidates of the respective parties, so far as party considerations then swayed men's minds and governed their votes, were Thomas Mifflin, federalist, who had favored the new constitution, and Arthur St. Clair, who, whatever his own sentiments may have been, was selected as his opponent. Both had served with the Americans during the Revolution, and both wore the military title of general. Mifflin was a native Pennsylvanian. St. Clair was of Scotch birth, and came to America in 1758; was a soldier with Wolfe at Quebec, and afterward took sides with the colonists against Great Britain, earning the rank of major-general; was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the continental congress from 1785 to 1787, and one time president of that body; was governor of the "Northwest Territory" from 1789 to 1802; commanded the expedition against the Miami Indians, which ended in failure, and for which he was censured, although unjustly, for he was sick at the time, and gave his orders from a litter on which he was carried. His candidacy, if successful, was intended to be a partial vindication of his military career.

Mifflin for years had been a conspicuous figure in American civil and military history. Moreover, he was popular, although at one time he was charged with misfeasance in his military office. He was of Quaker parentage, well educated, and first engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1772 he was in the assembly from Philadelphia, and in 1774 was a delegate to the first continental congress; was appointed major of the first Pennsylvania battalion, and accompanied Washington to Cambridge, as aide-de-camp. He rose rapidly through the grades of quartermaster general, adjutant general and brigadier general, to that of major general, February 19, 1777. In 1782 he was elected delegate to congress, and was its president in 1783; was member and speaker of the legislature in 1785; delegate to the federal constitutional convention in

1787; president of the supreme executive council, 1788-1790; president of the convention which framed the constitution of 1790; and was governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1790-1799.

Mifflin's administration as governor covered a period of nine years—three terms of three years each. The office was new, the scheme of government was untried and in a measure experimental, and there were conflicting political elements in the legislative branches that at times made hard the executive pathway, and disturbed the quiet and welfare of the commonwealth. First, and, perhaps, the most important of the many projects inaugurated about this time, was the system of internal improvements, which contemplated the construction of a series of connecting navigable waterways extending across the state from east to west, with lateral branches running north and south, affording facilities for travel and transportation to almost every locality. A system of canals on an equally elaborate plan had been suggested many years before Mifflin's time, and the discussion in 1790 was the revival of an old subject, though on a more modern and practical scale.

There were no canals constructed during Mifflin's term. The executive favored them, the public welfare demanded them, the politicians advocated them, the legislature encouraged them, but the state treasury was not opened for canal expenditures until several years later. The legislature granted charters and franchise rights, and whatever was accomplished was the work of incorporated companies and private capital. Companies also were chartered to construct and operate turnpike roads, and in this respect Pennsylvania was almost the pioneer. This was largely the work of the society for the promotion and improvement of roads and inland navigation. The turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster was one of the first of its kind in America.

In 1793 the legislature incorporated the Bank of Pennsylvania, a

state bank, and subscribed to one-third of the entire capital stock. Branch banks were established in Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading, Pittsburg and Easton. This action on the part of the state authorities and legislature always has been censured by certain writers of Pennsylvania history, and has been made the subject of volumes of adverse criticism. A glance at the pages of history will disclose that in almost every state, at the time of founding its institutions after the close of the Revolution, the legislature gave aid and support to such enterprises as appeared to be worthy and for the public interest; and Pennsylvania was no exception to the rule.

The commonwealth did extend financial assistance to banking institutions, in an indirect way to turnpike and road corporations, to canal and navigation companies, to railroad and transportation companies, and then herself undertook the gigantic work of constructing a line of navigable canals, with connecting railroads, from the Atlantic seaboard on the east to Lake Erie on the west. In this great enterprise, the like of which has not often been attempted, the state expended more than thirty-five million dollars, and in return, on sale of its property, received less than one-third of that sum. In other words, the state treasury lost in this transaction more than twenty millions; but on the other hand the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania—its people, its business and manufacturing interests, its vast mining interests, and all undertakings and enterprises of whatever character, were promoted and benefited beyond calculation.

State aid developed, directly and indirectly, the vast resources of Pennsylvania, and, without that aid, progress in this commonwealth would have been delayed many years. Not one of the early public and internal improvement enterprises undertaken in Pennsylvania proved a profitable investment to its incorporators, and capitalists became cau-

tious and exacting. Then the state came to the rescue and helped them on to completion; and in the accomplishment of what was done, it became necessary and convenient for the state to charter the Bank of Pennsylvania, acquire one-third of its stock, and establish branches in other large municipalities, that other business interests than those controlled by Philadelphians might also be benefited and promoted.

For this action Pennsylvania has been criticised, and historians have taken opportunity to assail legislators, public officials, and promoters with "pens dipped in gall." True, the banking system established in 1793 was not perfect, and was not made satisfactory until after three-quarters of a century of experience and enlightened progress; and doubtless there are persons in Pennsylvania to-day who will assert that neither the present system of national banking nor that carried on under state laws is perfect in its operation. There were abuses of power, misdirection of funds, schemes and evil practices in connection with the construction and management of the state public works, but in every state and country where politics is made a business, abuses of some sort are expected. This may have been true during the early days of public improvement in Pennsylvania and in other states, but it is quite evident that the practice still exists in every state and government at the beginning of the twentieth century.

One of the most important and at the same time serious events which took place during Mifflin's term as governor, was the so-called "Whisky Insurrection." It directly concerned the inhabitants of the territory west of the Alleghenies, but indirectly its effects were felt throughout the state. In March, 1791, Congress levied a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon on whisky manufactured in the United States. At that time the means of travel across the Alleghenies were limited, and there was little trade between the people west of the mountains and

those east of the range, and as a consequence the farmers around Pittsburg had no market for their grain. So they made it into whisky, and found a market at home, or transported it over the mountains on horseback. As long as there was no tax this could be done with good profit, and the home distilled article produced among the Scotch-Irish settlements over the mountains was in excellent repute with the people on the east side.

The hardy Scotch-Irish settlers of Pennsylvania never took kindly to the idea of paying twenty-five cents a gallon tax on whisky. It was antagonistic to their inherent principles, for their ancestors had resisted such a tax in Ireland, and had emigrated to a free country when they came to America. With them any excise tax was wrong, but this governmental attempt to force a whisky tax from them was deemed an outrage, an oppression, and they refused to pay, and organized against it, and drove out the tax collector, and even opposed themselves in armed force to the authority of Pennsylvania and the general government. They even went so far as to declare that they would renounce all allegiance to this commonwealth, and set up a state government of their own west of the mountains, and they would have done so had not the strength of the government restrained them.

For about three years the opposition to the tax manifested itself chiefly in refusal to pay and threats against collectors and assessors, but in the summer of 1794 the militia and the mob exchanged shots with fatal results. Then mob violence became disorder and the insurrection took the form of armed resistance to the law with an avowed intention to kill its officers. In this emergency the national government decided to act and first sent commissioners to treat with the disturbers of the peace. At the same time President Washington ordered twelve thousand troops to be collected from Pennsylvania, New Jersey,

Maryland and Virginia to suppress any uprising and protect the revenue officers in the discharge of their duty. Mifflin sent Chief Justice McKean and General William Irvine to inquire into the state of the rebellion, while Judge Brackenridge and Albert Gallatin acted as mediators between the commissioners and the offenders.

This was Gallatin's first appearance as a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania history. He had served in the legislature and in 1794 was chosen to the United States senate, but was not seated on account of a question regarding his citizenship. After his services in connection with the whisky insurrection he was elected to Congress and became an important factor in financial circles. Brackenridge was better known and figured in Pennsylvania history as preacher, teacher, writer, lawyer, politician, and finally as judge on the bench of the supreme court (1799-1816).

The efforts of Gallatin and Brackenridge as mediators were only partially successful, for many of the insurrectionists refused to sign the articles of settlement. Then the president ordered the army into the country in revolt, while he himself went to Carlisle to be nearer the scene of events. Here he was met by a committee headed by William Findlay, and was assured that order would be restored; that the people in rebellion would submit to the laws, pay the excise tax and respect the officers.

Findlay had been active in state politics for several years, and was very popular with the "common people." He came from Ireland, served in the Revolution, and settled in Westmoreland county. He was a member of the legislature, and opposed the federal constitution as an attempt to centralize power. He served eleven terms in Congress (1791-99, and 1803-17).

While the federal authorities were busy with the whisky insur-

rectionists west of the Alleghenies, Mifflin and his civil government were handling the complex and somewhat delicate question regarding the attitude of the commonwealth with respect to the war between England and France, which broke out in 1793. If Philadelphia had not been the seat of the national government, the situation would have been less embarrassing, for, above all things, Mifflin hoped never to offend the representatives of a foreign power. He fought side by side with Frenchmen against Great Britain, but now the United States and that government were at peace. However, Jay's treaty with England made in 1794 created a political division in America, and Mifflin's administration promptly took the side of France. Naturally, Mifflin's enemies, and they were many, took the opposite side.

At the next assembly election the nominees were either "treaty" or "anti-treaty" candidates; that was the issue. When it was feared that this country might be drawn into the contest the governor called upon the militia to prepare for the public defense. But the period passed without serious disturbance, except in political and newspaper circles, and Mifflin's course made him more popular than ever, except with his political enemies who were envious of his strength, and, besides, they were hungry for power and the spoils of office.

About this time the old agitation was revived regarding the removal of the seat of state government from Philadelphia, and political issues were framed accordingly. The state now contained twenty-three counties, and civil authority was extended over its entire territory. Its aggregate population approximated 750,000; that of Philadelphia was about 60,000, and it was believed, or at least argued, that the city interests controlled legislation and secured to its political favorites nearly all the desirable offices. The outside counties now had a strong representation in the assembly, and controlled its action in many things,

but the senate was otherwise influenced, and not always in accord with the sentiment of the lower house.

As early as 1784 a movement for the removal of the capital from Philadelphia was started, but resulted in nothing more than discussion. In 1793-4 the agitation was renewed, and in such a way that Philadelphia was concerned lest the removal be effected. Political influences in the city could control the senate, but not the house, and through the non-concurrence of the upper branch the measure was thrice defeated, and removal was delayed until November, 1799. At first Lancaster and Harrisburg sought the coveted designation, but in 1795 Carlisle entered the lists, and secured the vote of the house, the senate dissenting. In 1796 Lancaster, Carlisle and Reading were voted for, with a clear majority for the first mentioned city, but again the senate negatived the proposition. In 1798 Harrisburg and Wright's Ferry contended for the capital but again there was no result. In April, 1799, Lancaster was selected as the capital of the commonwealth, the act to take effect in November of that year. In February, 1810, an act of the legislature established the capital permanently at Harrisburg, the removal to be accomplished before the end of October, 1812. About the time of removal of the state capital from Philadelphia, that city ceased to be the seat of the national government.

The loss to the city by the removal of these two great institutions of government with all the machinery of their operation was not such a serious blow to its interests as some of the politicians of the time had claimed it would be. Neither was the removal an occasion of serious regret on the part of Philadelphians. Theirs was the most populous city in America, with business and commercial interests in proportion to its size, and in importance in every respect it had advanced beyond the possibility of great loss on account of the taking

away of purely political institutions. Still, in a way, the change affected the social status of the city, not to lower the standard, but rather to elevate it, for with the political "wheat" there went away a greater amount of "chaff." Philadelphia was no longer the seat of government, but it continued afterward to be the seat of influence and wealth, and, as in earlier years, the great measures designed to effect the advancement of American institutions were originated there in the fertile minds of Philadelphia statesmen.

In the early part of John Quincy Adams's term as president, the federal government was compelled to impose what became known as the "house tax," and it was made one of the duties of assessors to measure and register the panes of glass in the windows. The act was viewed and respected according as various interests and classes were affected by it. Over among the Scotch-Irish, where another possible outbreak was feared, there was no opposition whatever. When they had been reconciled to the whisky tax, they were prepared for almost any future emergency, and they passed the ordeal of a tax levied on their dwellings without a murmur of dissent. In the German counties, however, the house tax was not approved, and it was not paid, until enforced by the strong arm of federal authority.

The German people in the regions north of Philadelphia were peculiarly impressed with the new law. They could not understand its provisions or appreciate the possible necessity for any such ridiculous measure, and they simply stood out against payment of the tax with all the stubborn determination they were possessed of. Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties constituted the district where the disaffection displayed itself. In history the event always has been referred to as "Fries's Rebellion," from the fact that one John Fries set himself up as a leader of public thought and therefore deemed

himself fitted to lead the people in resistance to law. From the fact that the housewives in some localities would occasionally greet the assessor with a kettle of hot water, the uprising also acquired the name of "Hot Water Rebellion." But however the insurrection may have been viewed or characterized, it was a serious event in the history of the state, and for a time threatened to extend itself throughout all the counties where the Germans were most numerous.

John Fries, the leader of the malcontents, had served with credit as a soldier in the Revolution, and among his own people had acquired a reputation for courage. He was not a leader, as he assumed to be, and his mental equipment was not above the average. His occupation was that of "crier of auctions," hence he was a talkative person, and evidently he could arouse as well as amuse his hearers. Fries arrayed himself in a plumed hat, wore a pistol in his belt, and carried a sword at his side, and thus accoutered he set out at the head of about sixty armed men to spread the sentiment of resistance to the house tax among the people. He spoke frequently, and loudly, and exclaimed against the injustice of the law. This was his right, if actuated by honest motives, but when he attempted to incite his followers to acts of lawlessness, his conduct was treasonable.

A noticeable participant in all of Fries's movements about the country was "his little dog, Whisky," to which all contemporary writers refer with some degree of enthusiasm, but it is not claimed the Fries's canine companion possessed qualities not found in others of his kind. But, however accompanied, the leader of this motley party went about the country and harangued the Germans almost without restraint or protest for several months before the authorities gave heed to his actions. Finally, a United States marshal arrested twelve of Fries's followers, and held them in custody at the Sun Inn, in Bethlehem. Their leader

with his army went to the rescue, demanded their release, and threatened forcible seizure if refused. The marshal yielded up his prisoners, and Fries marched away a hero, in his own estimation. But now he had wantonly violated the law, whereupon Governor Mifflin, at the president's request, sent the state militia to capture him and disperse his followers. Hearing of this, the valiant leader deserted his command and fled into a swamp south of Allentown, where he was afterward taken. He was indicted and tried for treason, was convicted and condemned to death, but President Adams, against whose authority Fries had offended, granted him full pardon.

Mifflin's incumbency of the governorship ended in 1799. His administration from beginning to end was beset with new and aggravating questions. Twice at least he had to deal with an armed uprising against the authority of the law. During his term, too, political parties were forming on definite lines, and more than once the executive was called upon to consider the necessities of his political followers. But Mifflin was inclined to be independent, and disappointment frequently awaited those who thought to control him. At times his course was subject to censure, and the opposition availed itself of every opportunity to criticise him. On the whole, however, his administration was successful. When he first took the office every department of state government was new and untried, and the executive course had no precedent as its guide. But he acquitted himself well, kept in good favor with his party, but rarely was commended by the opposite party. He repaid fealty with favor, and surrounded his administration with influences calculated to sustain it.

Thomas McKean followed Mifflin in the governor's chair, and also served three terms of three years each, 1799-1808. At the time of his election McKean was chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsyl-

vania, and was the first incumbent of that judicial office under the constitution of 1790. As a judge of high repute, it was expected that he would bring to the governorship a special dignity, and that his administration would be conservative in all its parts, but no sooner was he inaugurated than he began the work of removal of public officials. He cut off heads right and left, justifying his action with the declaration that they had not been appointed through merit, but personal considerations only; but as often as he removed an official he filled the vacancy with one of his own friends. No federalist whom he could reach was allowed to escape him, and that he fully believed in the modern "spoils of office" system is shown in his own words, "It is out of the common order of nature to prefer enemies to friends."

McKean also antagonized the legislature, which body retaliated upon him, and attacked him for holding the principles he declared. But he replied in kind, and really appeared to enjoy wrangling with all who opposed his policy. He found frequent opportunity to indulge himself in this direction, and on one occasion during his last term in office articles of impeachment were preferred against him. He was not tried, however, but through his quarrelsome propensity his whole administration was spoiled, and little real progress was made so far as the governor's exertions in that respect were concerned.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate relations of the executive and legislative branches, much good progress was made in Pennsylvania during this period of its history. In 1802 an act was passed for the "education of the poor gratis," and in that act was laid the foundation of the present admirable system of free education that has attracted attention from and been adopted by other states. In the same year new and advanced militia regulations were adopted. In 1803, when a political campaign was in progress, the Democratic committee issued a

circular saying "As Pennsylvania is the keystone of the Democratic arch, every engine will be used to sever it from its place." The declaration had no special significance at the time, but this comparison of the commonwealth with the keystone of an arch led to the accepted designation of Pennsylvania as the "Keystone State."

In McKean's time, in 1803, the somewhat famous impeachment case of Yeats, Shippen and Smith reached its culmination. These three judges of the supreme court were arraigned at the bar of the senate charged with oppression, false imprisonment and high misdemeanors. The case attracted much attention at the time, but subsequently became less remarkable when, on account of almost constant variances of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of state government, some public official was presented for impeachment. The judges above referred to were acquitted of the charges brought against them, as were nearly all others similarly accused when political considerations and party advantage swayed men's minds and actions.

During the latter part of Governor McKean's last term, the unfriendly relations of the United States and Great Britain were the occasion of much anxiety and regret in this state, but as yet the situation had not become serious enough to create a division of public sentiment. The injurious effects of the embargo act were felt in Philadelphia and other seaport cities early in 1808, but the legislature did nothing—in fact could do nothing—to relieve the distress of sailors and shipping interests. That branch of state government supported the embargo act, and otherwise stood loyal to the determination of the president and Congress.

While this subject was uppermost in the public mind, and while the people were beginning to discuss the question, "pro and con," for party purposes, a gubernatorial election was held (October, 1808) and

Simon Snyder was chosen. He was the first of the Dutch governors, and was in all respects an honorable, efficient and conscientious public servant. In the political contest of the year there were three candidates. Snyder was the regular Democratic nominee, Spayd was the champion of the so-called constitutional democratic element, commonly called "Quids," and James Ross carried the banner of the Federalists, who even then had begun to cry "Free trade and no embargo."

Snyder's majority was overwhelming and carried gratification to the hearts of his supporters. The Germans in particular felt that their voting strength in the field of politics had at last been recognized. Snyder proved as honest as he was outspoken and candid, and in whatever he did he was actuated only by the best motives. He was born in Lancaster in 1759, and educated himself while serving as a tanner's apprentice. In 1784 he removed to Selinsgrove and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He never drifted into politics. He was not in sympathy with its practices, and yet he was frequently chosen to places of responsibility; was justice of the peace twelve years; member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1790; first elected to the house of representatives in 1797; speaker of the house in 1802, and for six successive terms; was governor from 1808 to 1817; state senator, 1817-19; and died while a member of that body, November 9, 1819.

The principal event which took place during Governor Snyder's administration was that commonly known as the war of 1812, or the second war with Great Britain, which will be treated in the next chapter. But during that period there were other important events of a civil and political character that occupied the attention of the executive and legislative branches of state government. The banking and currency questions again presented themselves and at a time when least welcome, for the country was on the verge of another war. In 1811 the old

United States bank passed out of existence, and immediately thereafter there followed a rush of applications for charters for state banks. The legislature under pressure of outside influence favored them, but the governor as warmly opposed them, or so great a number of them as were sought to be established. In 1814 charters were granted to forty-two banking corporations. The governor promptly vetoed the bill, but the legislature passed them over the veto. The wholesale chartering of banks, without restrictions of any kind, led to many abuses, and frequently they were established for the mere purpose of speculation, the unlimited issue of bills and participation in public improvement enterprises not contemplated—yet not prohibited—by their charters. By this means public improvements were promoted, but ultimately the effects were disastrous.

CHAPTER VI.

WAR OF 1812-15.

During the five years immediately preceding the second war with Great Britain, the entire country was in a condition of nominal peace, yet every political event on this side of the Atlantic showed a feeling of unrest and the sure approach of another contest at arms with the mother country. The United States had always observed the provisions of the treaty made with Great Britain at the close of the Revolution and had maintained, too, a strict neutrality during the progress of the Napoleonic wars when every consideration of gratitude should have prompted an alliance with France.

For several years the aggressive acts of the British had been a subject of anxiety and regret to all Americans and had created a feeling of indignation throughout the country. The embargo laid by Congress upon our shipping, as a measure of safety, was found so injurious to commercial interests that it was repealed, and the non-intercourse act was passed in its stead. In April, 1809, the British ambassador in Washington opened negotiations for the adjustment of difficulties and consented to a withdrawal of the obnoxious "orders in council," so far as they affected the United States, on condition that the non-intercourse act be repealed. This was agreed to and the president issued a proclamation to the effect that on the 10th of June trade with Great Britain might be resumed; but the British government refused to ratify the proceedings, and recalled her minister, whereupon the president revoked his proclamation, and the non-intercourse act again went into operation.

The most offensive of all British aggressions during the period referred to, was the claim of "right to search," in pursuance of which British cruisers stopped American vessels on the ocean and seized such of their crews as were suspected to be subjects of the king and forced them into their service. This claim led to outrages to which no true American could submit, and the only choice left to our nation was war, or disgraceful humiliation. On June 12, 1812, President Madison sent a confidential communication to Congress in which he recapitulated the long list of British aggressions, and declared it the duty of that body to consider whether the American people should longer submit, but at the same time he cautioned the house to avoid entanglements with other powers which were then hostile to Great Britain.

It was seen that war was unavoidable, but the measure was not sustained in all the middle and New England states. The opposition was embraced in the Federal party, whose chief argument was that the country was not prepared for war. The Federalists then constituted a large and influential minority of the political element of Congress, and had a strong following in the states not active in politics. They asked for further negotiations, and met the denunciations of the ruling party (the Democratic and Republican, for it went by both names) with bitter attacks on Napoleon, whom they accused the majority with favoring. War was formally declared on June 18, 1812, but not before the president, in pursuance of an act of Congress, issued an order for the detachment of one hundred thousand militia from the several states to be prepared for any emergency.

During the second war with Great Britain no foot more hostile than that of a Federal obstructionist was set on Pennsylvania soil. The contests with that foe were fought out in political meetings, in heated campaigns throughout the counties of the state and at the polling places.

Party lines were closely drawn and party issues were made clear and distinct, but the Democrats were largely in the majority. Snyder, being governor, was naturally looked upon as the leader of his party, yet he was not in any sense a politician. He was backed by a legislative majority and all branches of the state government were in accord with the federal authorities in adopting and prosecuting war measures.

In 1809 the Democratic majority in the legislature passed a resolution that members of that body at the next session "appear in clothes of domestic manufacture," and also ordered "that no British precedent should be read or quoted in courts of justice, nor any British decision made after July 4, 1776, except those on maritime and international law." This determination showed an extreme anti-British feeling among members of the majority party, but the resolutions were not generally observed by the Federalists, who would not be bound by them or respect them.

The Federalists were inclined to enlarge upon the condition of distress created in Philadelphia through the enforcement of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, and gained accessions to their ranks by extending sympathy to the sailors who were for a time without a means of living. The scarcity of money and the feeling of unrest in financial circles also were convenient instruments for their political ends, and they used them, but without much success. The people of Pennsylvania were satisfied with the justness of their cause against Great Britain, and neither persuasion nor spreading of alarms could change their course.

When war was declared and troops were required by the government, Governor Snyder's call was answered by a number three times as great as the quota of the state. The military establishment of Pennsylvania at that time was in excellent condition in respect to number and drill, but somewhat deficient in quality of arms. But they came at the

call, and such as were needed were mustered into service. No battles were fought within the borders of this state, and no enemy invaded its territory. The men of Pennsylvania were called into other states, and they fought at Black Rock, Lundy's Lane, Niagara, and on Lake Erie; assisted in the repulse of the British on the Chesapeake, and shared in the victory at New Orleans. On one occasion General Tannehill's brigade of two thousand militia crossed over from Niagara into Canada and invested British territory; and this they did when the militia of an adjoining state refused to go beyond United States territory in pursuit of an enemy. At Lundy's Lane General Brown (then living at Brownsville in Jefferson county, New York, but a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania) said to Major Miller: "Can you take that battery?"; to which the latter answered: "I can try, sir." This brief dialogue shows something of the temper and fighting qualities of the Pennsylvania militia. Major Miller was an Adams county officer.

The most notable achievement during the war of 1812-15 in which Pennsylvania was directly concerned was Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie in September, 1813. The honor of the victory itself was shared by Perry and his officers and men, but it was through the suggestion of Daniel Dobbins, of Erie, that the authorities at Washington decided to build a fleet for the purpose of driving the British from the lakes. Captain Daniel Dobbins was the owner and master of a trading vessel, and had been made to feel the effects of British supremacy on the lakes, having been captured and held prisoner at Detroit in 1812. After his release he went to Washington and laid the matter before the president and his advisers, and with such effect that he returned to Erie with orders to build two gunboats for service on Lake Erie. Later on he was authorized to build two sloops of war, and on the arrival of Perry in March following the keels were laid and much of the material for

building was ready to be put together. All of this work had been done by Dobbins with such assistance as could be procured in the western part of the state. Every stick of timber used in the work was cut from the stump in the forests of Erie county and its vicinity.

Erie was chosen as the place for fitting out the fleet because of its comparatively safe harbor. Four of Perry's vessels were built here and five others were made ready for service in Scajaquada creek. During the process of construction Perry went back and forth between the two places, urging on the work with all the energy of his nature. He hastened it by adding men from New York and Philadelphia, drew his supplies from Pittsburg and Buffalo, and late in the summer launched his vessels in the waters of Lake Erie. He sent to the naval authorities at Washington an urgent request for men and officers, with the promise to "have the enemy's ships in a day or two." The daring young commander made good his promise and on September 10 sent out the famous message: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Perry's victory gave control of the lakes to the Americans, and was a serious blow to the British. Perry was rewarded by Congress and Pennsylvania, and was honored with the congratulations of the whole country. Some of his officers were likewise remembered, and the sturdy Pennsylvanians who cut the forest trees, built the fleet, guarded the work as it progressed, and then rallied under arms at Perry's call, were rewarded with the proud honor of having served their country, having done a splendid work, and having been instrumental in sweeping the British from the lakes.

Before the attack upon and destruction of Washington, the national capital, the president called on Governor Snyder for more troops, and the loyal executive immediately ordered out the militia from the counties on the southern borders of the state. The men were rendezvoused at

York, Carlisle, and Marcus Hook, but soon marched to Washington and took part in the attempt to repulse the invaders. The battle of New Orleans and the surrender of the British ended active hostilities between the warring powers. A peace was concluded, and was ratified by the treaty of Ghent, February 17, 1815. The United States was not again to wage war with a foreign foe until the closing years of the nineteenth century.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1815 TO 1860.

Governor Snyder's course during the war was commended by the people of the state almost without distinction of party. He was ably seconded by a friendly legislature, and there was not at any time the possibility of a return of the unfortunate relations of the executive and legislative branches of the government which existed during the Revolution. With the restoration of peace, the administration turned once more to civil affairs, and considered seriously, yet conservatively, the question of internal improvements, which had lain dormant during the war. The advocates of an elaborate system of canals and railroads were now pressing their demands upon the legislature; and even the governor himself was not permitted to escape their importunities.

The time had now come when something must be done. Many of the chartered companies had failed, and projected improvements were unfinished. It was urged that the commonwealth take up the work and construct a system of canals and railroads across the state. But the advocates of this enterprise were doomed to disappointment, for a time at least, as it was not until several years afterward that Pennsylvania turned builder in fact, although its legislature did extend assistance to various corporations and thus saved them from complete financial ruin. The canal enterprise was urged by nearly all the best influence of the state, and there seemed to be no political division on that subject; but the time was not yet ripe and it remained for a later administration than Snyder's to take the important step.

As Governor Snyder's third term in office was nearing its end the

Democratic party in the state became divided against itself on the question of caucus nomination, by which Congress and the legislature declared their preferences for presidential and gubernatorial candidates. The subject was discussed with considerable warmth within the Democratic household, and finally resulted in a division of the party, the new school advocates nominating William Findlay, who now had become a prominent figure in political circles. The adherents to the old system opposed Findlay with Joseph Hiester, who was supposed to be a tower of strength with the German voters, and who did control them to a large extent, but not enough to overcome the regular Democratic candidate. It was not Findlay's personal popularity that carried him through so successfully, but the progressive principle he stood for. Hiester was favored by the Federalists, but their vote was about offset by that of the independents, who wanted the new system to have a fair trial.

In 1817 Findlay was elected by a small majority, and served one term in the governor's chair. He had just come from his last term in Congress, and much was expected of him by his supporters. He began well, and favored the plan of internal improvements which made its reappearance in modified and more elaborate form with each change in governor's chair; but his administration was greatly embarrassed by continued strife within his own party. The executive had many offices to fill by appointment, but to fill them to the satisfaction of the elements that had supported him was out of the question. The attempt to do this proved Findlay's undoing, and while he was unanimously nominated for re-election, Hiester, who again opposed him, was chosen in his stead. However, after a prolonged struggle, Findlay was elected to a seat in the United States senate.

Findlay was an aggressive character by nature and acquirement, but was neither oppressive nor abusive, except to political foes. In this he

was only true to his Scotch-Irish ancestry; but he was also true to his Scotch-Irish friends; they had done much for him, and he was grateful enough to return the kindness, although in doing so he made many enemies.

Joseph Hiester served one term as governor, from 1820 to 1823, and declined a renomination. His tastes and ambitions were directly opposite to those of his predecessor, for naturally he shrank from the turmoil and strife of party politics. He knew of the troubles which had beset Findlay, and desired to avoid them during his own term. In his first message he urged the legislature to lessen the power of the executive, and correspondingly increase that of the legislature. He did not accomplish all he sought, but his action was a notice to clamorous place-hunters that the governor was not in full sympathy with the spoils system. Still, Hiester made many changes, and surrounded his administration with capable officials. Honest and conscientious himself, he insisted on those qualities in those around him. He did not attempt to influence the legislature in the senatorial contest that extended through nearly two years of his term, but devoted himself wholly to the legitimate questions of importance pertaining to the public welfare.

He listened to the appeals for a state system of canals more extensive than that proposed for New York, and approved several bills granting charters and financial assistance to canal and turnpike companies. He favored a liberal system of education to be enjoyed alike by all classes, and suggested general religious instruction. There was shown substantial progress in Pennsylvania during Hiester's term. The resources of the state were being developed more extensively than ever before, and private enterprise was gradually extending the means of transportation from the markets of Philadelphia to the sources of supply in the interior regions of the state. Iron mining and manufacturing were being carried

on to some extent. Coal had come to be accepted as a valuable fuel commodity, and both in unlimited quantities were awaiting suitable means of shipment.

John Andrew Shulze was elected governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1823, and served two terms. He was the regular Democratic nominee, and was opposed by Andrew Gregg, a former Democrat, but then the candidate of the Federalists. In many respects Shulze was unlike any of his predecessors in office. He was not without experience in politics, for he had served several years in the lower house of the legislature, and a shorter term in the senate. He did not assume to know the needs of the state better than the legislature, and prudently left the originating power to the discretion of the two houses of that body. He thus avoided entanglements and kept himself comparatively free from the importunities of the "friends of legislation." He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and succeeded in securing the passage of an act providing for the education of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years at the public expense, but the privilege to any child was not to extend beyond three years. The law was vigorously opposed in certain quarters, and was repealed in 1826. It contained many excellent features and generally was an improvement over the previous law, but in some respects its provisions were opposed; hence the repealing act.

During Shulze's term the state began the great work of connecting tide-water at Philadelphia with Lake Erie by a system of canals and railroads. After the question of route had been discussed and agreed upon, an appropriation was made for beginning the work in 1827. A board of canal commissioners was created and everything promised a favorable result from the undertaking. The state borrowed money from the banks to carry on the work, but the governor favored a plan of taxa-

tion without encumbering the commonwealth with an interest-bearing debt. The times were good, every business enterprise prospered, the pursuits of agriculture yielded well to the husbandman, the mines were beginning to send forth their products to paying markets, and manufacturing industries were employing thousands of workmen in various parts of the state. Indeed, it was argued, this was an era of peace and plenty; the state would soon begin to receive canal and railroad tolls in excess of the cost of maintenance, and the revenues would pay both interest and principal. The governor could foresee the evil consequences of unlimited borrowing, but in spite of his remonstrances, six million dollars had been advanced before the end of his second term, and the work of construction was far from completion.

George Wolf came into the gubernatorial office in 1829, and served two terms. He found that \$8,300,000 had already been borrowed on the credit of the state, for canal construction, and that nearly half as much more would be required to complete the main line. The governor applied himself diligently to this task and had the satisfaction to witness the opening of the main line of the public works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, comprising one hundred and twenty-six miles of railroad and two hundred and ninety-two miles of navigable canal. This line was completed and put in operation in 1831. The occasion was one of general rejoicing, and was shared in by the people of the entire state. A seemingly impossible undertaking had been accomplished, and Pittsburg and the entire upper regions of the Susquehanna, Allegheny, Ohio, Juniata, and other rivers could now send their shipments of products of the soil, and the mines, and the forests, and the factories, to profitable markets in Philadelphia and elsewhere on tide-water. It was indeed a great event, and in its completion Pennsylvania was placed on an equal footing with New York state in convenient canal facilities.

As has been stated, this great enterprise originated in the minds of a few Pennsylvanians soon after the close of the Revolution. They urged it and continued to urge the question, in season and out of season, through the period of the war of 1812-15, and not one governor and not a single legislature was permitted to escape their importunities until the act was passed and approved that authorized the beginning of the work; and the same faithful Pennsylvanians held faithfully to their enterprise until this commonwealth was provided with as good a canal as was "DeWitt Clinton's ditch" in New York state, as the Erie canal was sometimes called.

The completion of the main line of public works was not the completion of the canal system undertaken by the state. There was a mania for canal building, and every section of the state possible to be reached by an artificial waterway asked for an extension. Candidates for the legislature were selected on the canal issue until it seemed as if the territory of the state was to be "gridironed" with canals—if the claims and petitions of applicants were gratified. As it was, the state went into the business on wholesale scale, and spent more than twenty-five million dollars for branches and extensions. The action was severely criticised, but more on account of the schemes and irregularities of unscrupulous operators than the want of honesty on the part of the legislature. The entire work was not finished during Wolf's term, nor that of several of his successors. Indeed, some sections and branches were in course of construction when the state began selling them to incorporated companies.

Governor Wolf, like Shulze, was in favor of improvement of the common school system, but as yet the most practicable and satisfactory plan of action had not been settled. Every governor from Mifflin's time had favored "education for the poor gratis," but when during Shulze's term a more comprehensive act provided for the education of all children

between the ages of six and fourteen years at the public expense, there was such a clamor against it that the law was repealed. Wolf, in a message to the legislature in 1830-31, urged the adoption of a general and uniform school system, and his efforts were aided by the work of the "Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools." In answer to many appeals the legislature in 1830-31 did provide for a common school fund, the interest of which was to be distributed and used as future legislation should determine. This was something, but not much; the society had made a gain and was encouraged to continue its work of enlightening the minds of the voting people on the subject of education. Meetings were held throughout the state, and members of the legislature were frequently chosen on that issue alone.

On March 15, 1834, the legislature passed "An Act to Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," there being but one vote against it in the house, and only three in the senate. However, before the new law had been given a fair trial there sprung up against it a strong opposition, particularly in the interior counties of the state. It was a decided improvement on former legislation, but its provisions did not suit the people of all localities and nationalities, hence they rose up against it and demanded its repeal. So widespread was the disaffection that in March, 1835, the senate repealed the act, thirteen of nineteen senators who the year before had voted for the measure changing their attitude and voting for repeal. In the house the members were inclined to more careful action although the repeal sentiment was rapidly gaining ground. In this critical hour the friends of the law as it stood found an able champion and advocate in Thaddeus Stevens, who had recently come into the state and was beginning to attract attention in the halls of legislation. Stevens had come from Vermont, and after teaching as assistant in the academy at York, he began the practice of law. He rose rapidly

and soon was elected to the lower house of the legislature. He favored the new school law, and, when its life was threatened, he came nobly to the rescue, and with the logic and eloquence that he alone possessed, the members were persuaded to let the act stand.

Stevens was afterward regarded as the especial friend of education, and his service in saving the school law of 1834 from repeal was amply rewarded. In 1848 he was elected to Congress, and served in that body fourteen years. He was one of the ablest statesmen of his time, and one of the strongest defenders of the Union and the most bitter abolitionist Pennsylvania could boast preceding and during the late Civil war.

After the passage of the new school act, and the unsuccessful attempt to repeal it, political campaigns were carried on with public education as the paramount issue. Wolf had stood firmly by the law, and was supported by the friends of the advanced system, but Rev. H. A. Mublenberg drew upon the governor's strength and thus gave the anti-Mason and Whig candidate, Joseph Ritner, a majority at the polls. Ritner also favored the law, but many of his supporters were opposed to it. He advocated state aid to the common schools, and through his influence, aided by that of Thomas H. Burrowes, secretary of the commonwealth and superintendent of common schools, the annual appropriation for schools was increased from \$75,000 to \$400,000.

The people had by this time become somewhat reconciled to the provisions and requirements of the school act, and had begun to appreciate the benefits derived from its operation. There still remained considerable opposition to it, but this did not embarrass Ritner's administration. The public works were in operation, and the revenues from that source were not sufficient to justify the old assertion that they would be more than self-supporting. Again, a large amount of paper money had been issued during the work of construction, and this the governor

wanted reduced to within "the actual value and amount of its principal." At the time this was a difficult undertaking, as gold and silver money were scarce and practically out of circulation, owing to the conditions which prevailed during the panic of 1837 and the period of business depression that followed.

During the period referred to, Pennsylvania interests did not suffer more than those in other states, neither was there a greater convulsion in political circles here than elsewhere. Pennsylvania was in a measure sustained by the increasing development of her natural resources, and this, with the prudent action of the administration, helped to carry the people over the rough seas of depression, and preserve the integrity of the commonwealth. During this period another convention began the work of revision, and the constitution of 1838 was the result. It was another step in the direction of progress, and by it many old-time customs were swept away, to be replaced with a system of government more in keeping with the spirit of the times, more in conformity to modern requirements, and more conducive to the welfare and dignity of the commonwealth. The amendments were ratified at the October election in 1838, but the majority in their favor was small.

In the political contest of the year Ritner was defeated, and David R. Porter was elected governor. Charges of fraud were made by Ritner's friends, but Porter was seated without question. When the legislature met in December, the Whigs and anti-Masons held the senate majority, but the lower house was claimed by the Democrats. Both sides elected speakers, both occupied the platform, and both attempted to organize the house. There was much feeling, and the natural result was several personal collisions and great confusion. The senate was drawn into the strife and was forced to adjourn. Ritner ordered out the militia to restore order, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to call the United

States troops from Carlisle to the capital. The presence of the soldiers, and an opportunity for reflection by the belligerent factions, brought the legislators to their senses, after which the senate recognized the Democratic organization in the house. This event in Pennsylvania political history was known as "The Buck-shot War."

Governor Porter was in office six years, and gave the state a faithful administration. He had to deal with many difficult questions of state and party policy, among which were those of finance and taxation, the compulsion of specie payments by the state banks, the defense of the German language, and retention of the custom of printing the laws in German as well as English. This action gave him a wide popularity with the German-speaking population, which then numbered about one-third of the voting strength of the state. They had opposed the school laws because they thought it would eliminate the German language from the schools, and when it was proposed to stop printing the laws in German, the action was looked upon by that people as a blow at their liberties. Porter saved them, however, and until 1856 the laws were printed both in English and German.

During the latter part of Governor Porter's term, the old anti-Mason party, as it was called, began to dissolve from its own weakness, and out of its elements, together with a moderate acquisition of strength from other sources, there came into existence a new political organization, called the Native American party. It declared a purpose to reform the naturalization laws, advocated reading the Bible in the public schools, and insisted on the election or appointment to office of none but native Americans. The leaders of the new party secured a large following, and "American Republican Associations" were organized in all the large cities. The dissemination of its doctrine and literature in Philadelphia, which was composed largely of foreigners, led to serious trouble, and

in April and May, 1844, the city was the scene of disorder, rioting and outrage. When the municipal authorities were no longer able to restrain the rioters, Governor Porter ordered General Patterson to suppress the disorder with the militia. For a time the disturbers were overawed by the presence of armed troops, but the troubles were soon renewed. There followed a collision between the troops and the people, and several persons were killed. Intense excitement prevailed, and the governor went in person to the scene of trouble. Through his efforts the turbulence was quieted.

This was a peculiar and at the same time serious event in the history of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. It was the beginning of a new political era, and a movement which ultimately led to the organization of a great political party; but many other important events were to take place before that party came into power. Even at this time the question of slavery in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line was the subject of serious debate in the free states, and the shadows of coming events were beginning to show in the distance. No discord had yet developed, but there were signs of approaching danger. As the abolition of slavery began to be discussed in the north, the south began to strengthen the laws relative to escaping slaves, and also to strengthen its hold on the federal government and its law-making power. The real contest was still in the future, but the section of country most deeply concerned in the result was already beginning to prepare for it. The organization of the "Native American" party had no direct relation to these events, but when that ephemeral organization was disintegrated, its best element of strength was united with the forces that opposed the institution of slavery and at length accomplished its downfall.

In 1845 Francis R. Shunk, a lawyer then living in Pittsburg, a native of Montgomery county, was elected governor of Pennsylvania.

He had been secretary of the commonwealth under Porter, and was in political harmony with him. He was re-elected at the end of his first term, but resigned on account of failing health, July 9, 1848. He died in Harrisburg, July 30. During Governor Shunk's first term the war with Mexico was fought and easily won. President Polk asked for six regiments of troops from Pennsylvania, but the response was so prompt and so general that nine regiments were raised. Two of these and part of a third were mustered into service, and they fought at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and Mexico. The splendid monument on Capitol Hill in Harrisburg was erected in memory of the soldiers of Pennsylvania who served during the Mexican war. In 1845 telegraphic communication was opened between Philadelphia and New York, and in the same year steps were taken toward the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. This was the beginning of a movement which led to the acquisition of the main line of the state public works by the railroad company.

The constitutional provision for the succession of the vacant governor's chair placed William F. Johnston, speaker of the senate, in that place, but he did not take the oath of office until July 26, 1848. At the next election he was chosen to serve through the remainder of Governor Shunk's second term. The new governor was an ardent Whig, and was instrumental in influencing legislation in respect to the detention of fugitive slaves. Pennsylvania went so far as to prohibit magistrates from executing the old law of 1793. This was now a free state in every sense, and while the old law stood on the statute books, it was obsolete, and not in harmony with the spirit of its institution of government. The use of jails for the detention of slaves was also forbidden, and the privilege formerly extended non-residents to keep slaves temporarily in the state was abolished, for it was no more than consent that slave hunters

might take and hold escaping slaves temporarily within the state. The spirit of abolition in Pennsylvania was rampant, and constantly spreading, and almost every aspirant for public office was chosen with reference to his views on the slavery question.

Previous to the enactment of the fugitive slave law of 1850, the territory of Pennsylvania was a safe refuge for escaping bondmen, but after that law went into effect they were compelled to seek freedom in Canada. To facilitate transit through this state, the famous "Underground Railroad" was established, leading from Columbia, in Lancaster county, through Chester, Montgomery and Bucks counties, Philadelphia, Quakertown, and Stroudsburg, to points in New York state; thence by like means to Gerritt Smith's famous colony, and ultimately ending on the free soil of Canada.

This was the favorite route of travel for escaping slaves, but it was not the only one; every county had its association of abolitionists whose helping hand was always ready to give aid to the fleeing blacks, although under the law such practices were punishable. The court records show frequent proceedings against persons charged with offending against this law, but convictions were few. The people of Pennsylvania were not in sympathy with the law, and would not when acting as jurors enforce its arbitrary provisions against a fellow citizen. Frequently during this period of agitation there were encounters between government officers and citizens, but through some unseen agency the captive slaves escaped their keepers, while their abolitionist rescuers were saved from punishment through the aid of friendly jurors and magistrates. In 1851 a serious encounter took place at Christiana, in Lancaster county, where a pursuing owner was mortally injured by one of his own slaves. Arrests and trials followed, but the persons accused were never convicted.

Just at the time when the people were most excited over the troubles

growing out of the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, a campaign for the governorship was at hand, and naturally the question then uppermost in the public mind was an important issue in the contest. Johnston was nominated by the Whigs and Native American parties, and the Democrats opposed him with William Bigler, of Clearfield, a former newspaper publisher, but then a prosperous lumberman and business man.

Bigler was elected. He was a man of known integrity, and entertained clear convictions on all the leading questions of the day. Both before and after election he favored a higher standard for the common schools, and advocated the employment of professional teachers in all populous localities. He had excellent ideas regarding the canals, and urged the completion of the North Branch division, that an outlet might be provided for the immense coal product of that region. In the meantime, in 1854, the Pennsylvania Railroad was completed, and this, with other lines, added to the general prosperity of the period and made it remarkable in the history of the state. However, the troubles over the slave laws still continued, but the governor, seeing the drift of public sentiment, let matters work out their own results. He was not a politician, but aimed to be politic and reasonable in all that he did. Had he been more aggressive in his policy, he might have fared better; but then, Bigler never had high political aspirations.

Governor Bigler was a candidate for re-election in October, 1854, but it was impossible for him to conduct his own campaign. Had his health permitted him to go before the people "on the stump," he probably would have been elected, for his administration had been honest and his course in all respects commendable. In the gubernatorial contest of that year three candidates battled for election. Bigler carried the standard of the straight Democracy; B. Rush Bradford championed the doctrines of the new "Free Soil" party; and Judge James Pollock was the stand-

ard-bearer of the Whigs and Native Americans. The "Free Soilers" drew their strength from the ranks of the other parties, most largely from the Democracy, and in less numbers from the Americans. The latter was then fast disintegrating, and had come to be known as the "Know Nothing" party. The Whigs more than held their own, and were soon to develop into the Republican party, who advocated abolition until it was accomplished, and who, with the assistance of many loyal Democrats, fought for that principle for four long years, and by their united efforts preserved intact and inseparable the federal Union.

Governor Pollock took up the duties of office in January, 1855, and served one term. His administration was satisfactory, but owing to increasing uneasiness throughout the country on account of the slavery question, and the defiant attitude of the south, there was little attempt to inaugurate new or untried measures. The state did, however, wisely determine, in 1857, to sell its main line of public works, the combined line of railroads and canals between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. They were purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for \$7,500,000. Soon afterward the canals on the Susquehanna and its branches above Juniata, together with the Delaware division, were sold to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company for \$3,500,000. The sale of these properties materially reduced the public debt, and relieved the people of a burden of taxation. Thereafter the state was forbidden, by act of the legislature, to build or maintain public works or to acquire stocks in any corporate enterprise.

The sale of the canals was accomplished in good season, and none too early. In 1857 a financial panic swept the country like a whirlwind, and spread ruin in its broad path. Banks were wrecked, mercantile interests were paralyzed, and all enterprises were crippled for the time. In order to relieve the situation and release the banks from penalties pre-

scribed for suspension of specie payment, the governor convened the legislature in special session. Through this action many banking houses were saved from complete ruin, and many other enterprises were enabled to continue business. The course taken by the governor and the legislature was commended in all business circles, and as its result the people of Pennsylvania suffered less than in states where all enterprises were compelled to save themselves without assistance.

The political contest of 1857 was waged when the financial panic was at its height, and when the voting population was in doubt as to which leader would most safely carry the state through the storm of disaster and depression. The Democrats flocked around the banner of William F. Packer, an ex-journalist and a legislator of experience. The remnant of the American party put Isaac Hazelhurst in the field, while the Free-soilers carried the standard of David Wilmot, he of "Wilmot Proviso" fame, the champion of anti-slavery, and author of the bill to exclude slavery from the territory purchased from Mexico in 1846. Wilmot also received the support of the recently organized Republican party, which had absorbed the Whigs and was soon to draw the free soil voters into its ranks.

Packer, the Democrat, was elected; and it was well, for he, with an influential party behind him, with fixed principles to contend for, was best fitted to deal with the important affairs of state that required attention; and besides, Packer was sound on all the leading questions of the time, and was not a novice in matters of legislation and the relation thereto of the executive. Buchanan was now president of the United States. His attitude on the slavery question was a source of anxiety and regret in every anti-slavery heart; but the state administration was not in full sympathy with the course Buchanan was pursuing and it was well that a conservative Democrat should occupy the gubernatorial chair

at that time. A little later, when the first break came, and trouble was threatening, Packer declared himself in ringing, patriotic voice, and the people of Pennsylvania rejoiced that this loyal son of Center county stood at the head of their government.

Governor Packer assumed the duties of office in January, 1858. His predecessor had done much to promote the public welfare, but the currency question still needed attention. The people of the state at large, however, were very little concerned about local matters, for all attention was directed to the greater question which involved the national welfare and safety. James Buchanan, the only man Pennsylvania ever sent to the presidential chair, urged the admission of Kansas to the federal Union as a slave state, and that despite the wishes of the free settlers of that territory. He declared himself clearly on the side of slavery, and at that time there was no more ultra-abolition sentiment in any state in the Union than that from which Buchanan came. His own Lancaster county was a veritable hotbed of abolitionism both before and after this time, and the people there had regarded Buchanan as a favorite son. On many occasions they had honored him with their votes. He had been elected to high places, and from 1812, when he began the practice of law in Lancaster, to the close of his presidential term, he was most of the time in the public service. He was a Democrat of firm convictions, yet he had always been perfectly fair and candid in declaring his opinions and policy.

When the United States supreme court held that slaves were chattels, the same as cattle, the people were not overcome with surprise, for the tendency of that high tribunal was known to be pro-slavery; but when Buchanan urged the admission of a new state as a slave state, he went beyond the expectations of his Pennsylvania supporters, and many of them deserted him. Among these was John W. Forney, who gained

wide prominence in journalistic circles. Buchanan had received the electoral vote of every slave state and several of the northern states, and naturally he most favored the interests that had elevated him to power. But when he discovered about the close of his term that he had overreached himself, and adopted his so-called "temporizing policy," he brought down upon his own head the condemnation of the south and did not by his course regain favor with the north.

While these events were taking place, others of a disturbing nature were following one another in quick succession, and none of them were calculated to quiet the situation or relieve the excitement of the period. On the contrary, each occurrence seemed to indicate increased trouble in political circles. Party ties were broken and the people arrayed themselves either for slavery or against it; there was no other issue. Candidates were chosen with reference to their position on the question of slavery, and all other questions, whether local or general in character, dwarfed to insignificance. Another presidential election was approaching. Buchanan's successor must be elected, and it was evident that the free states must rally to the standard of the candidate who would stand unflinchingly for the abolition of slavery in the United States.

In the midst of all the political excitement of the period, John Brown made his somewhat famous but ill-timed and unsuccessful raid. He had lived a short time in Chambersburg, and was known to the citizens there as Dr. Smith, a mining operator having interests in Maryland. One Sunday night in October, 1859, Brown set out on the desperate errand by which he proposed to strike a decisive blow against the institution of slavery, but which in fact landed him on the gallows a month afterward (December 2). It was swift retribution—it cannot be called justice—that overtook John Brown, when he was hanged on that early December morning; it was a most prompt enforcement of arbitrary law, but it

served no purpose other than to arouse the indignation of the people throughout the entire north. In Philadelphia there was intense excitement, and, on the morning of the hanging, Lucretia Mott, the Quaker abolitionist, and other speakers, addressed a vast assemblage of citizens; but the people there were not of one accord, as the derisive hisses and groans indicated a pro-slavery sentiment somewhere in the great city. Brown's body was carried through the city on December 4, when there was another demonstration of sympathy for the cause he assumed to represent.

These events in Pennsylvania history were of an unusual character, and were not conducive to its peace and harmony. The conservative people and those at the head of state government were hoping for a peaceful solution of the political problem, and made strenuous efforts in that direction. A presidential campaign was at hand. The people of the state were stirred with excitement, and if there was to be a fair expression of popular sentiment, men in official circles must be calm, and determined to preserve good order among the people. These views were held by Governor Packer and his administration, and something of their spirit appears to have animated the people of Pennsylvania and restrained them from violence or ill-tempered speech during the six months immediately preceding the presidential election of 1860. Never before had so much depended upon the result of the ballot.

When the time arrived for the selection of candidates for the national and state tickets in 1860, business interests were temporarily put aside, and all attention was riveted on the proceedings and final action of the conventions. In this state the best and wisest men were chosen to sit in that body and share in its deliberations, and the people were satisfied that wisdom would govern its councils. There was only one

question to discuss, and that: shall the institution of slavery be continued in the United States?

The Democrats of Pennsylvania were united on Henry D. Foster, their candidate for governor, but were divided in the choice for president, one faction favoring the ticket headed by Breckenridge, and the other advocating support for Douglas. The Republicans with one accord favored Lincoln and Hamlin as presidential nominees, and were a unit for Andrew G. Curtin for governor. At the polls the Republican ticket was successful. Curtin was elected by a clear majority. The national ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln also was successful, and now for the first time the recently organized Republican party had elected a president—an abolitionist—originally, in his young manhood a “rail-splitter,” later a lawyer, and now (1860), by the expressed will of the American people, the chief executive of the greatest republic on the earth.

Andrew G. Curtin, the “War Governor” of Pennsylvania, the friend and associate of Lincoln and Cameron, first appeared as a figure in state history in 1855, when he became secretary of the commonwealth and, by virtue of that office, superintendent of common schools. He was born in Bellefonte, Center county, April 28, 1817, and was educated for the legal profession. He served as secretary of the commonwealth and superintendent of schools from 1855 to 1858, and in 1860 was elected governor. The six years next following his public record formed an important chapter in Pennsylvania and national history, for he was the close friend and adviser of Lincoln, and when Mr. Cameron was called into the president’s cabinet, there were three conspicuous figures in our state (as well as national) military history—Lincoln, Curtin, and Cameron—three splendid specimens of true American manhood, two of them natives of the state, and the other allied to it by ties of kinship. The president was of that family of Lincolns who came from Massachusetts

and settled in Berks county early in the eighteenth century. Mordecai Lincoln was the pioneer, and his son John, who afterward emigrated to Virginia, was grandfather of Abraham Lincoln, the president.

In the south the election of 1860 was followed by open defiance of the will of the majority, and the manifestations of that will took form according to the temper of those who controlled its policy. While Buchanan was still in the presidential chair, before Curtin had been seated governor of Pennsylvania, South Carolina adopted an ordinance of secession, and her action was being considered by other states with a like purpose in view. It was this extraordinary action that evoked from Packer the patriotic utterances that endeared him to every loyal Pennsylvanian: "The advocates of secession claim that the Union is merely a compact between the several states composing it, and that any one of the states, when aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare it will no longer be a party to the compact. This doctrine is clearly erroneous."

Packer was not at all in sympathy with Buchanan's pro-slavery leanings, and raised his voice against the president's indifference to the welfare of Pennsylvania when the rebellious south was making every preparation for war, and the north was powerless to prevent it. Soon after the election the secretary of war in Washington ordered the arms and ammunition in the arsenal at Lawrenceville to be shipped to New Orleans, for the purpose of strengthening the defenses of that city. This bold and unwarranted action was known to the president, but he made no move to stop it.

Buchanan knew that Pennsylvania was the most intensely anti-slavery state in the federal Union; he knew that its southern boundary was the dividing line between the slave states and the free states; and he must have known that in case of war its territory would certainly be subject to invasion by the southern army, and that the revengeful south-

ern spirit would seek to visit its wrath upon the people who had most vigorously combatted their alleged "sacred institution." Yet Buchanan permitted the agents of the south to weaken the defenses of his own state; and it was not until the people of Pennsylvania arose in loud protest against the iniquity that the president's secretary of war informed them that the order of removal would be countermanded. It was asked, too, that the president "purge his cabinet of disloyal members, and see to it that the republic suffer no detriment" as long as its chief magistracy was in his hands; but Buchanan held on to the end without changing his policy, and then retired to Wheatland, his country estate near Lancaster, where he died June 1, 1868.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE WAR OF 1861-1865.

Governor Curtin took up the reins of state government January 15, 1861; Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1861. The governor's administration was sustained and supported by a legislature in perfect accord with his own political views, and the measures suggested and adopted by them were sanctioned by the loyal people who had placed them in power, and who had absolute confidence in their ability and integrity. When in the course of a few months it became necessary for the governor to call upon his people for volunteers, the answer was so prompt that the honor of placing the first troops in Washington for the defense of country, was accorded to men of Pennsylvania—to the "First Defenders."

Mr. Lincoln's introduction to official station was less eventful than Governor Curtin's, and almost from the day he left home for the national capital it was deemed prudent to adopt precautionary measures to insure his personal safety. When he arrived in Harrisburg, on February 22, he was welcomed by a vast throng of people, and also was cordially greeted by both branches of the legislature, whom he in return addressed. But when he left the state capital for Washington, it became advisable to travel secretly by a circuitous route to Philadelphia, and thence southward, for it was rumored that a plot had been laid in Baltimore to assassinate him while enroute through that city. Thus in 1861 the people of Pennsylvania did honor to the "great emancipator"; for four long years afterward they fought to maintain the principles for which he stood; and in 1865 they did honor to his memory when his body, cold and still

in death, was carried through the streets of Philadelphia. The work of the assassin had been delayed, but it was not less fatal.

The early part of Governor Curtin's first term was devoted to the rearrangement of his official household. He surrounded himself with careful advisers, yet in all that was done he himself took the initiative and suggested and carried into effect many important measures. He knew that war was inevitable, and, while he labored earnestly for a peaceful adjustment of existing differences, at the same time he was making preparations for the outbreak. In his inaugural address to the legislature he said "that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union," and he pledged himself and his state to the support of the constitution and the maintenance of the national compact. The legislature had already placed itself on record in a series of patriotic resolutions, and there was now no doubt as to the loyalty of the Pennsylvanians in case of war with the south.

The break came earlier than was expected; it was never hoped for by the north, and at the time little preparation had been made for the emergency. Indeed, the new administration was seriously handicapped. The machinery of the government had been largely in the hands of the southerners, or of their sympathizers, and every available instrument of war had been turned over into their hands.

On the eventful morning of April 12, 1861, Moultrie's guns were trained on Fort Sumter, and civil war proclaimed throughout the land. No formal declaration was made; none was needed, for the action was enough to satisfy the country as to the intentions of the states in secession. It meant war, long drawn out through almost five full years, until the final surrender at Appomattox in 1865.

With Lincoln the attack on Sumter meant not reflection, but action,

and he immediately called for 75,000 men of the militia of the loyal states to "suppress treasonable insurrection." Pennsylvania was asked to contribute 14,000 of this number, and Governor Curtin immediately issued his proclamation calling for volunteers. The response was quick, and within forty-eight hours five companies, armed, uniformed, and equipped, 530 strong, were ready for service. These men were needed at Washington, and were the first troops to arrive in that city. They were the famous "First Defenders," and comprised the Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading; the Logan Guards, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery, and the National Light Infantry, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown.

This was the battalion that marched through the streets of Baltimore, accompanied with a detachment of United States regulars intended for garrison duty, and, was the notable command that was subjected to the sneers and jeers, the insults and assaults of as mean a set of rebel sympathizers as ever lived. But the soldiers withstood the attacks and made no attempt at resistance. They might have formed battalion front and charged, but they could not have obeyed a command to "fire," for there was not a single round of ammunition among them; but the secessionists did not know this.

Before the "Defenders" were safely arrived at Washington, the streets of Harrisburg were overrun with thousands of men from every quarter of the state, and it at once became evident that Governor Curtin had not over-estimated the loyalty of his people. Fourteen thousand men had been called for, and more than four times fourteen thousand volunteers reported in answer to the call. Within one month's time twenty-five regiments were organized and sent to the front, and the services of thirty more regiments were offered, but not accepted. The

war department did not favor accepting from any state more men than its regular quota.

The overplus of volunteers were not returned to their homes, but were formed into that famous organization known as the "Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps," under the provisions of an act of the legislature, passed May 15, 1861. They were mustered into service for three years and numbered sixteen thousand men, comprising thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. Curtin and Cameron were satisfied that Pennsylvania would be required to furnish more than twenty-five regiments of troops before the war would be ended, and at the same time they were aware that the southern portions of the state were dangerously near the enemy's country, and therefore were subject to invasion. The original purpose in organizing the Reserve Corps was to defend the state against invasion, and also to be prepared for any call for more volunteers by the president. This came sooner than was expected, for after the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, in July, the president immediately called for 500,000 men, and the Reserve Corps was called into active service at the front.

The first year of the war was devoted chiefly to work of organization and preparation for later events. There was no difficulty in raising men; in this respect the resources of the state never were overtaxed. But the governor and his board of war were desirous to perfect a military establishment within the state, independent of that of the general government. For the accomplishment of this end many things were required to be done, but all the means to work them out were not at hand. At the outbreak of the war the state had less than fifteen thousand stands of effective arms, and even those were mostly of old patterns. The supply of artillery pieces was moderate, and fair in quality, but the guns were not new models. The only material of war which the state possessed in

abundance was enthusiasm and men. These were always at the command of the governor, and the other requisites were furnished by the war department at Washington.

Although the number of volunteers furnished by Pennsylvania for the service during the first year of the war exceeded the expectations of the governor, the resources of the state in that respect were not seriously taxed. There still remained an abundance of material to provide for the exigencies of the next year. In 1862 it became necessary to make a draft under the direction of the general government. It was also provided that drafted men could furnish substitutes, or could relieve themselves from military duty on payment of three hundred dollars. This alternative provision led to abuses, and drew into the ranks of the army many men who were morally unfit for military service. Buying and selling substitutes became a regular business, which in itself was legitimate enough, but it led to a pernicious practice called "bounty jumping," with all its attending evil results. But it was practiced in all the states, and no more in Pennsylvania than elsewhere.

The successes of the Confederate arms during the summer of 1862 made it evident that an invasion of Pennsylvania would be attempted before the end of the year, but when and where were questions of speculation. The opportunity came in the fall, when, on October 10, General Stuart and his troop of cavalry made a dash across the line into Franklin county and spread terror among the quiet people of Chambersburg. The invaders ransacked private dwellings, plundered stores, and every building that tempted them. On the following morning they sacked the military storehouse, set fire to that structure, and carried away all the booty they could pack on twelve hundred stolen horses. Stuart's men departed as secretly as they came, and before it was possible to raise an army to oppose them.

In the next year a still more formidable raid was planned, but was not carried out as successfully as its originators had desired. This was Lee's invasion with his entire army of more than eighty thousand trained and desperate fighters. It was not that Lee was tempted to invade Pennsylvania territory solely for purposes of plunder, or to replenish his supply of military stores, but rather to shift the scenes of war to a free state, one which had most strenuously opposed the institution of slavery, and therefore was considered the bitterest enemy against which the south had to contend. If this state could be laid under subjection, it was assumed by the Confederacy that the whole north would soon be overcome. Had the rebel army been successful at Antietam, in September, 1862, Pennsylvania would have been invested during that year, but the results of that battle turned the enemy in another direction. The greater success at Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863, gave Lee an opportunity, and he took quick advantage of it.

In June the southern counties of the state from one end to the other were threatened with invasion, and in several of them small detachments of Confederate troops made their appearance and committed numerous petty depredations. On June 15, Jenkin's cavalry entered Greencastle, and on the evening of that day Chambersburg was again invested. Shippenburg and Carlisle were likewise visited, but Lee's whereabouts and intentions could not be determined. On the 27th, Ewell, who commanded Lee's advance, took possession of Carlisle. It was then supposed that Harrisburg would be attacked, and preparations were made to defend it. On the 26th Governor Curtin called for sixty thousand volunteers to defend the state, and almost every able-bodied man tendered his services. Harrisburg was put in a condition for defense, the approaches to the city were strongly guarded or destroyed, and nearly all persons who could not remain and fight departed to places of safety.

The capital city was threatened, but the attack was not made; the demonstration was a ruse to divert the attention of the defensive force.

Ewell's advance was followed by Lee's main army, but instead of laying siege to the capital, the great Confederate commander turned toward Gettysburg, marching by way of Cashtown. Here his force was divided, Gordon's division taking possession of Gettysburg, and Early occupying York, upon whose people he levied heavy tribute in government money and provisions. In all these preliminary movements several skirmishes took place, for the rebel advance was not wholly unopposed. Carlisle was shelled and set on fire; raids were made in the direction of Harrisburg; a skirmish took place at Wrightsville; and at Hanover Kilpatrick's cavalry clashed with Stuart's raiders. These, however, were only the by-plays which preceded the greater battle—a battle of giant forces, without parallel in the annals of warfare.

While the Confederate army was laying waste the border townships and deciding on a position in which to make a stand, the Union commanders were not idle. General Meade had been ordered in pursuit of Lee, and all this time had been watching his movements through the efficient action of Reynolds, who held the left of the line. It was well that these two noted generals, Meade, first in command, with Reynolds second, should lead the Union forces against the enemy on this memorable occasion; they were Pennsylvanians, and it was their duty and pleasure to give battle to the foe who dared to invade the territory of their state.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1-3, 1863. A detailed narrative of its events from beginning to end is hardly necessary in these pages. It has been made the subject of volumes, and has been published in foreign countries. It is read in every schoolroom, and an account of it is kept in every family in Pennsylvania. It was the most memorable

battle of the war. Its result checked the advance of the Confederates into the northern free states, and was the turning point in the fortunes of the war. It developed military genius, and brought into prominence more military commanders than any other battle fought during the war. General George J. Meade was pitted against General Robert E. Lee, the latter the commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies, and concededly one of the ablest generals of his time; but on the third day at Gettysburg Meade clearly outgeneraled and outwitted Lee, and when the latter least expected it and was least prepared for it, the Union artillery swept down the enemy as grass before the scythe; and the Union infantry poured into the ranks of their foes such withering volleys of musketry that the dead and wounded lay in great heaps on the blood-stained earth.

Gettysburg was not wholly Meade's victory, nor Hancock's, nor Reynolds', who was killed early in the battle; nor Doubleday's, nor Geary's, nor Sickles. The honor of the victory belonged to all of them, officers and men alike, whether adorned with shoulder straps and sword, or carrying the heavy old army musket of that time. It was the victory of the Union army, composed of officers and men from a dozen states, but among the one hundred thousand soldiers whom Meade and his subordinates commanded in that fierce three days' fight, there were far more Pennsylvanians than men from any other state.

There were brave officers and equally brave men on both sides at the Gettysburg fight, and they fought like heroes; and they died like heroes. On the Union side the losses amounted to 4,834 killed, 14,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, a total loss of 25,186 officers and men. On the Confederate side the loss was 6,500 killed, 26,000 wounded, and 9,000 prisoners. Lee went into the fight with about 80,000 men, but when he turned his face southward at the close of the third day, hardly more than half that number were with him. The Union forces aggregated about

100,000 men. Some of these were raw troops, hastily gathered from this and New York state, and organized by General Couch.

Among the officers killed were Generals Reynolds, Vincent, Weed, Zook, Cross, and Farnsworth. The list of wounded officers included the names of Major Generals Sickles, Hancock, Butterfield, Doubleday, and Bierney, and Brigadier Generals Barlow, Barnes, Gibbon, Hunt, Graham, Paul, and Willard. Among the prominent officers killed on the Confederate side were Major General Pender and Brigadier Generals Barksdale (died on the field), Armistead (died in Union hospital), Garnett, and Semmes. The wounded list included Major Generals Hood, Heth, and Trimble, and Brigadier Generals Kemper, Scales, Anderson, Pettigrew, Hampton, Jones, and Jenkins.

After the battle of Gettysburg comparative peace reigned within the state during the remainder of the year. The emergency militia returned to their homes, but held themselves in readiness to answer any further call for their service. They had put the state capital in condition for defense, and had gone to the assistance of the main army at the time of the battle, after making a successful stand against the enemy at Carlisle.

Notwithstanding the heavy drains on the resources of the state during the first three years of the war, there yet remained more men and more of the old martial spirit for which Pennsylvania ever has been noted. The reports of the adjutant general show that at the close of the year 1863, the state had sent into the service a total of almost two hundred and fifty thousand men. The entire population in 1860 was a little less than three millions, and it was never thought that the war would call into the service from a single state such a vast army of soldiers. The demands had been great, but they were promptly complied with. The military establishment of the state was now in systematic order, and no longer did the Quaker element oppose the wishes of the

people. Indeed, the military records show that thousands of Quaker descendants were enlisted in the ranks, and others were commissioned officers during the war, and they proved thorough soldiers and good fighters.

It had been hoped that the disastrous defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg would put an end to rebel invasions of the territory of Pennsylvania, yet still another raid was made in July, 1864, and once more Chambersburg was made the object of attack. The people here never had felt secure, and after the first visit in 1862 they put away in secure places as much as possible of their valuable property. Indeed, at the time of the third raid the inhabitants had but little left; their resources had been drawn upon for the general needs of the war, as had those of other localities, but Stuart's cavalry raid in 1862, and Lee's invasion in the next year had taken nearly all they had left, but now, on July 30, 1864, a column of three thousand Confederate soldiers under General McCausland laid siege to the town with two batteries of artillery and threatened its destruction unless the inhabitants would pay \$500,000 in greenbacks or \$100,000 in gold. A half hour's time was granted in which to comply with the demand, but the Confederate commander was told that "Chambersburg could not and would not pay any ransom." Then the invaders rang the court house bell to assemble the people, but none came. Next many prominent citizens were taken into custody, and threats were made to carry them to Richmond, unless the demands were satisfied. But all this was to no purpose, and, seeing which, the Confederates set fire to the town and in the course of a few hours destroyed property of the value of \$3,000,000, and left three thousand persons homeless and penniless. Thus Chambersburg was the only town within the limits of the Union states that was totally destroyed by the enemy during the war.

"The burning of Chambersburg," says Egle, "was an act of unth-

less vandalism, unnecessary at the time as a means of promoting the protection or the success of the invader, and perpetrated merely as a show of bravado, in defiance of all honorable warfare and the sacred rights of humanity. The inhabitants offered no resistance at the time to the advance—there was no Union force intrenched in the town and, therefore, no necessity to fire it as a means of dislodging an enemy.”

McCausland's raid in 1864 was the last invasion of this state during the war. The scene of events was laid in other localities, and the governor kept up his work of organizing regiments and companies and sending them on to the front to replenish the depleted ranks of the army. The last year of the war was uneventful so far as Pennsylvania was concerned. The Confederate armies had been driven back and constantly beaten by the victorious Union troops, and gradually the people at home began to turn their attention to accustomed pursuits. However, during the year 1865, the state furnished for the service 25,840 men in addition to those already sent into the field.

Pennsylvania's contribution to the service of the government during the period of the war aggregated 387,284 men, who were recruited and raised under the several calls for troops in each year as follows:

1861.—Under call of April 15, for three months. . . .	20,979	
Under call of July 22, for three years, the Pennsylvania Res. Vol. Corps.	15,856	
Under Act of Congress of July 22, for three years	93,759	
Total for 1861.		130,594
1862.—Under call of July 7, including 18 nine-mos. regts.	40,383	
Under draft of Aug. 4, for nine mos.	15,100	
Ind. Cos. for three years.	1,358	
Recruits forwarded	9,259	
Enlisted in organizations of other states, and in regular army	5,000	
Total for 1862		71,100

1863.—Under authority of War Dept., for three yrs..	1,066	
Under president's call in June, for six mos...	4,484	
Emergency volunteers	7,062	
Recruits forwarded	4,458	
Enl. in regular army.....	934	
Militia called out in June, for 90 days.....	25,042	
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Total for 1863		43,046
1864.—Re-enlistments for three years	17,876	
Under authority of War Dept., for three yrs..	9,867	
Under call of July 6, for 100 days.....	7,675	
Under call of July 27, for one year.....	16,094	
Recruits forwarded	26,567	
Drafted men and substitutes	10,651	
Recruits for regular army	2,974	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for 1864		91,704
1865.—Under call of Dec. 19, 1864, for one year.....	9,645	
Recruits forwarded	9,133	
Drafted men and substitutes	6,675	
Recruits for regular army	387	
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Total for 1865		25,840

The war of 1861-65 closed with the final surrender at Appomattox in April, 1865, although hostilities on a minor scale were continued in other localities for some weeks. Pennsylvania troops took part in the final event, as they had done before in almost every important battle of the war. Their services, with those of the loyal people of Pennsylvania, during the long struggle were made the subject of a special message from Governor Curtin to the legislature, in which he said:

“Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld nor squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice, but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing

injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battlefield; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men, who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence. Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic, Christian benevolence of the women of the state."

Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, Governor Curtin suggested to the governors of several other states the propriety of establishing a final resting place for the dead who gave up their lives in that memorable engagement. The idea met with general approval, and resulted in a meeting of persons appointed by the governors of the respective states. The commissioner acted with promptness, completed a formal organization, and the battlefield of Gettysburg was set apart for a soldiers' cemetery. It was formally dedicated November 19, 1863. Under the agreement and regulations, Pennsylvania retained sovereignty over the cemetery lands, but in 1872 ownership and management were vested in the federal government. The National Soldiers' Cemetery is now one of the institutions of the United States. Any state which was represented by soldiers in the Gettysburg battle is entitled to share in its privileges. This has been very generally accepted, and numerous splendid monuments mark the localities where state troops fought or held positions. In the same manner, scattered here and there over the broad extent of this sacred silent city, are hundreds of monuments which commemorate the deeds of regiments which participated in the engagement; and thousands

upon thousands of "markers" indicate the resting place of brave men who "here gave their lives that the nation might live." The National Soldiers' Cemetery is regarded as one of the most historic places in America, and every year is visited by thousands of survivors of the great battle, and many more thousands of interested, liberty-loving citizens from every state in the Union.

The Soldiers' Orphan Schools, three in number, are the direct outgrowth of the war of 1861-65, and owe their origin to Governor Curtin's pledge at the beginning of the contest to sustain, clothe, and educate the children who were thereby made destitute and dependent. The governor was ever mindful of this promise, but the opportunity for its fulfillment was presented quite unexpectedly. In 1863 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its vice-president, Colonel Thomas Scott, donated to the state fifty thousand dollars to be paid as bounties to volunteers. This generous gift the governor declined, because he had no authority to accept in an official capacity, and was unwilling to undertake its disbursement in any other way. Then Colonel Scott suggested that the fund be used to establish a system of education for the benefit of the destitute orphans of soldiers.

The subject in its new form was taken under consideration, and a bill was prepared embodying the provisions necessary to carry the proposed measures into effect. The bill was not acted upon at once, but the legislature authorized the governor to accept the gift, and to use it for the purpose last indicated. Accordingly, on June 16, 1864, Governor Curtin appointed Thomas H. Burrowes superintendent of soldiers' orphans, and entrusted him with the work of organizing a system of education for their especial benefit. At first Dr. Burrowes selected several schools in different parts of the state whose commissioners were willing to accept pupils under the prescribed regulations. At the beginning of 1865 six

schools and five homes had agreed to receive two hundred and seventy-six orphan pupils.

This system, however, did not work satisfactorily. The fund then at the command of the superintendent was small, and there was shown a reluctance in many places to erect the buildings necessary for proper compliance with the regulations. In remedy, the legislature, on March 26, 1865, passed an act "establishing the right principle that the destitute orphans of our brave soldiers are to be the children of the state." This act brought the system more directly under the control of the state, and to advance its efficiency, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated to carry on the work. This measure was opposed in certain quarters, but the governor's influence carried it to a successful end. For nearly ten years afterward about eight thousand orphans were cared for annually by the state, at an expense of about half a million dollars.

Under the act of May 25, 1889, a commission of soldiers' orphan schools was established, and has since been continued. It comprises the governor, *ex-officio*, two senators, three members of the house of representatives, and five other appointees chosen from the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the state. As now established, three schools are maintained; the industrial school at Scotland, Franklin county; one school at Chester Springs, Chester county, and one at Jumonville, Fayette county. As tending to show the importance and value of the soldiers' orphan schools and the regard in which they have been held by the people of Pennsylvania, the following extract is taken from Governor Geary's message in 1868:

"No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want,

and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort, and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been unmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that beneficence. In shielding, protecting, and educating the children of our dead soldiers, the legislature is nobly performing its duty. These children are not mere objects of charity or pensioners upon our bounty, but the wards of the commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship, which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, state pride, and every principle of humanity."

CHAPTER IX.

PENNSYLVANIA FROM THE CIVIL WAR TO THE PRESENT TIME.

After the close of the war Governor Curtin's administration devoted its energies to the ways of peace with the same zeal that characterized it while the rebellion was in progress. It had been in all respects a successful administration, and received the commendation of the people of the whole state. The public debt was necessarily large, but it was not burdensome, for now Pennsylvania had sources of revenue not before enjoyed. The exigencies of the war had created a demand for mineral products such as Pennsylvania alone could and did produce, and when the period of war was ended the whole male population was required to produce that which went to supply the wants of other states. The iron ores were required in thousands of manufactories. The coal product was required in every eastern state, both for manufacturing uses and household consumption. Coal began to replace wood as a house-warming agent in states outside of Pennsylvania soon after 1860, and came into general use within the next ten years. Then the mines in operation numbered less than fifty, and the output was counted by thousands of tons. Now the mines are counted by hundreds, the output by millions of tons, while the employees and mine workers at the present time aggregate nearly one hundred and fifty thousand persons.

Soon after the end of the war lumbering became an established and important branch of business, and was carried on by thousands of operators until the vast forests of the state were almost stripped of their most valuable timber. Almost every stream of any consequence was made a public highway, and annually for about ten or fifteen years these

watercourses were lined with rafts of logs and lumber on their way to profitable markets at tidewater. This great industry practically built up Williamsport, but hundreds of other cities and towns derived great benefit from it. Extensive lumbering operations are no longer known in Pennsylvania, yet on a lesser scale the business is still carried on with profit. The purpose of the forestry department is to restore the forest growths and prevent the total destruction of that which has contributed so much to the wealth of man.

The pursuits of agriculture, also, reached their highest development during the score of years which began with the end of the war of 1861-65. A large proportion of the volunteer recruits sent out from this state during the war came from the farm. They were farmers' sons, and they made excellent soldiers; and after the return of peace they went back to the farm and worked with the same characteristic energy they had exhibited at Gettysburg, and on a hundred other battlefields of the south. These loyal sons of Pennsylvania had shown that they could successfully defend their state against an invading army, and afterward, in peace, they showed how well they could develop its resources and make the earth bring forth its fruits.

These pursuits had their beginning, of course, long before Governor Curtin's time, but they reached their highest degree of success and profit during his term and that of his successor in office, General Geary. The famous "War Governor" served six years—a memorable period in Pennsylvania and national history—and when he retired his successor was chosen from the ranks of the army. John W. Geary was the candidate of the Republican party, and received a majority of seventeen thousand votes over Hiester Clymer, the Democratic nominee. At this time there were but two political parties in the state, and General Geary's election was almost a certainty when the nominating convention placed his name

at the head of the Republican ticket. He was a Westmoreland county man, a civil engineer, and also a farmer. He served with credit as lieutenant colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment during the war with Mexico, and after the capture of the City of Mexico he was made its military commander. In 1849 he was postmaster of San Francisco, and later was the first mayor of that city. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1852 and settled on his farm. Still later he was for nearly a year governor of Kansas.

General Geary's military career was indeed praiseworthy. In 1861 he raised and equipped the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to brigadier-general April 25, 1862; wounded at Cedar Mountain; led the Second Division, Twelfth Corps, in several memorable battles; commanded the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, in Sherman's march to the sea; was military governor at Savannah after its capture, December 22, 1864. He never entered politics; the public service called him and he accepted its responsibilities. His part was always well done, and he retired from office with the respect of the people of his state. His was not a reform administration, as there was nothing in the affairs of state that required reformation. Curtin had made clean the pathway, and Geary was required only to follow his example and carry on the work so well begun. The six years of his governorship witnessed unprecedented growth in every branch of business life, and Pennsylvania prospered as never before in its history. The state debt was reduced more than ten million dollars.

However, in the counties along the southern border of the state the people were slow in recovering from the serious effects of the war. In 1868 the legislature did something to relieve their condition, but the injuries had been such that money compensation alone could not fully repair the losses. Again, in 1871, Lycoming county became the center

of a disturbance known as "the saw-dust war," which required the presence of the state militia to suppress. It was the first affair of its kind in the state, and naturally was the occasion of much excitement; but it passed away without serious results. In a way it recalled the events of the whisky insurrection and Fries' rebellion, but was less serious than either of them. In later years Pennsylvania became accustomed to internal uprisings, especially in labor circles, hence such events as those noted attract less attention than formerly.

General John Frederick Hartranft was elected governor in 1872, and was re-elected in 1875, serving in all six years. He was the second of the soldier governors chosen after the close of the war. He was Montgomery county's contribution to the executive chair, and won distinction by his military career. He raised the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service, and afterward organized the Fifty-first Regiment. He rose steadily through various military grades, and was brevetted major general for meritorious services in the capture of Fort Steadman in March, 1865. He was elected auditor general of Pennsylvania in November of the same year, and in 1866 was offered a colonel's commission in the regular army. This honor he declined. In 1868 he was re-elected auditor general, and in 1872 became governor.

The political campaign in 1872 was the most remarkable contest in the history of the state down to that time. Grant was president and was seeking re-election as the candidate of the national Republican convention, while opposed to him was Horace Greeley, who led the forces of a dissentient element of the dominant party known as "Liberals," and also as "Independents." The seceders assumed not to sacrifice any Republican principle, but were unalterably opposed to Grant's re-election. He was too radical, too intensely Republican to meet their views; and besides they charged him with yielding the appointing power into the

hands of designing politicians. The demoralized Democracy, now in a hopeless minority in the state and country, was without a presidential candidate, but indorsed Greeley, hoping by this means to overcome the regular Republican majority.

The campaign of the year was bitterly contested on both sides, and for the first time practical politics made its appearance as a factor in the state and national canvass; and from that time to the present it has been a dominant power in the history of both of the great parties. So far as the state ticket was concerned, there was less breaking away from party lines, but many of the so-called "Liberals" found themselves within the Democratic fold, while on the other hand a considerable number of "old-liners" of the Democracy refused to support Greeley, and thus became alienated from its ticket. In this campaign, too, the new Prohibition party made its appearance, and put a gubernatorial candidate in the field.

At the polls the candidates of the parties were General John F. Hartranft, Republican, Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat, and S. B. Chase, Prohibitionist. Every sinew of political warfare was brought into the contest for the governorship, for the result was to be taken as an index of the strength of the parties and their candidates on the presidential tickets to be voted for in November. Hartranft was re-elected by a comfortable majority, while Chase, the standard-bearer of the Prohibitionists, received a little more than twelve hundred votes, drawn largely from the Republican ranks. This was the first appearance of the new party in active politics. It has since maintained an existence and made some gains in numerical strength. Occasionally it has elected a candidate to minor offices, but never has become a positive factor in political circles. Its principles and platforms have been praiseworthy, from a purely moral standpoint, but the proposed application of those principles

to practical governmental methods and customs have not seemed to meet with approval of consistent men.

Governor Hartranft began his first term in January, 1873, was re-elected, and served until January, 1879. This six years constituted an eventful period in the civil and political history of the commonwealth; a period of vicissitudes and remarkable occurrences, some of them of a depressing character so far as the public weal was concerned, but none of such serious nature as to disturb the foundations of state government. During Governor Geary's administration, in 1868, there occurred the first serious disturbances between labor and capital in the anthracite coal regions. There had been earlier differences, but none had attracted much attention.

In 1871 there was another strike, this time against a reduction of wages, and the militia was sent to Scranton to quiet a riotous spirit that manifested itself on that occasion. In 1875 the miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions went out on the so-called "long strike," and for six months were unable to reconcile their differences with the operators. While this strike was in progress the state militia was again called into service, but the occasion passed without serious disaster. In later years strikes have been of periodical occurrence, and, by reason of the increased number of persons involved in them, and the general tendency on the part of employes to "unionize," they have at times assumed a serious character, and have temporarily injured business interests. Pennsylvanians are no longer surprised at the declaration of a strike in labor circles, for these occurrences have come to be looked upon as natural results of the differences between corporations and their employes. The labor problem, the true and just relations of labor and capital, remains to be solved in this state, and, indeed, in the United States.

The year 1873 witnessed the end of the period of prosperity which

followed the close of the war, and for the next two or three years the complaint of "hard times" was heard throughout the land. It was a disastrous event in business circles in particular, but all interests and pursuits were adversely affected by it. The great financial storm of 1873 originated in Philadelphia, by the failure of the banking firm of Jay Cooke and Company, whose doors were closed on September 18. This created a general panic in banking circles, and one house after another gave way before the pressure of demands by clamorous creditors. Then the infection spread to other cities, and in less than four months a condition of depression had entirely replaced the former prosperity and had extended itself throughout the country.

At the time the origin of the depressed condition was attributed to various sources, but before the period was passed the business world was made to understand that the revulsion was due to natural causes, and was only the settling down, on a solid foundation, of the unstable elements that comprised our financial structure during an era of inflation. The business world apparently had become impressed with the false notion that prices always would be high; that money always would be plenty, and that there could not be a change in existing conditions; that the result of the war insured the perpetuity of the national Union, and that continued prosperity was its natural outcome; that there could be no return to old conditions, and, consequently, that all business operations could be conducted on a gigantic scale without limit as to time and without restriction as to credit and borrowing power.

The hypothesis proved false, but the assumption of its correctness led operators into extravagant methods; and when the break did come its effects were more disastrous than they would have been had wisdom prevailed in the transactions of borrowers and lenders of money. The panic itself was of short duration but the restoration to normal conditions

required several years to accomplish. In due season this was done, and with confidence once more restored, peace and prosperity were the recompense of those who withstood the storm of adversity.

Notwithstanding the numerous embarrassments that attended the financial panic, the people of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, were making preparations for the "Centennial Exhibition"; to fittingly celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of American independence. Philadelphia was appropriately chosen as the seat of this great event. In all about one hundred and eighty buildings were erected on the grounds. Each state in the Union had its building; and so also had the United States, many foreign governments, and many enterprising corporations and individuals. The exhibition was opened May 10, 1876, and was closed November 10 of the same year. On "Pennsylvania Day," September 28, two hundred and seventy-five thousand persons visited the grounds. The exhibition itself was a notable event in Pennsylvania history.

Such, in brief, are some of the leading events in our state history during Governor Hartranft's term of office. The government was in no wise concerned in them, or responsible for them, but whenever action was necessary the executive and legislative branches performed their duty without fear or favor. During Hartranft's term, too, the new constitution of 1873 was adopted; and it still is in effect. It was an important step in state progress, for it contained all the provisions necessary for the administration of government in conformity to modern methods and requirements.

In 1878 another election for governor and other state officers was held. There were four candidates in the field at the head of the tickets. Henry M. Hoyt was nominated by the Republicans; Andrew H. Dill by the Democracy; Franklin H. Lane by the Prohibitionists; and Samuel

R. Mason by the new political organization known as the Greenback party, which was composed of disgruntled elements from both of the great parties, but in this state did not gain sufficient strength to become a factor for good or evil. The Republicans, largely in a majority, elected their candidate, and Governor Hoyt took up the duties of office in January, 1879. He was a prudent public servant, and urged that expenditures in all departments of state government be carefully ordered. His administration was successful. The effects of the recent business depression were felt less severely, and except for local disturbances in the mining districts, where many foreigners were colonized, comparative quiet reigned within the borders of the state. The provisions of the new constitution, some of which were radical changes as compared with former rules of government, had been thoroughly tested and had worked well. At first the new system had been criticised, but there was shown a disposition to give it an impartial trial. It was tried, and approved, and there was not afterward shown a desire to restore the old customs of former years.

In 1882, for the first time since Packer occupied the chair, the Democrats elected their gubernatorial candidate and returned to power in the state. At this time there was a split in the Republican party; there were serious charges of corruption against the dominant power, both in national and state politics. In Pennsylvania there was a strong disposition to accept the promises of aspirants for political preferment and vote into power those who were pledged to reform. In the campaign of that year the names of five candidates were presented to the people for support, and each platform committed its party to the work of eliminating from the state government every element of corruption. The campaign was vigorously conducted, and every possible influence

was brought into the contest that tended to promote the advantage of the two great parties—the Republican and the Democratic.

The Republican convention put in nomination General James A. Beaver, of Center county; the Democrats rallied under the banner that carried the name of Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia; the independent Republicans broke away from their party and nominated John Stewart, and thus weakened the voting strength of the then dominant party; the Greenback-Labor coalition advocated the election of Thomas A. Armstrong, and drew its strength about equally from the Republican and Democratic parties; the Prohibitionists supported Alfred C. Pettit, but without hope of any success other than the maintenance of a single principle.

Pattison was elected. The vote he received was a gratifying tribute to his known popularity and integrity, and his administration was satisfactory to the state, especially to his party followers who benefited by the result of the ballot. The new governor was essentially Democratic, both in a political and personal sense. He did not forget his friends and supporters in making appointments, and he earnestly and sincerely advocated reform and economy in the administration of affairs of state. In many respects, and as far as any successful candidate ever did, or ever could, carry out ante-election promises, the pledges were kept, and as its result his administration was a success. He advocated economy and made recommendations suggestive of reform.

One of the duties devolving on the legislature during Pattison's first term was that of redistricting the state as required by the constitution. This was not done during the regular session, and an extra session was called. The two houses of the legislature were not in political harmony, hence could not agree, and charges of attempts to "gerrymander" for partisan advantage were made on both sides. The extra

session proved very expensive, and led to a law, in 1885, fixing the salary of members for attendance at both regular and extra sessions.

In the presidential campaign of 1884 the Prohibition party developed considerable strength, and became a somewhat formidable balance of power. Its voting strength was largely drawn from the Republican party, whose leaders became alarmed at the attitude of the dissentients, and felt it incumbent upon themselves, as the dominant political power in the state, to do some act to win back the element that had so sapped its strength. Other considerations entered into the matter and induced the action which was finally taken, but the rapidly increasing Prohibition vote was the chief moving cause of the high license act of 1887. It was not that the Prohibitionists favored high license, or any license to sell intoxicants, for they stood for total prohibition, and nothing less.

Besides the clamors of the Prohibition orators, there arose a demand generally for some restriction of the liquor traffic which at this time was attended with many abuses, and was productive of much harm to society, and therefore to the public welfare. A local option law had been put upon the statute books as early as 1872, and for many years the question of license and no license was the main issue at the polls in hundreds of interior towns. About the same time the more ardent advocates of prohibition became wearied with the unfulfilled promises—ante-election pledges—of the old parties, and began to withdraw their allegiance, choose candidates of their own, and vote for them. As their numbers increased success began to reward their efforts in some towns, and occasionally a Prohibitionist candidate was elected to the legislature.

As the Prohibition ranks were swelled and made stronger there came a corresponding movement on the part of the liquor interests to intrench itself within the older parties, and, in order to win over the so-called liquor vote, the Democrats and Republicans both began to make conces-

sions to license-holders, the former with the greater success. This led to abuses and eventually to an almost intolerable condition of affairs in the larger cities. In remedy of the evils high license was proposed, and in 1887 a bill to that effect passed the legislature. At the same time an amendment to the constitution was proposed, the purpose of which was to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, within the state. The next legislature agreed to the proposition, and ordered an election to be held June 18, 1889, for the approval or rejection of the prohibition amendment.

The campaign which followed was of a unique character in Pennsylvania history, and at the election there was an unusual arrayal of voting forces. Public opinion was strangely divided. The press took sides, pro and con, according as the interests of localities would probably be affected. The pulpit generally favored the amendment. The more daring politicians opposed it, but the conservative element of both of the old parties took little part in the contest. At the polls the people rejected the amendment, the vote showing 484,644 against, and 296,617 for it. Thirty-nine counties voted a majority against the amendment, and twenty-eight voted in its favor.

Four candidates were again in the field in the election for governor in 1886. The Republicans nominated James A. Beaver, who was elected; the Democrats put forth the name of Chauncey F. Black; the Prohibitionists supported Charles S. Wolf; and the remnant of the Greenback party, which was still struggling for an existence, supported Robert J. Houston. General Beaver came of German ancestry, and was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1856, and began his career as a lawyer at Bellefonte, Center county. He entered the army as lieutenant, and he rose by merit to the brevet rank of brigadier general. He was a good soldier and commander, and

also made an excellent governor. His administration was uneventful, and during his term of office there was little change in the current of public affairs except that which naturally followed the success of one great party over another.

In 1887 the legislature succeeded in redistricting the state, and accomplished what Governor Pattison had attempted to do four years before. All public interests received due attention, and no department of state government suffered through neglect on the part of the authorities in power. The annual appropriation for common schools was increased from one million to one and one-half million dollars, and the standard of efficiency of the educational system was thereby greatly advanced.

In 1889 the western portion of the state was visited with the most serious flood known in its history, the valleys of the West Branch and Conemaugh rivers being the scene of greatest disaster. By reason of the fact that Johnstown was the most important city laid waste by the ravages of the flood this event has since been known in history as the "Johnstown Flood," but many townships, boroughs, and cities on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies were badly injured and for a time rendered utterly helpless. The area of the devastated district covered hundreds of square miles, while the effects of the disaster extended over the western part of the state. The event occurred on May 31. Three thousand lives were lost in the Conemaugh valley alone, and millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed. The towns most seriously injured were South Fork, Franklin, Minera! Point, East Conemaugh, Conemaugh, Woodvale, Johnstown, Kernville, Millville and Cambria.

The news of this great catastrophe was quickly spread throughout the country, and when relief was asked for the response was quick and generous. Money and provisions and household furnishings poured in

from all parts of the land, and the flood relief commission appointed by Governor Beaver distributed among the sufferers more than one million dollars. "To pay the state's expenses in connection with the disaster," says Shimmell, "generous men of means advanced the money until the legislature would reimburse them"; and further, the same writer aptly says: "There never was a more beautiful example of public charity in all history."

The following description by Mr. W. Horace Rose, a leading lawyer of Johnstown, presents the salient facts of this disaster from a personal and authoritative standpoint:

In the Alleghany Mountains along the line of the South Fork, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania had constructed a large storage dam for the purpose of supplying the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal with water in dry seasons. It was known as "The Reservoir."

Soon after its completion in 1862 it broke and ran out, doing but little damage to property along the line of the river. After the sale of the main line it was abandoned, and passed into the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The broken dam was sold to private parties and eventually became the property of a fishing club, incorporated "for the protection and propagation of fish." The dam was rebuilt without proper outlets, the original outlets having been removed before the dam was reconstructed by the fishing club; the break in the dam was repaired by the dumping in of all classes of material most convenient and was reconstructed upon the cheapest lines possible. It became a most beautiful sheet of water, having a depth of some sixty-five feet at the breast of the dam and backing water up a distance of nearly three miles, with a varied width, averaging possibly a quarter of a mile. During the reconstruction of the dam, from time to time suggestions of danger were made, and in fact several investigations were had, the engineers, however, re-

porting that the dam was safe; and the people had ceased to think of the danger of the dam breaking, being lulled into a sense of security by the reports of its safety and the fact that for several years it had stood the test of quite heavy rainfalls.

On the 30th day of May, 1889, business was suspended in Johnstown and the usual ceremonies of "Memorial Day" were observed. On the evening of that day the rain began to fall in heavy showers, ending with a settled and terrific rain. Friday came—the ever memorable 31st day of May, 1889. The streams were considerably swollen. By 7 o'clock, a. m., the lower part of Johnstown, known as the Point, was submerged. There were heavy rainfalls during the day, and the water continued to rise. Now became manifest the fact that the narrowing of the banks of the rivers was a menace to the town; and to this cause was, for the most part, attributed the overflow of the banks. Slowly but surely the water continued to rise, the people moving out of their houses in the lower part of the town or into the second story, as the water reached points it had not reached before in any of the periods of overflow that preceded the one which we are now narrating. There was no alarm. There was no suggestion of flood that reached the masses. True, a number of families went to the hillside or to the higher ground; but they were, for the most part, the timid. By noon hundreds of persons were unable to leave their houses by reason of the rapid flow of the water over the main portion of the town. But they sought refuge in what they thought was a perfectly safe locality—the second floor of their dwellings. For the most part the people were bearing good humoredly their imprisonment; but in the mountain gorge on the South Fork there was a demon at work.

The unprecedented rainfall had raised the South Fork more rapidly than had ever been known before. The narrow waste weir of the

fishing dam was insufficient to carry off the surplus water. It flowed over the top of the dam. Soon it cut away the light formation in the middle of the breast, where the repair had been made. As the water rose higher and higher the flow of course became greater and greater, and the cutting process more rapid. It was impossible to stay the waste of the water. The outer surface of the embankment was washed away so rapidly that within less than an hour from the time the overflow began there was but a thin film of earth to stay the weight of the water. The dam gave way, and all that immense volume of water, located some five hundred feet above the town, started on its career of ruin. Down through the narrow gorge it thundered, brushing everything out of its course—snapping trees as though they were straws, rolling rocks as though they were bubbles.

At four o'clock the irresistible sweep, carrying with it trees, bridges, houses, cars, engines and rubbish of every character, struck the town. Who or what pen can paint, what tongue describe, the scene that ensued? Fowls of every sort, startled by the roar and rush, crowding together, sailed on startled wings, and, hovering over the mighty roar, soared up, as if they thought the earth unsafe. Cattle tossed on the surging wave, and borne up by the debris looked with meaning eyes on man. Dogs howled amid the cruel wreck. There were sights none had seen before. Strange, hollow, unprecedented sounds from everywhere between the hills went up throughout that horrid waste and wreck. Shrieks and fierce, unearthly groans, like wails of evil spirits fleeing from utter vengeance, were heard on every side. Not sounds alone of human voice or animals, but the creak and moan of rubbing timbers and crushing buildings mingled with sounds from beast and man. Shriek answered shriek, and the winds from every quarter blew at once in violence desperate. The whirling, tossing wave took human freight amidst

the wreck, traveling they knew not where; lifted them up, then hurled them down again, bruised, confounded, limp, pale and sore. Strange shapes, sights and sounds were heard and seen; voices came apparently from among the clouds or from caverns deep below. Buildings of stoutest shape and mould shook, reeled, and reeled and shook as though by earthquake tossed, then, tumbling to and fro, were broken and destroyed. The surging mass of debris groaned and heaved and groaned again.

Men were all perplexed. The stoutest were appalled. Some tried affectedly to shake off fear, some gazed stupidly, many cursed, others groaned; but all were sad and pale and torn with fright. There were those who mocked, mocked wildly; but more who prayed, and prayed sincerely. On, on this horrid mass heaved, rolled and tumbling tossed; current crossed current, recrossed and twisted in and out. From hill to hill the swirl moved on. The rain—cold, pitiless—in torrents fell. After a while came on the moonless, starless, and rain-cloud darkened night. The rivers surged like the rolling sea tossed furious by an angry storm. There came a deep and dreadful silence then. Hope died in every breast. On all imprisoned in that fearful wreck fell fear and trembling. Horrid was the suspense in which men, women and children stood. Some shrieked for help betimes, but no help came. Time after time a crash was heard as buildings met, driven with terrific force, and the sound came as if the ribs of nature broke. Then deadly paleness sat on every face of human being in that tumult bound. The stoutest heart grew chilled, and the strongest, bravest man felt his knees to smite. In the darkness none stirred where they could find a lodgment. Few spoke, and for the most part each wept as the thought came of missing husband, wife, child, mother, father, sister, brother or dearest friend.

As the darkness fell there came another horror to those environed

in the debris and pinioned in the broken timbers accumulated at the Stone Bridge. The bridge had formed a barrier against which the floating houses were driven and crushed. One of the buildings contained a stove with a lighted fire. The structure became ignited from the flame in the stove, and soon above the water level another demon of destruction appeared—an element dreaded by man even when in position to battle against it. The flames communicated from broken building to broken building, and, seizing with avidity the splintered and dry timber, spread rapidly, lighting up with lurid and ghastly streaks the wreckage near the bridge. The rainfall was insufficient to put out the flame, and it spread over in rapid strides the entire mass of packed and broken buildings gorged in the stream. Screams of terror went up from the many victims tangled in the debris, and there were few appliances at hand or within reach of the survivors on the shore to enable them to rescue the persons who struggled for life between the flames above and the water beneath. But there were strong, noblehearted men and brave women there, who, guided by the light from the flames or the shrieks and appalling screams of the victims, went to their relief. How many were burned none can tell; but all night long the devouring flames moved on, and all night long the shrieks of agony came out of the depths of the debris. The sights and sounds of ghastliness and horror where the twin elements of destruction—fire and flood—spent their fury at the Stone Bridge made pandemonium itself, as by pen described, seem pale and tame.

But who can tell what groans he heard, what moans, what sounds; what sights he saw, what visions came in those wretched hours on that dire eve, in that fell night; or who with tongue describe that horrid, seething gulf of devastation deep and utter despair; that horrid lazar place; that demon devil's hole?

The night wore away, the long-drawn hours passed slowly by—so slowly that each seemed in itself an age; and when the day at length returned, when the golden sun arose slowly above the eastern hills and kissed into dissipation the night, and sent his genial rays illuminating all around, above, and over the wreck and ruin in the valley of devastation and death, how sad it was to see where but yesterday was mirth and joy and gladness, now a scene of death and desolation. Here and there—all over the space bounded by the hillsides—widows, mothers, sisters and daughters, weeping, stooped over the senseless, cold, defaced and mangled forms of breathless clay, which but a few hours before had been strong and stalwart men—husbands, fathers, brothers, sons. There too were husbands, brothers, fathers, sons, searching for wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, but searching for them in vain; for they soon learned that they were gone, lost to sight, dead and buried in the awful ruin wrought by the bursting dam or charred in the consuming flames at the Stone Bridge. Hundreds who looked for their loved ones met only stranger faces on the hillsides. It tore the heart, indeed, to see the little, helpless orphan children weeping and sobbing over their dead mother's form. It tore the heart to see the old, forlorn, decrepit men and women on the hillsides unhoused, unclad, who but the day before were possessors of a happy home, well filled with stores, who now sat shivering and hungry, looking down upon the wreck of their late homes, their earthly hope all broken, and their loved ones dead and strewn around among the torn rubbish which in its frenzy had destroyed their all.

The wave had spent its force, the rush of the water was a thing of the past, the flames had spent their fury, the horrid grinding of the broken houses and the roar of the angry rushing water was over. Over two thousand mangled and torn forms—men, women and children—

lay in the valley on the lines of the two streams, many of the bodies crushed beyond the point of recognition. Hundreds of injured dragged their weary limbs and lacerated bodies along the hillsides; hundreds of strong men released from their positions of torture; scores who were yet held fast in the debris. The water had been no respecter of persons, the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, the old and the young, the good and the bad, were hurled together to a calamitous death, or torn of flesh and stripped of clothing in the grind of the wreck. Property of every form was ground to nothing and carried away in the angry roll of the water that swept down from the South Fork dam, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property in its wild and maddening rush.

There was a broken, torn and devastated community. It is a statement scarce to be believed, yet absolutely true, that spirit was put into the people by reason of the fact that when one felt his loss and distress was great, he had but to cast about to find another whose loss and distress was greater still; and a spirit of resolution permeated the survivors of that terrible catastrophe, and they at once went to work to clear the debris from their properties and prepare again to build up their homes.

Over two thousand bodies were secured and properly interred. In a plot in the cemetery on the hilltop overlooking the town is one of the saddest evidences of the destruction of Johnstown. Almost eight hundred bodies were carried from the wreck and deposited in what is known as "The Unknown Plot." They were totally unrecognizable, and to-day no man knows who is there interred save the fact that it was a victim of the Johnstown flood.

In the election for governor in 1890 four candidates were again in the field. The Greenback party had now lost its identity, but the Labor

party took its place, not advocating the same principles, but claiming recognition of the rights of the laboring man as a factor in the civil and political history of the commonwealth. In the campaign of this year the Democrats again nominated Robert E. Pattison, who before had carried his party to victory, and now for a second time he placed them in control of the state government. George W. Delamater, Republican, was his leading opponent, while John D. Gill received the Prohibition vote. In 1891 the legislature passed an important act reforming the ballot law, and molded it after the Australian system. It proved a success, and with subsequent modifications has been continued to the present time.

About this time, or in 1891 and 1892, a renewal of labor troubles began to attract attention to the growing differences between employers and employes. On this occasion the difficulty was between the Carnegie Steel Company and its workmen, and before it was settled the presence of the state National Guard was required. The matters of difference are not proper subjects of discussion in this place, but for several years preceding this event it was apparent on every hand that the breach between capital and labor was gradually growing wider, and that each succeeding rupture was more serious than its predecessor. The Homestead riot was a serious affair, and was the cause of much apprehension throughout the country. In Pennsylvania such differences on a minor scale had been of frequent occurrence, but none before, and few since, rivaled this one in the extreme measures resorted to by the so-called rioters and by those who assumed to protect property and maintain peace.

In 1894 five candidates contested for the gubernatorial office: Daniel H. Hastings, Republican; William M. Singerly, Democrat; Charles I. Hawley, Prohibitionist; Jerome T. Allman, People's; and Thomas H. Grundy, the Socialist-Labor candidate. The voting strength

of the state was now, as before, found in the two great parties of the day. The Prohibition party remained as in former years, and was making slow gains among the radical temperance advocates. The high license law had accomplished much good, but nothing short of total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would satisfy its demands. The Labor party had become united in a common cause with the Socialists, and combined their strength in support of Mr. Grundy, a leading advocate of Socialist-Labor doctrines.

Hastings, the Republican candidate, was elected and served as governor four years. During his term substantial progress was made in every department of business life within the state, while the public service was likewise promoted. A banking department was created, and an agricultural department was established in the interest of the farming classes. The new Superior court, also, was established, as an intermediary between the trial courts and the court of last resort. It was a wise move, and its operation has greatly facilitated the transaction of legal business in the state, particularly in relieving the supreme court, whose business was far in arrears.

The year 1897 witnessed the destruction by fire of the old state capitol at Harrisburg; a building within whose walls sixteen governors had been inaugurated. Here, too, Presidents Tyler, Taylor, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes had visited and been tendered the freedom and hospitality of the state. The building took fire on the afternoon of February 2, and was soon reduced to ashes and ruin. After the fire the legislative sessions were held in Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and the other departments of state government found temporary quarters in such places as could be provided for them. But the legislature acted promptly and made an appropriation for a new capitol building; a structure more in keeping with the times and with the importance and

dignity of the commonwealth. The work of construction was begun in the summer of 1898, the corner stone was laid on August 10 of that year, and in January, 1899, the legislature held its sessions in the new building. The capitol, however, was not fully completed until the early part of 1903.

In the early part of 1898 Pennsylvania again responded to the call to arms. On April 21 of that year the United States declared war against Spain, and two days later President McKinley called for one hundred and twenty-five thousand men of the National Guard of the several states. Had the call been for ten times as many volunteers the answer would have been equally prompt. Pennsylvania's quota was 10,762 men, about one thousand more than the strength of the organized military force of the state; but the deficiency was easily supplied, and in the following month, when 6,462 more men were required, the quota was easily filled. The Tenth Regiment served in the Philippines. The Fourth and Sixteenth regiments of infantry, with the cavalry and artillery, were sent to Porto Rico, and the other regiments performed camp and garrison duty within the United States.

In 1898 William A. Stone was elected governor, and began his administration in January, 1899. His most formidable competitor in the campaign of the year was George A. Jenks, a Democrat well known in political circles and a man of influence and worth. Governor Stone's administration was uneventful. He found a healthful condition of affairs when he took up the reins of government, and he left equally healthful conditions when he retired from office and was succeeded by Judge Pennypacker. But Governor Stone as the head of the military organizations of the state had to deal with one of the most serious strikes known in the history of the state; the strike of the United Mine Workers which began in the spring of 1902 and continued until the following

fall, and then was finally settled through the kind offices of the national president. In quieting the disturbances which existed throughout the anthracite coal region nearly the entire state guard was called into service.

In November, 1902, Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker was elected governor of Pennsylvania to succeed Governor Stone. In the campaign of the year there was a strong arrayal of the voting forces of the state, and on the Democratic side it was hoped that the professional and personal popularity of Ex-Governor Pattison might turn the scale of contest in his favor. Twice he had led his party to victory, and twice he had given the state an excellent and honest administration. But the Republican majority in the state was not easily to be overcome, and, besides, Judge Pennypacker's record as a lawyer, magistrate, and man of integrity was without blemish, and he was carried into office by a splendid majority of votes.

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Pennsylvania, "the Keystone State," one of the original thirteen states of the American Union, has a length of more than three hundred miles from east to west, and an average width of one hundred and fifty-eight miles. Its extreme northeast county (Erie) borders on the lake of the same name. New York constitutes the remainder of the northern boundary of the state, the Delaware river its eastern boundary. Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia its southern boundary, and the last named state, with Ohio, its western boundary. The land surface is level in the southeast, hilly and even mountainous in the interior, and sufficiently level to be arable in the west. The Allegheny mountains, with their ramifications, cover more than one-half of the central part. These ridgy tracts have a trend northeast and southwest, those to the east of the trunk range being abrupt and precipitous, while on the west they gradually decline toward the Ohio river and Lake Erie. The passes of the Allegheny range are about two thousand feet above sea level; the lower valleys of the Ohio river, where it leaves the state, have an elevation of about eight hundred feet, while that of the plain skirting Lake Erie is about six hundred and fifty feet. The principal valleys of the mountain region are those of Chester, Lehigh, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Juniata, Cumberland, and Monongahela. The chief rivers are the Susquehanna, which traverses the center of the state, and is the largest stream to enter the Atlantic from the United States; the Delaware, with its affluents, the Lehigh and Schuylkill; the Juniata, a tributary of the Susquehanna; and, in the west, the Allegheny and Monongahela.

which unite at Pittsburg, forming the Ohio. Each valley and stream has its historic reminiscences, tragic and pathetic. Each one, too, with its unsurpassably picturesque groupings of hill and vale, of forest and stream, has inspired poet and painter, and figures in song and story and upon canvas, as witness the delightful musings of a Read and a Taylor, and the glowing colors of a Cropsy. So superb are the works of the All-Creative Hand that not the smoke of countless factories, the noisy whirr of myriads of wheels, can altogether mar the scene or still reflection, and it may be that these incongruous settings even accentuate the beauties of nature.

The agricultural resources of the state and its manufacturing industries give to it a position of commanding importance. Their recapitulation would make of this narrative a lengthy statistical chapter, and they may only be spoken of in general terms. The principal valley regions have been under cultivation for now nearly two centuries, and the manner in which the soil has been rejuvenated by rotation of crops and use of fertilizing material has proven an object lesson to farmers of the central and far western regions who have at last come to learn that the earth cannot continually be robbed of its grain-making properties with impunity, but that adequate return must be made. In these long cultivated places are farms of rich fertility, yielding heavy cereal crops; market gardens of rare productiveness; large tracts given to floriculture, whose plants and flowers are known the world over; and orchards and dairies, pleasing to the eye and remunerative to the possessor. Yet of the nearly 28,800,000 acres (45,000 square miles) contained in the state, less than one-half is in cultivated farms, and only one million of the people, less than one-sixth of the entire population (6,302,115) live in separate farm houses. In the decade ending with the year 1900 the number of farms in Pennsylvania was almost two thousand less than in

the decade preceding, but it is to be remarked that this was a smaller loss than in the other eight states comprising the North Atlantic division, which exceeded 37,000. In the year 1900 the entire cereal products of Pennsylvania amounted to 117,810,179 bushels, divided as follows: Corn, 31.2 per cent; wheat, 32 per cent; oats, 24.8 per cent; barley, 0.2 per cent; rye, 6.5 per cent; buckwheat, 5.3 per cent. In flax products Pennsylvania stood ninth in the average value per acre, but sixteenth among the twenty-eight states reporting a production of either fibre or seed or both. Of 41,502,620 pounds of tobacco produced in the state, Lancaster county yielded 28,246,160 pounds.

Stock raising, long an important farm industry, has shown marked improvement during the ten years covered by the last United States census. The number of work oxen on farms was materially increased during this period, and the gain in number of milch cows, due to the larger demand of the great cities for dairy products, was 16,518. The number of mules was 38,635, constituting 68.9 per cent of the entire number in the nine states in the North Atlantic division. The number of swine and sheep respectively was 1,107,981 and 959,483.

It is, however, in its iron and coal interests that Pennsylvania holds acknowledged preëminence. As an iron producing state it surpasses any other in the Union. This is more the result of the thorough development and skillful use of ores than of any advantage in quantity or quality. The states of New York, New Jersey and Virginia are far more liberally endowed by nature in this respect, each containing more iron than Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, that last named produces more manufactured iron than all the others combined; it has always furnished one-half of the total amount of pig iron cast, and rolled more than one-half of the iron and steel rails in the United States, and Pittsburg has produced by far its larger part. The iron industries of Pennsylvania

have always competed with the cotton growth of the southern states and the cotton industry of the eastern states for political power in Congress, to save themselves against a foreign importation of rolled iron, and the ironmasters of Pennsylvania have led in every debate in favor of a protective tariff. The mainspring of their effort lies far back in the historic past. The ambition which led the American colonists into other fields of industry than those of producing grain and meat for their own consumption, and the attempt of the mother country to throttle that ambition at its birth was one of the causes underlying the Revolutionary war. The world seemed to be in conspiracy against permitting the people of the colonies to be aught else than a community of self-expatiates who would esteem it a privilege to be permitted to merely maintain an animal existence. Even so staunch a friend of America as William Pitt frowned upon the idea of permitting its people to lessen in any degree their servile dependence upon England, and declared that they had no right to make so much as a horse-shoe nail, but should be compelled to purchase all products of skilled labor in the British markets; and, to compel acquiescence in such doctrine, taxes were imposed by parliament which were virtually in prohibition of American manufactures.

Nevertheless, American manufactures had made their beginnings, and in those beginnings Pennsylvania was a prime leader. Its first industries were the making of lumber and salt, and the digging of ore and the building of furnaces for its working, and in these latter it was destined to become the most supremely important producing center in all America. Unwittingly, in the development of these interests, the people of the colony were already arming themselves for the conflict which was to win for themselves political liberty, and, at a later day, acknowledged preëminence in manufacturing and commercial affairs. From their forests were builded vessels which harassed the commerce

of an arrogant crown; in their rude furnaces were cast the guns which thundered at Brandywine and Germantown, and the cannon balls which swept those glorious fields; at cross-road smithies were welded the swords which flashed in battle and pointed the way to victory; and even the miserable salt from their marshes was a boon to the illy provisioned patriot army. Had the forges and shops of Pennsylvania been blotted out at the close of the Revolutionary war, even then they were worthy of an honorable place in history for sake of their great achievements.

But the arts of peace came before those of war, and it is curious to note that a nefarious transaction marks the early annals of the times. Charles Pickering, whose name is preserved in that of the creek in Chester county upon whose banks he located, was one of the first miners. Assisted by one Samuel Buckley he mined lead and some little silver, out of which the two "quined" (coined) "Spanish bits and Boston money." For this they were brought to trial at the instance of Governor William Penn, and, being found guilty, were sentenced: Charles Pickering to make full satisfaction of good and current pay to every person that within one month should bring in any of this false, base and counterfeit "coyne," according to their respective proportions, the base money to be melted down into gross before it was returned to him, and that he pay a fine of £40 into the court toward the building of a new court house; to stand committed until the fine was paid; and to find security for his good "abearance." Samuel Buckley, "being considered more Engenious than he that went before," was fined £10 toward the court house. Minting, however, soon began in a legal fashion, for in Philadelphia, in 1791, was set up *the* United States Mint which is to-day, as it was then, the parent mint, all others in the country being branches. Here, too, was erected the first shot-tower in the United States, and, also, the

first drug and chemical manufactory marking the beginning of an enterprise for which Philadelphia has ever since enjoyed a worldwide fame.

The mining of iron ore in Chester county was begun in 1716, by Thomas Rutter, at Pool Forge, three miles above Pottstown, and shortly afterward was established the celebrated Warwick Furnace, where were made, in 1776, the first year of the Revolutionary war, sixty cannon of eighteen- and twelve-pounder calibre for the patriot army. These works were already famous for the making of the famous old "Franklin Stove," which was at one time very common in the better class of houses. Its manufacture was continued for many years, and it is known to the writer of this narrative that not a few are yet in use in farm houses in Ohio and Illinois, whither they were taken by settlers from Pennsylvania prior to the Civil war and shortly afterward. This stove was the invention of Benjamin Franklin, who thus refers to it in his "Autobiography":

"In order of time I should have mentioned before that having in 1742 invented an open fireplace for the better warming of rooms, and at the same time saving fuel, as the fresh air admitted was warmed in entering, I made a present of the model to Robert Grace, one of my early friends, who, having an iron furnace, found the casting of the plates for these stoves a profitable thing, as they were growing in demand."

Robert Grace, who was then in charge of the Warwick Furnace, had married the widow of Samuel Nutt, Jr., who was heir to the property upon which the furnace was located, the lands having been originally granted to the elder Nutt.

In 1742 iron works were established by John Crosby and Peter Dicks, on Crum Creek, in what is now Delaware county, and these are presumably the works referred to by Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, when he passed over the ground in 1748, stopping at Chichester, "a

borough on the Delaware, where travelers pass the river in a ferry, and where they build every year a number of small ships for sale, and from an iron work which lies higher up in the country they carry iron bars to this place and ship them. About two English miles behind Chester I passed an iron forge. The ore, however, is not dug here, but thirty or forty miles hence, where it is first melted in an oven and then carried to this place." This was evidently the forge on Crum Creek, before mentioned, and the ore must have been dug in what is now Chester county.

On June 24, 1750, James Hamilton, deputy governor, issued his proclamation requiring the sheriffs of the several counties to make return to him of "every mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron, every plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, and every furnace for making steel which were erected within their several and respective counties." In response, John Owen, then sheriff of Chester county (prior to its division and the creation of the county of Delaware), certified that "there is but one mill or engine for slitting and rolling iron within the county aforesaid, which is situated in Thornbury township, and was erected in the year 1746 by John Taylor," and that there was not any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer nor any furnace for making steel within the county of Chester. This return would seem to indicate that the works seen by Peter Kalm, and undoubtedly others, had gone into disuse.

Among other prominent iron works of their day were those at Valley Forge, near the mouth of Valley Creek, in Chester county. These were operated by members of the Potts family from the spring of 1757 until they were destroyed by the British, in 1777, about two months before Washington established his cantonment there. Rentgen's iron works, in Pikeland township, Chester county, established in 1793, obtained considerable celebrity from the attempts made there to manufacture German steel. It is said that Rentgen obtained a patent for forging

round iron in 1796, and that in 1810 he obtained a patent for rolling iron in round shapes. The Phoenix iron works were opened in the latter part of the eighteenth century for the manufacture of nails. In 1846 was added a rolling mill for the manufacture of railroad iron, and for some years this mill was the equal of any in the country, and the quality of its product was not surpassed by that of any similar English mill. During the rebellion the works turned out about five hundred pieces of wrought iron artillery, as efficient as were known in that period, and which were the invention of John Griffen, the general superintendent of the company. In recent years the Phoenix works have produced large quantities of structural iron, including the greater part of the rib- and deck-work for ships built on the Delaware river, including the iron boats of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The present great Lukens Iron and Steel Company grew out of the Federal Slitting Mill, set up in 1790 by Isaac Pennock, an ancestor of the present owners, and the property has never passed out of the hands of descendants of the founder. The mill was originally established at Rokeby, on Buck Run, about four miles south of Coatesville, in Chester county. In 1810 Pennock removed to the present location, on the Brandywine, at Coatesville. At the first the iron was heated in an open charcoal fire, rolled out into plates (hence called charcoal slabs) and then slit up into rods for general blacksmith use. The plate rolls of that time were only sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, and from three to four feet between the housings, and an overshot wheel provided the power. It was not uncommon for the mill to come nearly to a stop, and in this event the workmen would climb out upon the rim of the wheel, and with their combined weight effect the passage through the rolls. It was before the days of railroads, and the coal used in the works was wagoned from Columbia, thirty-five miles distant, while the finished product was simi-

larly transported to Philadelphia or Wilmington, distances of thirty-eight and twenty-six miles respectively. The property passed into the charge of Dr. Charles Lukens, a son-in-law of Isaac Pennock, who (between 1816 and 1825) produced the first steam boiler plates made in the United States.

To be included among the steel and iron industries is that of ship-building on the Delaware river. This immense interest grew by slow development. The pioneer settlers built such vessels as could be made by the most ordinary workman with saw and axe, giving little attention to symmetry of form or even ease of propulsion, but only to buoyancy. Of such were the sail-scow, used in transporting salt hay from the marshes, and the garvey, which was used in gathering oysters and bringing them to shore. The beginning of iron mining led to the building of "the Durham boat," which differed from the scow in being larger, flat-bottomed, and rounded at bow and stern, and was used for transporting ore to Philadelphia down the Delaware river from the Durham furnaces, whence it came. It was in these two classes of boats that Washington's troops made their famous passage across the Delaware river. In the later colonial days large numbers of boats designed for fishing purposes were built, and were known as whale-boats. During the Revolutionary war, craft of this description but of larger build came into vogue, and nearly every coast neighborhood where was an inland stream had its association of men who owned and manned such a vessel. The boat was usually about thirty feet in length, pointed at bow and stern to facilitate readiness of movement by avoidance of turning, and with high gunwales in order to admit of carrying large loads. The material was cedar and the boat was so light that a few men could conveniently carry it into the woods for concealment. The necessity for thus providing for its safety lay in the fact that British armed boats kept the coast indus-

triously patrolled. The crew of the whale-boat usually consisted of fifteen men, selected for their physical strength, endurance and courage. They were trained to row noiselessly, and were able to drive the boat at a speed of twelve miles an hour. Each man was armed with a cutlass and pistols. The command was vested in one who was helmsman aboard and captain on land as well as on deck. Many daring feats were performed by such crews.

With the development of the fishing and lumber industries, the latter through the introduction of the saw mill, came vessels of a larger build, first of the sloop and afterwards of the schooner type, but of limited size, for many years not exceeding thirty tons. At a later day came full-rigged ships, veritable "hearts of oak." These, mastered and manned by old-time sailors who now exist only in song and story such as were sung by Dibdin and told by Marryat and Cooper, sailed in every sea and upon every sort of mission. There were honest merchantmen and whalers, and there were those, too, whose holds were fever infected by cargoes of rotting humans brought from Liberia to the plantations of the south. Many of them survived for scores of years, so honestly were they built, and a few dismantled old hulks yet remain to perform menial duty on river and canal.

Almost on the very ground (at Chester) where were built the first small coasters of the colonial days, the wooden gunboats provided by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use during the Revolutionary war, and the famous merchant vessels of Archibald McArthur, in 1844, and of Sinex, Hargis and Fortner shortly afterward, were constructed vessels which were the best of their type of the United States navy at the time of the Civil war, and which bore a gallant part during that great struggle. Here are now such mammoth shipyards as those of the Cramps and John Roach, where have been built hundreds of modern war and merchant

vessels, and many of the most effective marine engines ever constructed, and which have made the Delaware to the United States what the Clyde is to Great Britain.

The splendid watercourses bordering and penetrating the province found early utilization. On the Delaware, small sailing vessels plied constantly until the introduction of steam. Here John Fitch made for himself fame as the first man in America (and probably in the world) who ever carried the idea of steam power to the propulsion of vessels a determinate result. He was a watchmaker by trade, and during the revolutionary war was employed in repairing muskets for the patriot army. His first vessel was fitted with an awkward engine with a horizontal cylinder and a piston stroke of three feet. The shaft operated twelve oars, or paddles, six on each side; at each revolution of the shaft six of the paddles entered the water, while, at the same time the other six were raised therefrom. This vessel was sailed in the passenger and freight trade between Philadelphia and ports as far down as Wilmington. It was well named the "Perseverance," for Fitch persisted in operating it until he was bankrupted, the machinery being of such poor construction that it was constantly in need of repairs. In this venture Fitch anticipated by seventeen years Robert Fulton and his famous "Clermont," which in 1807 made the trip from New York to Albany.

Pennsylvania ship-builders were active on the Ohio river at an early day. In 1806 was launched at what is now Allegheny City the brig "Dean," the first sailing vessel built on western waters, and which found its way to the Mediterranean. Soon after, James Berthone & Co. built two vessels at Pittsburg. The largest of these was wrecked in trying to pass over the Falls of the Ohio, and no further building was done on that river. In 1811 Fulton and Livingston built in their ship-yard at Pittsburg the first steamboat ever floated on an inland American

stream. This, the "Orleans," was a stern-wheeler, and carried two masts, it being considered unwise to depend upon steam alone. This craft made the trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. In succeeding years Pittsburg became an important boat building point, and there were launched many of the most palatial steamboats which plied the Ohio to Cairo and the Mississippi to New Orleans.

The celebrated Crozer cotton mills at Chester grew out of a grist mill, the first mill set up in Pennsylvania after Penn became the proprietor. This was the second in the province, the first being the Swedish water mill built by Governor Printz, on Cobb's creek, near the noted Blue Bell Tavern, at Paschalville, in the county of Philadelphia. This, however, had fallen into disuse before the coming of Penn. The first mills in the county of Chester were brought by him in the "Welcome," ready for putting together and setting up. Penn had numerous partners in this enterprise, and they made Caleb Pusey their agent and manager. The land for the mill was patented to Pusey, second month, 5, 1690, but the mill was set up in 1683, on Chester creek. Pusey made two short removals, the dams having been carried away by overflowing of the stream, and the mills afterwards passed through various hands. The Chester Mills, as they were widely known, were well equipped at the time of the Revolutionary war. In 1777, by order of General Washington, the millstones were removed to prevent their use by the British army, but where they were secreted has never been learned. The mills eventually came into the possession of John P. Crozer, who there laid the foundations for the great cotton manufactory with which his family name has since been identified.

It is not within the province of the writer of these pages to follow in detail the history of manufacturing in all its multitudinous ramifica-

tions, but only to hint at the beginnings, afford an idea of the present mammoth proportions of the work carried on by some of the foremost captains of industry in the world. Suffice it to say that, after the Revolutionary war, Pennsylvania workmen set an example in mechanical ability and inventive genius that provoked the wonder and conquered the admiration of the world. At each decennial governmental census since the eighth, Pennsylvania has ranked second among the states in the gross value of manufactured products, net value of the same, average number of employes, and amount of wages paid. The census of 1900 gave the number of establishments at 52,185, the aggregate capital invested at \$1,551,548,712; the cost of material at \$1,042,434,599; the value of the finished products at \$1,834,790,860; and the number of persons employed at 781,273. The iron and steel industry leads, with its products amounting to the vast sum of \$434,445,200. Foundry and machine shop products are next, amounting to \$127,292,440. The value of the products of other manufacturing branches, excluding such as do not exceed \$20,000,000 in any given industry, were, in round numbers, as follows: Leather, tanned and curried, upwards of \$55,000,000; flouring and grist mill products, upwards of \$36,000,000; sugar and syrup refining, upwards of \$36,000,000; printing and publishing, upwards of \$36,000,000; lumber and timber, upwards of \$35,000,000; tobacco, upwards of \$33,000,000; silk and silk goods, upwards of \$31,000,000; malt products, upwards of \$29,000,000; woolen goods, upwards of \$25,000,000; cotton goods upwards of \$25,000,000; clothing, men's factory products, upwards of \$23,000,000; carpets and rugs, upwards of \$23,000,000; boots and shoes, upwards of \$23,000,000; glass, upwards of \$22,000,000; worsted goods, upwards of \$22,000,000; hosiery and knit goods upwards of \$21,000,000.

In this connection it is to be remarked that the radical changes in

the processes of manufacturing that have taken place within the last decade have opened the way for the employment of female labor in many lines of industry that were formerly closed to them. Much hard and disagreeable work, which required the strength and endurance that only men possess, is rapidly being made a thing of the past by the introduction of improved machinery and methods, under which deftness of touch and intelligent perception on the part of the operative takes the place of importance formerly held by the more rugged qualities peculiar to men. There is, therefore, every indication that similar changes will open yet wider fields for the introduction of female labor. These conditions afford ample opportunity for the speculations of a certain class of social economists and moralists who are satisfied that already the foundations of society have been undermined by neglect of the marriage relation through the reduced ability of the more poorly paid male wage-earner to provide for a home, and through the more independent status of the female wage-earner who, deriving her livelihood through her own effort, would rather bear the ills she has than fly to those she fears may come in company with one of her own station who cannot much exceed her in wage-earning capacity.

At the foundation of all the great industries to which reference has been made, lies the mineral wealth of the state, in value exceeding that of any other. The total value for the last year reported in the federal census for the year 1900 was \$150,876,649, against a combined value of \$145,744,909 for the three states next in order of production—Michigan, Colorado and Montana. These estimates take no account of manufactured articles, only of the raw material as derived from the laboratories of nature and brought within the reach of the handicraft of man. None

of the precious metals are mined, and the yieldings are restricted to iron and coal and their products, with stone.

The coal measures are of remarkable character and extent. The area of the Pennsylvania coal fields embraces nearly thirteen thousand square miles, and extends through twenty-four counties. Of first importance is the anthracite district, occupying an area of about six hundred and fifty miles on the left bank of the Susquehanna river. The strata between Pottstown and Wyoming, which belong to the lowest portion of the coal measures, are probably about three thousand feet thick, but the numerous folds and contortions make it impossible to arrive at an exact estimate. There are from ten to twelve seams more than three feet in thickness, and the principal one, known as the Mammoth, or Baltimore vein, is nearly thirty feet thick at Wilkesbarre, and in places even exceeds sixty feet. The anthracite fields of the entire United States, in the year covered by the last federal census, produced 52,131,212 tons, of which were credited to Pennsylvania 51,217,318 tons, within about five million tons of the product of the entire country. Of this quantity, Luzerne county, of which Wilkesbarre is the shire town and commercial center, produced 19,143,101 tons. Bituminous coal is found nearly everywhere west of the mountains, and large quantities are used at Pittsburg and Cincinnati in iron smelting. This coal product in 1899 amounted to 79,318,362 tons (Westmoreland county leading with 10,325,245 tons), out of the output of 191,256,216 tons in the entire United States.

While these pages were preparing for the press, advance sheets of the Report of the United States Geological Survey have been given out, containing a statistical chapter on coal production by Edward W. Parker. It is stated by this writer that the earliest record of coal production in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania was in 1814, when the total output

amounted to twenty-two short tons. Shipments from that region began in 1820, and since that date the records have been carefully kept, and show that from 1814 to the present time the production has amounted to 1,554,200,000 short tons. Bituminous coal was mined in Pennsylvania prior to 1840, but statistics only begin with that year. The total output of bituminous coal in the state is estimated at 1,251,000,000 short tons, which, with the anthracite product, makes the total production 2,805,000,000 short tons, the entire production of the United States being the incomprehensible quantity of 4,860,000,000 short tons.

For state supervisory purposes the Pennsylvania coal fields are divided into seven anthracite and eight bituminous coal districts. In 1899 in these two fields were working collieries to the number of 606 and 591 respectively, employing a total of 252,844 men. Regarding the occupation of the coal miner as extra-hazardous, which it undoubtedly is, so well are the mines safeguarded that casualties would seem to be reduced to the minimum. For the latest statistical year there were 115 accidents attended with loss of life, and 419 without fatalities, the ratio of fatal accidents to the number of workmen being one to each 544, and of non-fatal accidents one to every 202. More than one hundred of the fatal accidents were caused by the falling of coal, rock and slate. For many years amicable relations between operators and employees have suffered little disturbances. The last serious outbreak was that of the criminal combination known as the "Molly Maguires," which was effectually broken up in 1876, and was marked by the legal execution of twenty men convicted of the crime of murder.

Pennsylvania continues to be, as it was at the beginning, the leader in the production of petroleum and its kindred products. The rise and development (and, in some regions, the fall) of this industry would form a unique history of its own. In 1851 crude petroleum was taken

from an oil well on what came to be known as Oil Creek, on the Allegheny river, about one hundred and fifty miles above Pittsburg. Shortly afterward oil was found near Titusville, Pennsylvania, and a sample was sent to Professor B. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, who made a report upon it which exerted an immediate influence and became a classic in the literature of petroleum. The favorable view taken by Professor Silliman resulted in the organization of a prospecting company at New Haven, Connecticut, which employed E. L. Drake to drill a well in the Oil Creek valley, a short distance below the present site of the city of Titusville. After many delays and accidents he succeeded in driving an iron pipe a distance of thirty-six feet down to the rock. Some days later the drill fell into a crevice, where it was left until the next day, when the drill hole was found nearly full of petroleum. This incident was prolific in results, for it at once led to the immediate drilling of other wells and to the universal adoption of Drake's artesian boring device. In a short time there was a rush of feverish fortune hunters, first to the valley of Oil Creek and its tributaries, and later over the higher land between Oil Creek and the Allegheny river below Tidioute. As the oil seekers dispersed over a wider territory, wells of great richness were driven in Butler and Clarion counties. Comparison of the situations of the most productive wells led to the discovery that the oil yielding areas extended across the country in narrow belts, regardless of the surface configuration, parallel to each other, and in a northeast and southwest direction. Following the approaching exhaustion of the oil fields before named, lines were run by compass on the supposed axis of the oil belt, many miles across the hills, until the seekers came to the village of Bradford, in McKean county, where wells had previously been drilled with little success. Deeper drillings were now made, resulting in the

tapping of oil, and since 1875 the region has been the most uniformly productive and extensive oil territory yet discovered.

During the early oil-seeking period, hosts of adventurers suffered bitter disappointment, and various pretentious "cities" sprang into a brilliant but ephemeral existence. Something of this may be discerned in the fact that so many were the new oil towns during the succeeding twenty-five years, and so great was the quantity of lumber needed for oil derricks that thousands upon thousands of acres, standing one to two thousand feet above the sea level, were denuded of their timber. The fever was not long continued. The speculative phase was followed by that of profitable development of mining lands, on the one hand, or abandonment on the other. The sagacious ones and the plodders secured control of tracts which, perhaps disappointing at the outset, became profitable, and the impatient passed on to new fields. At times, both classes were equally disappointed and went away, leaving behind them mute monuments to their blasted hopes. As a case in point, Pithole City was in 1865 the abode of such a population that its postoffice business was next after that of Philadelphia, while in 1881 corn and grass were growing where had been some of the most noted oil wells, and not an inhabitant remained to occupy a single one of the few tumbling-down houses which yet marked the spot. Yet it is not to be inferred that all of the old famous oil regions of which so much was once heard, have become altogether unprofitable. There are yet productive wells within sight of where Drake's success set the pace for an unexampled enthusiasm and rage for speculation, but there is no longer that which holds out hope of adequate return save through unremitting industry and sound business methods. That the petroleum industry is yet extensive and profitable is evidenced by the fact that in 1900 the refined products of Pennsylvania amounted in value to \$34,977,706, that the

invested capital was \$26,580,504, and that there were thirty-eight establishments employing 3,299 men, and disbursing more than \$1,500,000 in wages.

Pennsylvania stands first among the states in the production of stone, with its 776 quarries of all kinds, and an annual output to the value of more than \$7,000,000. The variety of stone is so great as to cover almost every necessity for building or ornamental work, including granite, slate, limestone, sandstone, bluestone, soapstone and many others. Of these, some are beautifully variegated, and make up the exteriors of many of the most dignified and handsome public and residential structures in the United States.

With such a magnificent array of natural products and manufacturing industries, trebled in value during the last two decades of the last century, it would appear at first glance that transportation facilities had not kept pace with requirements, for, in the ten years preceding the year 1900, the increase in railroad mileage was less than one thousand. But this increased mileage was in greater part additional trackage for already existing lines, increasing their carrying capacity, but not the length of road. In the year in question, there were 10,400 miles in operation in the state, requiring the service of an army of 193,161 employees, whose total year's compensation was \$102,959,434. The canals in operation have a mileage of 601, and float nearly one thousand boats with an annual carrying account of more than two thousand tons.

Probably no agency has been more effective in promoting all classes of industry and business than the trolley roads, which have developed suburban travel to a degree which would not have been believable a score of years ago. The low fares, convenient stoppages and frequency of movement have had their effect in dispersing congested populations to regions outside the manufacturing centres in which their working

hours are spent, and in the building up of innumerable homelike hamlets and villages, to the enhancement of physical comfort and the promotion of good morals. To a considerable extent trolley roads have encroached upon the business of steam railroads, and it is evident that the former are soon to make further inroads upon the latter by the installation of through passenger service between widely separated cities, and a freight traffic system.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND ART.

Information concerning educational conditions during the early colonial times is exceedingly meager, but we do know that there was a vast difference between the school then and its modern successor. In the former, moral and religious training were important features, while in our day secular instruction takes precedence before all else.

Education in Pennsylvania began under the Swedes, whose ministers were also school teachers. At the first, instruction was given at the homes of the children, and it was not until 1682 that a school building was erected on the Delaware river. One of the first provisions made by William Penn was for the promotion of education. The first Assembly enacted that the "Great Law" of the Province should be printed, "and they shall be one of the books taught in the schools," and the second Assembly, which met at Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, enacted as follows:

"And to the end that the poor as well as rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, which is to be preferred before wealth, be it enacted, etc., That all persons in this province and territories thereof having children, and all the guardians and trustees of orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in reading and writing, so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by the time they attain to twelve years of age; and that then they be taught some useful trade or skill, that the poor may work to live and the rich if they become poor may not want, of which every County Court shall take care. And in case such parents, guardians or overseers shall be found deficient in

this respect, every such parent, guardian or overseer shall pay for each such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

This is remarkable as being the most comprehensive and stringent educational law ever enacted in America, so far as we are aware. It was abrogated ten years later by William and Mary, and was re-enacted by Governor Fletcher, "by and with the advice and consent of the representatives." It would appear that the last of the above enactments was never repealed, but was permitted to become a dead letter, not being revived by any subsequent legislative authority.

The first teacher of note in Pennsylvania was George Keith, who was placed in charge of the Friends' public school in Philadelphia. After a year he was succeeded by Thomas Makin, the first in the province to act under a certificate, and then by compulsion. He had been an usher under Keith, and in 1693, after taking charge of the school, he was called before the governor's council and admonished that he would not be permitted to teach without a license, and that he must procure a certificate of his ability, learning and diligence from the inhabitants of note in Philadelphia, which he promised to do. He taught for several years, and in 1729 wrote a Latin poem descriptive of Pennsylvania. In 1733, at an advanced age, he came to his death by falling from a wharf and drowning in the Delaware river.

Until the beginning of the eighteenth century, education was principally fostered by the Friends, who instituted numerous schools, carefully guarding, however, against what they believed to be "that abuse of learning which is sometimes visible in the magnification of self." In their yearly meeting this people gave much earnest and salutary advice concerning the establishment of schools, suggesting that in the compass of each monthly meeting ground should be set apart upon which to erect a

suitable house and stable, with garden, pasture and orchard, as an encouragement to and as provision for a teacher of proper qualifications and good character. The yearly meeting also recommended that funds should be collected for these purposes.

Outside the Friends' communities, until nearly the Revolutionary period, where schools were maintained at all, it was without method or system, the people of a neighborhood establishing such a one as the itinerant teacher of the day then sojourning with them might suggest. The school was maintained on the subscription plan, and the teacher was "boarded 'round," and received a large part of his stipend in country produce. The school and school teacher of this period also existed for a considerable time after the close of the Revolutionary War, even within the memory of the present writer, who made his beginning in education in such a one as hereinafter described.

The school house was a log building with two windows. A great fireplace, wide enough to take in a cordstick, occupied one-half the width of the room. The seats were rough planks supported by legs let into auger holes at either end, and without backs. At the sides of the room were rough planks resting upon puncheons, and at these stood the pupil over unruled copybooks, laboriously tracing with a goosequill the copy set by the schoolmaster. It was before the days of "readers," and many a scholar of the long-ago learned to read and spell from the Bible. The youth thus taught became admirable readers, and the pupil or rostrum speaker who was trained after this fashion had no difficulty in making himself understood by his hearers, in marked contrast to many highly educated ministers and lecturers of the present day, whose profuse and ornate vocabulary tends to the mystification of many. Indeed, were there no other reason for clinging to the Bible, it were valuable before all other books for its influence in the forming of a clear and concise use of the

mother tongue, whether in utterance or in writing. Aside from the Bible, there was no uniformity in text-books in the early schools, each scholar bringing such as the family closet would afford, and, as a consequence, there were rarely two alike. Those were the palmy days of "the three R's—readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." He who was proficient in vulgar fractions, tare and tret, and the double rule of three, was accounted so much of a mathematician as to be qualified for a desirable position in any shipping house or counting room in Philadelphia or New York. If perchance a scholar had a grammar or a geography he was viewed by his less favored fellows as one whose opportunities would enable him to make a great mark in the world. For a girl, she must be taught to read well, but, as her destiny was for household duties, arithmetic was deemed outside her necessity, if not beyond her capability.

The first attempts to found public schools proved ineffective. The State Constitution of 1776 provided that "a school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth," and required that the teachers should be paid by the public; and in the Constitution of 1790 provision was made "that the poor may be taught gratis." It was not, however, until 1802 that a law was enacted under these Constitutional provisions, and then it was found so inadequate that it was necessary to pass another act in 1804. This proved little more acceptable than the former, and a more carefully drawn act was passed in 1809. At whatever stage of the question, those who were laboring for the cause of public instruction were strenuously and even bitterly opposed. There was a large number of semi-public schools founded and conducted by various religious denominations, and the friends of these combatted the idea of sending their children to schools where all denominations were equally privileged, thus tending to the apostatizing of their offspring, whom they would guard from all con-

tamination. At the same time, other parents, who cared nothing for these considerations, were inimical to the public schools for the reason that they were avowedly created in the interests of the poor, whence they were known as "pauper schools."

The present magnificent Public School system had its first substantial foundation in 1833-34, when was enacted a law "To Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools." It had met with long and bitter opposition, and was attacked for a multiplicity of reasons, chief among which was the objection, as expressed in indignation meetings held all over the state, that "it was never intended by our constitution that the education of those children whose parents are able to educate them should be educated at the public expense." Multitudes of protests against the law were sent in, and it is a curious fact that not more than five in every hundred of the signatures thereto were written in English, and that most of them were well nigh illegible. It was in advocacy of this, the first effective Public School law, that Thaddeus Stevens, then in the legislature, gave the first evidence of his masterly strength, and to him was ascribed in large degree the triumph of the measure. In 1849 an advanced step was taken in legislation requiring that teachers pass an examination, and making the minimum of the school year four months instead of three. In 1855 the first provision was made for teachers' institutes, the first of which was held in Chester county. The office of County Superintendent of Common Schools was created in 1854, and that of State Superintendent in 1857, the duties of the latter position having previously devolved upon the Secretary of State. In subsequent years the Public School system was extended to its present broad dimensions, with its school libraries, high schools and normal schools, and these latter have in some degree encroached upon the domain which in the not far distant past was held to be that of the collegiate

institutions. A notable example is found in the Central High School of Philadelphia, created in 1836, by authority of the Legislature. In 1839 Alexander Dallas Bache, LL. D., president-elect of Girard College, was called to its headship, and during his three years administration three courses of study were arranged. 1. A two years' elementary course, fitting for business; 2. A four years' course, including French and Spanish, geometry, trigonometry mechanical and natural philosophy, natural history, mental and political science; 3. A four years' classical course. At the suggestion of the American Philosophical Society an astronomical observatory was established in connection with the high school. This, in point of age the fourth astronomical observatory in America, was furnished with the first German made lenses brought to the country, and Professor Elias Loomis said (1856), "the erection of this observatory formed an epoch in the history of American astronomy." Under the principalship of Professor John S. Hart, Anglo-Saxon and German were added to the list of languages, and it is believed that the former language was taught in this high school before it had found a place in any other collegiate course except that of Harvard. Phonography was introduced when that science was in its infant stage, and some of the students of this time became official reporters in Congress. In 1849 the school was placed upon a collegiate basis, and was authorized by the Legislature to confer degrees. In 1854 a new building was erected, which was styled by some architects as "the most perfect school building of America." Under the principalship of George Inman Riche, A. M. (1867-1886), the scientific laboratories of the school were noted for their efficiency, and here Edwin J. Houston and Elihu Thomson perfected those discoveries which made their names world famous in electrical science. The complete modernization of the school began with the installation of Henry Clark Johnson, A. M., LL. B., as principal.

New studies were introduced, and all were arranged in six elective courses. In 1893 Robert Ellis Thompson, A. M., S. T. D., became principal, coming from the University of Pennsylvania, where he had long performed efficient service. During his administration the new buildings were erected, at a cost of more than one and a half million dollars. The course of study was further broadened, and the curriculum now presents five elective courses: 1. Classical—Latin, Greek, French or German, English, mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, history, drawing, biology, logic, ethics and political economy. 2. Latin-Scientific—Greek being omitted, and extended instruction being given in the modern languages, mathematics and the sciences; both of these courses lead to the degree of bachelor of arts. 3. Scientific—Contains no Greek, omits Latin after the sophomore year, and gives fuller instruction to French and German; this leads to the degree of bachelor of science. 4. Commerce—Embracing the subjects usually taught in secondary schools, accenting the modern languages, and including special subjects in economics, science and business technique. 5. Pedagogy—Designed for those who wish to qualify for teaching. In the sixty-five years since its organization the Central High School has admitted nearly twenty thousand students, and has graduated nearly six thousand. Its alumni are to be found in every walk of life, adorning every profession and other useful calling, and loyal to the public school system which gave them an admirable training for life. The Associated Alumni of the Central High School is an influential and well-organized body of more than one thousand members.

The West Chester State Normal School is worthy of mention as being a fine type of the institutions of its class. It is an outgrowth of the old West Chester Academy of 1812, which had a long and successful career but eventually failed. In 1869 the academy was superseded by the

State Normal School for the First District of Pennsylvania. Ten acres of land were purchased, whereon the first school building was erected and the first session opened in 1871, with about one hundred and thirty pupils, under the principalship of Professor Ezekiel H. Cook. In 1878 Dr. G. M. Philips came to the principalship, in which he has continued to the present time.

The school is now one of the largest and most prominent normal schools in the whole country. Its attendance in the normal department reaches more than eight hundred students, and, with the addition of the model school, is considerably more than a thousand.

The original main building, erected in 1870-71, has grown to three or four times its original capacity, and, in addition, a gymnasium, recitation hall, model school building and library have been erected near by, while a principal's house and an infirmary for the care of the sick have also been added. It is generally admitted that they are the finest State Normal School buildings in the United States, and probably in the world. The original ten acres have grown to almost fifty acres, the largest addition being Wayne Field, which includes the grounds of the Chester County Agricultural Society, adjoining the original school grounds on the west. This was bought and improved at a cost of more than thirty thousand dollars, making it one of the most complete school athletic grounds and play fields to be found anywhere. An enclosed skating park covers two acres. The whole property has cost nearly six hundred thousand dollars and is thoroughly equipped for the best school work. The school's faculty has grown until it numbers thirty-three members, and is widely known for its scholarship and efficiency. The school has had more than ten thousand students and about sixteen hundred graduates. The great majority of these have been teachers, and most of them are still teaching, but others are filling important positions as statesmen, law-

yers, physicians, clergymen, etc. Three of the other State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania have drawn their principals from the faculty of the West Chester State Normal School. Many of its graduates and former students are college professors and county or borough superintendents.

According to the census of 1900, the value of public school property in Pennsylvania was \$50,000,000, and the expense of maintaining the schools was \$22,813,395. The total number of schools was 29,046, with an average of 847.445 pupils in attendance.

THE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

From an early day, Pennsylvania has fostered an abundance of academical institutions, but these are so numerous and so distinctively local that they must be passed over in this narrative. It is to be said, however, that they have deeply colored the intellectual life of the commonwealth, and have in no inconsiderable degree made possible the higher institutions of learning. These latter, from small beginnings, have come to a place of commanding importance, and those of first rank have made notable advancement in the past quarter of a century. More than thirty in number, these colleges have, with few exceptions, made a most encouraging growth in faculty numbers and character, in the scope of instruction, in laboratory and library methods, and in the value of apparatus and other facilities for instruction. As evidences, it may be mentioned that, within the period under consideration, the University of Pennsylvania has become a rival of Yale and Harvard in that it has come to be one of the largest educational institutions in the land, its attendance, courses of study, endowment and faculty placing it among the half dozen most important universities of the United States. An almost corresponding advancement is witnessed in various colleges—

Washington and Jefferson, Lafayette, the State College, Lehigh University, the Western University of Pennsylvania, and others. For these results something is due to the protection afforded by the legislature, which in recent years has discouraged the founding of institutions upon insubstantiality, thus giving an added dignity to such as are worthy of support. Conducive to these ends was the Act of 1895, for the incorporation of institutions of learning, with power to confer degrees in art, science, philosophy, literature, medicine, law and theology. For the supervision and regulation of such institutions the act created a board styled the College and University Council consisting of twelve members, viz: The Governor, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction—these *ex officio*; three persons selected from among the presiding officers of undenominational colleges or universities in the commonwealth, and three persons holding official relationship to the common schools of the state. To this board is committed the duty of considering the applications for the founding of new colleges, and without its approval none such can be established. This legislation grew out of abuses which need not be here particularized.

No history of the higher education in the state can be written without taking into account the famous "Log College" of the Rev. William Tennent, built by his own hands, in the Forks of the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, in 1726. This was a log building about twenty feet long, and scarcely as wide, and was intended to be "a school of liberal learning and divinity." Mr. Tennent's great purpose was to prepare young men for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and he accomplished an excellent work, sending out many who became distinguished in the pulpit and school room, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other states. The primitive school was visited by Rev. George Whitefield, in 1739, when the great preacher addressed "about three thousand

people gathered together in the meeting-house yard; the place wherein the young men study is, in contempt, called a college," as he remarks in his diary.

The University of Pennsylvania had its primary origin in a charitable school for which, as also for the religious meetings of the Rev. George Whitefield, citizens of Philadelphia erected a building in 1740. In 1749 this property came into the possession of an association which grew out of a pamphlet issued by Benjamin Franklin, entitled "Proposals Relative to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania." The academy and charitable school which resulted proved so successful that two years later it was chartered by Thomas and Richard Penn, then the proprietaries, as the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania. Under Rev. William Smith the institution grew to collegiate dimensions, and (June 16, 1755) the proprietaries changed its title to the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia. The College and Academy were closely related, the same teachers serving in each. There were three college classes—freshmen, junior and senior—and the course was one of three years. May 17, 1757, at the first commencement, the graduates were Paul Jackson, Jacob Duche, Francis Hopkinson, Samuel Magaw, Hugh Williamson, James Latta and James Morgan, who received the bachelor's degree. The eminence afterward attained by these young men added materially to the future influence and fame of the incipient college. In 1762 students had come from other colonies, and it was necessary to erect another building. In 1763 the students numbered nearly four hundred.

The first provost, Dr. William Smith, was a man of remarkable abilities and unconquerable enthusiasm. Imprisoned by the legislature on account of his activity in political affairs, he received his classes in the jail. Having been released after an appeal to the crown, he was

received in England with distinguished honor, and received his divinity degree from the University of Oxford. Later, he visited England to procure an endowment for the college, and his mission was gratifyingly successful. Later, a declaration of liberal and unsectarian principles on the part of the college authorities was resented by the legislature, which abrogated the rights and properties of the institution, conferring them upon a new body, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. The old college maintained its organization and continued its schools, but lost its property, while the new university organized its faculties in arts and medicine. The two institutions each struggled on, and both with indifferent success. In 1791 the rivalry was ended by the union of the two schools, each contributing one-half the members of a new board which was incorporated under the title of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. The faculties were taken, as nearly as could be, equally from their predecessors, but Dr. Smith was set aside on a pension, and Dr. John Ewing was elected provost. In 1800 the University bought spacious buildings and grounds at a cost of about \$40,000. In 1810 the college course was extended to four years, and the sophomore class was created; in 1872 a Scientific School was opened (embracing courses in architecture, science and technology, mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, chemistry, chemical engineering and teachers' courses), endowed by John H. Towne; in 1881 the Wharton School of Finance and Economy was founded by Joseph Wharton, and in 1884 Dr. Horace Jayne created the Department of Biology. These schools necessitated the grouping of all together as a college, governed by an academic council, and under a single dean. In 1892 General Isaac J. Wistar erected a splendid building for the Wistar and Horner museums, of which his ancestor, Professor Caspar Wistar, was the founder. Another important feature of the university is the Museum

of Archaeology and Paleontology, with its collections of priceless value, embracing the entire field of Assyrian, Egyptian and American antiquities. In 1895-96 an expedition from this department discovered the ancient city of Nippur, which is believed to antedate Babylon by thousands of years. The excellent university library of 200,000 volumes, with as many more unbound volumes and pamphlets, had its beginning in gifts by King Louis XVI of France, by the first provost of the institution, and by friends both home and abroad. The Law and Medical departments are written of upon other pages of this work.

The real property of the University of Pennsylvania amounts in value to upwards of three and a half million dollars, and the productive funds nearly approach the same sum. The latest accessible statistics gave the number of instructors at 268, and of students at 2,475.

The Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, is notable as being with one exception (the University of Nashville, Tennessee), the oldest institution of learning in the United States, west of the Appalachian mountain ranges. It was incorporated February 28, 1787, through the effort of Hon. Hugh Henry Brackenridge. The first building site was a gift from the Penn family of Philadelphia. In the same year the legislature made a donation of five thousand acres of land for endowment purposes. The first Principal of the Academy was George Welch. Among his successors was the Rev. Joseph Stockton (1810-1819), and who is best known as the author of the "Western Calculator" and the "Western Spelling Book," two of the earliest school books printed west of the mountains, and which in their day vied in popularity with the "New England Primer." In 1819 the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Western University of Pennsylvania, and authorizing its trustees to take in charge the property of the Pittsburg Academy and to exercise the functions of a university. The act

also granted forty acres of land, but this gift was held as invalid by the Supreme Court, and the Legislature made good its benevolent intentions by an appropriation of \$2,400 annually for five years. The first Faculty under the University organization was: Rev. Robert Bruce, Principal, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mathematics, etc.; Rev. John Black, Professor Ancient Languages and Classical Literature; Rev. Elisha P. Swift, Professor of Moral Science and General Evidences of Christianity; Joseph McElroy, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Professor of Modern Languages and Universal Grammar. At the first commencement, in 1823, were graduated Thomas Guthrie, Alexander Logan and Samuel Ferguson, all of whom became eminent clergymen.

In 1830 was built a new college edifice upon the site of the old academy at the corner of Third street and Cherry alley. This was then the largest and finest edifice in the city, and was occupied until its destruction during the great fire of 1845, which almost obliterated the Pittsburg of that day. Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., was Principal from 1819 to 1835, and from 1836 to 1843, the Rev. Golbert Morgan serving during his one year intermission. In 1843 Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., came to the headship of the institution. In 1846 another building was erected on Duquesne Way. This was burned down in 1849, and instruction was suspended until 1855, when a new building at the corner of Ross and Diamon streets was occupied. In 1856 Rev. John F. McLaren, D. D., became Principal, and he held the position until 1858, when he resigned, and was succeeded by George Woods, LL. D., who was the first to figure as President, a designation which was changed to that of Chancellor by an act of Assembly. It was during the administration of President Woods (1858-1880), that the Western University made its most marked development. In 1861 an earnest appeal was

made to the people of Pittsburg, and among the first to respond was William Thaw, who contributed \$300,000 toward the endowment of a chair of natural science, this being the beginning of a long series of his benefactions, without which the institution could not have arrived at its present dignity and importance. In 1865 the property and equipment of Allegheny Observatory were transferred to the university. Subsequently, Samuel P. Langley was made Professor of Astronomy, and his labors, made effective through the warm sympathy and generous aid of Mr. Thaw, led to a series of brilliant astronomical discoveries which shed lustre upon the institution and its accomplished head. In 1891 Professor Langley resigned to become the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington City.

Following the resignation of Dr. Woods in 1880, Rev. Henry M. MacCracken was called to the Chancellorship. During his administration the university property was sold, and rented buildings were occupied until the erection of the new edifices on Observatory Hill. This last work was accomplished under the Chancellorship of Dr. Milton B. Goff, who did not, however, live to witness the occupation of the new halls of learning. In 1891 Rev. W. J. Holland, D. D., became Chancellor, and his service continued until 1900. At the time of his accession to office the institution comprised only the Collegiate Department and the Observatory, and only seventy-five students attended. The Collegiate and Engineering Departments were separated, and additional instructors were appointed to the last named. In 1892 the Western Pennsylvania Medical College became the Medical Department of the University, and in 1895 the Law Department was founded. In the same year the Western Pennsylvania School of Mines and Mining Engineering was established as a department of the University, with the aid of a grant of \$50,000 by the Legislature and a like amount contributed by indi-

viduals. At the same time the university was opened to the admission of women. In 1896 the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy was united with the institution, and a department of Dental Surgery was established. In 1900 was laid the cornerstone of the new Observatory, which was completed the following year. This has become second in its appointments to no other in the country, and has been aptly styled by one of the most eminent of living astronomers as "the cradle of the new astronomy." Here was invented the bolometer, an exquisitely sensitive instrument for determining the temperature of the sun, moon and stars; here some of the most eminent astronomers of the age carried on their industrious investigations—Professor Langley, in his researches with reference to the photosphere of the sun, and Professor Keeler in his demonstration that the rings of Saturn are composed of a swarm of meteorites revolving about the planet; here was inaugurated the standard time system for railway use, and, in a kindred school in the same institution, Professor George F. Barker, with crude equipments, generated in the laboratory the first incandescent electric light in Pennsylvania. The body of literature which represents the labors of the Professors and Alumni of the University is considerable, and graduates of the institution are to be found occupying high places in scientific, professional and industrial circles throughout the country.

The property of the University—real estate, equipments and endowments—amounts in value to about one million dollars. The annual attendance of students in the various schools is about one thousand.

Lafayette College, at Easton, was the outcome of a movement on the part of the citizens of that place, at a meeting on December 27, 1824, but eight years were to elapse before their plans were carried to consummation. Difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable head for the proposed institution. He was at last found in the person of Rev.

George Junkin, a man of extraordinary powers, not only of mind, but of heart and soul, one who had long been interested in educational work, especially devoted to aiding poor boys to educational means, and who was at this time conducting a manual labor school at Germantown. Chosen to the presidency of what was to be known as Lafayette College, and of which he is justly regarded as the founder, he gave himself unstintingly to the arduous task of reconciling many different views as to the scope and purpose of the proposed school, of establishing its educational policy, and of securing the necessary means at a time when money was scarce and public benefactors were pitifully few. Chartered on March 9, 1826, the first college class was not assembled until May 9, 1832, in temporary rooms. There were forty-three students present at the opening, and this number was increased to sixty-seven during the year. The first annual report set forth that the College "is a moral and religious, a literary and scientific, an agricultural and mechanical institution." No religious sect was to be favored, and the privileges of the institution were to be accorded to all, "without distinction of religious party," and these conditions govern to the present day.

Dr. Junkin battled with the difficulties which were inevitable, with unsurpassable devotion, courage and sagacity. In 1841 he resigned to become President of Miami University, from which he returned three years later, and, after again serving as President for seven years, was called to the presidency of Washington (now Washington and Lee) College, Virginia. It having become obvious that local support was insufficient for the maintenance of the College, in 1850 it was placed under the care of the Presbyterian church. The Civil war period brought the school to desperate straits, and there was such a depletion of students and means that the trustees seriously considered the advisability of closing the school. This untoward climax was only avoided by the

generosity of the Professors, who volunteered to serve without regular salary. The men who thus maintained the College during its darkest days were among its most distinguished ornaments—Professors James H. Coffin, Francis A. March, James R. Eckard and Lyman Coleman. Rev. William C. Cattell, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Harrisburg, became president, and during his long term of twenty years, which ended with his resignation, he performed services of monumental usefulness. In rapid succession, building after building arose, the extraordinary beauty of the site was developed, and an able faculty was organized. Among the generous friends whom he called to his aid was Ario Pardee, of Hazleton, who realized the dreams of the College founders in a splendidly equipped Scientific Department. Under the administration of President Cattell the original building was enlarged by the addition of two wings, with Pardee Hall, the Jenks Laboratory, the Observatory, the Gymnasium and six dormitory buildings; the Blair, Chamberlain, Hollenback, Adamson and Markle Professorships were endowed; and such men as Drs. Traill Green, Francis A. March, Thomas C. Porter, James H. Coffin, Lyman Coleman, Charles Elliott, A. A. Bloombergh, R. B. Youngman, J. W. Moore, J. J. Hardy, W. B. Owen, Edward Hart and J. M. Silliman, were either retained in its service or brought into its service. President Cattell found Lafayette College a small and weak institution, and he built it up to its present high estate as one of the most useful and progressive colleges in the country.

In 1883 was called to the presidency Rev. James H. Mason Knox, who was succeeded in 1891 by the present incumbent, Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D., then President of Miami University. In the period which has followed his installation, the College has made substantial growth in all departments. The material additions have been two

beautiful dormitories—Fayerweather Hall and Knox Hall; the Van-Wickle Memorial Library, and the Gayley Laboratory of Chemistry and Metallurgy. Three new homes for Professors were also erected, and the (in all) thirty-three buildings were fitted with all necessary modern conveniences. The value of grounds and buildings is estimated at one and a quarter million dollars. The courses of study have been greatly enlarged and now comprise the following: Classical, Latin and General Scientific, Civil, Electrical and Mining Engineering and Chemical. Special preparatory instruction is afforded to those who expect to enter upon a course of medical study. The Faculty numbers upwards of thirty, and the annual student roll contains about four hundred names. It is to be added that, without encroaching at all upon its instructional work, much attention is given to physical training, under the charge of two regular physicians, one having charge of the gymnasium, and the other of out-door sports. The great success of Lafayette teams in all departments of athletics has doubtless been due to the wise oversight exercised by these competent and successful directors.

Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, chartered in 1866, is the product of the munificent liberality and public spirit of Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, a man of large affairs, who, himself without a college training, was desirous of affording to the youth of his region opportunities such as had been denied to him. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, and a sum of \$500,000—a gift, it is believed, the largest ever given for such a purpose up to that time. In addition, Charles Brodhead, of Bethlehem, made a further gift of seven acres adjacent to the Packer property. September 1, 1866, two classes of students numbering forty assembled under the presidency of Professor

Henry Coppee, LL. D., a West Point graduate, and afterwards a teacher there and at the University of Pennsylvania, and who had seen service in the Mexican war. The lectures and recitations were held in Christmas Hall, an old Moravian church building on the University grounds, until the erection of the first University building. In 1868 an Astronomical Observatory was provided by Robert H. Sayre; this was suitably equipped and here Professor Doolittle, afterwards of the University of Pennsylvania, made the observations which brought him widespread fame. In 1876, Rev. John McDowell Leavitt, D. D., succeeded Professor Coppee, resigned. In 1875 Judge Packer added fifty-two acres to the University tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of \$100,000. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution, his death occurring May 10, 1879, after a life of highest devotion to the advancement of learning, Lehigh University owing its existence entirely to his efforts. By the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added \$400,000 to his previous gift of \$100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to a half million dollars, and increasing the total of his university benefactions (land included) to the gigantic sum of three millions of dollars.

In 1879 Dr. Leavitt resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., a prominent lawyer of Harrisburg, and from 1871 to that time a member of the board of trustees. During the presidency of Dr. Lamberton of thirteen years the enrollment was increased from 87 to 569, and the course of instruction was broadened greatly. Also under him was erected a large laboratory, one of the most completely equipped in the United States, for general, qualitative, quantitative, organic, industrial and sanitary chemistry, for gas and water

analysis, for ore assaying, and for general and special metallurgical and mineralogical work. In 1887 Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings erected, as a memorial to her father, Judge Packer, the Packer Memorial Church, which, with its superb organ and beautiful decorations, is one of the noblest and costliest churches in the state.

Dr. Lamberton died in 1863, and Dr. Coppée, senior Professor, administered the affairs of the University until the election of Thomas Messenger Drown, LL. D. Dr. Drown came to the institution one of the most thoroughly equipped instructors in the country. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Central High School and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and later studied at Yale, Harvard, Freiburg, Heidelberg and Paris. His instructional work included labors at Harvard and Lafayette, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was in charge of the Chemical Department when he was called to Lehigh. Under him the Physical Laboratory (burned in April, 1900), was replaced and equipped with apparatus of the most advanced type for instruction in physics and electrical engineering. In the same year was instituted a four years' course in geology, especially adapted to the needs of teachers and those desirous of undertaking practical geological surveying, and Professor E. H. Williams provided for the purposes of this department a fully equipped geological laboratory. The work in mechanical engineering was strengthened by optional studies in marine engineering, and the civil engineering department by a special laboratory for tests of strength of materials for building and general construction; in the last named, tests are made, free of charge, by a member of the teaching corps, for municipalities in the state of Pennsylvania not possessing private testing laboratories.

The University Park contains thirteen buildings, but no dormitories, the students being boarded and lodged at private residences or in the fra-

ternity houses at Bethlehem and South Bethlehem. Since the founding of the university, more than twelve hundred students have been graduated, and nearly as many more have taken partial courses. Lehigh University has never conferred honorary degrees.

The Pennsylvania State College, in Centre county, founded in 1855, was the outcome of a long-cherished plan of men who were solicitous that the agricultural supremacy of Pennsylvania should be maintained. Their animus is not to be properly appreciated unless we recall the fact that at this time, with the exception of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of New York, there was not a single college offering a course of instruction in science as such. In the present day, when so many new industries have grown up, it seems strange to think that practically the first teachings of science should be applied to agriculture. It was not, however, until 1859 that the first small building of the Farmers' High School (as it was first designated), was opened for the reception of a class of one hundred. In the second year, the first President, Dr. Evan Pugh, took his seat. He was an enthusiast in the cause, but an intelligent one, for he came fresh from attendance at the leading European universities and industrial schools, and from immediate contact with men of high scientific attainments and purposes akin to his own. He died all too soon (in 1863), but he left a permanent impression upon the institution whose future he had comprehensively planned, and he witnessed, in the year before his death, the first governmental recognition of scientific education in the passage of the Morrill Act of 1862, and the dignifying of his school by its new appellation of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

The early years of the college were years of hard struggle and discouragements, but gradually the institution built up a manual labor system which naturally led up to laboratory work, thus fulfilling the de-

sire of the founders, to which were added courses in ancient and modern languages, social economy, commercial law, civil engineering, natural history, etc., and after a time young women were admitted upon the same terms as young men. At the time of this writing (1903) the curricula comprise four general courses—Classical, General Science, Philosophy and Latin-Scientific; nine technical courses—Agriculture, Biology, Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, and Physics; to which are added short courses in Agriculture, Chemistry, Mining and Elementary Mechanics. The College buildings are the main building, a part of which was opened to students in 1859; the engineering building (with a boiler house and dynamo room attached), from which heat and light are supplied to all the public buildings, which is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States, at present overcrowded with the four departments of civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering; the armory, which is also used as a gymnasium; the botanical and horticultural building, with the necessary conservatory and green houses; the chemical and physical building, in which these two departments are combined under one roof; the cottage for young women, the offices and laboratories of the Agricultural Experiment Station (established in 1887), and thirteen residences for the president and professors. In addition to these are the residences of the superintendent of grounds and buildings, with four cottages for workmen, and with barns, sheds, tool houses, etc., on each of the two farms. The equipment of all the technical departments is of the best kind and sufficient for every ordinary purpose of instruction, while some are among the very best of their kind in the United States. The value of the college property is \$1,392,000, a part of which is represented by the land grant aid afforded by the proceeds of public land sales under congressional legislation, and the state has made an average annual

appropriation of about \$22,000 for buildings, equipment and maintenance. The last report gave the number of instructors as 43, and of students as 392.

The Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, favorably known throughout the United States, is the direct successor of the boarding school opened at Wilmington, Delaware, by John Bullock, in 1821. He conducted it with much success until his death, in 1847, when it passed into the charge of Samuel Alsop, who in 1853 transferred it to Theodore Hyatt. In 1856 a military department was organized under the direction of Lieutenant Jefferson H. Nones, an ex-officer of the United States army. The institution now took the name of Delaware Military Academy, and the state furnished it with two field-pieces and arms for the cadet corps, while the Governor appointed Principal Hyatt to the position of colonel and aide-de-camp on his staff. Increased facilities having become necessary, the institution was removed to West Chester, Pennsylvania, and the first session there was opened September 4, 1862, under the corporate title of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. In 1865 removal was made to Chester, where rented buildings were occupied until 1868, when a suitable edifice was completed. The principal building was burned down in 1882, and the school occupied the Ridley Park Hotel until the former could be replaced. Colonel Theodore Hyatt died in 1887, and was succeeded by Colonel Charles E. Hyatt, the present Principal. In 1892 the name of the institution was changed to Pennsylvania Military College. Changes, improvements and additions have marked the passing of recent years, and the present equipment of buildings affords excellent advantages for the collegiate education and military instruction of a large corps of cadets.

Lincoln University, in Chester county, founded in 1857, for the education of young colored men, owes its establishment to the zealous

labors of the late Rev. John M. Dickey, D. D., a devout Christian minister and large-hearted philanthropist, whose active life extended over a full half century, terminating with his death, in 1878, in his seventy-second year. The story of the greatest of his achievements, the founding of Lincoln University, is worth the telling, and, in part, for the light it affords as to the sentiments of a class of a past generation with reference to human slavery.

In 1849 Dr. Dickey was serving in the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Oxford. He was in his forty-third year, an age when most men are inclined to take life quietly, and avoid, rather than seek, new and untried ventures. But now he entered upon a new field which was to claim his attention during the remainder of his life. At a meeting of the Presbytery of New London, called for the ordination of the Rev. James L. Mackey, the pioneer missionary of the Presbyterians to Corisco, Africa, he conceived the idea of creating an institution for the training of colored missionaries for the evangelization of the Dark Continent. His mind and heart were well prepared for the work which he was to essay. He was deeply interested in all pertaining to education, having been, as early as 1835, the principal agent in the founding of the Oxford Female Seminary. But weightier considerations now pressed upon him. A man of naturally large benevolence and broad sympathy, his interest in the colored race was intensified by hereditary influences. His mother, a woman of remarkable strength of character, was spoken of as "the friend of all, but especially of those in need; the colored people around her shared largely in her sympathies and kind instruction." His father had been one of the most active managers of the Chester County Colonization Society from its foundation in 1827, and he himself was further strengthened in his dawning purposes through his own intimate association with Elliot Cresson, a generous ally and benefactor of the Society before

named, and whose sister became his wife. To add to all these influences were the strong impressions he received during a home missionary service in south Georgia and Florida.

Dr. Dickey's first effort was to induce Mr. Mackey to abandon his purpose to go to Africa. He urged that it would be a better service to remain at home and open a school for the training of colored men, whose bodily constitutions better fitted them for such missionary work. Here the matter rested for some years, during which time occurred the notorious Parker case. Two free colored girls had been kidnapped from their home near Oxford and taken to Baltimore, where one was sold and sent to New Orleans. Dr. Dickey became the leader in the twelve months' contest for their recovery, a service attended with such great bodily danger that, when leaving home in connection with the case and the subsequent trial, he bade farewell to his family, uncertain that he would live to return.

In 1852 opportunity came to Dr. Dickey to advance the purpose which he had never ceased to cherish. James R. Amos, a young colored minister of the Methodist church, desirous of extending his education, solicited Dr. Dickey to obtain for him entrance to an academy. Dr. Dickey, with much difficulty, gained for his protege admission to the school connected with the Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia. The faculty was soon obliged to relegate the colored student to the position of janitor, on account of the prejudices of his white classmates, who, learning shortly afterward that he was continuing his studies privately, protested in a body and his dismissal became imperative. Dr. Dickey then sought to secure his admission to Princeton Seminary, but the entrance examination proved as effectual a barrier as race prejudice was in the former instance. Unable to enter a school, for some time the young man once a week visited Dr. Dickey's study, each time walking a distance of

twenty-eight miles. Meantime, Dr. Dickey corresponded with almost every school in the United States that was understood to hold at all liberal views toward the colored race, but without success, and he finally determined upon the creation of an institution for the education of colored youth only. His first mention of his project was before a colonization meeting held in Oxford church. It was given form before the Presbyterian Assembly of 1853 in a memorial from the Presbytery of New Castle, and the assembly resolved to "cordially approve and recommend the establishment of a high school for the use and benefit of the free colored population of the country." October 8th following, the Presbytery of New Castle adopted resolutions providing for the establishment of such an institution, and these embodied the desires and conclusions of Dr. Dickey, reciting the inability of the colored people to secure educated ministers and teachers, the difficulties experienced by colored youth in obtaining a liberal education, and the great need for missionary work in Africa, for which an educated colored ministry would be eminently adapted. In April following (1854) a charter was procured from the legislature for Ashmun Institute, named for Jehudi Ashmun, who was agent for the Liberia Colonization Society from 1822 until his death in 1828, a man of deep piety and self-sacrificing spirit. By the terms of the organic act, Ashmun Institute was to be "an institution of learning for the scientific, classical and theological education of colored youth of the male sex."

Meantime, Dr. Dickey had given himself unsparingly to the arduous work of providing means for the projected institute. He first endeavored to obtain a site in or near Oxford, but encountered strenuous resistance, the people fearing a reduction of value of contiguous property. He then selected a farm tract near Hinsonville, which he bought upon his own responsibility. For three years after the granting of the

institute charter, Dr. Dickey was busied in obtaining money for the purchase of the land and the erection of buildings. He delivered innumerable addresses, and made urgent personal appeals to people of heart and means, traveling often and far in prosecution of his work, and facing indifference, prejudice and opposition almost everywhere. He was put to such straits that he mortgaged his private property to provide for the erection of the first buildings. He finally overcame what appeared to be insuperable difficulties, and on the last day in the year 1856 he had the satisfaction of seeing Ashmun Hall opened and dedicated. This was while the slave power was yet dominant in the United States; while the fugitive slave law was in force; before Abraham Lincoln had become a national figure, and seven years before that immortal man had penned the Proclamation of Emancipation. But faith was strong in Dr. Dickey, and upon a marble slab in the front wall of Ashmun Institute were inscribed the words of hope and promise: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand." Upon this dedicatory occasion an eloquent address, "God Glorified in Africa," was delivered by the Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, who had been a warm friend of the enterprise. Next day, January 1, 1857, the first short session was opened under the charge of the Rev. J. P. Carter, A. M., of Baltimore, who was the principal and the sole teacher. There were but four students at the opening, and among them was James R. Amos, whose name is already familiar in this narrative. He had labored in the erection of the building, and was the first steward of the institution. He was the first graduate, in 1858; in the same year he was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle, and in 1859 he sailed for Liberia, where he labored faithfully for five years as a missionary and a pioneer in extending mission

work. In 1864, while on a visit to the United States, he came to an untimely death from consumption.

The story of Ashmun Institute during the years which intervened before the close of the civil war is a record of difficulties and struggles. But, finally, as prophesied in the memorial slab in the original building, the night was gone and the day had dawned. With the restoration of peace, in 1865, came new friends and more bountiful gifts. In the following year, out of grateful recognition of the Martyred Emancipator, the grandest figure of his age, by charter amendment Ashmun Institute became Lincoln University.

The property of Lincoln University comprises a tract of one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, upon which stand a handsome group of buildings—University Hall, for recitation purposes; Livingston Hall, for commencement assemblages, the gift of Miss Susan Gorgas, of West Chester; the Vail Memorial Library, provided through the munificence of William H. Vail, of Newark, New Jersey; the Harriet Watson Jones Hospital, built by J. M. C. Dickey, of Oxford; four dormitories; Houston Hall, for the theological students, the gift of H. H. Houston, of Philadelphia; Cresson Hall, the gift of the Freedman's Bureau, through the instrumentality of General O. O. Howard, and Ashmun Hall and Lincoln Hall, both built with undesignated funds.

The University is open to students of all religious denominations, the only requisite for admission being evidence of fair moral character. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commends the school, and holds a veto power in the election of professors in the Theological Department. The number of students now enrolled is 241. In all more than one thousand young men have been under training in the University; four hundred in the full college curriculum and six hundred in a preparatory and partial course. Two

hundred of these have been fitted for the ministry by an additional three years' course of instruction in theology, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Episcopal churches. Other collegiates entered the legal and medical professions, and a large number became teachers. The president is Rev. Isaac M. Rendall, D. D.

Allegheny College, Meadville, possesses a history at once unique and deeply interesting. Its founder was Timothy Alden, D. D., of Boston, a descendant of John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame, and a graduate of Harvard, as were all his male ancestors from 1665 down. His mother was a descendant of Fox, the martyrologist. Dr. Alden was a brilliant scholar. At college he was distinguished for his proficiency in oriental languages, and his graduating oration was in Syriac. He preached acceptably in Boston and New York, and spent his vacation preaching to the Indians. In 1815 Meadville had a population of only five hundred, but some of its citizens projected a college, and called to the work Dr. Alden, who declined a call to the presidency of a college at Cincinnati in order to plant an institution at Meadville. Dr. Alden went east and succeeded in obtaining donations to the amount of about \$4,000, while the people of Meadville and vicinity contributed over \$5,000—this, considering the hard times following the war of year of 1812, showing remarkable generosity—and the state added a further sum of \$7,000. In the same year the college was chartered (1817), the first commencement was held, and, while there were no graduates, the high grade of scholarship is evidenced by the fact that a Hebrew oration and four Latin orations were delivered. During the fifteen years of President Alden's administration there were but twelve graduates in all. Instruction was given in the old log court house and in Dr. Alden's residence until 1822, when was built Bentley Hall, so

named in honor of Rev. William Bentley, who at his death left to the institution a library valued at \$3,000. About 1832 Dr. Alden presented to the Presbytery of Erie a petition asking that body to take Allegheny College under its patronage, but this was denied, the Presbyterians already having two small colleges in western Pennsylvania. The effect of this was to reduce the attendance of students and lose an annual state appropriation of \$1,000. Dr. Alden saw failure staring him in the face, and he resigned.

Bentley Hall stood untenanted for two years, when Rev. Homer J. Clark came to the pastorate of the Methodist church at Meadville. Determined to resuscitate the college in the interests of his denomination, he procured a meeting of the Pittsburg Methodist conference in Meadville, and that body pledged its patronage and \$20,000 for the establishment of the school. The monetary pledge was not fulfilled, but the school was reopened in November, 1833, with Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., President; Rev. Homer J. Clark, D. D., Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics; and A. W. Ruter as Professor of Languages. Dr. Ruter graduated fourteen students during his four years' presidency, and resigned to become superintendent of his church mission work in Texas. He was a man of industry and versatility—the author of a Hebrew grammar, a "History of the Martyrs," and a "History of the Methodist Church," which was the standard for ministers of that denomination for nearly half a century—and his services and talents find standing attestation in Ruter Hall, erected in 1855 by the citizens of Meadville, and named in his honor. He was succeeded by Rev. Homer J. Clark (1837-47), who, during his administration added nearly \$60,000 to the endowment, but seriously impaired his physical powers in the effort. Dr. Barker next came to the presidency and discharged the duties of the position with signal ability and singular loyalty, re-

peatedly declining other similar places with larger salary, until he was stricken with apoplexy in December, 1859, the twelfth year of his incumbency. Under President Loomis, the fine Culver Hall was erected. The most important feature of his administration, however, was the admission of females as students, which result was in greater part brought about through the instrumentality of Professor Hyde, and it is worthy of remark that Allegheny was one of the first colleges in the country to introduce this innovation. Under the administration of President Bugbee, Alexander Bradley, of Pittsburg, added to previous liberal gifts, endowing the chair of Latin in perpetuity. During the same period, Hulings Hall was built, and a United States army officer was first assigned to duty there as instructor of military science. Under President Wheeler the college course was completely modernized, and the policy was adopted of appointing only specialists to the faculty. Dr. William H. Crawford became President in 1893, and during his term several new chairs were founded and a gymnasium was built.

Allegheny College counts among her alumni an extraordinary number of distinguished men. Among them are two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church—Kingsiey and Thoburn; six college presidents—Martin, of DePauw University; Marvin, of the University of Kansas; Goff, of the Western University of Pennsylvania; Freshwater, of Baldwin University, Ohio; Williams, of Allegheny College; and Harts-horn, the founder of Mount Union College, in Ohio; several distinguished jurists, among them Judges John J. Henderson and Pierson Church; two governors of states—Pierpont, of West Virginia, and Lowndes, of Maryland. Former President McKinley was a student at Allegheny College in his freshman year.

Dickinson College, at Carlisle, chartered in 1783, had for its principal sponsors Benjamin Rush and John Dickinson, and the institution

was named for the last named, who was then the chief magistrate of the state, and who became the first President of the College, continuing in that position until his death, in 1808. His gifts to the college included a plantation of two hundred acres in York, another of five hundred acres in Cumberland county, five hundred dollars in money, and the nucleus of a library from his own collection of books. April 6, 1784, was elected the first Faculty: Dr. Charles Nisbet, a Scotchman, Principal, and James Ross, Professor of Greek and Latin. When Dr. Nisbet came, in 1785 (the grammar school having previously been opened under the direction of Professor Ross), the Rev. Robert Davidson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Carlisle, was called to the chair of History and Belles Lettres, and a Mr. Jait was chosen to "teach the students to read and write the English language with elegance and propriety." Instruction was first given in a small brick building near the corner of Bedford street and Liberty avenue. In 1798 the present fine site was purchased from the Penns. and upon it was built a commodious edifice which was destroyed by fire before its completion. Among the subscribers to the rebuilding fund were Thomas Jefferson, Count de la Luzerne, the French minister, and seventeen members of Congress. The plans were drawn by the United States government architect, and as the result of his labors the present West College was erected, a superb example of colonial architecture. This edifice was the first of a series of eleven fine buildings now constituting the college establishment, the first of them being a building for grammar school and religious purposes, which was burned down in 1836 (the year following its erection), and was replaced with the present substantial brick edifice. Among the present buildings are the Tome Scientific School, provided through the generosity of Jacob Tome, of Port De-

posit, Maryland; the James W. Bosler Memorial Library Hall; and Denny Memorial Hall.

At its organization the College was entirely undenominational, but Presbyterian influence was long predominant in the faculty. In 1833 it came under Methodist Episcopal control, with Bishop John Emory as President. The institution maintains collegiate instruction, and the Law School, which was suspended in 1882, is again admirably organized.

Washington and Jefferson College owes its origin to the labors of the first Presbyterian ministers who crossed the Allegheny Mountains and settled within the bounds of the present county of Washington. Among these was the Rev. John McMillan, a graduate of Princeton College, who probably opened his school at Chartiers about 1781. About 1782 the Rev. Thaddeus Dod, also a graduate of Princeton, opened a classical and preparatory school at Ten Mile (Amity). The log school house, according to a pupil (the Rev. Dr. Jacob Lindley), "was sufficiently large for three or four beds, with room for tables, etc.," and accommodated thirteen students, all of whom boarded with Mr. Dod; nearly all of them entered the ministry. The teachers of these schools, with others, in 1787 procured a charter for Washington Academy, which was opened in the court house at Washington, in 1789. Two years later the building burned down, and the teachers accepted a proposition to remove to Canonsburg and there establish an academy. The latter institution developed into Jefferson College, chartered in 1802. Washington Academy was reorganized, and was chartered in 1806 as Washington College, and its building erected in 1793 is yet standing on the college campus. Both colleges were without endowment, and were so near each other as to provoke rivalries and impair the usefulness of both. Various attempts looking to a union

were unsuccessful, until 1865, when the Rev. Dr. C. C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, made an offer of \$50,000, which was accepted, conditioned upon both schools being maintained, that at Washington providing for the preparatory and scientific departments and the freshman class of the classical department, and that at Canonsburg for the sophomore, junior and senior classes of the classical department. After four years this dual form of union proved unsatisfactory in all respects, and, in 1869 a real consolidation was effected under the title of Washington and Jefferson College, located at Washington. Since then the College has been prosperous and successful, with its faculty of about twenty teachers, and a student attendance of about three hundred and fifty.

Geneva College, at Beaver Falls, under the control of the Reformed Presbyterians, or Covenanters, had its beginning at Northwood, Ohio, in 1848, under Rev. J. B. Johnston. In 1880, by action of the synod, the College was removed to Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. The Economite Society donated a ten-acre tract of ground, upon which a college edifice was built at a cost of \$40,000, and three other buildings have been since added. The school affords preparation for the study of the professions. The annual attendance of students is about two hundred.

Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, is the result of the third attempt of Cumberland Presbyterians to establish a collegiate institution in Pennsylvania, the first being Madison College, at Uniontown, now extinct. Educationally it is an outgrowth of Greene Academy, at Carmichaels, which was opened by Professor Ely in 1812. In 1836 Dr. Whipple became Principal, and called to his assistance Joshua Loughran. The latter named became Principal, and this was the occasion for the transfer of his work to Waynesburg, and the incorporation in 1850 of Waynesburg College, under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian

church. In 1851 the College opened under the presidency of Rev. Mr. Loughran, in a building built for its use, at a cost of \$6,000. A considerable portion of this sum was uncollected from the subscribers, and the debt was forgiven by the banking house holding the obligations. For many years the management contended against what appeared to be insuperable difficulties, meeting with little patronage and incumbered with constant debt. A new edifice was nearly twenty years in building, but was finally completed in 1890—a beautiful structure, and a model of convenience. It has now had under instruction upwards of five thousand youths of both sexes, maintaining, in addition to its specific collegiate work, commercial and musical courses.

Westminster College, at New Wilmington, was founded in 1852. It was originally under the control of the two Presbyteries of Shenaago and Ohio, and afterward of the United Presbyterian church. There are four college buildings. From the first it was endowed with university powers, and it has always offered to women the same opportunities of instruction as to men. Of its something like fifteen hundred graduates, more than three hundred and fifty have entered the gospel ministry, and many have filled high positions of honor and trust in the public service, in educational work and in other important callings.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, is the embodiment of two distinct educational movements. The former named grew out of a desire to provide for the higher educational needs of the interior of the state, and especially for the German people there settled. Benjamin Franklin was personally active in this movement; he subscribed to the endowment fund, and as governor of the state he laid the corner-stone of the institution, which was deservedly named in his honor. The entire movement was premature, and the College maintained a precarious existence until 1839, when a reorganization was effected, and it

became an adjunct to the public schools. No degrees were ever conferred. In 1852 the institution was consolidated with Marshall College, under a charter creating Franklin and Marshall College. Marshall College, named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall, had been founded at Mercersburg, under the auspices of the Reformed church, and had absorbed the Theological Seminary of that sect, which had been established at Carlisle in 1825, and was removed to York in 1829. The new college (Franklin and Marshall) prospered until the beginning of the civil war period, which was disastrous to most educational institutions. After 1866 the college entered upon a new life, and has since performed an excellent instructional work, widening the courses of study to meet the requirements of the present day, and at the same time holding fast to the old-time requirements in regarding the formation of character under positive Christian teaching as of paramount importance. The college possesses the advantages of the Daniel Scholl Observatory, the gift of Mrs. James Hood, of Frederick, Maryland; and a fine library building, the gift of General J. Watts DePeyster.

Ursinus College, at Collegeville, is a child of the Reformed church, and was chartered in 1869, and opened in September of the following year, under the headship of Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D. In 1881 the Pennsylvania Female College at Collegeville closed its doors, and Ursinus College was opened to women, and an academical department was opened. In 1871 a theological school was organized. The principal of the buildings is Bomberger Memorial Hall, an imposing structure, erected as a memorial to Dr. Bomberger, the first President. The principal benefactor of the college was Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, whose gifts aggregated about \$200,000.

Haverford College, Haverford, founded by members of the Society of Friends, was opened in 1833. It was in reality a college from

the first, although it did not receive authority to confer degrees until 1856. The number of students (young men) is about one hundred and twenty, for whom are provided the usual course in arts, and scientific courses; general science, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and chemistry. The sectarian idea which existed at the beginning has well nigh disappeared, and students attending represent nearly all evangelical denominations. The College property comprises upwards of two hundred acres, of which sixty acres are laid out as college grounds. The buildings are ample and convenient, and include a well equipped observatory. The endowment of Haverford College has been gradually increasing. In 1897, as residuary legatee, the College came into possession of property valued at one million dollars from the estate of the late Jacob P. Jones, and other income-producing funds amount to about one-half that sum.

Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore, was founded in 1869, through the effort of members of the Society of Friends, and was named after the English home of George and Margaret Fox. Under the charter, the board of managers must be Quakers, but the institution is entirely non-sectarian. Officers and students may be of any denomination, and the religious instruction given is such as would involve no controversy with any Christian church. The College holds ideal property for educational purposes—two hundred and fifty acres of land, upon which the principal building is Parrish Hall, erected at a cost of \$225,000, and named for the first President, Edward Parrish. Samuel Willets, of New York, was a zealous friend of the institution, and gave to it more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, was founded in 1846, its principal benefactors being William Bucknell and family, John P. Crozer and family, David Jayne and sons, and William H. Backus. Stephen W.

Taylor, A. M., was acting President until 1851, when Howard Malcolm became the first full President. The institution offers the curricula usually laid down for colleges of liberal arts, the theological (Baptist) department, which was organized in 1854, having been discontinued in 1868 in favor of Crozer Theological Seminary. The real estate comprises a tract of thirty acres and twelve buildings, valued at more than \$300,000. The college possesses a ten-inch Clark equatorial telescope, with auxiliary instruments; a valuable collection of physical chemical and biological apparatus; a museum of some twelve thousand specimens; and a library of twenty-one thousand volumes. The affiliated schools are the Preparatory School for Boys, the Institute for Women, and the School of Music.

The name of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, to whom reference is made upon another page, is perpetuated in that of Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, a Lutheran institution, established in 1867, and the successor of the Allentown Seminary (1848-64) and Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy (1864-67). Its first president was Rev. Frederick A. Muhlenberg. In 1886 Rev. Theodore L. Seip, a distinguished scholar, came to the headship of the institution. The endowment fund is something less than \$200,000, and the college property is valued at \$100,000. The graduate list numbers upwards of five hundred, among whom are many who have taken influential places as ministers and teachers, as well as in other honorable walks of life.

Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg (Lutheran), was founded in 1832. Its property is valued at \$300,000, and one of its most beautiful buildings is the Brua Memorial Chapel, erected in 1890, by the late Colonel John P. Brua, as a memorial to his parents. The number of instructors is sixteen, and the usual attendance of students is 250. The institution is open to both sexes.

Thiel College, Greenville (Evangelical Lutheran), owes its existence to the beneficence of A. Louis Thiel, who, at the suggestion of Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., bequeathed the greater part of his property for the endowment of a college for the higher education of both sexes. The property comprises a tract of forty acres, with four buildings. The productive endowment fund is \$62,500. The college department is maintained by the Pittsburg Synod.

Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, chartered in 1867, grew out of the needs of the people of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and was founded by a number of citizens of Annville—among them Rudolph Herr, John H. Kinports, George A. Mark, Jr., L. W. Craumer, and George W. Hoverter, who bought the Annville Academy property for the new purposes. The property, with its additions, now comprises a beautiful tract of about ten acres, upon which are three commodious buildings. The College departments are four in number: The College proper, with three courses of study leading to degrees in arts, philosophy and science; the Preparatory, designed to fit young people for college, teaching or business; the Department of Music; and the Art Department. Since its founding, the College has been under the presidency of Thomas R. Vickroy, Lucian H. Hammond, David D. DeLong, Edmund S. Lorenz, Cyrus J. Kephart, E. Benjamin Bierman and Hervin U. Roop. The latter named, the first graduate of the college to be elected President, entered upon his duties in 1897, in many respects the most critical period in the history of the institution. During its existence the College has sent out into the world of art, science, literature, the professions and industries, more than three hundred graduates of both sexes, and more than four thousand young people who have received education in less degree.

A unique and somewhat pathetic history is that of Juniata College,

at Huntingdon. To quote one of its historians (Mr. I. Harvey Brumbaugh), "like many other institutions, it had a denominational origin; but, unlike every other, it developed not under the patronage of the church it represented, but independent of it."

Juniata College grew out of the wants of the people of German-town, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, belonging to that branch of the Baptist fraternity vulgarly called "Tunkers," but known among themselves as "Brethren," and later designated as "German Baptist Brethren," in order to distinguish them from others of the great Baptist sect. The great mass of this people were inimical to education, setting agriculture before all else. After a time, many of their children, hungering for the knowledge which was denied them, went from their homes and came under religious influences which were repugnant to the parents, and this finally led to various attempts to organize schools. The first permanent and successful movement was that of which Juniata College was the outgrowth, and this so recently as in 1876, so great was the indifference (if not opposition) of these otherwise estimable people. In that year Jacob M. Zuck opened a school of three pupils in a room in the "Pilgrim" office in Huntingdon. Professor Zuck displayed such energy and ability that the fame of the infant institution was widely spread, but a small-pox epidemic in 1878 worked its disruption. The school was reorganized later the same year, and was incorporated by the legislature as Brethren's Normal College, with degree-conferring powers. A college building was erected in 1879, and was occupied in April. In May a great calamity befell the school in the death of Professor Zuck, but he left a well established institution to perpetuate his memory. The name was subsequently changed to Juniata College. The property comprises four large buildings, properly convenienced and equipped, with a library of more than 15,000 volumes. The courses

of study have gradually broadened, and the bachelor of arts degree has been conferred each year since 1897.

Wilson College, Chambersburg, chartered in 1869, was founded upon a bequest of \$30,000 left by Miss Sarah Wilson, of near Chambersburg, for the establishment of a college for women. The board of instruction numbers thirty teachers, with clerks and librarians, and the number of students is about three hundred.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Within four years after the coming of Penn's colony, a printing press was set up by one of its members at Philadelphia, William Bradford, a Quaker, from England. The first printer in the province and the third in the colonies, his first publication (1686) was the "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniese." In the following year he began the "American Weekly Mercury." He also printed George Keith's polemical tracts directed again the New England authorities, thus incurring their displeasure, and resulting in his arrest, the confiscation of his press, and his trial for sedition. At his trial the jury disagreed, and on being freed he removed to New York, where he became public printer. In 1728 another printer, Keimer, began the publication of "The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette," which became famous under Benjamin Franklin, who purchased it the following year. It is to be noted that Franklin had previously determined upon establishing such a journal, and was anticipated by Keimer, who had gained knowledge of his intentions. Franklin's superior ability as a writer and original thinker gave him a place at the head of American journalism, and this he maintained for seventeen years, and until his effort was directed to other fields. In 1731 he established the first circulating library in America, and in the following year he issued the first

of the "Poor Richard's Almanacs," a publication which was continued for twenty-five years and attained a marvelous popularity. In 1749 came from Franklin's press a notable publication—his pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania," and which lay at the foundation of what came to be the University of Pennsylvania. Franklin's "Autobiography" is a classic to the present day. In this connection the present writer cannot refrain from giving a brief personal narrative, as exemplifying the estimation in which this work has been held by men of great intellectuality.

The writer was in his youth an apprentice in a country printing office. He was an eager reader, and diligently perused such books as came within his reach. Abraham Lincoln, then living in a not far distant town and not yet come into the public gaze, was a frequent visitor to the printing office as he came to attend court. On one occasion, he entered into conversation with the boy, and drew from him knowledge as to the books he had read. Said Mr. Lincoln, "There is one book you have not named, which every lad, certainly every printer boy, should read—Ben Branklin's 'Autobiography.'" The lad bought the book shortly afterwards, and treasures it to the present day, for the real value it has had for him, as well as for sake of the incident narrated.

Christopher Sower set up a printing press at Germantown, from which was issued, in 1739, the first German newspaper printed in the colonies. From the same press came (so says Mr. Brumbaugh, the historian of the German Baptist Brethren), "the first Bible in a European tongue published in America; here two-thirds of all the German books published in the colonial period were printed; and from here, through a religious journal, distributed free, some of the best thought of the time went forth. Here also was organized the first Sunday school in the world, forty years before Robert Raikes; in this school,

cards were used with scriptural texts, which later came into universal use." It is pitiful to note that the leader in these pious enterprises (Sower) became the victim of ignorance and persecution, even in America—his large printing establishment was destroyed, his property was confiscated, and he died in poverty.

In 1760 there were five weekly newspapers in Pennsylvania—three in Philadelphia, one at Germantown, and one at Lancaster. Several magazines appeared between 1741 and 1776, the principal of which, "The Pennsylvania Magazine," outlived all others, continuing for a period of eighteen months. At the present time, there are published within the State more than two hundred daily and nearly a thousand weekly newspapers, to say nothing of bi-weekly and semi-weekly sheets, and about two hundred and fifty monthly and quarterly magazines covering the entire range of human knowledge.

To trace the work of Pennsylvania authors would require volumes in themselves. According to J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, ("History of Chester County," 1881), that county alone was to that time represented by more than four hundred and fifty bound volumes written by persons native to or resident in it. The greater number of the early volumes written in the province were upon religious topics, and largely in a controversial vein. To these soon succeeded works on science and text-books for schools. Thus, John Churchman, in 1790, published a "Variation Chart, or Magnetic Atlas," which was republished in London in 1794; this concerned the variation and dip of the needle—a field of investigation which yet has and probably ever will have its devoted but baffled followers. John Bartram, between 1751 and 1769, wrote upon his travels and botanical observations from Florida to Canada, and his son William prepared the most complete table of American ornithology before the appearance of Alexander Wilson's work. In

1785 Humphry Marshall published a volume, "Arbustum Americanum," being a catalogue of American trees and shrubs, with hints of their uses in medicine, as dyes and in domestic economy. Years after, in 1826, Dr. William Darlington published his "Flora Cestrica," being a catalogue of the native and naturalized plants of Chester county. Following in a somewhat similar line, Dr. William D. Hartman and Dr. Ezra Michener published their "Conchologia Cestrica," being a description of the conchology of Chester county.

Of authors who are held in constant remembrance, and whose works are ever read, thus far, Bayard Taylor and Thomas Buchanan Read stand foremost. Mr. Taylor covered a broad scope in both prose and poetry, but with Pennsylvanians, perhaps, his "Story of Kennett," with its delightful local flavoring, redolent of the fields and woods of Chester county, will ever hold first place. For like reasons, Mr. Read's "Wagoner of the Alleghenies" never grows old, and finds new readers each year from among the constantly succeeding flocks of tourists who break away from the cities into the mountains. But this genial poet will be most generally remembered for his stirring battle lines, "Sheridan's Ride," familiar to every schoolboy for more than a score of years past, and which in America is destined to remain a school rostrum classic when (more's the pity) "Casabianca" and "Old Ironsides" are forgotten. Read! was no mean artist, but his paintings are less known than are his writings. His best work on canvas was probably "Longfellow's Children."

Of other artists, Benjamin West stands supremely first in the estimation of Pennsylvanians, if not of all Americans. A native of the State, born at Springfield, his inclination for art was apparent before he had ceased to be a child. Court painter to George III, he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy. The roman-

tic story of his marriage is told on another page of this work. He had for a pupil him who became famous as Thomas Sully, whose most admirable work in the estimation of Americans will ever be his "Washington Crossing the Delaware." Another famous pupil of West was Charles W. Peale, who painted an early portrait of Washington and of various of his general officers. The former of these historic productions is the property of the West Chester State Normal School. Peale's son, Rembrandt Peale, also developed fine ability as a painter, and his "Roman Daughter" and "Court of Death" are held in admiration to the present day.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICINE, LAW AND THEOLOGY.

The history of medical science in Pennsylvania had its beginnings with the ship barbers, or chirurgens, who came with the first colonists. Surgery was comparatively unknown, and was not strictly a part of medicine, and the coming together of the two departments of what is now a science came through an orderly evolution.

The first chirurgion to be employed in the Swedish colonies on the Delaware was Jan Petersen, at a salary of ten guilders a month. He served from July 1, 1638, and was succeeded by Hans Jansche in 1644, Timon Stiddem in 1655, Jan Oosting in 1657, and Peter Tyneman in 1660. The advent of the Penn colony marked a large step forward. Among the new-comers was John Goodson, "Chirurgion to the Society of Free Traders," who came from London, settled first at Upland, whence he removed to Philadelphia, and who is recognized by annalists as the first real physician in the colony. With Penn came in the "Welcome" Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Wyman and Griffith Owen, medical practitioners of character and repute, who had been trained in European schools. The last named was also a preacher in the Society of Friends, and all were pronounced by a contemporary writer to be men well calculated to secure for the colony "a prominence in national welfare, in scientific standing and in morality, which it soon reached and long maintained." Yet it would appear that these men were held in little respect at first, probably because of the little need for their services, for in 1685, three years after the colony was planted, Charles Gordon, of New Jersey, wrote to his brother, a physician in England, "if you desire

to come hither yourself, you may come as a Planter, or a Merchant but as a Doctor of Medicine I cannot advise you, for I hear of no diseases but some Agues, and cutted legs and fingers, and there is no war of empirics for these already." And another, Gabriel Thomas, a man of standing, of positive ideas and strong individuality, declaimed against the infant medical profession in the following: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing, because this country is now Peaceable and Healty; long may it so continue and never have occasion for the tongue of the one, nor the Pen of the other, both equally destructive to Men's Estates and Sins; besides, forsooth, they, Hangman like, have a License to Murder and make Mischief."

The medical men who came with the early colonists were, out of the necessities of the case, obliged to engage in other than their professional occupation, and, being men of education, the greater number of them took part in public affairs. Lloyd became deputy governor, president of the council, and keeper of the great seal of the province. Wynn was president of the first assembly, and was ever active in the affairs of the province. Owen became a member of the assembly, deputy master of the rolls, and commissioner of property. Physicians who came late devoted their energies more particularly to their profession and less to politics. In 1711 Dr. John Kearsley came into prominence at a time when Franklin was "mounting to the zenith of his influence and fame." Kearsley may not have been the founder of the first medical school in Philadelphia, but he was a pioneer in professional instructional work, and he graduated to the profession from among his pupils some of the most accomplished practitioners of the early years of the eighteenth century. "Of his pupils he exacted services beyond those which belonged specifically to their medical studies, for they were required to compound his medicines and go his errands, and do for him

ther menial services, emerging from his hard school with a rare fitness for their work."

Perhaps the most brilliant practitioner and teacher of his day was Dr. Cadwallader Colden. He was a native of Scotland, the son of an eminent clergyman, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He came to America in 1708, when twenty years of age, locating in Philadelphia, where he built up a large practice. In 1717 he began a series of "physical lectures," his purpose being to instruct young men in the science of medicine, and he made an ineffectual attempt to procure a legislative appropriation to aid him in his efforts. In the following year he removed to New York, which became the scene of his most active and useful effort. He was one of the earliest authors on certain contagious diseases and sanitation, anticipating much of what has been written in comparatively recent years in ascribing epidemic diseases, in large measure, to unsanitary conditions. His worth as an investigator in scientific channels is evidenced by his correspondence with Benjamin Franklin, the Swedish naturalist Linnaeus, and the German philologist and antiquarian Gronovius. He was the first in America to give medical attention to native botany, and he collected nearly four hundred plant specimens which were catalogued by Linnaeus in his "Acta Upsalensis." Colden would undoubtedly have risen to even higher eminence in the medical career and other sciences had he not given his attention to politics. He was the first surveyor general of New York, and from 1761 to 1775 he was lieutenant governor of the province.

Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, a native of Philadelphia, began public medical teaching, with dissections and demonstrations in anatomy, about 1730, when he was twenty-three years old. This school was the first teaching institution of its kind in Pennsylvania, and is said to have been established for the especial instruction of Dr. William Shippen

and others. In 1731, during the smallpox epidemic, Cadwalader, with Drs. Kearsley, Zachary, the elder Shippen, Somers and Boyd, practiced inoculation, and this innovation was also favored by Dr. Graeme, one of the most noted practitioners of the day, who was, however, ill during the continuance of the scourge, and unable to take a part in combatting it.

From this time on, the advancements in medical instruction were aided through various instructional movements in other than professional teaching channels. In 1749 was founded the Academy of Philadelphia, primarily through the effort of Benjamin Franklin, and at the suggestion of Dr. Phineas Bond, and which finally developed into the University of Pennsylvania, that splendid institution which has given a host of ornaments to medicine, to the law, to the arts and sciences, and to other useful pursuits. The Academy was followed, in 1751, by the Pennsylvania Hospital, which came into existence through the same agencies. Going outside of the chronological order, it is to be said that in 1786 was founded the Philadelphia Dispensary, the pioneer institution of its kind in the United States.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1762 were laid the foundations of what came to be the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. In that year Dr. William Shippen, Jr., returned from England, whither he had gone to complete his medical studies, and began a course of anatomical lectures at his father's house, having for his equipment a number of anatomical drawings and plaster casts which he had brought from London. Dr. Shippen taught alone until 1765, when Dr. John Morgan came. May 3, the trustees of the College (Academy of Philadelphia) elected Dr. Morgan "Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic," who thus became

the first medical professor in an American institution of learning. Three weeks later Dr. Morgan delivered his inaugural address on "The Institution of Medical Schools in America," and which he had written while he was yet in Paris. For a time Dr. Shippen seems to have been perturbed on account of the distinction conferred upon Morgan, while he himself had been the original projector of the school, but, some months later, he addressed the College trustees in approval of their action, and asking a faculty appointment. He was accordingly made Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

The lecture courses were begun in November, 1765. On June 21, 1768, was held the first medical Commencement, and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred upon John Archer, Benjamin Cowell, Samuel Duffield, Jonathan Potts, Jonathan Elmer, Humphrey Fullerton, David Jackson, John Lawrence, James Tilton and Nicholas Way. In 1771 the full degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, some of the graduates being those who had received the Bachelor's degree in 1768. The priority of medical degrees has long been a vexed question between the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania and that of Columbia University, New York. There would appear to be no reason for antagonizing the claim of the former as to the conferring of the Bachelor's degree, inasmuch as, according to its own records, the New York school did not confer the degree until May 16, 1769. As to the Doctorate degree, the New York school claims its first conferring, May 15, 1770, upon Robert Tucker.

In 1779 the Medical Faculty comprised Drs. Shippen, Kuhn, and Rush, and to their number were added Dr. Casper Wistar, Dr. Samuel Griffith and Dr. Benjamin S. Barton. In this year the Bachelor's degree was abandoned. This was done for the reason that some who had taken it had at once engaged in practice, styling themselves "Doctors,"

and failing to return to the school to complete their studies and take their full degree. The requisites for the full degree were now laid down: the candidate must be of legal age, should pass at least two years in college, attending all its principal courses of lectures, and, after passing examination, write and print a thesis. In 1805 the Medical College made an unsuccessful appeal to the legislature for a building for its purposes. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labored, it surpassed the college proper in numbers and in reputation. By 1807 the medical students numbered two hundred and seventy. The average annual number of medical graduates for the first half century was more than one hundred, and in some years prior to 1852 it was as high as one hundred and sixty. The early instruction was in large degree given in the Pennsylvania Hospital and afterwards also in the Alms House, which latter (in 1807) fitted up a room for instructional purposes. In 1816 a course in Pharmacy was established on motion of the Medical Faculty, and in 1825 degrees were conferred. In 1841 the first dispensary clinic was held, by Drs. Gerhard and Johnson.

In 1874 the Medical School took up its home in West Philadelphia. In 1877 the course was extended to three years, and the term to six and one-half months. In 1883 a voluntary fourth year was added to the course, but few students gave this innovation the sanction of their attendance. In 1893 a four years' course was made compulsory, and the term was extended to eight months, as in the other departments of the University of Pennsylvania. The advantages of the Medical School had now been immeasurably increased. The University Hospital was greatly extended through the benefactions of the widow of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and a legislative appropriation of \$80,000. Other adjuncts were the Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, a memorial to Dr. William Pepper; the Gibson Wing for Chronic Diseases; a Nurses' Home, the

gift of the family of Juliana Wood; and a Maternity Hospital, built and equippe'd out of funds procured by Professor Barton C. Hirst. In all, the Hospital property now represented a value of nearly if not quite one and a half million dollars.

During this period, the Faculty changes were numerous. Conspicuous among the Professors and instructors were Drs. J. W. White, Charles H. Mills, John Marshall, Wharton, Deaver, Reichart, Piersol, Duhring, Guiteras, Griffith, Musser, Penrose and Davis. Among those who closed periods of much usefulness were William Osler, Samuel Dixon, John S. Billings, the last named of whom was particularly serviceable in the organization and conduct of the Hygienic Laboratory and the Hospital. In 1884 Dr. Alfred Stille resigned and became Professor Emeritus; Drs. Penrose and Hayes resigned in 1888, and Robert M. Smith and William Goodell in 1893. Dr. Joseph Leidy, Professor of Anatomy, a man of most brilliant attainments, died in 1891, and Dr. Agnew, Professor Emeritus, died a year later.

The present instructional staff of the Medical School numbers 103, with 472 students. At the Commencement of 1902, 151 students received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. It will not be gainsayed that the prophetic utterance of Dr. John Morgan, who filled the first medical professorship created in America, in his opening "Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America," delivered in the College of Philadelphia, in 1765, has found complete fulfillment:

"Perhaps this medical institution, the first of its kind in America, though small in its beginning, may receive a constant increase of strength, and annually exert new vigor. It may collect a number of young persons, of more than ordinary abilities, and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts. By sending these abroad duly qualified, or by exciting an emulation amongst men of parts and

literature, it may give birth to other useful institutions of a similar nature, or occasional rise, by its example, to numerous societies of different kinds, calculated to spread the light of knowledge through the whole American continent, wherever inhabited."

OTHER EARLY MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the custom followed by some of the older practitioners of giving to their office pupils instruction in anatomy and physiology, with occasional demonstrations in dissection, led to the opening of several private medical schools, some of which were of real usefulness, and all of which tended to increase interest in medical education, and ultimately led to the founding of a second medical college. Among the private medical school pioneers was Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, who began his work (in 1817) after a more comprehensive fashion than had formerly prevailed. With him was associated Dr. Horner, and out of this beginning came into existence the Medical Institute, which ten years later "reached the condition of a popular and systematic course of instruction" extending over nearly the whole year, and attended by upwards of one hundred students. In 1818 Dr. Joseph Parrish opened a school which soon numbered more than thirty students, and with this encouragement he called to his aid Dr. George B. Wood, and other instructors at a later time. In 1830 this school had developed into the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, with a faculty comprising Drs. Parrish, Wood, Morton, Barton and Bache, and still later were added Randolph, Gerhard, Pancoast and Rush. This school flourished until 1836, when it began to decline. Its founder died in 1840. Between 1818 and 1820 Dr. William Gibson opened the School of Medicine. He was a capable practitioner, and a lecturer of more than ordinary capacity. His assistants were

Drs. Jacob Randolph, Benjamin H. Coates, Rene La Roche, John Hopkinson and Charles D. Meigs. All were men of standing in their profession, and Dr. Meigs was afterward prominent in the Jefferson Medical College, one of that "Faculty of 1841" which widely extended the fame of that institution. The School of Medicine enjoyed a successful career for several years, but finally closed its doors. In 1820 Dr. Jason V. Lawrence opened an institution which he called the Philadelphia Anatomical Rooms. He was an originator of new ideas in professional work, and a scholarly lecturer. In 1822 he became a lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in the University, and from that time his school became a summer school to continue during the vacation (April to November) of the larger institution. He died in 1823, when Dr. John D. Goodman assumed its control, and conducted it with great success. In 1826 Dr. Goodman removed to New York, and was succeeded by Dr. James Webster, who conducted the school for four years, and then left it to take a chair in another institution. Dr. Pancoast was his successor, and maintained the school until 1839, when he joined the faculty of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1838, Dr. James McClintock opened the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, on the plan outlined by Lawrence, whose school he ultimately absorbed. The union was accomplished in 1841, and the School of Anatomy was recognized as notably useful until 1875, being in all respects a worthy institution, and frequently referred to as "a famous training ground for professional chairs" in the larger medical schools. For many years its history ran in parallel lines with that of the Jefferson Medical College, which undoubtedly profited by its existence, although the two were in no sense allies. Its teachers were among the most capable in the city—Drs. William R. Grant, D. Hayes Agnew, James A. Garretson, James P. Andrews, R. S. Sutton, W. W. Keen, and others of like attainments.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

For the sake of continuity, one noteworthy school has been left out of its chronological order. In 1821 Dr. George McClellan fitted up a lecture room in connection with his office, and therein laid the foundations for the Jefferson Medical College. He was only twenty-four years of age, but he had been a diligent and ambitious student under the preceptorship of such eminent physicians as Dorsey and Physick, and had come to be an accomplished practitioner, both in medicine and surgery, and excelling in the latter department. His recognized high ability and winning personality soon brought to him more students than he could serve, and it became necessary for him to call in assistant instructors. Before him, successful private teachers had endeavored to secure an act of incorporation to enable them to establish a medical school which should come to a like dignity and prestige with that of the University, but the greater institution had stoutly antagonized such efforts and with entire success. Seven years after the last abortive effort (that of Dr. W. P. C. Barton), Dr. McClellan enlisted agencies through which he achieved success. A Scotch Presbyterian himself, he applied to Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, an institution under the control of his sect, proposing the founding of a medical school in connection therewith, with the result that (in 1824) the trustees of Jefferson College established a medical faculty in the city of Philadelphia, under the name of Jefferson Medical College, the Professors being: Joseph Klapp, Theory and Practice; John Eberle, Obstetrics; Jacob Green, Chemistry; George McClellan, Surgery and Anatomy; B. Rush Rhees, *Materia Medica*. *Of this first faculty Dr. Henry says: "Drs. McClellan, Eberle, Rhees and Green were the force that upheld the institution during its critical period of beginning," and, it may be added, they struggled

nobly against many and serious embarrassments until the College became established upon a reasonably firm basis. In some respects the first faculty was a remarkable body of men. Eberle was the author of two works, "Materia Medica" and "Practice of Medicine," which made for him reputation abroad as well as at home; the former was translated in Germany, and secured for Eberle a membership in the Medical Society of Berlin. Rhees, who graduated under Dr. James Rush, was a man of varied accomplishments, and a careful and conscientious teacher. Green outshined all his colleagues in the Faculty. He had a broad knowledge of the natural sciences, to which he devoted himself in preference to medicine, for which he conceived a dislike after witnessing a painful operation. McClellan was a born surgeon. Dr. Gross said of him: "I never met one who was his superior in dexterity and rapidity of execution, and only two or three who were his equals." In 1824 McClellan assisted Dr. Eberle in founding the "Philadelphia Medical Review and Analytical Journal," to which he contributed articles upon some of his more interesting cases and operations. His best written paper was a review of Larrey's "Surgical Memoirs," which attracted much attention. After his retirement from public teaching he composed a work on surgery, ultimately issued in one volume, the last pages of which were passing through the press when he was seized with the illness from which he died, in 1847. One of the darling objects of his early life, after he had founded the Jefferson Medical College, was the publication of a "Treatise on Anatomy," in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Samuel McClellan, but the only portion of the work that was ever written was the preface.

The first regular meeting of the Medical Faculty was held in Philadelphia, December 24, 1824, and the Medical College was opened in the Tivoli Theatre building (now No. 518 Locust street), March 8, 1825.

Provision was made for the reception of indigent patients who were to be supplied with medicine gratuitously, and on May 9 a patient was received into the hospital department, and was operated upon by Dr. McClellan. On the 16th, the day of formal opening, six patients were prescribed for, and this was the beginning of the history of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, now one of the most complete institutions of its character in the United States. On the last Thursday in October the Medical College was formally opened, with a matriculate list of one hundred and nine, representing fourteen States and two foreign countries.

Now arose a disturbing question—had the faculty of Jefferson College of Canonsburg, which was a literary educational institution, the right to grant diplomas to and confer degrees in medicine upon the graduates of Jefferson Medical College? The legislature was appealed to, and on April 26, 1826, an act was passed which enlarged the board of trustees by the addition of twelve members in Philadelphia to superintend the Medical Department, and authorizing the conferring of medical degrees, and on April 14 twenty candidates, the first class graduated, having passed the necessary examinations, received their diplomas.

In 1828 it was determined to procure more commodious quarters for the Medical College, the expense not to exceed \$20,000, and the funds to be procured by stock subscriptions, and the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., was engaged to carry the intention into effect. Dr. Ely moved with great promptness and ability. He purchased a lot on Tenth street, between what are now known as Sanson and Moravian streets, whereon he erected a building which was occupied in the fall of the same year.

In the spring of 1838 an act of the legislature was procured which provided that "the Medical Department of Jefferson College be and hereby is created a separate and independent body corporate, as The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, with the same powers and restrictions as

the University of Pennsylvania." The College was now finally established upon the basis originally contemplated by its founders. McClellan, the founder, was yet a member of the Faculty, as was his original associate, Professor Green. The others—Eberle, Rhees and Klapp—had retired. For McClellan the victory was complete, and the goal of his ambition had been reached. But he was now struggling to retain a controlling influence in the affairs of the institution which he, almost alone, had brought into being and reared to a healthful existence, sustaining it for years with his arduous labor and unfaltering enthusiasm and hope. He still remained a power, but his influence was declining under the rapid progress now making in the medical world, and in two years he was set aside to give place to fresh blood.

Under the new charter, the trustees of Jefferson Medical College increased their number to fifteen, and provided for enlarging and remodeling the college building. Now came a period of disturbance, which culminated (in June, 1839), in an assertion of authority upon the part of the trustees, who dissolved the Faculty. A majority of the old Professors were reappointed, but Dr. George McClellan was ignored. Unquestionably one of the most accomplished surgeons in the United States, he had no superior as an instructor and clinician, and in his setting aside the college lost a famous teacher and a devoted friend. But the very qualities which were essential to the achievement of his great purpose—the founding of the college—were those which destroyed him now that the institution was firmly established. He was strongly self-assertive and determined; when opposed, he was disposed to be arbitrary, even obstinate; and, withal, he had infirmities of temper. And so, the dissensions which had arisen between himself and others of the Faculty were irreconcilable, and among those whom he antagonized most strenuously was the renowned Dr. Robley Dunglison, who came to lead in the crusade against

him. Dr. McClellan was succeeded in his chair by Dr. Joseph Pancoast, whose associates upon the new Faculty were John Revere, Theory and Practice; Granville S. Pattison, Anatomy; Samuel McClellan, Midwifery; Robley Dunglison, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Robert M. Houston, *Materia Medica*; and Jacob Green, Chemistry.

Notwithstanding the undoubted strength of the new Faculty and the individual popularity of its members, McClellan still had a strong following. He immediately conceived the purpose of forming another medical school, and he procured a charter for what was known as the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. This was opened in November, 1839, with nearly one hundred students, under the following faculty: Dr. Samuel G. Morton, Physiology and Anatomy; Dr. George McClellan, Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. Calhoun, *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy; Dr. Samuel McClellan, Obstetrics; Dr. William Rush, Theory and Practice of Physic; Dr. Walter R. Johnson, Chemistry. Meantime, the 1839-40 session of Jefferson Medical College was poorly attended, and the graduating class fell off nearly forty per cent. below the class of the preceding year, and sixty per cent. lower than that of 1836.

On April 20, 1841, all the chairs in Jefferson Medical College were vacated upon the peremptory order of the trustees, because of internal differences, and the following Faculty was installed: Dr. Robley Dunglison, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. Robert W. Houston, *Materia Medica* and General Therapeutics; Dr. Joseph Pancoast, General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; Dr. John K. Mitchell, Practice of Medicine; Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, Institutes and Practice of Surgery; Dr. Charles D. Meigs, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Dr. Franklin Bache, Chemistry. This Faculty remained un-

changed for the long period of fifteen years. For a year or two, the number of students was not materially increased, largely owing to the rival school of Dr. McClellan, but in 1843 the graduates numbered forty-seven, and this was increased in 1845 to 116. In 1844 two rooms were rented for the use of patients after grave operations, and at the clinic, December 23, 1846, Dr. Mütter gave the first exhibition in Philadelphia of the anesthetic power of ether. About 1849 the surgical clinic used rooms adjoining the college on the north; these were subsequently remodeled to accommodate fifteen patients, and here the clinic was maintained until the building of the hospital.

Philadelphia had now become a great educational centre for the medical profession. During the winter of 1845-46 more than one thousand students were enrolled in the city, from all parts of the United States and from abroad—from Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Ireland and France, and one from far off Burmah. In addition, the faculty of Jefferson Medical College greeted with pleasure the presence of many medical officers of the army and navy, and twenty-nine graduates of other incorporated institutions who had chosen this college in order to acquire more thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery.

At the annual commencement in March, 1860, 175 candidates were graduated, but there was soon to be a serious diminution in number. For several years there had been maintained in Philadelphia private schools for medical instruction in special branches. One of these was that of Dr. William S. Forbes, who instructed in Anatomy and Operative Surgery; another, that of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew; and a third, that of Dr. Hunter McGuire. All were brilliant teachers, and they drew large classes from among those ambitious students who were using every means to fit themselves for their profession, the greater number being at the same time attendants in the college. Dr. McGuire

was the principal actor in a scene of dramatic force and interest. A native Virginian, marked by the traits which characterize the most forceful elements of his State, he was an impassioned advocate of the cause of secession. Whether he took the initiative in inducing the Southern students at Jefferson to withdraw from that institution, is uncertain. At least, he gave willing heed to the importunities of the Richmond Medical School, and led several hundred medical students away from Philadelphia, and his part in this affair ultimately led to prohibition of such schools as that at Richmond, which promised to the seceders the same relative standing as at Jefferson and gratuitous instruction. Allured by such promises, and fired by their hostility to the North and its institutions, several hundred, led by McGuire, turned their backs upon their college to enter that at Richmond. Many of McGuire's followers entered the rebel army, as did he himself, and he rose to high rank in its medical corps. After the war he devoted himself to medical teaching and writing, and with much success. He received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of North Carolina in 1887, and subsequently he received a degree from Jefferson Medical College.

To quote from Dr. Holland's "History of Jefferson Medical College," "when the civil war broke out, as two-fifths of the class usually came from the Southern States, it is not surprising that in two years the roll of students shrank from 630—the largest class which up to that time had attended any medical college in this country—to only 275." Jefferson was also largely represented in the Union army, in the ranks, with commissions, and in the medical corps. It need only be added in this connection, that in 1864-65 many of the Southerners who had left Jefferson at the beginning of the war came back to review their studies and receive their diplomas.

In 1866 a daily clinic was established, with Dr. Jacob M. DaCosta

as lecturer on clinical medicine, and a summer course of instruction was begun the same year. In 1868, after twenty-five years of active service, impaired health obliged Dr. Dunglison to retire from his Professorship and also from the position of Dean. His continued association with the Faculty was deemed desirable, however, and he was made Emeritus Professor in his department, and he continued in that capacity until his death, April 1, 1869.

In 1870 was organized the Alumni Association, of which the elder Gross was made the first president. This eminent man, renowned as a practitioner, teacher, and author, died on May 6, 1884. His remains were cremated at Washington, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, on May 5, 1897, a life-size bronze statue of him was unveiled in Washington City; the donors were the American Surgical Association and the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, while the granite pedestal was provided for out of an appropriation made by Act of Congress. He was one who was at once loved and revered by his associates and pupils. He was a slow, steady and fearless operator, a notably accurate diagnostician, and a brilliant speaker in the amphitheatre and class room.

In 1873 the legislature made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a new Hospital building. This was one of the first as it was one of the noblest undertakings in which the influence of the Alumni Association was exerted in behalf of the College. Its members were not only instrumental in procuring the necessary legislation, but they were generous in their personal subscriptions. The institution was opened in September, 1877, and cost, with its equipment, nearly \$186,000. This amount was made up in part by donations, I. V. Williamson leading with the munificent gift of \$50,000. A large medical staff was at once created, and has been constantly maintained. The legislature sub-

sequently appropriated a further sum of \$100,000, payable in installments of \$10,000. To provide an endowment fund, the trustees offered to found and support one free bed on the donation of \$5,000 or the annual payment of \$300, and this proffer met with cordial responses from I. V. Williamson, Henry C. Lea, Thomas A. Scott, Asa Parker, A. Whitney, A. J. Drexel, Joseph Pancoast, Jesse George, Thomas D. Mütter, the Reading Railroad, and others. In 1878 a Pathological Museum was established in connection with the hospital; in 1880 the new Laboratory building adjoining the Medical Hall was opened, providing facilities for section teaching in operative and minor surgery, and for instruction in practical chemistry, microscopy and physiology; and in 1881 was equipped the Laboratory of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy in the Medical Hall. From the moment the Hospital was opened (in 1877) it became an important factor in medical teaching, as well as in the treatment of disease. While primarily intended for the instruction of medical students, it was especially advantageous to the patients, who were afforded, without cost, the services of leading practitioners, chosen for eminent ability, each in his own special department, and, as a result, patients suffering from complicated disorders have long come to this clinic for diagnosis and treatment, from all over Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

As early as 1890 it became apparent that the Hospital building was inadequate to the demand, and in 1894 was purchased a six-story building adjacent to the Hospital proper, which was styled the Hospital Annex. In 1899 the splendid edifice at the northwest corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, the new Medical College building, was completed—representing the best of architectural skill, within and without—modern, attractive and useful, and representing the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Even before this work was finished, the trustees

had entered upon the self-appointed task of preparation for the erection of a new Hospital—a structure which in excellence of construction and interior appointments will rival any building of its kind, and will cost upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars.

The Faculty rolls of Jefferson Medical College for the year 1903-1904 contained the names of two emeritus and twelve regular professors, ten honorary and clinical professors, five adjunct and assistant professors, four lecturers and associates, fourteen demonstrators, one prosector, and fifty-six other instructors and assistant demonstrators.

OTHER MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia had its origin May 13, 1848, as a society or permanent association of physicians. It was chartered in 1850, and in 1867, by virtue of an amendatory act, it was transformed into a regular Medical College, with power to confer degrees. Those who were the principal factors in its institution and development were Drs. John V. Shoemaker, William S. Stewart, and the late Drs. William H. Pancoast, Henry E. Goodman and Peter D. Keyser. The College is wholly a product of the last two decades, and, to quote Dr. F. P. Henry, "in the rapidity and vigor of its growth is probably without a parallel in the history of medical schools."

An institution of the highest class is the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, now in its twenty-second year. It numbers in its Faculty some of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons in America.

The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia is notable as being the first institution of its school of medicine to be incorporated and empowered to confer the medical degree. It was chartered in 1848. At that time there were in the United States about three

hundred physicians who, reared in "the old school," had become in larger or smaller degree followers of Hahnemann. In 1844 was organized the American Institute of Homeopathy, antedating by two years the old school American Medical Association. The latter named body having declared the pupils of homeopathic physicians ineligible to matriculation in the only medical colleges then existing, the adherents of the new school, led by Drs. Constantine Hering, Jacob Jeanes and Walter Williamson, procured an act of incorporation from the legislature, under the title of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. The new college opened its first session October 16, 1848, in a building on the site of 635 Arch street, whence it removed in 1849 to a more commodious edifice at 1105 Filbert street. In 1869 the name of the institution was changed to the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1886 removal was made to the fine group of buildings on North Broad street, two squares north of the city hall. The properties are not surpassed in eligibility by any medical school in the country, and comprise nearly two acres of ground and four spacious buildings. The Museum, which had its founding in 1850, has long been an object of particular pride to teacher and graduates. The Library is the most complete in existence in its particular class of medical science, including the Hering library, containing Dr. Hering's "Paracelsian Collection," the most complete collection of the writings of Paracelsus and the commentaries of other writers thereon that is known to exist; together with all of Hahnemann's works, in the original, many of them enriched by annotations in the handwriting of Dr. Hering. The College numbers nearly fifty instructors, has an annual student list of nearly three hundred, and since its foundation has given instruction to nearly four thousand students.

The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was opened October

12, 1850, in a small building in the rear of 627 Arch street, Philadelphia. In 1861 was opened the Women's Hospital, founded mainly through the efforts of Dr. Ann Preston, inspired by a desire to provide clinical advantages for the college students. In 1869 a progressive course of study was instituted, and the college thenceforward rapidly extended its usefulness. In 1875 a college edifice was built, and it is worthy of note that this was the first edifice in the world expressly built for the education of women in medicine. In 1883 Clinic Hall was opened; the outdoor obstetric department was founded in 1888; Brinton Hall, the home of the Young Women's Christian Association, was opened in 1888, and some years later came into the possession of the college; in 1895 the original Women's Hospital building was replaced by a large and handsome structure; and in 1895 the Hospital and Dispensary of the Alumnae of the Women's Medical College was opened. In the year 1900 the College celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, when the corps of professors and instructors for the year numbered sixty-six, and reports were read giving the number of graduates to that date as 940. The institution has since made various important additions to its already splendid equipment, and holds an honored place among the medical schools of the country.

In 1886 was established the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, at Pittsburg, which in 1895 became the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania. The original college building has been recently rebuilt and enlarged. Through the liberality of Isaac Kaufmann was built the College Dispensary and Emma Kaufmann Clinic, where more than five thousand patients are annually treated. The College controls the obstetric service in the fine Reineman Hospital, a gift of the late Adam Reineman. More than seventy Professors and

other instructors are engaged, and all departments are as capably taught as in other kindred institutions which have had long existence.

COURSES OF MEDICAL STUDY.

The cause of medical education was greatly advanced through the operations of "An Act for the Promotion of Medical Science," which was ostensibly the result of the endeavors of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, but which in reality originated with Dr. William S. Forbes.

Prior to the enactment of the law there was much difficulty in procuring material for the dissecting room, and some incidental scandals. The needs of the medical schools stimulated a most degrading traffic—that carried on by the so-called "resurrectionists," through connivance with those charged with the burial of the unclaimed dead, or by downright robbery of cemeteries, and which brought obloquy upon the schools and their teachers, no matter how innocent of complicity in the nefarious transaction. Dr. Forbes, while an army surgeon during the civil war, had been a pained witness of the want of a practical knowledge of anatomy on the part of many of the medical corps, and attributed their ignorance to the obstacles in the way of systematic dissections while students. Moreover, he had a personal knowledge of the difficulties, if not dangers, which beset the teacher, for in 1867, while proprietor of the College Avenue Anatomical School in Philadelphia, he was brought to trial under a charge of grave robbing, of which, however, he was acquitted.

At a meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, on February 6, 1867, Dr. Forbes offered resolutions looking to the enactment of a law sanctioning the dissection of dead human bodies, under proper restrictions, and he presented his reasons with much force. He stated,

also, that at the previous session of the legislature he had procured the introduction of a bill of which he was the author, and which had passed the House, but failed in the Senate because of opposition on the part of a member of that body who had denounced the measure as "unworthy of the age in which we live."

At this meeting of the College, Dr. Forbes also read the draft of his "Act for the Promotion of Medical Science, and to Prevent the Traffic in Human Bodies in the City of Philadelphia." In this it was provided that the bodies of deceased persons requiring to be buried at public expense should be used within the state for the advancement of medical science, preference being given to medical schools, public and private, such bodies to be distributed among the same in proportion to their number of students; the removal of such bodies beyond the State, or traffic in them, was expressly forbidden. Decency was safeguarded by the provision that the body of no person should be disposed of as before provided if the deceased, during his last illness, should express a desire for burial; if a kinsman of the deceased should request that the body be buried; or if the deceased person were a stranger or traveler who had died suddenly.

The proposed law was approved by the College, and a committee (Drs. W. S. Forbes, S. D. Gross and D. Hayes Agnew) was appointed to urge its passage by the legislature. Dr. Gross was unable to go to Harrisburg, and Dr. Hartshorne attended in his stead. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, a physician, and a man of high character and great influence. There was determined opposition to "the Ghastly Act," as it was termed by prominent statesmen. The bill was referred to a committee, which brought in an adverse report, whereupon Senator Worthington procured a recommittal, and this gave opportunity for the committee from the

College to appear and urge its views, which it did so effectively that the committee now recommended the passage of the bill. When the bill was called up in the Senate, it was objected that unless the provisions of the act were restricted to Philadelphia it ought not to pass, on the grounds that the views of the constituents of the rural representatives were not known. The College representatives made answer that their colleagues had the catholic desire of having the benefit of the act extended to every part of the State, but that, if it could not be so extended, they would receive it for themselves. Such was the prejudice against the measure that the restriction was made, except in the case of Allegheny county, which was included at the request of its senator. The bill became a law on March 18, 1867, and was signed by Governor John W. Geary.

Immediately afterward, a voluntary association of the demonstrators in the chartered and private schools of anatomy was formed for the purpose of providing for an equitable distribution of unclaimed bodies, and this organization was maintained until the act of 1883 rendered it superfluous by extending the operations of the act throughout the State, and by making specific provisions for the equitable distribution of material for dissecting purposes.

For many years there were no uniform regulations for admission to a medical college. Such progressive men as the senior Pancoast, Gross and Da Costa, with others, had earnestly advocated a general elevation of the medical educational standard, but definite action was delayed until about 1892, when a number of medical colleges came together and formed the Association of American Medical Colleges, which exercised a salutary influence, and through whose agency was finally enacted legislation which proved an additional barrier against those who presumed to enter upon practice with but a smattering of medical

knowledge. For many years there had been practically no closing the doors against the illiterates. Young men presented themselves who were found sadly wanting in elementary education. Then, again, an embryo medico could study under the office tutorship of a practitioner who was not a graduate of any regular collegiate institution, and, by attending one course of practical anatomy and of clinical instruction, make himself eligible for a diploma. This loose system was to some degree abrogated through the adoption, by the leading medical colleges, of the requirement that the student must produce a satisfactory certificate of having studied medicine for at least three years under a *regular* graduate, or licenciate and practitioner of medicine, in good standing, using the word "regular" in the sense commonly understood in the medical profession. The provisions laid down by the Association of American Medical Colleges proved remedial along all lines, tending to elevate the character and standing of the colleges comprising it. Among the excellent results of the confederation were the establishment of harmony among the individual colleges, and provision for uniformity in the curriculum. Reputable schools of medicine were brought nearer together in accord and methods, and those unworthy of confidence were ignored.

On May 18, 1893, was enacted a law which was intended to provide the necessary regulations for safeguarding the legitimate practice of medicine, and which has to a great extent fulfilled the expectations of its advocates. Under it there was established a Medical Council, comprising the lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of internal affairs, the president of the state board of health and vital statistics, the president of the board of medical examiners representing the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the president of the board of medical examiners representing the Homeopathic Medical Society of

Pennsylvania, and the president of the board of medical examiners representing the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. Each of the Society boards named is composed of seven members chosen out of its own membership, and whose duty it is to examine and pass upon the quality and proficiency of practitioners of their own individual school of medicine. The law establishing these several boards is sufficiently broad and explicit to protect the several schools of medicine and their practitioners, and to exclude from the profession such as are of unworthy character, whether practicing under the guise of completed scholarship in some institution, or without anything worthy the name of medical education.

LAW SCHOOLS.

The first Law School in America was that which was opened in connection with the College which eventually developed into the University of Pennsylvania. The bar of Philadelphia was already famous for its ability, and lawyers' offices were eagerly sought by many ambitious students. These latter, desirous of more ample opportunity for gaining professional knowledge, in 1789 procured the use of a college room wherein to hold their meetings for discussions and moot trials. In the following year a prominent lawyer, Charles Smith, suggested to the college board the institution of a law lectureship, and he offered himself as a lecturer. Ultimately, James Wilson, a member of the board, and who was then a justice of the United States Supreme Court, was appointed a Professor of Law, and a course of instruction was vaguely laid down, and may be thus summarized:

1. To explain the Constitution of the United States, its parts and powers, and the distribution and operation of those powers; to ascertain the merits of that Constitution by comparing it with the constitutions of other States, with the general principles of government, and with the

rights of men; to mark particularly and distinctly the rules and decisions of the Federal Courts in law and practice; to investigate the connection which subsists between the Federal Government and the several States, and, of consequence, between each of the States and all the others. (It is interesting to note that these purposes were almost identical with those laid down by Thomas Jefferson at a later day (1819), in his syllabus with reference to the University of Virginia, of which he was the founder.)

2. To illustrate the genius, the elements, the originals, and the rules of the common law, in theory and practice, these including the law of nations, the civil law, maritime law, the law-merchant, and the law of each country, in all cases in which those laws are peculiarly applicable.

Announcement was made of three lectures each week, with law exercises on one day. The introductory lecture, on December 15, 1790, was a notable affair. Philadelphia was then the national capital, and the event was witnessed by President Washington and his Cabinet, the Houses of Congress, the State Legislature, and other important persons. The lectures were continued through that winter, and a partial course was given during the following winter, then being abandoned. This law school was of little moment, and is only of interest as being the first law lectureship in the United States, and for the high dignity of the first law teacher.

After an interruption of more than a quarter of a century, law was made a course of study in 1817, and was taught by Charles W. Hare, who announced three courses of lectures: 1. On Natural Jurisprudence, or the science of right and wrong as it appears to human reason, compared with, illustrated by and embodied in law; 2. International Jurisprudence, including particularly the theory and practice of the Con-

stitutions of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania; 3. Jurisprudence of the United States and Pennsylvania as distinguished from the Common Law of England. Only the first course was given, Mr. Hare losing his reason, and his vacant chair remained unfilled. In 1832 the University trustees were solicited to re-establish the Professorship; but no action was taken.

In 1850 the Law School was revived and entered upon a continuous existence under the scholarly George Sharswood, then Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. Blackstone and Kent were the authors studied, and moot courts were held. In 1852 two eminent jurists, Peter McCall and E. Spencer Miller, were associated with Judge Sharswood in a Law Faculty, and this marked the beginning of a regular system of instruction. These were succeeded by other masters in the profession, but the real beginning of the great development of the Law School of the University dates from 1887, when C. Stuart Patterson and A. Syndey Biddle were made Professors, with the first named as Dean. Until that time the school had no settled quarters, no equipment, and little more in the way of a library than the Bouvier Civil Law donated by Dr. Peterson. This was now supplemented by the Biddle Law Library, formerly the property of Benjamin H. Brewster, and presented by the Biddle brothers as a memorial of their father, George Biddle. In 1900 was dedicated what is perhaps the largest and most effectively equipped law school building in existence, its cost of nearly \$400,000 being met by munificent memorial gifts from the families and friends of distinguished lawyers and jurists, and by other generous contributions from members of the legal profession.

In 1895 the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg established a Law Department with Hon. John A. Shafer as Dean. This school is well officered and amply equipped. Its graduate list, while in

the necessity of the case small, is of such character as to reflect credit upon it.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America was organized at Philadelphia in 1807. The first professor was Rev. Samuel B. Wylie, D. D., who continued in his office until 1851, his classes meeting in his residence. He died in 1852, and the school was conducted by Rev. Samuel W. Crawford, Adjunct Professor, who was assisted by Rev. Theodorus Wylie, son of the first President. Dr. Crawford resigned in 1855, and in 1859 Dr. Andrew Black was appointed Professor, but did not live to take his seat. In 1860 Rev. John Niel McLeod, D. D., was appointed Professor of Doctrinal Theology, and Dr. Wylie was continued in his chair of Biblical Literature, and Church History and Pastoral Theology. In 1856 the institution was incorporated. The faculty was considerably augmented in succeeding years. During the past half century the seminary met for seventeen years in rooms of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and for twenty-two years in rooms of the Fourth Church, and from 1890 to 1898 in rooms of the Second Church. In 1898 the trustees purchased a fine building overlooking the University of Pennsylvania, about midway between the Medical and Law departments. The alumni list is not large, numbering little more than three hundred. The seminary, however, enjoys the distinction of being among the oldest in the United States, and among its graduates are many who have occupied some of the most prominent pulpits in the country. Among the students, 1864-65, was Dr. Gregory, now among the foremost scholars in Germany.

Allegheny Theological Seminary, (or, as its legal title runs, the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church of North America), was established in 1825, by the Associate Reformed

Synod of the West. At the first it had but one teacher, Rev. Joseph Kerr. The seminary was incorporated by the Legislature in 1830. Until 1832 the school was held in Pittsburg, and afterwards in Allegheny, when Hanna Hall was built out of a bequest by Thomas Hanna. In 1897 the old buildings were razed to make room for a modern structure, the funds being provided in greater part by residents of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Since its establishment, more than eleven hundred young men have recited in its classes, the larger number of whom entered the ministry.

The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Theological Seminary at Allegheny was established in 1856. The faculty numbers three instructors.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, at Lancaster, grew out of an urgent need. From 1747 to 1824 the Reformed Church in America was without a theological school; there were one hundred and fifty vacant pastorates, and of the eighty ministers then on the roll there were but two or three who were held to be qualified or who would serve as teacher in a theological seminary. Under pressure of these conditions, in 1825 was opened, at Carlisle, a school of theology with one professor and five students, on the basis of an agreement entered into by the Synod of the Reformed Church and the trustees of Dickinson College, then under Presbyterian control. In 1829 the school was removed to York, and a classical department was added. In 1835 another removal was made, to Mercersburg, where the classical school developed into Marshall College. When Marshall and Franklin Colleges became one at Lancaster, the Theological Seminary remained at Mercersburg until 1871, when it also removed to the same place. The Faculty numbers six Professors. The graduates aggregate nearly six hundred and fifty, and the annual attendance is about one hundred and twenty.

Crozer Theological Seminary, Upland, (Chester), was founded by the widow and children of John P. Crozer, and was incorporated in 1867. By arrangement, Bucknell University (formerly Lewisburg College) abandoned its theological department, which was under Baptist auspices, to the new school. The Crozer school opened October 2, 1868, under the presidency of Rev. Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL.D., who, now upwards of eighty years of age, yet occupies his old position, as well as the chair of Practical Theology. The school has given instruction to more than two thousand students who have become Baptist ministers. The college buildings occupy an ideal site overlooking the Delaware river, and its real property is valued at about \$200,000. The endowment amounts to about a half million dollars.

The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, was founded through the effort of Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., in 1862. Its property and endowments amount to \$450,000. The school has about five hundred matriculated students, and its alumni number more than three hundred, among whom are three bishops, and about ten who are or have been professors in divinity schools. A large proportion of the alumni are or have been in the mission field.

The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church was established in 1887, upon the gift of a woman who donated land and a building, valued at \$150,000, together with a sum of \$50,000 as an endowment fund. The seminary buildings form part of a superb architectural group of church edifices in West Philadelphia, at the corner of Forty-third and Chestnut streets. Its educational advantages are offered on equal terms to young men of all denominations, and Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists have been received and educated.

Meadville Theological School, at Meadville, (Unitarian), was established in 1844, and incorporated in 1846. In its original form the

charter provided that no doctrinal test except "a belief in the divine origin of Christianity" should ever be made a condition of membership in the school, but this was dropped in 1897, and the charter in its present form declares it to be the purpose of the school to "give instruction in religion, theology, ethics and preparation for the Christian ministry." This does not exclude instruction immediately subsidiary to the principal purpose, although at present there is no distinct preparatory department as in the early days of the school. Instruction was at first given in an abandoned church building. The first teacher was Rev. Frederic Huidekoper, who afforded his services gratuitously during all his many years of service. Later he had for an associate teacher Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, who was also President, and one or two non-resident instructors delivered lectures at intervals.

The School has steadily grown, and now owns property to the value of more than \$500,000, and a library of 25,000 volumes. Of its more than \$30,000 endowment, \$25,000 was given by parishioners of Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York City. The present faculty numbers six members, with three instructors who give assistance in subsidiary branches. The School has graduated nearly three hundred students, many of whom have entered the Unitarian ministry.

Among Roman Catholic ecclesiastical institutions in the United States few hold a more prominent place than the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook. This establishment, designed solely for the education of candidates for the priesthood in the Diocese of Philadelphia, had for its founder the Rt. Rev. Francis P. Kenrick, D.D., whose plans found consummation in the labors of his successors. The first class, five young men, assembled in 1832. The seminary was the individual concern of Bishop Kenrick until 1838, when the school was incorporated under Act of the Legislature. In 1865 was bought one hun-

dred and thirty-seven acres of land at Overbrook, upon which was erected one of the finest diocesan ecclesiastical seminaries in the world. The number of professors is fifteen, and the number of students is usually about one hundred and forty.

Villanova College, about six miles from Philadelphia, is the chief religious and educational institute of the Augustinians. It was planted in 1842, chiefly through the effort of Rev. John P. O'Dwyer, and in 1843 Pope Gregory XVI created Villanova a novice and study house of its order. Church and lay departments are maintained, and about one hundred and seventy-five students attend.

St. Vincent College, at Beatty, in Westmoreland county, was founded in 1846 by Arch-Abbot Boniface Wimmer, to supply the need for German speaking priests in the United States. He came from Bavaria, whose king, Louis, had afforded him pecuniary assistance. In the early days the College was a purely German institution, but after a time the English language was introduced. From this parent house not only have hundreds gone out into the ministry, but ten colleges in various parts of the country have sprung from it. The annual attendance of students in all the various classes is about three hundred.

St. Vincent's Seminary at Germantown is the central house of the Congregation of the Mission (more commonly known as the Lazarists, or Vincentian Fathers) in the eastern part of the United States—an order of priests bound to labor for the salvation of the poor and the training of young men for the ministry. The community was first established near St. Louis, Missouri, whence Rev. S. V. Ryan transferred the central house to Germantown, in 1868.

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, in his plans for the development of the Lutheran Church in America, contemplated the erection of a theological seminary at Philadelphia, and as early as 1749 purchased a building site.

His relative and successor, Rev. John C. Kunze, sought to carry the idea to success, but the Revolutionary war postponed the movement. Meantime, the pastors of the mother churches, in an unbroken line, gave instruction to theological students, still keeping in mind the desire of Muhl-enberg, and one of the number (Rev. C. R. Demme), began the nucleus of a library before the College was brought into being.

In 1864, Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, President of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, urged the immediate establishment of a theological seminary, and on October 4, in St. John's Church, Philadelphia, a Faculty was formed: Dr. Charles F. Schaeffer, Dr. William J. Mann, Dr. Charles P. Krauth, Dr. Charles W. Schaeffer and Dr. Gottlob F. Krotel. Instruction was at first given in the rooms of the Lutheran Board of Publication, and until 1865, when a building was purchased. The capacity of this building was doubled in 1873, and in 1889, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the school, removal was taken to new buildings at Mount Airy, the present home of the institution. The grounds, comprising nearly seven acres, are handsomely improved, and contain spacious buildings sufficient for instructional and dormitory purposes. A highly valued possession of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary is the liturgical library, collected at a great outlay of time and money by Rev. B. M. Schmucker, late English secretary of the Church Book Committee. This comprises a large portion of the collections of Petri and other eminent liturgiologists in Germany, and can justly claim to be without an equal in America, if, indeed, in Europe. The seminary has graduated upwards of six hundred ministers, who are serving in all portions of the United States.

The Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg was established in 1825. It offers two courses leading to the Bachelor of Divinity degree; a regular course for such as have graduated in the classical depart-

ment of a regular college; and a post-graduate course for non-resident pupils who have not had the benefit of a collegiate and theological training. The real estate is valued at \$160,000, and the library contains 14,000 volumes.

Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, was founded in 1858, under the name of the Missionary Institute. It is designed especially to aid the need for ministers in the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. It maintains a collegiate as well as a theological course, and has a corps of sixteen professors and instructors.

The Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem had its inspiration in a meeting of Moravian clergymen in 1802. The suggestion came from C. L. Benzien, but no definite action was taken until 1806, when Charles de Forrestier and Christian Rénatus Verbeek were sent out by the ruling board of the *Unitas Fratrum*, and in the following year installed Ernest L. Hazelius and John C. Bechler as Professors in a new theological seminary to be conducted in connection with the church school for boys at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. In 1838 the Seminary was removed to Bethlehem, thence in 1851 to Nazareth, and in 1858 to Bethlehem. In 1825 the school received the Haga legacy of \$25,000. In the last year of its residence at Nazareth, it occupied the historic Ephrata House, built originally for George Whitefield, and which now contains the museum and archives of the Moravian Historical Society. The College had no existence as such until 1858, (to this time it had been a classical school preparatory to theology), when the Provincial Synod made its title "The Moravian College and Theological Seminary," and in 1863 it was incorporated as such by Act of the Legislature. In 1867 Rt. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz became President, and the curriculum was considerably expanded. In 1885 the College entered upon its period of greatest prosperity under the presidency of Dr. Augustus Schultze, who

had come from the vice-presidency of the Moravian College at Niesky, Germany, to a professorship in the College, in 1870. In 1890-92 were built a group of buildings on College Heights, in North Bethlehem—Comenius Hall, the principal building; the refectory, and the professors' residence. In 1893 Mr. and Mrs. Ashton C. Borhek erected the Helen Stadiger Borhek Memorial Chapel. Since 1885 the endowments have increased to the sum of \$117,000, and the annual expenses of the institution are about \$10,000. During the same period the courses of study have undergone various modifications and additions, bringing them into line with the broadest requirements of the present time, providing thorough instruction in collegiate and theological courses. Special stress is placed upon the splendid literatures of Greece and Rome, and this is in marked contrast to many high-class institutions which have given way before the modern tendency to minimize the value of classical training. It is interesting to note the fact that the museum is especially rich in the departments of botany and mineralogy, and the world-wide distribution of Moravian missionaries is traceable in the large number of rare anthropological curios which have come to its shelves.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Said Sir Walter Scott, "there is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bottom the life of a man." Truly, heroic poems were those written in the lives of the makers of Pennsylvania—those who planted on its hills and in its valleys the church and the school house, and laid the foundations of its mighty industries—and it is a most interesting and profitable pursuit to learn of what manner of men they were, for they were the forbears of the American of to-day. This lineage of ours is exceedingly complex. The man among us who can trace his ancestry purely and unbrokenly from the immigrant of his name,—English, Scotch, Irish or German, as the case may be,—is the exception, so intermarried have all these various races. Side by side with this blood admixture, is to be considered, though it cannot be measured, the subtle influences of association, which make of each human being, in some degree, the composite product of those of his fellows with or near whom his lot has been cast in the formative period of his life. And so, in some degree, even though there be no blood relationship, have we of the present been stamped, more or less strongly, with all the good (and the evil, too), of all the peoples whom we are to consider.

If there is aught in the history of Pennsylvania that is so completely established as to be wholly outside the pale of controversy, it is the fact that its early colonists were a deeply religious people. Penn, in his "Frame of Government," had provided that "all persons living in this Province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God to be the creator, upholder and ruler of the world, and that hold them-

selves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." In response came English and Welsh Quakers, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and, at a later day, German Mennonites and Moravians. All these peoples had been the objects of persecution in their native land, and they came to America intent upon enjoying the freedom there assured to them, and with no thought of restricting the liberties of those religionists who held to a different faith. And so it came that while Quakers were being whipped in New England, and Episcopalians were being driven out of her boundaries, every form of religion was tolerated in Pennsylvania. From that early day, religion has prospered, and to-day Pennsylvania stands first among the states in the number of church organizations, first in the number of church edifices, and first in the approximate seating capacity of the church buildings. In the value of church property, Pennsylvania stands second only to New York, and occupies the same relative position as to the number of communicants or members.

Penn's original Quaker colony claims first attention. In a general way it may be said that Philadelphia was settled by English and Welsh Friends. Old Chester county (now divided into the counties of Chester and Delaware), was settled by English, Welsh, Germans and Dutch. To the Welsh was set off a forty thousand acre tract on the Schuylkill river, which included that beautiful stretch of country now so familiar to the people of eastern Pennsylvania, and so attractive to them on account of its fine school and college buildings and elegant suburban homes—the water-shed between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, rising steadily from the west bank of the stream first named for about

twenty-five miles to the summit near Paoli. On the northern side, beautiful views are obtained of the Chester valley, or, as it was called by the Welsh, Duffrin Mawr. Many of the towns and townships yet bear the pleasing Cymric names which were originally bestowed upon them, as Uwchlan, Bryn Mawr, Berwyn and Tredyffrin; and names of like origin, as Gwynedd and Penllyn, were carried into Montgomery county.

The influence of the Quakers was potential in the history of the Province, coloring its thought in every department of life. Their religious meetings were first held in private houses, and afterwards, as their numbers increased, they erected small, plain buildings, at first of logs, and later of stone or brick, which were frequently used for educational as well as religious purposes. Their distinguishing doctrine, that of "the light of Christ in man," led them to believe that obedience to the inner voice is that which brings salvation; that mortal man needs not so much a pardon at the close of life for errors committed while he lives, as he does guardianship during life that will keep him from error, and that, so preserved from sin in the present life, he will have no sin to atone for at the end. Their worship is for the most part silent and inward, they preferring to "make melody in their hearts unto God." They rejected baptism and the Lord's Supper as observed by other Christians. They abstained from all worldly amusements. They were the earliest in America to condemn and then strenuously oppose human slavery and aid in bringing slaves to freedom, contributing of their means to that purpose, and opening their houses for the concealment of runaways until they could safely continue their journey toward free Canada. Their conscientious scruples against bearing arms would not permit them to take an active part in the Revolutionary war, but for the greater part they were true patriots, and afforded the infant govern-

ment substantial aid in contributing to the support of its army. The distinguishing characteristics of this exemplary people have by no means disappeared. Many of their descendants bore a splendid part in preserving the west for freedom when Kansas was a dark and bloody ground, contended for by free-soilers and slavery extensionists. An example of this class was Colonel Kersey Coates, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He taught in the high school in his native town, studied law under Thaddeus Stevens, and was admitted to the bar. At the solicitation of Mr. Stevens he went to Kansas in 1854 as agent for the Emigration Aid Society of Pennsylvania, whose purpose was to purchase public lands and settle them with a desirable class of free-soilers. He was engaged in this work for two years, and during this time he witnessed many scenes of violence and bloodshed, while his own life was frequently imperiled. He was more than the mere agent for capitalists and homeseekers. His natural instincts led him to abhor slavery, and his convictions had been deepened through the influence of his father, an active aider in the management of the "Underground Railway," and of his personal friend and patron, Thaddeus Stevens, an implacable foe of human bondage. Mr. Coates aided the free-soilers (among whom were many Pennsylvanians) persistently and fearlessly, and came to be regarded as one of their most resourceful and determined leaders. In two instances his experiences were among the most intensely interesting and thrillingly dramatic of those troublous times. In the one, he was of counsel for the defense of Governor Charles Robinson, put on trial for treason because of his refusal to be the tool of the slavery propagandists. In the other, he afforded concealment and protection to Governor Andrew H. Reeder (also a Pennsylvanian), whose life was in jeopardy, and aided his escape to Illinois. Years afterward, Governor Reeder sent to Mrs. Coates an oil painting of himself in his dis-

guise as a woodchopper when the pro-slaveryites were seeking his life. When the emergency had passed and Kansas was established as a free state, Mr. Coates settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where he was among the foremost in laying the foundations for the commercial importance of that phenomenally progressive city.

The Scotch-Irish Presbyterians came about 1685 out of their native country, whence they were driven by cruel religious persecution. For refusal to engage in prelatic worship and for their attendance upon conventicles, these poor people were despoiled of their property, thrown into prison, banished, and practically sold as slaves. About one hundred men and women were imprisoned in Dunottar Castle, where they were treated with great severity, stinted for food and water, and cramped for want of room. Many were tortured for attempting to escape. Late in the summer these poor creatures were marched to the sea-coast, a distance of about sixty-three miles, many with their hands tied behind their backs. They were under sentence of banishment to America, and a number of them were committed to the care of George Scott, laird of Pitlochrie, who had chartered a vessel to convey him to New Jersey, in order to escape the persecution to which he had been subjected for the sake of his religion. The voyagers suffered dreadfully from the virulent fever, and, to add to the misery of their condition, the master of the vessel, a most inhuman creature, visited upon them all sorts of cruelty, even to throwing down upon them large pieces of timber when they were engaged in worship between decks. Three-score people, among them the laird and his wife, died during the voyage. It is pathetic to read that the vessel which bore these immigrants from their heather-land sank soon after reaching the harbor to which it had conveyed them. And with this goes the story, better authenticated than is usual in a traditional narrative, that this same vessel had lain

a sunken hulk in the harbor whence these people sailed, and was raised to afford them passage. The wonder is that such a craft survived the three months' tempestuous voyage. This Scotch-Irish people spread out into the valley of the Alleghenies from Lake Erie to Alabama. Their men formed the bulk of Washington's army, and their descendants faced each other under Grant and Lee, at Shiloh and Gettysburg, each generation, in its day, unsurpassable in courage, unyieldingly devoted to the right as God gave it them to see it.

The Baptists appear in Pennsylvania about the same time as do the Presbyterians. They were mainly English, and the people of the two denominations were very similar in character if not in temperament. The Baptists were deeply conscientious. Moved by an earnest missionary spirit, their early ministers, usually of limited education, in some instances really illiterate, penetrated to the remotest settlements, preaching and organizing churches. The phrase illiterate, connected with the former phrase, is not to be construed as meaning ignorance of the scriptures. With scarcely an exception, the preachers were entirely familiar with the sacred volume, and were able to cite numberless passages with concordance-like accuracy. Among them were many strong controversialists, and, as population increased, and other denominations became stronger, debates of a week's continuance were often carried on between them and ministers of other faiths, on questions of faith and practice. The Baptists were unyielding on the subject of baptism by immersion, and their converts hesitated at no discomfort to receive the holy ordinance. On frequent occasions a congregation would assemble in midwinter on the banks of a frozen-over stream, where scores of candidates, men, women and children, received baptism by being immersed where heavy ice had been cut away, then drying their clothing by a roadside fire, or walking in their frozen garments

to a farm-house a half-mile distant. The first Baptist church organized in Pennsylvania was in 1684, at Cold Spring, by the Rev. Thomas Dongan, of Rhode Island, and a church of the same denomination was formed at Philadelphia in 1695.

Among the early Protestant Episcopal church (formerly the Church of England), three are of peculiar interest. The first in Philadelphia was a wooden structure built in 1710, which gave way to a brick edifice in 1727. In 1744 a chime of eight bells were brought from England. They were removed for safety during the Revolutionary war, and were afterwards restored to their proper place. St. David's church at Radnor, in Newtown township, Delaware county, had an organization in 1700, if not earlier, but the present quaint and dignified edifice was not erected until 1715. The poet, Longfellow, in 1881, most happily expressed the feeling of veneration a sight of the venerable structure was calculated to rouse in a meditative mind. "I was stopping," he said (in relating the story of his poem, "Old St. David's at Radnor"), "at Rosemont, and one day drove over to Radnor. Old St. David's church, with its charming and picturesque surroundings, attracted my attention. Its diminutive size, peculiar architecture, the little rectory in the grove, the quaint churchyard where Mad Anthony Wayne is buried, the great tree which stands at the gateway, and the pile of gray stone which makes the old church, and is almost hidden by the climbing ivy, all combine to make it a gem for a fancy picture."

St. Paul's church (Protestant Episcopal), at Chester, built in 1702, has been replaced with a beautiful modern edifice. But, for historical and sentimental purposes, it is yet Old St. Paul's. The wardens carefully preserve two gifts of great antiquity—a chalice and salver of hammered and very pure silver, and which are yet used for communion purposes, the gift of Queen Anne; and a chalice and bell, the gift of Sir

Jeffery Jeffries. Set into the interior wall of the church is the mural tablet erected to the memory of James Sandeland, the elder, with date of death of himself and wife, and the emblems of mortality—the tolling bell, the passing bell, the skull and cross-bones, the hour-glass, an upright coffin, and other funeral devices. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of John Morton, with the following among other inscriptions:

“John Morton being censured by his friends for his boldness in giving his casting vote to the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his death bed the following message to them: ‘Tell them they shall live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service I ever rendered to my country.’”

Catholics came to Pennsylvania probably about 1708. For many years the growth of the denomination was but slow. It is curious to note that these were the only religionists whose coming was discouraged. The crown instructions to the colonial governors in 1738, in 1763 and in 1766, contained the following:

“Whereas the said Province and counties were happily at first settled and afterward subsisted without any considerable mixture of Papists, it is with concern we now hear that of late times Papists have resorted thither. Now as their Political Principles (which they ever inculcated as Religious Principles) tend to the breach of public Faith, are destructive to morality and totally subvert every civil and Religious Right of a Free People, We recommend it to you to prevent as much as in you lies the coming in or settling of Papists within your government, and that you do not extend any Privileges to them nor admit any of them into any office, post or Employment whatsoever within your Government.”

Such cruel proscription was entirely repugnant to Penn, who made no attempt to suppress the interdicted class, and for this inaction he was brought under suspicion, in some quarters, as being a Jesuit in disguise. It was not long, however, before the Revolution opened, and the Irish Catholics fought nobly for the establishment of an independent government, while in the succeeding days of civil development they amply vindicated their right to recognition as honorable and useful citizens.

To the Lehigh valley came an industrious, frugal and sincerely religious people, those of the German Reformed church. Residents of the Palatinate, the German province seized by France, the people of this faith, refusing to accede to the terms of the edict revoking that of Nantes by returning to the Catholic church, expatriated themselves, leaving behind them nearly their all, but bringing their bibles, hymn books and catechisms. Penn had been apprised of their coming, and he wrote to James Logan, charging him "to treat them with tenderness and care," and the kind reception which the Quakers gave them, in the words of one of their annalists, "made Pennsylvania seem a paradise to the German mind." These people, with their descendants, proved most useful and exemplary citizens, who, each in their day, have borne a full share in all pertaining to the development of the agricultural and commercial interests of the commonwealth.

The Moravians came to Pennsylvania in 1740, and established themselves at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, where they maintained their theological school and publishing house from which is produced the literature of the sect. General schools are maintained at Lititz and Nazareth, Pennsylvania. The Moravians claim legitimate succession to the *Unitas Fratrum*, and an unbroken succession of bishops from the apostles through an Austrian branch of the Wal-

denses. The early history of the church in America is full of heroic incidents of missionary work among the Indians. Apart from William Penn, no name figures more conspicuously in the early settlement of the questions relating to the Indians than that of the distinguished Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, who spent sixty-two years among the aborigines, establishing towns and villages of his converts. The settlements made by the Moravians were at first exclusively communal towns, similar to those founded by the *Unitas Fratrum* in Germany and Great Britain, but in the United States the last vestige of exclusivism disappeared in 1856. The people are held among the most exemplary and deeply religious communities in the country.

Lutheranism in Pennsylvania had its beginning with the Swedes who came in 1638. They were few in number, and for the most part settled in Delaware. Some of their ministers were among the first missionaries to the Indians, having in this work preceded John Eliot by several years. About 1680 a flood of Lutheran immigration set in, but it is not until about 1742 that we have any record of the founding of churches. In that year came Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, honored as founder of the Lutheran Church in America, who entered upon missionary work in the province, and was active therein in 1776. He served as pastor of congregations at New Province, Philadelphia and New Hanover. He was an ardent patriot, and devoted himself to strengthening the arm of the infant government. He and his son, John Peter Muhlenberg, were largely instrumental in unifying their people in the same cause, and many of them served in the patriot army. John Peter Muhlenberg was pastor of a Lutheran church in Woodstock, Virginia, when he was appointed to a colonelcy by Washington. His regiment included members of his congregation. He proved a gallant soldier, bore a splendid part in the battles of Germantown and

Brandywine, rose to the rank of major-general, and afterward sat in congress.

Methodism appeared in New York about 1766, and was introduced by immigrants from Ireland. The Methodist church is to-day more properly national in its character as an American church than any other in the country, and the fact suggests an interesting speculation: Had the Established Church of England utilized the Methodism of Wesley (who never ceased to be a churchman), and displayed a conciliatory attitude toward the Presbyterians of Scotland, is it not probable that there would have been an Established Church in America, with Trinity of New York standing in the new land for what Canterbury does in the mother country?

In 1769 the Rev. Joseph Pilmore came from England as an itinerant missionary, and preached in Philadelphia and Chester county. In 1771 Francis Asbury, the most famous name in American Methodism, came to the country, and labored in Pennsylvania and other of the provinces. In 1773 Thomas Rankin, sent out by Wesley, held the first conference in Philadelphia, and there were then ten itinerant preachers and 1,160 members. In their primitive churches Methodism was exhibited in all its pristine vigor. The oratory of the preachers was fervently exhortatory. Little stress was laid upon doctrine, but every faculty was called into play to arrest the attention of the sinner and turn him aside from the paths of iniquity. The itinerant Methodist preacher was foremost among the pioneers who passed over the mountains and led in the settlement of the south and west. The people whom he gathered about him were of the best of their day.

With these early peoples, of whatever faith, religion was a (if not the) dominating force. They interpreted the Bible and its promises literally, completely accepting it as the sole Book of the Law, as the guide

for both this life and the life which is to come. They had no worryment over doubt, no trouble with the perplexities of the higher criticism. Translator's errors, if they could have conceived them, they would have deemed an impossibility. The Bible said so, and so it therefore was. An incident related in connection with the Rev. John Tennent, founder of the "Log College," ever famous in the religious and educational annals of Pennsylvania, is curiously indicative of the tenacity with which the sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians adhered to the literal meaning of the sacred word. Mr. Tennent was present at the founding of a church (in New Jersey, but the locality does not detract from the value of the illustration), and the corner-stone was to be set upon a low piece of ground. Whereupon a Godly woman, Janet Rhea, exclaimed: "Wha ever heard o' ganging *doon* to the hoose o' the Lord, an' no o' ganging *oop* to the hoose o' the Lord?" And she picked up the stone, and climbed laboriously with it to the summit of the hill, where the building was erected.

Such implicit faith, such firm reliance, such complete subservience of their daily lives and inmost thought to the Sacred Word, made these people, even in their own day, stand out in bold relief as honest, God-fearing men and women—people whose work could be implicitly relied upon, people who would have willingly wronged no man.

The primitive church building was of the utmost plainness, for the people themselves were plain. There were no musical instruments, and the psalm or hymn was "given out" by the minister, two lines at a time. The singing was slow, but intensely vigorous, and the tunes were those brought from beyond the sea, from England, Scotland, Wales or Germany, as the character of the assemblage might be. The sermon was of great length, and abounded in quotations from the scriptures to fortify each proposition as it was advanced. In some congregations,

perhaps always in those of Presbyterians, if no minister were present, an elder or deacon would read a discourse from a volume of sermons by some noted divine of an earlier day, even so ancient a one as the martyred Latimer. There was frequently a Sunday afternoon service, but very seldom was there one at night, and not then until the days of sconces and tallow dips. There are many yet living who have heard from the pulpit in the morning the announcement of services in the evening, at "early candle-lighting."

But the primitive house of worship has passed away, and with it the old-time preacher, who is without a successor of his own kind. Each sect now rears such ornate temple as its means will permit, and frequently anticipates the future by incurring a great debt in its building. In the conduct of worship only the staid Quakers maintain a semblance of the original simplicity, and some of their congregations even have their regular preaching and their Sunday school. Some Presbyterians, who so abhorred anything at all approaching an appearance of Catholicism, repeat the Creed, chant the Gloria, read the Psalms antiphonally with the minister, and listen to florid music by a salaried choir and grand organ. In only a few congregations of Covenanters, and these principally in Pennsylvania, well back in the remote hill regions, are the old traditions preserved. The followers of Wesley vie with their Presbyterian brethren in making their service elaborate, even to the introduction of vested choirs, and the old-time revival and powerful exhortation remain only in story.

Having considered the original and early following population of Pennsylvania in their character as religionists, it remains to mention an element which was in part of them and in part outside of them. This was the redemptioner. The term was the designation of a class which

came principally from the British Isles and the Palatinate, and the manner of their coming gave them their name. They were without means to pay for their ship passage, and they indentured themselves in advance to some American land proprietor who needed laborers, or to a shipping master who would dispose of them after their debarkation. Out of the latter method grew one of the scandals of the times. Trading in redemptioners became a business, carried on by a class of men who speculated in them as though they were cattle. A ship owner found it profitable to pick up a shipload of indigent creatures whom he would sell in an American port to a "soul-driver," as they came to be known, who drove them on foot through the country, seeking purchasers who would buy their services for a term of years. The business finally became precarious on account of many of the redemptioners running away while thus journeying, and was abandoned about 1785.

These redemptioners were of all sorts and conditions of men, and women as well. There were those scapegrace men and dissolute women who were vagrants and outcasts at home, and who cared not whither they drifted. There were those of the same class who were earnestly intent upon reformation. There were the unfortunate, wrecked through error of judgment or stress of circumstances, who sought opportunity for beginning life anew, no matter under what disadvantages. Of these various classes, the greater number found the level of their former associates and surroundings. There were thieves and evildoers who were such to the end. There were patient plodders who laboriously discharged the task of each succeeding day, hopelessly and doggedly, and so lived and so died. There were those, too, whose lives were lived in defiance of all those laws of heredity of which so much is now heard; those of good family who became outlaws on land and sea; and others, women as well as men, of ignoble origin, and

whose own lives were vicious, who rose out of their brutalized selves and became exemplary citizens and heads of families whose descendants now hold their memories in honor. The greater number were people of good character and noble aspirations, but—poor.

To a large extent, all these peoples have blended. There was another class which has preserved its identity, and which, to so speak, is native to the soil—the Pennsylvania Dutch. These are the descendants of certain German religious sects who settled early in the eighteenth century, chiefly between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers. They made settlements of their own, and now, even where they are a part of a diversified population, they practically dwell apart and to themselves. Many of them have no conversational knowledge of English. Their ancestors were from the Palatinate, Bavaria, German Switzerland and Alsace, and their various dialects, together with the incorporation of some English words, have crystalized into a new language, related in some degree to all those from which it has been derived, with the German forms predominating. These people are industrious, strictly honest and eminently successful, their farms being kept in the highest possible state of cultivation, and their buildings being models of neatness and utility.

Whether Welsh, English, Scotch or German, the early settlers brought with them a love for the manners and customs of their native land, and in their daily lives and in their homes endeavored to follow what they had been there accustomed to. In their domestic life the utmost simplicity prevailed, yet a high degree of comfort was attained, and many comparisons have been drawn between their mode of living and that which now prevails, to the disparagement of the latter as less satisfying and even as less moral. Increased wealth has begotten arti-

ficial wants, and it may be that, in ministering to these, the grace of contentment has been lost.

The wealth of the people lay in their land and domestic animals—not in the beauty of their homes, or the magnificence of their furniture. Many of the original colonists dwelt for some time in caves dug into the side of a hill. The first houses were of logs, and many of them had shutters instead of windows, glass being wanting. The fireplaces were of immense size, made to take in great logs. Brick and stone houses came later, and were usually not more than one story and a half. Locks to dwellings were unknown until after civilization had considerably advanced and disreputable persons had begun to come in. The sitting room and the kitchen, the latter being also the dining room, were the important features of the home. Carpets were unknown, and a sanded floor was deemed the perfection of cleanliness and comfort. Bedrooms were small, and sleeping bunks were common when the family was large. Furniture was of the most primitive kind, and most of it was made by the householder or a convenient woodworker. Some families, however, brought with them household articles which they deemed especially valuable or beautiful, and these, with a few pieces of crockery, silver and pewter ware, were given a place of honor among the *larcs et penates* of the new home. For lighting there was first the pine-knot, then the tallow dip, and afterward the moulded candle, home made. The few books which constituted the family library were principally of a religious character—the Bible, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Baxter's "Saints' Everlasting Rest," Dodridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," "The Last Day of the Week." In Presbyterian households the cocking for the Sabbath was done on Saturday, and that night the family engaged in religious services in preparation for the duties of the holy day.

The primitive farmer had no other world than his home, and in this he was a king. His buildings were substantial, and his farm was well kept up. Crops were industriously cultivated, and the products of field, orchard and pen were carefully husbanded, and cellars and smoke-houses were well stocked with the choicest game, domestic meats, vegetables and fruits. The owner took great pride in his possessions, and nothing so delighted him as to gather his neighbors about him at his bountifully laden table and in front of his cheery fireplace with its huge pile of blazing logs. Nor was his hospitality restricted to those whom he hailed as friends, and who rejoiced in paying him in kind in their own homes. The wayfaring man—who would be termed a “tramp” to-day—was ever well entertained and even welcomed. If only needy, he was fed and lodged for sake of that dear Lord “who loves and pities all,” and who said “inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.” If the stranger were a man of intelligence, he was gladly hailed as a messenger from the outer world, and the news which he brought in that newspaperless day, and the views which he expressed, were listened to with interest and respect. The most particular care was given to the housing of domestic animals, and people who were not so heedful in this respect were wont to say that some looked after their cattle and hogs more carefully than they did for their wives and children.

For very many years church life and social life were so intimately related that the history of one is contained within that of the other. With all sects except the Quakers, the minister was regarded as the leading man in the community, and as the embodiment of all intelligence, culture and manners. Yet he became, in a few instances, a stumblingblock to his people in their moral and religious life, and it is to be admitted that their own over-zealous solicitude and affection

for him was responsible in large degree for his undoing. Admirable as were the qualities of the early people, many, perhaps most of them, were accustomed to the use of strong liquors, and the best of the household stock was reserved for company, among whom the minister was the most honored guest, as he was the most frequent. A few pastoral calls in a day and each day would soon put the poor clergyman at a disadvantage by fastening upon him a pernicious habit. In the early part of the eighteenth century the custom of drinking had become distressingly prevalent. No business or social event could be observed without the use of liquor, whether it was a public sale, a barn or house raising, a wedding, the birth of a babe, or a funeral. These abuses became so common that in February, 1725, the Chester Friends' Meeting took the following action:

"At our Quarterly Meeting it was desired ye friends take care at Burralls not to make great provision as to provide strong Liquors & hand it about; but let Every one take yt is free to take it as they have ocaion and not more than will do them Good."

This is the first ascertainable action taken to restrain the immoderate use of liquor, and it does not appear that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church took cognizance of the matter until 1750, a quarter of a century later.

As settlements extended, families visited each other at intervals, often traveling considerable distances, arriving in the afternoon and remaining until late in the evening. If the weather permitted, the men folk sat on the long benches on the stoop or in the yard, where they conversed concerning their successes and failures in their calling, and exchanged views as to future crops and prices. Little interest was felt in governmental questions, and, indeed, of such matters, in the earlier days, the common people were profoundly ignorant. The seat of author-

ity was too far removed and information was too meagerly dispensed for it to be otherwise. Were it winter season, or the weather inclement, the men gathered in front of the fireplace in the house. In either case the women kept to themselves, sewing and knitting, idleness at such times being considered disgraceful.

Weddings and funerals were the most important events in the social life of the community. To the wedding were bidden as many guests as the family could afford to entertain, often more, for an annalist writing in 1735 notes of the colonists: "Their marriages are very chargeable, many times wife's fortunes being expended at the celebration of the nuptials." The evening was occupied with games, and when the bride and groom were shown singly to their room, pranks were played which would be considered indelicate at the present day. The customs of the Quakers were in marked contrast, and their simple ceremonies were conducted with the utmost decorum.

In the event of a funeral, the people of the entire neighborhood not only felt privileged to attend, but they considered that their presence was demanded under a serious sense of duty, while the mourning family held that proper respect was not paid to their dead should any neighbor fail to attend except on account of illness. The occasion imposed great labor and expense upon the mourning household. Custom demanded the most lavish hospitality that could be afforded, and it was a point of pride to admit of no unfavorable comparison with neighbors upon such an occasion. Ardent spirits were dispensed with a liberality that led to many excesses. For this reason many ministers took strong ground against Sunday being taken for funerals, and the prevailing custom gradually came into disfavor and ultimately was abolished.

In marked contrast with the earliest provincial conditions were the

excesses beginning in the later colonial days and extending beyond the close of the Revolutionary war. These were traceable in large degree to the tavern. Taverns were established to meet the wants of travelers, to provide them with food and lodging, and, while ardent spirits were dispensed on call, the tavern was never intended to be a mere tipping place. Always on an important line of travel, it was in many cases a terminal or relay point, and its customers were therefore numerous. It sheltered from time to time the highest dignitaries and most eminent men in the land—governors, judges, lawyers and clergymen. These were the newsbearers and oracles of the day, and their presence attracted the principal men of the neighborhood, who gathered to listen to them and to learn of events present and impending. The sole resort for men of affairs, to say nothing of the “lewd fellows of the baser sort,” it is not to be wondered at that the tavern became the scene of gaming and drunkenness. But we find nothing in the annals of Pennsylvania to correspond with the records of a New Jersey grand jury in the case of some young men who, while engaged in a debauch, held mock burial and baptismal services over a number of dogs. Bishop Asbury made a journey through Pennsylvania just after the Revolutionary war, and he notes in his journal that he witnessed considerable misconduct, and the annals of the time contain frequent references to highwaymen and horse thieves. It was a crucial period for society and for civil institutions. The irresponsible bands which had ravaged the country during the war, plundering patriot and loyalist alike, now, without excuse for maintaining the semblance of an organization, had dispersed, and where they went they spent profligate lives, indulging in all manner of excesses and committing all sorts of depredations. A notorious malefactor of this period was James Fitzpatrick, who figures as “Sandy Flash,”

in Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett," and who was brought to the gallows for his misdeeds. In some instances soldiers out of the disbanded continental army set an example of idleness and dissipation, bidding defiance to all moral restraints, and respecting the law but little. For many such there was some excuse. They were but mere youths when they set out in a war which engaged them for seven long years of untold privation and dangers. They had gone to the life of the camp and march before character was formed, and without knowledge of the temptations and vicious influences which were to beset them. They returned full grown men, to enter into a world which was new to them, one wherein there was no home they could call their own, nor occupation for which they seemed to be fitted. A sailor shipwrecked upon a foreign strand was scarcely more helpless. But such were the exceptions, and far the greater number turned to peaceful pursuits.

Shortly after the coming of Bishop Asbury, began that great revival of religion which was productive of so much good. The churches resumed their functions and regained their influence, and social vices were frowned upon. A few years later, led by the Friends, societies were formed for the promotion of temperance, and these began a work which was not only of immediate benefit, but projected a laudable sentiment into the future.

Following after the Revolutionary war came a gradual improvement in all things material as well as moral. Homes became more homelike. If the building remained unchanged outwardly, the changes were many within. A carpet covered the floor of the best room, if of none other; people of means purchased an imported article, while the poorer classes made a wonderfully durable substitute out of woven rags. The family no longer dined in the kitchen, but in another room, which

was also the sitting room. A better quality of furniture came into use. Clothing for men was of better quality, and was frequently of imported goods. For country travel the horse-cart came to supplant the saddle horse. A multiplication of comforts, if not luxuries, excited a keen mental stimulation. Soon came the weekly newspaper with its messages from the outer world, and this created a desire for yet more knowledge, and the magazine and book followed. To the informal social gathering were added the debating society and the singing school. The two last named were admirable in their way as educational agencies, and those who are yet with us, who were participants in them in their youthful days, are accustomed to recall them with pleasure, and to the disparagement of much that is peculiar to these present "fair, well spoken days." For many years the only musical instrument in the farm or village home was the violin or flute, and a fair performer upon either was a gladly hailed acquisition in any company, and frequently in the choir of such a church as was not sternly set against the use of "the devil's instruments" in divine worship. About 1850 the seraphine or melodeon became familiar, but ten years later a piano was yet a great curiosity in many a good sized town.

There is now a well stored library in the village where a book was uncommon a half century ago. Where were then but a few isolated instruments of music is now an orchestra capable of performing the music of the great masters. The humble cottage has given place to the elegant mansion with its luxurious furnishings, and the stately temple stands where did the modest plain-walled country church. But here and there is an old-time dwelling of the long-ago, with its trees and flowering shrubs planted by loved hands which ours can no longer touch, or an old church so far from the busy throng that it has not been

deemed worthy of destruction to make way for one more modern, and about it the ancient tombstones marking the last resting places of

“The men whose unrecorded deeds
Have stamped the nation's destiny.”

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONIES ON THE DELAWARE AND
OF THE PROVINCE AND COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

UNDER THE COLONY.

DIRECTORS AND GOVERNORS OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE DUTCH
COLONIES ON THE DELAWARE.

Cornelius Jacobsen, director	1624-1625
William Van Hulst, director	1625-1626
Peter Minuit, governor	1626-1633
David Pieterzen De Vries, governor	1632-1638
Wouter Van Twiller, governor	1633-1638
Sir William Kieft, governor	1638-1647
Peter Stuyvesant, governor	1647-1664

GOVERNORS OF THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE.

Peter Minuit	1638-1641
Peter Hollender	1641-1643
John Printz	1643-1653
John Pappegoya	1653-1654
John Claude Rysingh	1654-1655

UNDER THE DUTCH DOMINION.

Peter Stuyvesant	1655-1664
Andreas Hudde, commissary	1655-1657
John Paul Jacquet, director	1655-1657

THE COLONY OF THE CITY.

Jacob Alrichs	1657-1659
Alexander D'Hinoyossa	1659-1663

THE COLONY OF THE COMPANY.

Georan Van Dyck	1657-1658
William Beekman	1658-1663

THE UNITED COLONY.

Alexander D'Hinoyossa	1663-1664
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DOMINION OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Colonel Richard Nicholls	1664-1667
Robert Carr, deputy governor	1664-1667
Robert Needham, Com. on the Delaware.....	1664-1668
Colonel Francis Lovelace	1667-1673
Captain John Carr, Com. on the Delaware	1668-1673

DOMINION OF THE DUTCH.

Anthony Colve	1673-1674
Peter Alrichs, deputy governor west of the Delaware.....	1673-1674

DOMINION OF THE ENGLISH.

Sir Edmund Andross	1674-1681
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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PROPRIETARY.

William Penn, proprietor and governor	1681-1693
William Markham, deputy	1681-1682
William Penn	1682-1684
The Council—Thomas Lloyd, president	1684-1686

Five Commissioners, appointed by Penn	1686-1688
Captain John Blackwell, deputy	1688-1690
The Council—Thomas Lloyd, president	1690-1691
Thomas Lloyd, deputy for the Province and William Mark- ham, deputy for the Lower Counties.....	1691-1693
Governed by the Crown	1693-1694
Benjamin Fletcher, governor of New York	1693-1695
William Markham, deputy	1693-1695
William Penn, proprietor	1695-1718
William Markham, deputy	1695-1699
William Penn, proprietor	1699-1701
Andrew Hamilton, lieutenant-governor	1701-1703
The Council—Edward Shippen, Pres.....	1703-1704
John Evans, lieutenant-governor	1704-1709
Charles Gookin, lieutenant-governor	1709-1717
Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor	1717-1718
John Penn, Richard Penn and Thomas Penn, proprietors..	1718-1746
Sir William Keith, lieutenant-governor	1718-1726
Patrick Gordon, lieutenant-governor	1726-1736
The Council—James Logan, Pres.....	1736-1738
George Thomas, lieutenant-governor	1738-1746
John Penn and Thomas Penn, proprietors	1746-1776
George Thomas, lieutenant-governor	1746-1747
The Council—Anthony Palmer, Pres.....	1746-1748
James Hamilton, lieutenant-governor	1748-1754
Robert Hunter Morris, deputy governor	1754-1756
William Demy, lieutenant-governor	1756-1759
James Hamilton, lieutenant-governor.....	1759-1763
John Penn, lieutenant-governor	1763-1771

The Council—James Hamilton, Pres.....	1771
Richard Penn, lieutenant-governor	1771-1773
John Penn, lieutenant-governor	1773-1776

DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Benjamin Franklin, chairman Com. of Safety	1776-1777
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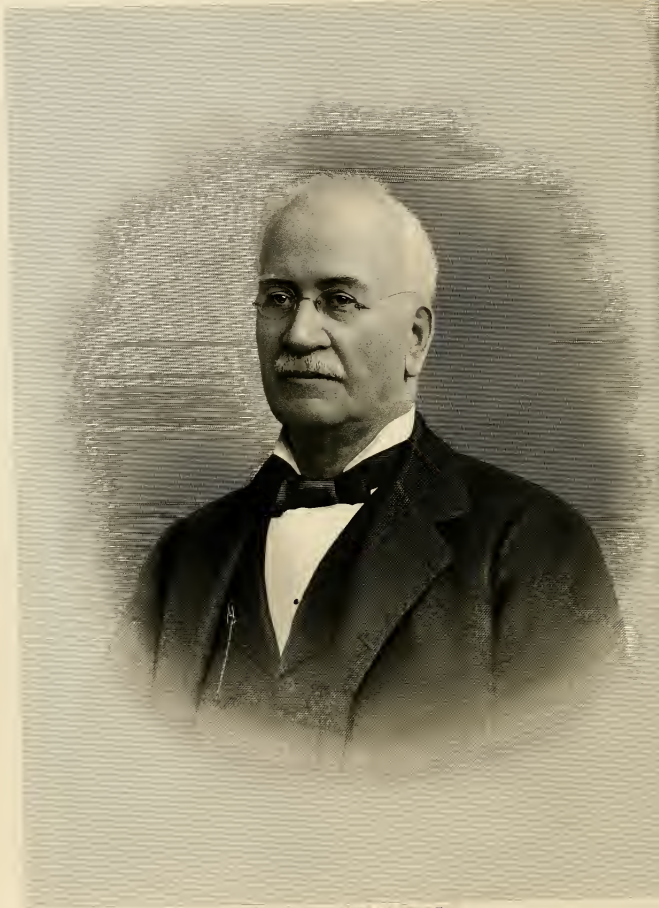
PRESIDENTS OF SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Thomas Wharton, Jr.	1777-1778
George Bryan, acting Pres.....	1778
Joseph Reed	1778-1781
William Moore	1781-1782
John Dickinson	1782-1785
Benjamin Franklin	1785-1788
Thomas Mifflin	1788-1790

GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas Mifflin	1790-1799
Thomas McKean	1799-1808
Simon Snyder	1808-1817
William Findlay	1817-1820
Joseph Hiester	1820-1823
John Andrew Shulze	1823-1829
George Wolf	1829-1835
Joseph Ritner	1835-1839
David R. Porter	1839-1845
Francis R. Shunk	1845-1848
William F. Johnston	1848-1852
William Bigler	1852-1855
James Pollock	1855-1858

William Fisher Packer	1858-1861
Andrew G. Curtin	1861-1867
John W. Geary	1867-1873
John F. Hartranft	1873-1879
Henry M. Hoyt	1879-1883
Robert E. Pattison	1883-1887
James A. Beaver	1887-1891
Robert E. Pattison	1891-1895
Daniel H. Hastings	1895-1899
William A. Stone	1899-1903
Samuel W. Pennypacker	1903-



Jas Hemphill

JAMES HEMPHILL.

James Hemphill, born in the town of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1827, was the son of John Hemphill and Anne Longsdorff. His father was descended from the early settlers, who came from the north of Ireland, known as Scotch-Irish; his mother from that thrifty and able stock known as Pennsylvania Dutch. Both father and mother came from Revolutionary ancestors.

He inherited from these strong people many of their sturdy qualities, and, being endowed with a fine physique and clear mind, coupled with industry, application and economy, he soon made himself felt as a power. He spent his early life upon a farm, but when about eighteen years of age thought he would learn blacksmithing. After finishing and having acquired a general knowledge of mechanics, for which he always had a natural aptitude, he accepted a position as assistant engineer of the Pittsburg Water Works under Joseph French, who was one of the best hydraulic engineers of his time; he filled this position for about eight years and at the same time studied mechanical engineering, with such success that later in life he became an expert, and was regarded as an authority throughout the United States. While still at the water works in the late fifties, he spent his evenings in devising ways and means for casting baggage checks, which he made and sold to the railroads; this gave him his financial start. In the fall of 1859 he went into the engine-building business at the corner of Twelfth and Pike streets, the firm being known as Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company. About this time he was a member of select council and served on the finance committee of the city of Pittsburg. He was always an advanced thinker, and invented, constructed and designed many little things, as well as the great machines which helped to bring to Pittsburg

its reputation of being the great steel center of the world. The name of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Company is so identified with the success of the Steel Age that it is not necessary to go into detail in this sketch. In 1878 the firm removed to Old Fort Pitt foundry site and enlarged their plant; after it had made itself felt and was acknowledged at home and abroad as leading in its line, Mr. Hemphill directed some of his energy and experience to outside interests, viz.: Carrie Furnace Company, Star Tin Plate Company, National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was the first president, and other industrial enterprises, in all of which he retained an active interest until his death, which occurred August 7, 1900.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Horace Frink, of Rome, New York. She died in 1899. Mr. Hemphill was survived by five children, Newton A. Hemphill, William A. Hemphill, Horace F. Hemphill, Mrs. William A. Hoeveler and Mrs. George W. Baum. He was a man of strong principles and excellent judgment, and was sought after as an arbitrator in many large and important controversies. He was simple in his tastes, quiet in his amusements, fond of his home life, and, possessed of warm sympathies, had a keen sense of justice, and was a staunch friend.

ANDREW WHITE McCOLLOUGH.

The name of Andrew White McCollough is so inseparably interwoven with the history of the development of the natural resources of the state that the annals of Pennsylvania would be incomplete without extended mention of his life work. He stands almost without a peer in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of geology, and few indeed are the men who have put their learning to such broad and practical test.

Nature was bountiful in her gifts to the Keystone state, but she has always placed upon man the duty of transforming the raw material into a marketable commodity, and it is the men of marked enterprise, keen discernment and unfaltering purpose who, having recognized the possibilities that Nature has provided, utilize these in the acquirement of a competence and for the benefit of the commercial world. Mr. McCollough has done much for the development of the oil and gas industries of the state, and, while his brilliant success commands admiration, his business policy has ever awakened the keenest respect. He is a man whose business career stands untarnished, whose integrity is proverbial.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the McCollough family was founded in Pennsylvania, but much farther back than this can the ancestry of the family be traced, for the McColloughs accompanied William the Conqueror and made their way from Scotland into Ireland. In the latter country they remained, becoming residents of counties Down and Antrim. James McCollough, the great-grandfather of Andrew W. McCollough, spent his entire life at Moneyrea, in county Down, near Belfast, Ireland, but his son, Matthew McCollough, crossed the Atlantic to the new republic of America, taking up his abode in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1798. He was there married to a Miss Hunter, and in 1804 he removed with his family to Prospect, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his life pilgrimage was ended.

Matthew McCollough, the father of Andrew White, was born in 1813, where now stands the village of Prospect, and when he had arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Jane White, who died in 1844. He became an agriculturist of Worth township, Butler county,

and upon the old home place resided until called to his final rest, September 22, 1899.

In Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, Andrew White McCollough was born, and as he was but four years of age at the time of his mother's death he went to live with his maternal grandparents, Andrew and Angeline White, spending the years of his minority in their home. He acquired a good education in his youth, but his reading and research in later years have made him a scholar of broad scientific attainments and an authority in the line to which he has given his special attention. Having attended the common and normal schools near his home and also spent some time as a student in the Conoquenessing Academy at Zelienople, Pennsylvania, he engaged in teaching, following the profession in Conoquenessing, Jackson and Franklin townships, in Butler county. Thus he entered upon the business world with its cares, responsibilities and opportunities, and, though destined to meet difficulties and obstacles, the force of his nature and the strength of his character have enabled him to conquer in the end. When the pecuniary return of his labor as a teacher was sufficient to enable him to engage in business requiring ready capital, he established a store in Prospect, which he conducted successfully for a decade, and at the end of that time, in 1871, he began operating in oil at Parker and Bear creek, extending his labors in 1872-3 to Millerstown and Greece City, Pennsylvania. At times he was very successful, at others not, but he gained broad and practical experience, and eventually became connected with the oil business in all its departments and realized therefrom handsome returns from his labors and investments, but a turn in fortune's wheel brought upon him heavy losses, and the earnings of many years were engulfed. This disaster, however, seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort and closer application, and though his financial outlook was such

as would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, he bravely undertook the task of meeting all the obligations which rested upon him. The result is a matter well known to his friends and those with whom he has been brought in contact in a business way. He stands to-day with untarnished name, having paid off every dollar, and the consciousness of duty well performed is his as well as the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had business relations.

Mr. McCollough became interested in the exploration and development of the gas fields of Pennsylvania, and in speaking of this portion of his life work a contemporary biographer has said: "After careful study and exploitation, he commenced operations based upon the anticlinal theory—the theory that under inexorable law, gas pressure is always toward the highest point, and is only to be found in high pressure and large volume in the subterranean reservoirs along the crown of these anticlinal arches, which are the retiring rockwaves of the Alleghany mountains. His first operations were in the Sarver field, in Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1889. In this field, for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, he located the largest wells ever drilled within the bounds of this county. This gas area is on the fifth axis, of Brady's bend anticlinal, at a point where the strata are lifted to the highest elevation to be found anywhere along the trend of that folding. These wells supplied the fuel for the extensive plate glass factories at Ford City and Tarentum, Pennsylvania. The capacity of the wells was from ten to fifteen million cubic feet per day."

Mr. McCollough has continued his labors with ever increasing success, his broadening knowledge of geological formation making his labors most effective in the determination of the location of gas wells. In 1891 he opened a field for the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company at

North Washington, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, located on a spur of the western slope of the fourth axis, or Waynesburg-Murrysville anticlinal. The gas from this field was piped to the plate glass factory at Creighton and by some lines to Pittsburg. In 1892 Mr. McCollough opened the field for the same company on the Pinhook axis, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, known as the Crooked Creek field. In this field the rock pressure exceeded one thousand pounds to the square inch and the volume of this well was also great. In 1893 he located the Shellhammer field for the Carnegie National Gas Company on the Apollo uplift, and in this field very large wells were struck, one of which, the Van Tine, No. 1, delivered twenty million cubic feet at the discharge end of the pipe line at the Homestead plant, thirty miles from the mouth of the well. The Carnegie Natural Gas Company also drilled several wells on leases that he had taken on the Roaring Run anticlinal, which proved to be among the largest producers in that county, while the largest producing well in western Butler county was located and drilled by Mr. McCollough at Prospect, Pennsylvania, having a capacity of from six to eight million cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

The work which Mr. McCollough has done since becoming interested in the development of the gas resources of the state has been enormous in extent and important in character, and has been the basis of many successful manufacturing enterprises. In Butler, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties he has located and drilled more than one hundred producing wells, embracing six of the largest gas fields in Pennsylvania. His broad knowledge resulting from scientific investigation and practical experience, has made him a recognized authority on the geological structure of the gas and oil fields of Pennsylvania, and he

possesses the largest and most valuable collection of standard works on geology to be found in western Pennsylvania.

On the 17th of October, 1867, Mr. McCollough was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bredin, daughter of Edward M. and Adelia (Purviance) Bredin, of Butler, Pennsylvania. They now have three children, Marion, Kelt and Harry Ford. The family attends the services of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. McCollough belongs, and he is also an exemplary Mason, whose membership with the craft dates from his early manhood. He votes with the Republican party and has firm faith in the triumph of its principles, because he believes they contain the best elements of good government, but the extent of his business has left him no time nor desire for political preferment. He has been a co-operant factor in many movements and measures for the general good along educational and moral lines, his best labors in behalf of the public being performed as a private citizen. There is something akin to poetic justice in the career of Mr. McCollough, his success and prominence coming to him as the direct reward of enterprise, of business methods that are unassailable, of untiring energy combined with unfaltering honesty. It is the triumph of labor and honesty over adverse circumstances, and his life history furnishes an example well worthy of emulation.

JAMES BLEAKLEY.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men who ever lived in Franklin was James Bleakley. Few men have been more prominent or widely known in this enterprising city than was he. In business circles he was an important factor, and his popularity was well deserved, for in him were embraced the characteristics of an

unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flagged. He was public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Franklin, and for many years he was numbered among its most valued and honored citizens.

A native of the Keystone state, Mr. Bleakley was born near Unionville, on the 13th of September, 1820, and was a son of John Bleakley, a native of the township of Murphey, county of Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born October 20, 1788. He located in Venango county, Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1833, and here resided until the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of September, 1869.

In 1836 James Bleakley was apprenticed to the printing business, and after completing a three years' term of service he went to Butler, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for three years. Early in life he was called upon to give assistance to his father, who labored under pecuniary embarrassments, and as he was an energetic and methodical worker the son was able at an early age to render material aid, but his educational privileges were thus necessarily limited. The time which he spent in the schoolroom did not exceed eighteen months, and during his last term he was frequently late in returning home, for which his father demanded an explanation. Inquiry developed the fact that the teacher was often unable to solve the problems of his advanced class in arithmetic and that James Bleakley had remained after school to assist him in preparing the lesson for the following day. Returning to this city in the year 1842, he established the *Democratic Arch* in company with John W. Shugert, and continued its publication for about two and a half years. The files of this paper from July, 1842, until October, 1843, still in the possession of the family, are the earliest continuous files extant of any newspapers in Venango county. In the spring of

1844 he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and although at that time trade was limited his expenses were light, and with the assistance of his wife in preparing articles for sale he was soon able to accumulate a little money, which he invested in real estate in Franklin and throughout the county. In 1849 he erected the building formerly occupied by the International Bank, now by Franklin Trust Company, adjoining which building he carried on his mercantile business for twenty years. In 1851 and for several years thereafter he was associated with A. P. Whittaker in the publication of the *Venango Spectator*, and in the journalistic circles throughout the county he gained an enviable position. In 1864 Mr. Bleakley was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Franklin, of which he was cashier from that date until 1867, and in the following year he opened the International Bank, the business thus established being conducted by his sons for a number of years and with success, but at the present time the Franklin Trust Company occupies the room formerly occupied by the International Bank. In addition to the various interests already mentioned he was also prominently connected with other enterprises, among which was a tannery, foundry, oil refinery and a tinning establishment, and in real estate and other transactions. From the year 1859 until his death he was engaged in the various branches of the oil business, being one of the purchasers of the Galloway tract and out-lot No. 8, famous for their production of Franklin lubricating oil. The block which was erected by him on Liberty street, Franklin, is one of the most substantial in the city.

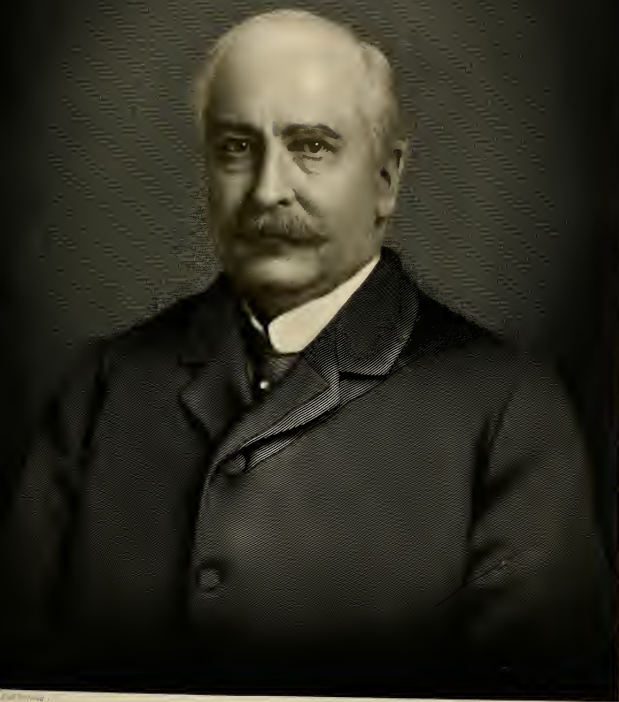
The marriage of Mr. Bleakley was celebrated in this city, where Miss Elizabeth Dubbs became his wife. She is the eldest daughter of Jacob Dubbs, who came to Franklin in 1824, and was engaged as a wheelwright until 1830, in which year he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and so continued until the time of his death, in 1845. Seven

children were born to the union of James and Elizabeth Bleakley, as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of T. W. Brigham, was born January 16, 1845; Clara, who married Alexander McDowell, a banker of Sharon, Pennsylvania, was born April 6, 1847; William James was born July 6, 1849, and married Miss Mary S. Lamb, daughter of John Lamb, of Allegheny township, Venango county; Effie, born November 26, 1851, married Dr. E. W. Moore, of Franklin; Orrin Dubbs, born May 15, 1854, married Miss Hattie Richardson, of Franklin; Harry was born January 8, 1859; and Edmund, born October 30, 1860, married Miss Bertha Legnard, of Waukegan, Illinois.

Although Mr. Bleakley was a man of positive character he made few enemies, and his many noble characteristics won and retained him many friends. In political matters he was allied with the Democracy until the election of Buchanan in 1856, from which date forth he affiliated with the Republican party, and he was the choice of his fellow townsmen for many positions of honor and trust, having served as the burgess of Franklin for several terms, was a member of the council of both the borough and city, and from 1851 for two terms was the efficient county treasurer. Ever zealous in the improvement of his locality, he was active in advocating public attention to care for the parks and in promoting the various measures designed for the advancement of the city. In his pleasant home in Franklin he closed his eyes in death on the 3d of October, 1883, and thus ended the career of one of the truest and best citizens the community had ever known.

JOHN B. ROACH.

When the annals of the American republic come to be fully written, the achievements of the great captains of industry who have organized



John P. Roach

and conducted the mighty manufacturing establishments which have been the most pronounced development of the last century, will come in for a large share of attention. The men who by their skill and ability have paved the way for the great material wealth of the nation and the pre-eminence of American industrial activity will come to be reckoned as the peers of the statesmen and warriors and scholars of the times in the records of the American people.

The name of Roach is so essentially connected with shipbuilding in the United States that no history of this important industry could well be written without recounting the work of the father and son who have had so much to do with the inception and construction of the American navy and merchant marine. Indeed, for more than a third of a century, the record of ship construction on this side of the Atlantic has been largely the history of the Roach firm.

The story of the life of the elder Roach, reading like a chapter from fiction, is widely known. The history of the Irish lad, who came here seeking for work, and, little by little, accumulated experience, wealth and reputation until, at the time he was stricken down, the victim of a persecution inspired by political malice, he was the leading shipbuilder and one of the largest employers of labor on this continent, has been told by nearly every writer upon the men of achievement of the nineteenth century, and has furnished a favorite topic for those who would point out the marvellous possibilities of our land. John Roach's fame as a great organizer and executive, as a thinker and writer upon subjects relating to his business, and the economics of trade and transportation, with especial relation to shipping and the maintenance of navies, is secure. History also gives him credit for the manly qualities of mind and heart which made him a faithful friend and an exemplary employer as well as a citizen of the highest value. John B. Roach, the son, has

followed in his father's footsteps, and the honor which surrounds the family name has been augmented and maintained by the efforts of the son who, trained in his father's policies, has worthily carried on his work.

John Baker Roach was born in the city of New York on December 7, 1839. He was second in a family of seven sons and two daughters. His father, born in 1813, on Christmas day, had come to the United States from his home, in Mitchellstown, county Cork, Ireland, in 1831, and while a workman, at the Allaire Works, Howell, New Jersey, had married Emeline Johnson, the daughter of a worthy family in Monmouth county. The Roche family was a prominent one in Ireland—for the name is, correctly, Roche,—and the elder Roach was the son of a merchant, his people being well-to-do for the time and locality.

John B. Roach's boyhood was spent in and about New York. His father, already, in succession, an employing founder, an engine-builder and a contractor for large engineering projects, gave him the advantages of education which were at the time readily accessible, and after a course at a good academic institution in Greene county, New York, the young man went into the office of a merchant to get business experience. His health failing, he was obliged, about the time he became of age, to leave the city, and several of the best years of his life were spent on a farm in Dutchess county, New York. He was married, in 1861, to Mary Caroline Wallace, the daughter of David and Gertrude Wallace, of Staatsburg, New York, and then was begun a happy association which has done much, undoubtedly, to round out symmetrically John B. Roach's useful life.

The business of the firm of John Roach & Son, which had absorbed several old-established foundry and machine concerns in New York, had grown in 1868 to such an extent that the Morgan Iron Works, at

the foot of East Ninth street, in New York city, had been added. This was one of the largest and most complete plants of the kind in the business at the time, and its acquisition placed the Roach firm in the front ranks of engineering contractors. John B. Roach, always his father's confidential associate, had kept in close touch with the affairs of the firm, and when, in 1871, the shipyard at Chester, Pennsylvania, was purchased, and the preparations were under way to establish the business which has made the Roach name most famous, it was decided that the younger Mr. Roach should assume the active direction of matters at the works. So, in the fall of 1871, John B. Roach moved his family to Chester, and there, in the old city on the Delaware, which he has seen grow by leaps and bounds from a sleepy river town to one of the most noted industrial centers in the country, he has done his life's work.

The Reaney, Son & Archbold Shipyard, at Chester, which had been purchased by the firm of John Roach & Son, was reorganized into the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, with John Roach as president and John B. Roach as secretary of the corporation and the personal representative of his father, the owner, upon the ground. John Roach rarely came to Chester more frequently than once a week, so that the active direction of matters at the shipbuilding plant at once devolved upon the son.

The Chester yard was already a fairly well equipped shipyard, having been founded in 1860 as a building and repair yard, and a number of vessels had been constructed there, including several monitors and other ships for the government. The yard has a river frontage of about a quarter of a mile on the widest and deepest portion of the Delaware river channel, and is one of the finest natural sites for a shipyard that is to be found in the world. Immediately upon the purchase of the property, the Roach firm set out to build iron steamships upon a scale

theretofore unheard of in the United States. New steamship lines were established and the old ones encouraged to add to their fleets the new iron ships which the old shipmasters, wedded to their bulky wooden hulls, were wont to sneeringly speak of as "tin boats." One after another almost all of the steamship companies operating under the American flag placed orders for Roach ships, and in three years the force of workmen had increased to nearly two thousand, while in the New York works and the affiliated industries engaged in supplying materials for the operations of the shipyard, as many more were engaged.

Here for a third of a century, the great foundries, forges and shops have turned out iron and steel steamships which have included among their number many of the most noted vessels which have flown the American flag. At the time the business was started under the Roach name, the number of American-built iron vessels could almost be counted upon the fingers of the hands, so that in building up its business the Roach yard had to blaze the way in an almost unknown direction. During the past thirty-two years, however, no fewer than one hundred and four first-class steamships for merchant service, ten vessels for the United States navy and forty-seven other craft, including steamboats, ferry-boats, yachts, and other vessels for various purposes, have been contracted for and completed by the Roach Company. The aggregate value of this work is in the neighborhood of fifty millions of dollars, and about half of this immense sum has been distributed in wages in Chester as a result of the shipyard operations. The great works have educated one of the finest bodies of mechanics to be found in any industry in the world, and Chester's ship-artisans are to be found in every shipyard on this continent, in leading positions of trust and skill. During all these years, too, although agitators have often endeavored to spread dissatisfaction among the workingmen, the plant has never been

closed by a strike, it having been Mr. Roach's policy to deal with his operatives directly and to listen in person to every legitimate complaint.

John B. Roach has been personally familiar with the details of the construction of every vessel which has been laid down in the yard, and few men in any business have the grasp of a complicated industry that he has of the shipyard, with its score of trades so different in their natures. The benders and punchers and fitters-up and riveters and chippers and caulkers who erect the steel body of the ship; the boiler-makers, blacksmiths, molders, machinists, engineers, coppersmiths, sheet-iron workers and pipe-fitters, who fashion and install the power and machinery; the ship-carpenters who prepare the ship's berth and lay her decks and rails and finally send her down the ways into the element that is to be her home; the carpenters and joiners and carvers and polishers and painters and decorators and upholsterers who build the cabins and finish them for palatial occupation, the riggers who fit out the ship with her equipment ready for sea, with their other affiliated trades, all of which are carried on in this big establishment, recognize Mr. Roach as a critical judge of their handiwork and respect his knowledge of all their intricate duties. And one of the best evidences that he knows and requires good workmanship is the record of the Roach ships and the fact that whole lines of vessels have been built by him, the owners returning for new vessels, as needed, to the builders of their earlier ships. The first ship undertaken by the Roach firm was the *City of San Antonio*, a small vessel, which, after thirty-one years of service, is still in good condition, staunch and seaworthy. This vessel was for the *Malloy Line*, or the *New York and Texas Steamship Company*, and, at this writing, the *San Jacinto*, a magnificent twin-screw steamship of nearly six thousand tons, the finest coasting steamer ever constructed, is being completed for the same line.

During its more than three decades of work, the Roach shipyard has, in hewing out the way for the progress of American shipbuilding, built the first large iron steamship ever turned out in the United States, which was the Pacific Mail steamship *City of Peking*, launched March 18, 1874, and which was, at the time of her completion the largest ship in the world, with the sole exception of the misfit *Great Eastern*. The *City of Peking* now, after twenty-eight years of continuous service, during which time she has made scores of round-trips across the Pacific Ocean, is still a leading ship of her line and her machinery is as good as the day it was installed. The Roach yard built the first compound engines ever built in this country, the first iron sailing ship and the first steel vessels, the splendid *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin*, the beginning of our new navy. The largest steamboat, the splendid *Priscilla*, of the Fall River Line, is also a Roach product, while the noble ships of the Mallory Line, the New York and Cuba Mail, the Panama Line, the Pacific Mail, the American-Hawaiian, the Maine Steamship Company, the Savannah Line, the Old Dominion Line, the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and numerous other corporations have been built in the Chester yard. The work is being vigorously pushed forward now, and it looks as though John B. Roach might complete an even greater number and tonnage of ships during his presidency of the company, than were built during the time that his father was in supreme command. Upon the death of John Roach, in 1887, John B. Roach was elected president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, and he has since had complete charge of the entire business.

Although his work in connection with the shipyard occupies him very completely, John B. Roach finds time to cultivate the social side of life. He is, however, very domestic in his tastes, and the family home,

at Eighth and Kerlin streets, in Chester, seldom misses him after night-fall. Mr. Roach is a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club, of New York, and the Penn Club, of Chester, but his principal pleasure and relaxation is in his home. He is also a member of the New York chamber of commerce, and is a director in the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Chester National Bank and the Cambridge Trust Company, besides being identified with various other corporations in different lines of business.

Mr. and Mrs. Roach have had eleven children, five of whom grew to maturity. The eldest, Sarah E., became the wife of Charles E. Schuyler, of New York, but died in 1893, leaving no surviving child; the second, Emeline Wallace, married, in 1892, William C. Sproul, of Chester, now president of the senate of Pennsylvania, and has two children, Dorothy Wallace Sproul and John Roach Sproul; the third, Mary Garretta, married, in 1893, Dr. Frederick Farwell Long, of Chester, and has two children, Sarah Schuyler Long and Frederick Farwell Long, Jr.; the fourth, John, married, in 1899, Hortense Moller, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and resides in New York; and the fifth, William McPherson, is unmarried and resides at home.

CLARENCE BURLEIGH.

Clarence Burleigh, who for several years administered without fear or favor that most important office of district attorney of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and is now one of the leading lawyers of the city of Pittsburg, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 20, 1853, and was the oldest son of Thomas D. Burleigh, who was a native of New Hampshire and who came to Pittsburg in 1862.

Clarence Burleigh received only a common school education to start him in life, but the principal point the biographer would make of his early life was the fact of his restless ambition and passion for the law. He was still a boy when he began working as a pattern-maker on the South Side, and however tired he may have been from his day's work his evenings and other spare time were spent in study. He thus early learned habits of thrift and the peculiar Yankee knowledge of "how many cents it takes to make a dollar," and when he had accumulated a considerable sum of the latter he matriculated at Washington and Jefferson College. He finished the full course with distinction.

He was now ready to enter upon the preparation for his chosen profession, and, beginning his reading in the office of Bruce W. Negleyand in 1875, he was admitted to the bar in 1877. That period of a lawyer's life when clients are few and expenses heavy, he successfully passed over, and before the inscription on his professional shingle had become dimmed by the passage of many years he was well established and certain of future success. In 1878 he formed a partnership with John R. Harbison, which lasted till 1891. He early showed himself to possess one of the most important qualities of the lawyer—persistence—and he was also remarked as being a good speaker, and able to handle a difficult case logically and convincingly. He was elected to the city council from the thirtieth ward, and gave good service for one term.

In 1895 Mr. Burleigh was appointed district attorney to succeed the late Richard R. Johnson, and the record he made in that office was sufficient to secure his re-election. Not for many years had there been a man in office so vigilant and relentless in following up and bringing to punishment criminals of all classes. A conviction for murder in the first degree had been a rarity, but in one year thirteen men were tried

and condemned for this offense under his regime. It has been said of Mr. Burleigh that so great is his idea of what constitutes his duty that he would convict his dearest friend if he believed him guilty. At the time of the Homestead riots he prosecuted each and every one indicted for complication in them, notwithstanding that such a course meant his political death, and he was not to be turned aside by the entreaties of his friends. Later on he displayed the same zeal in prosecuting the manufacturers, and thus the previous stigma of unpopularity was neutralized, for it became known that all evil-doers were alike before him.

He declined to run for another term as district attorney, and later also discouraged the movement of his friends to place him in a vacant judgeship. In October, 1895, he was appointed city attorney to succeed the late Major W. C. Moreland, and in June, 1901, was appointed city solicitor by A. M. Brown, the city's executive—the title of the chief officer being changed by the new charter from mayor to recorder. August 29, 1901, Recorder Brown, who was among the supporters of the infamous "Ripper Bill," and had been appointed to his office through that measure, removed Mr. Burleigh from his office. During the stormy time from the passage of the bill until the city government was restored to a peaceful condition by the removal of Brown and the appointment of J. O. Brown as recorder, Mr. Burleigh, with ex-city chairman William Flinn and J. O. Brown, directed the Republican organization, and when peace was declared Mr. Burleigh was reappointed solicitor. He resigned, however, January 15, 1902, on account of his appointment as general attorney for the Pittsburg Railways Company, the traction department of the Philadelphia Company. At the same time he formed a partnership with J. C. Gray, who had been one of the assistant city solicitors for a number of years, and they are now devoting themselves to a general legal practice.

Mr. Burleigh is a director in the City National Bank, and is also a director in the City Trust Company. He has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty years and has taken nearly all the high degrees, and belongs to the Duquesne Club and the Americus and Tariff clubs of Pittsburg. He was married April 11, 1878, to Miss Ida M. Weir, a daughter of William G. Weir, and they have one son.

LEANDER RANEY.

Leander Raney, now one of the retired citizens and business men of Newcastle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, has had a career of great usefulness and profit in this his native county, where he has lived and enjoyed the respect of neighbors and friends for over sixty-five years. His principal business ventures have been in flour milling and in the iron manufacture, and his success in both enterprises is the result of his ceaseless diligence and astute business management. Besides having won prosperity in material affairs, he has done his part as a public-spirited citizen and has also been devoted to those nearest and dearest to him. In other words, while he has been aggressive and enterprising, he has never gouged others in order to gain wealth, and in his later years enjoys honor and peace of conscience as well as the comforts that come from a life of worthy endeavor.

Mr. Raney was born in Edinburg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1837, a son of James and Sarah Raney, the former of whom operated for many years flouring mills at Edinburg and Mahoningtown, and died December 27, 1888, at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and the latter of whom died in 1873, at Newcastle.

Mr. Raney was educated in the common schools at Edinburg,

Mahoningtown and Newcastle. He learned the milling business of his father, and before coming of age became owner of his father's mill at Mahoningtown. In 1862 he disposed of the mill at Mahoningtown, and then bought the large flouring mill of Joseph Kissick at Newcastle. He conducted this with much success for many years, and the mill became one of the best known in western Pennsylvania. At the same time he gained some interests in the iron business in Newcastle, and was engaged in iron manufacture until 1900, in which year the United States Steel Corporation swept into its net all the iron interests of western Pennsylvania, and Mr. Raney then retired from active business.

Mr. Raney is a Republican in politics, and for several years was a member of the city council at Newcastle. He affiliates with the Masonic order, and is popular in both social and business relations. October 30, 1872, he was married to Miss Hannah I. Mahon, of Steubenville, Ohio. Two children were born of this union, a son in 1873, and a daughter in 1875, and they are both living and married.

CHRISTOPHER ZUG.

Christopher Zug, one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of western Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death one of the oldest residents of Pittsburg, was a descendant of people who emigrated from Switzerland to America about 1727. His grandfather, Christian Zug, settled in Pennsylvania near the site of Lititz, upon land which was granted him by the Penns, and which is still held by the Zug family. Here Jacob Zug was born in 1767, and in 1793 he married, his wife's first name being Margaret, and she was born ten years later than her husband. After their marriage they located upon a farm in Cumber-

land county. When they were over sixty years of age they were baptized in the church of German Brethren known as Dunkards, and they lived in accordance with that simple faith until they died, Jacob at the age of ninety-eight, and Margaret when ninety years old. Both were noted for their piety, and always enjoyed the respect and esteem of their community.

As his parents were in comfortable circumstances, Christopher Zug, who was born July 19, 1807, in Allen township, near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, received good educational advantages, beginning in a schoolhouse which stood on his father's farm in South Middleton. His mercantile career began as a dry-goods merchant at Carlisle, but he sold out after two years, and in 1835 started for Pittsburg, traveling by the canal route from Harrisburg. He obtained a position with S. Falmestock & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, as bookkeeper, but after he had been there two years the firm failed, and Mr. Zug went to work for Hoge & Hartmans, iron manufacturers, and here he obtained his first ideas of the line of business to which he devoted most of his subsequent years. He was next employed by James Anderson, who sold out in 1846 to Graff, Lindsay & Company, and later he became a member of the firm, there being about three hundred men in the mills at that time and the business consisting chiefly of the manufacture of iron and nails. In 1854 Henry Graff withdrew from the company, which then became known as Zug, Lindsay & Company; in 1856 John Lindsay died, leaving the business to Mr. Zug and Jacob Painter, under the name of Zug & Painter. In 1865 Charles H. Zug, a son, was taken in as a partner, and the concern was afterwards known as Zug & Company. The mills are situated at Thirteenth and Etna streets; since Mr. Zug took charge in 1856, several new buildings have been added, and about seven hundred and fifty men are now employed.

Mr. Zug was interested in the Pittsburg Bank for Savings, and was one of its first directors. He was widely known for his philanthropic work, and did much for the hospitals in the neighborhood; he was senior member of the boards of the Dixmont and West Penn institutions, and was one of the first directors of the Passavant and Mercy hospitals.

On May 17, 1831, Mr. Zug was married to Miss Eliza Bair, a daughter of Henry Bair, of Hanover, York county; she was born April 12, 1812. The children of this union were Charles H. Zug; Mrs. James H. Parker, of Chicago; Emma, who died at the age of twelve; Mrs. Thomas C. Clarkson, of Pittsburg; Mrs. Edward Burdett, of New York; and Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Harvey Childs, of Pittsburg.

About eight years ago a cataract formed on the right eye of Mr. Zug, which, although successfully removed, affected the organ, and a little later the sight went out. Four years later the other eye was similarly blinded, and for almost the last four years of his life he suffered from total blindness. But he visited his office almost daily until two weeks before his death, and continued to take the same keen interest in its affairs, and his mind comprehended the passing events in social, civil and business life as quickly as in his earlier years. The end came peacefully on January 13, 1902, and with him passed out of the world one of the monumental characters of the state of Pennsylvania. He was a great lover of music, especially of vocal music. When Moody and Sankey were in Pittsburg he often attended the meetings to hear the large chorus. Often, when hearing of the death of some young person, Mr. Zug would remark that he wondered why the young should die, while he, who was past his days of usefulness, should stay. However, he was never melancholy.

JOHN CHRISTIAN BULLITT.

This name recalls Kentucky, where it includes a large and brilliant family, many representatives of which have risen to eminence at the bar, in politics, in business and in every other department of human endeavor. When the children of this favored family wandered off into other states, we find the same talents and brilliant social qualities bringing them success in the new localities just as they did in their Kentucky home. Those intimately connected with this wide connection declare they never knew one of the members to be amenable to the charge of being dull or commonplace. The particular scion of this interesting family whose career furnishes the subject-matter of these memoirs found the scene of his activities at Philadelphia.

John Christian Bullitt was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, February 10, 1824, at Oxmoor,—the homestead of the Bullitts. There Alexander Scott Bullitt, the grandfather of John C. Bullitt, died in 1816. He was the president of the convention of Kentucky which framed the constitution of that state of 1799. He had married the daughter of Colonel William Christian, and her mother was a sister of Patrick Henry. Her father was a lineal descendant of Iliam Dhone, the William Christian of Scott's "Peverill of the Peak." The father of Alexander Scott Bullitt was Cuthbert Bullitt, of Prince William county, Virginia,—one of the judges of the supreme court of that state. The uncle of Alexander Scott Bullitt, Captain Thomas Bullitt, distinguished for his services in the French and Revolutionary wars, laid out the city of Louisville in 1773. Benjamin Bullitt, the first Bullitt of this family in this country,—the great-grandfather of Alexander Scott Bullitt,—was a French Huguenot, who early in life left the Province of



John L. Bullitt



Languedoc to escape the persecution consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

William C. Bullitt, the father of John C. Bullitt, was born and died at Oxmoor. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky of 1850. William C. Bullitt married Mildred Ann Fry, the daughter of Joshua Fry, a son of Colonel Joshua Fry, the colonel and commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces raised in colonial days to resist the French aggressions in the Ohio valley. Washington was his lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Fry died in 1754 in the service and was buried near Fort Cumberland.

John C. Bullitt was sent to Center College at Danville, where, at the age of eighteen years, he carried off the class honors. Entering Lexington University, he took a three years' course in law under the able preceptors then controlling that institution, and was admitted to the bar at Louisville soon after becoming of age. In September of the same year he removed to Clarksville, Tennessee, where he entered actively upon the practice of his profession. Not long afterward he returned to Louisville, and in 1849 finally abandoned his native state for a permanent residence in Philadelphia. He soon made his mark at Philadelphia, and in a year or two was in the front rank of the able lawyers of that city. In those days it was almost impossible for an ambitious young lawyer to avoid participation in politics, and so we find Mr. Bullitt taking an active part therein. John Price Wetherill, at that time a leader of the Whigs in Pennsylvania, finding that the new arrival from Kentucky was in sympathy with his political principles, was anxious to secure the aid of such a champion in advocacy of his cause. He therefore prevailed upon Mr. Bullitt to become one of a committee appointed to procure speakers for a political demonstration, and it was at this meeting that the young Kentuckian first showed

in Philadelphia his ability as a public speaker. Like most of the ardent Kentuckians of that period, he was a follower of Clay.

But John C. Bullitt's chief glory was obtained not in politics, but along the line of his profession, for which he had a natural aptitude and in which he achieved both success and renown. He was connected with some very important cases, notable among them being his management of the affairs of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company after its disastrous failure, which brought on the panic of 1873. This case and his control of the legal affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company brought him prominently into public notice. He was leading counsel for General Fitz-John Porter before the celebrated court martial which tried that veteran soldier on serious charges, and the securing of his acquittal was one of Mr. Bullitt's most noted triumphs. As a lawyer he was energetic, painstaking, careful in the preparation of his papers, indefatigable in obtaining and skilful in the use of necessary evidence, but with it all highly conscientious in his views as to the obligations due from one in his position to the general public.

The civic activities of Mr. Bullitt were such as to reflect much credit upon himself, besides bringing benefits to his adopted city and state. He served with distinction as a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania of 1873, and was author of the amendment which provides that owners shall be compensated for damages to property as well as for property taken in the construction of public works. The well known Bullitt Building was erected by him, and he was among the organizers of the Fourth Street National Bank, in the management of which he took an active part as a director. He was an effective advocate for the establishment of the Philadelphia Bourse, the movement for the construction of a boulevard from the City Hall to Fairmount Park also had his support, and he was a leader in the organiza-

tion of the Philadelphia Country Club. Perhaps, however, Mr. Bullitt would himself rest his chief claim to remembrance on the fact that he was the framer of the new charter for the city of Philadelphia, known as the Bullitt Bill, which became a law April 1, 1887. On his last appearance in public life, January 25, 1902, in Witherspoon Hall, he made a speech defending the charter against assertions that it had not fulfilled the expectations of the people. Exactly seven months after this earnest address was delivered the voice of the eloquent speaker, the great lawyer and patriotic citizen, was hushed in death.

His last visit to his office was in company with his brother, Thomas W. Bullitt, of Louisville, Kentucky, and shortly afterward he returned to his country home at Paoli, near Philadelphia, feeling so ill that it was necessary to summon a physician. His condition steadily grew worse, until ten o'clock in the morning of August 25, 1902, when the eminent publicist and distinguished jurist breathed his last in the presence of his sorrowing family.

Mr. Bullitt married Miss Therese Langhorne, who died in 1881, and their seven surviving children are: Therese L., widow of Dr. Coles, of the United States navy; William C. Bullitt, a member of the firm of Castner, Curran & Bullitt, shippers of coal; Logan McKnight Bullitt, formerly vice-president of the Northern Pacific Coal Company; Mrs. A. Haller Gross; Mrs. Walter Rogers Furness; Rev. James F. Bullitt; and Dr. John C. Bullitt, Jr.

HENRY M. BRACKENRIDGE.

To Henry M. Brackenridge has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the great material industries of the commonwealth, and his is truly a successful life. He was born on the

old Brackenridge homestead near Tarentum, on the 17th of July, 1856, and is a son of Benjamin M. and Phillipine S. Brackenridge, the former being a native of the Keystone state.

Henry M., the only survivor of his parents' three children, received his educational training under a governess until his twelfth year, after which he entered the Western University in Pennsylvania, there remaining for two years. His studies were finally completed in Europe, where he attended the Polytechnic Institute of Dresden. Returning to Pittsburg, he resumed study in the chemical laboratory of the Western University, with a view to becoming proficient as an analytical chemist, which profession he had designed to follow, but subsequent circumstances changed his plans. It became necessary for him to give attention to the management of the extensive Brackenridge estate, thus diverting the plans laid out in early life, and in the successful management of this vast estate he acquired extensive experience, which subsequently made his busy life somewhat eventful in bringing to a successful termination the great business enterprises of which he was a prime factor in projecting.

Mr. Brackenridge became actively engaged in the manufacturing business and as the organizer of several extensive manufacturing enterprises in Tarentum and elsewhere. He is president of the Tarentum Glass Company, vice president of the Allegheny Plate Glass Company at Hite's Station, Pennsylvania, treasurer of the Allegheny Steel & Iron Company at Tarentum and Pittsburg, treasurer of the James H. Baker Manufacturing Company, vice president of the Equitable Trust Company of Pittsburg, a director of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, of Pittsburg, of the National Bank of Tarentum, of the First National Bank of Natrona, and is largely interested in various other enterprises in Pittsburg and vicinity. The Republican party receives his support

and co-operation, and although not an aspirant for official honors he has taken an active interest in political matters. During the past twenty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he is also a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg and the chamber of commerce.

On the 7th of October, 1888. Mr. Brackenridge was united in marriage to Miss Madge Richards, a daughter of W. H. Richards, of Philadelphia, and two children have graced this union, Helen and Cornelia.

ROBERT PITCAIRN.

Robert Pitcairn, one of the foremost citizens of Pittsburg and a zealous promoter of the city's interests, and general agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company here, is the son of Scottish parents, John and Agnes Pitcairn, and he was himself born in Johnstone, near Paisley, Scotland, May 6, 1836. In 1846, when he was ten years old, he accompanied his parents on their permanent removal to America, they having visited the United States previously.

Robert had received some education in the schools of his native land but did not long remain the care-free schoolboy after coming to this country. Through his youthful companion, Andrew Carnegie, who remained his life-long friend, he obtained, when he had been in this country but two years, a position as messenger in the Pittsburg office of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company. There was no indolence about this messenger, and besides his regular duties he was persistent in learning the art of telegraphy and in studying in the evenings to make up deficiencies in his general education. He was soon made an operator, was then rapidly promoted to be assistant operator

and repairman at Steubenville, Ohio, operator at the Pittsburg offices, and then in 1853 as operator and assistant ticket agent at Mountain House, Duncanville, Pennsylvania, thus entering the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was not long before he was promoted from this rather unimportant post; when the line was completed over the Allegheny Mountains in February, 1854, he was transferred to the office of the general superintendent at Altoona.

The man of determination and energy usually carried out his plans, and it is interesting to know that about this time Mr. Pitcairn formed the purpose at some future date to return to Pittsburg as superintendent of the Pittsburg division, and it was not many years before his ambition was realized, as we shall see. He was made train dispatcher and general superintendent's clerk, and rapidly acquainted himself with the details of the railroad business. In 1859 he was sent to Fort Wayne to complete the organization of the Fort Wayne road, and in the following year returned to Altoona, and was soon afterward appointed superintendent of the middle division, from Conemaugh to Mifflin. Just at this time the Civil war broke out and increased the burdens of railroad operators enormously. The Pennsylvania system was then reorganized and the superintendent's divisions reduced from four to three, and he was appointed superintendent of transportation, and at the same time was assistant to the general superintendent. In addition to these duties, he was placed in charge of the Pittsburg division during the temporary absence of the superintendent for six months in the year 1862, and also in 1863. During the war he was burdened with a great amount of work in the transportation of troops and supplies, and it was largely owing to his excellent judgment in times of danger that trains were able to keep their schedules and the business of the company and

the government to be transacted punctually. He also had charge for a time of the Cumberland Valley line from Harrisburg to Hagerstown.

In April, 1865, Mr. Pitcairn was made superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the great Pennsylvania system, with home and office in this city, which had been his first American home. In 1875 the position of general agent at Pittsburg was added to his other duties, and he has continued, with marked success, to hold these offices down to the present time. With the exception of two years he has been continuously in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1853, and he has just pride in reviewing this half century of service, so important to the company, and so fruitful of honor to himself.

Mr. Pitcairn has been identified with most of the public, business and social interests of Pittsburg during his long residence there, and he did much to secure the handsome new depot which will always remain one of the ornaments of the city. He is interested in many of the most solid and reliable business corporations in western Pennsylvania, and at one time was a promoter of the petroleum enterprises of the state, although never as a speculator. Mr. Pitcairn is a Republican, and, as far as is consistent with his busy life, takes an active part in politics, having served as secretary of the first convention of that party ever held in Blair county. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a past grand commander of the order; is a director of the Carnegie library and of a number of benevolent institutions about Pittsburg. He married Miss Elizabeth E. Rigg, a daughter of John Rigg, of Altoona. They have had four children, Mrs. Omar S. Decker, Mrs. Charles S. Taylor, Miss Susan Blanche Pitcairn and Robert Pitcairn, Jr.

JAMES MADISON BAILEY.

The career of James Madison Bailey, whose death occurred May 6, 1903, presents an example of the complexity of interests of the modern business man. After he had finished a good educational training he started to carry out the program of life which he had already mapped out for himself. One of his earliest ventures was a trip to California in the exciting Eldorado days, and he had his share of experiences in that country. He began to engage in business when still a youth; was a coal dealer; a clerk in a commission house; built and operated the Pittsburg & Castle Shannon Railroad, which was a profitable investment under his management; purchased the old Sligo rolling mill, which has been in operation since 1824; and was interested in many forms of financial and business activity.

Mr. Bailey is the son of Francis and Mary A. (Beltzhoover) Bailey. Francis was a member of a family which held a hundred-year lease on an estate on the Baun Waters near Coleraine, Ireland, and his mother belonged to the old Livingston family of Scotland. He came to Philadelphia in 1814 and to Pittsburg about six years later. He was a merchant most of his life. He was prominent in Freemasonry, was the first commander of the Knight Templar Commandery of Pittsburg, and was instrumental in reviving Masonry here. He was an alderman under government appointment. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-two years, with an honorable career behind him.

Of the six children of Francis Bailey, James Madison was the last one surviving. He was born in Pittsburg, August 23, 1833, and acquired his early education at the Western University of Pittsburg, which he attended six years. He was seventeen years old when he began dealing in coal, which he continued for some years, and he was then a clerk



James M. Bailey



in a commission firm for four years, and had steady advancement in different enterprises throughout his career. At the time of his death he was a director in the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, in the Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad Company, the Norton Iron Works at Ashland, Kentucky, and the Pittsburg Clay Pot Works, was president of Monongahela Inclined Railroad, and was identified with other enterprises in Pittsburg. He was president and a director of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburg, owning much of the stock of that institution. He was an incorporator and director of the Fort Pitt National Bank. As a financier his judgment was respected by the stanchest business men of the city, and he also had a reputation for conservative management and tact in the manufacturing field, to which he devoted so many years of his life. He had a thorough knowledge of details, not only in his own business, but in many others—a rare and valuable gift. Mr. Bailey experienced many of the ups and downs of the world, and among the pleasant youthful recollections he enjoyed few more than the time when he “roughed it” for eighteen months among the mines of California after his overland trip of 1852.

Mr. Bailey was a member of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He never took any part in politics, but was a firm supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a member of the select council for four years,—a position entirely unsought by him,—and was also a school director. He was married in 1867 to Miss Martha E. Dalzell, a daughter of James Dalzell. Mrs. Bailey died in 1883, leaving three children, all now living.

THOMAS STEEL BIGELOW.

Thomas Steel Bigelow, a corporate lawyer and prominent citizen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is a native of his home city, and was born

on Fourth avenue, which at that time was one of the principal residence thoroughfares of the city. He comes of good ancestry on both sides of the house. His father, Edward Manning Bigelow, died when Thomas was only eight years old, but the son was furnished with all the advantages of education, which he utilized to the highest degree. He was studious and ambitious from early boyhood, and took rather to books than to the pranks that are usual with boys of his age. He obtained his earlier education in the second ward school, where so many boys were educated to future usefulness in their city and to high positions of trust and honor. He next entered Dr. Williams' Academy on Diamond street, where he finished his literary training.

Mr. Bigelow had already formed a liking for the law, and had read with avidity all books that came in his way, and when he was ready to begin his preparation for the profession he entered the office of George Shiras, who has since come to fame by being elevated to the supreme bench of the United States. Securing admission to the bar, he began practice, and, by hard application and perseverance through all the ups and downs of that early period of his career, he came gradually into his share of the legal business of the city, and, before long, "Tom" Bigelow, as he was called, was mentioned as one of the leading lawyers and a careful and scrupulous practitioner.

In politics Mr. Bigelow has rather unselfishly aided the aspirations of others than sought office himself. But he accepted at the hands of his friends the office of city attorney, which he held with credit and dignity for nine years. Throughout this period he had the reputation of being one of the most tactful, as well as able, men that ever were incumbent of the position. The office gained him honor, and his conduct while in it increased his great popularity with the people.

He resigned the city attorneyship to devote his attention to the

street railway business. It may be said that he has done more to develop rapid transit systems in western Pennsylvania than any other man. He was a close friend of the late William J. Burns, and he prepared the assembly bill under which the West End traction line was chartered, going to Harrisburg for the purpose. The Pittsburg Traction owes its inception to him. He first conceived the idea of converting the old Pittsburg and Oakland horse-car line into an up-to-date cable road. It was a knotty problem to solve, but he had the temper and genius to do it, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that this was the forerunner of most of the rapid transit lines in this part of the country. When the company was finally organized Mr. Bigelow was elected vice president and was one of the principal stockholders.

Mr. Bigelow's Republican tendencies have brought him out, within the last few years, somewhat into the arena of politics. He was one of the principal supporters of Matthew Stanley Quay for re-election. And it was partly through his activity at Harrisburg that the famous "Ripper Bill" for the chartering of second class cities was passed. Mr. Bigelow has never married, but resides with his sister on North Highland avenue, West End. He is a member of the East Liberty Presbyterian church, and one of the financial pillars, having contributed liberally to the building of the present handsome church edifice.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

John Phillips, coal operator, iron manufacturer and prominent business man of Sharon, Pennsylvania, was born in Union county, that state, October 1, 1829. He is a son of Samuel Phillips, who was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was born April

1, 1805, and married Susanna Winey, of Union county, the same state. In 1836 the family removed from Union county to the farm in Hickory township, Mercer county, whereon Samuel resided until his death, September 1, 1888, and where his wife died July 2, 1884, aged seventy-five years and seven months.

John Phillips grew to manhood on the old homestead and entered the employ of General Pierce, with whom he remained three years, principally engaged in attending to the coal-shipping interests of that gentleman. He then spent a couple of years in farming, and in 1854 formed a partnership with General Pierce, under the firm style of J. Phillips & Company, for the purpose of mining and shipping coal. In 1855 he opened the coal beds on his father's farm and managed the mining and shipping interests of the firm until 1861-2, when he sold out to his partner, and in 1863 he leased coal lands on the farms of the late John Eberhart and Samuel Fry and developed the same. The firm of Phillips, McMaster & Company, later J. Phillips & Company, mined coal on these farms and vicinity until 1887, when they retired from the business. From 1864 to 1883 Mr. Phillips was interested in the Sharpsville Railroad, and was one of the organizers of the Spearman Iron Company, at Sharpsville, and has since been connected with that institution. Mr. Phillips has been a stockholder, vice president and director in the Sharon National Bank from its organization in 1875 until 1902, when it was sold to the newly organized Sharon Savings & Trust Company, of which institution Mr. Phillips is a large stockholder, one of its honored vice presidents and a director, as well as being one of the promoters and directors of the hospital, and president of Oakwood Cemetery Association. He is always ready to give of his means and use his influence for the advancement and good of the town and community

and help his fellowmen, doing many noble acts and deeds of charity in a quiet way.

On May 13, 1858, he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of John and Susanna (Berlin) Eberhart, early settlers of Hickory township, Mercer county. Mrs. Phillips was a native of that county, and became the mother of three children, namely: Florence E., who married W. G. Henderson, of Sharon; Sadie M., who married John C. Owsley; and Charles F., of Sharon, who married Mary McClure. The mother of these children died October 20, 1885, aged forty-nine years and three months. Although a life-long member of the Lutheran church, she united with the Methodist Episcopal church a short time before her death, to which body her husband belongs. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

ENOCH FILER.

Enoch Filer, coal dealer and operator, was born in England, January 15, 1833. He is a son of Thomas and Ann (Barber) Filer, who lived and died in England. Enoch Filer came from England to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1852, and began working at the coal business, which he had followed in his native land. In 1859 he sank the first large shaft on the farm of John Hofius, Hickory township, this being the introduction of that class of mining in Mercer county, and the first in which machinery was used for hoisting the coal. He subsequently sank a shaft for Kimberly, Forker & Company, and also one for Pierce, Scott & Allen. He afterward spent a couple of years in the oil region, where he was engaged in the coal business for himself. In 1866 he returned to Mercer county, purchased an interest in the original shaft on the Hofius farm, and soon afterward went into

partnership with Samuel Kimberly, under the style of Kimberly & Filer. Soon afterward he was connected in the coal business with James Westerman, whose estate is still a part of the company. Mr. Filer is to-day the oldest and most prominent coal operator in Mercer county, and has been very successful in business.

His various properties may be detailed as follows: Ormsby Works No. 1, by Enoch Filer, for J. W. Ormsby & Pierce, on the farm of John Hofius in 1859, continued until 1871, the first shaft in which machinery was used for hoisting coal; Keel Ridge No. 1, shaft sunk by Enoch Filer for Kimberly & Forker on the Titus farm, four miles from Sharpsville in 1863, the former owners of which were Samuel Kimberly and Henry Forker, ownership changed to Kimberly Forker & Company, but property was abandoned in December, 1874; Mount Pleasant Shaft, sunk on land of Enoch Filer by Kimberly & Filer in 1869, with average daily capacity of three hundred tons; Snyder Bank, on Snyder farm, opened by Kimberly, Filer & Company, in 1873; Congressional Bank, sunk on the Love farm by Spearman, Ulp, Kimberly & Filer in 1874, reached by the Sharpsville railroad branch to Bethel.

On May 21, 1853, Mr. Filer was married to Elizabeth Lawton, a native of England, by whom he has had six children, namely: John F., Enoch L., Frank P., Henry J., Walter G. and Clara. Politically Mr. Filer is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a Mason, and the entire family belong to the Episcopal church. He is one of the enterprising, progressive business men of the Shenango valley.

JOHN DAUB.

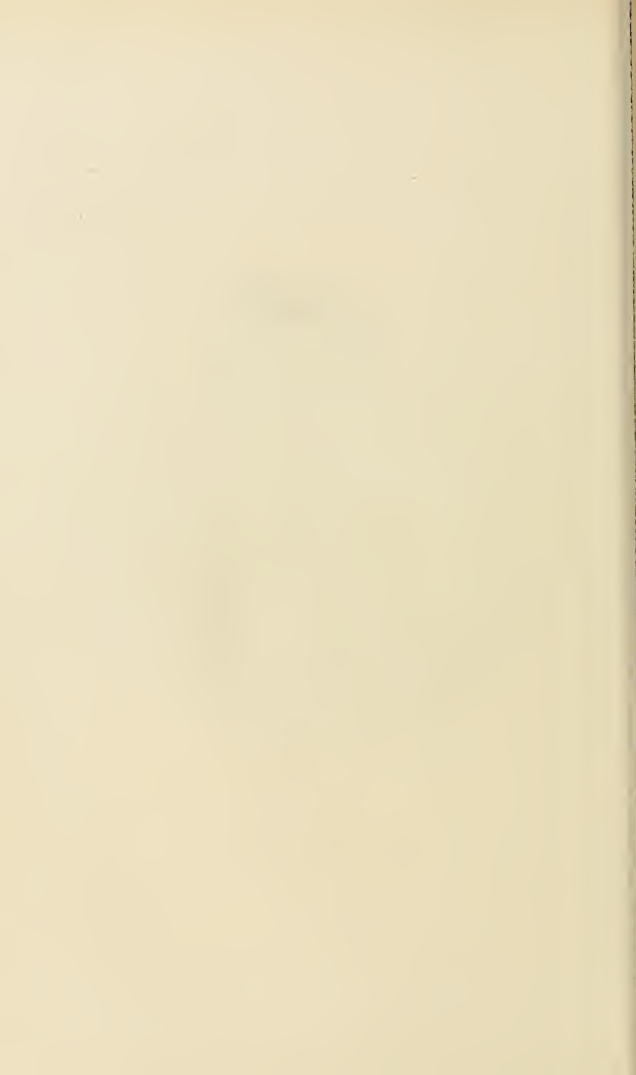
For many years the most influential citizen of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was the stanch German-American John Daub. His prominence



John Davel.



Mrs. John Daub



in circles of trade and business was not his sole title to distinction, for he was true to all the trusts reposed in the keeping of American citizenship, was beloved by all his associates for his strict integrity, and best of all was honored for his noble manhood and kindness of heart displayed before his family and friends. And in this last respect we see one of the sweetest and happiest points of his career, for in the charming bonhomie and the inspiring and helpful trust between him and his devoted wife lies the mainspring of his success, and in the following brief biography this dual relationship must be constantly held in mind, for their ways were one till death separated them.

John Daub was the son of John and Sophia (Feltbusch) Daub, the former a shoemaker in the sense in which that term is used in the German country, that is, an artist in the manufacture of all articles of footwear. The family residence was in the town of Obergleen, formerly in Hesse-Darmstadt, and that was the birthplace of the son John on the 22d of August, 1826. He attended the "Volkschule" of his native village up to his twelfth year, and was then withdrawn in order to enter the schools at Frankfort on the Main. He completed the excellent course at this school, and then, as the tastes of himself and the family ran to mercantile pursuits, began his novitiate in a grocery store in Frankfort, remaining there until 1848. While here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Emilie Rudolph, who at the age of fifteen had been sent to Frankfort to obtain a business training, in accordance with the general custom of preparing girls as well as boys for their life work. She was the daughter of John and Christina (Stolzenbach) Rudolph, and her father was a manufacturer and dealer in broadcloths in Homburg. The similarity of tastes and aspirations soon ripened the acquaintance of these young people into affection, and on March 18, 1848, they began life's journey together. Immediately after the wedding

they took an extensive trip through Germany and England, and from the latter country embarked for America, reaching New York harbor after a voyage of thirty-five days, which would have been tedious to any but a young bridal couple.

On their arrival in this land of promise Mr. and Mrs. Daub at once came to Pittsburg, which they reached after what was in those days a rather hazardous journey over the mountains, and they reached their destination just in time to witness the ebullition of patriotic enthusiasm to which the American populace gives vent on the glorious Fourth of July. They at once established a small grocery, and in the meantime Mr. Daub set himself to the task of learning the English language in the night schools. Aply seconded by his good wife, he managed his business so well that in the second year he was obliged to enlarge his quarters and hire help, and at the beginning of the Civil war it is said that he had the largest grocery trade in Pittsburg. During that strife he supplied the subsistence committee, the sanitary committee, the soldiers' home and the hospitals about the city. In 1882 he sold his grocery to his sons and retired permanently from that line of activity. These sons were Emil D. and Theodore G., and the other children were: Johanna T. was the wife of Eugene Schmidt, a prominent musician of Pittsburg, and Mrs. Schmidt died in 1873; Frederick Charles died July 8, 1872, just as he had reached maturity; John, Jr., married and at his death left four children; Emilia died in infancy; and Sophia was the wife of J. T. Capel, who died the 15th of June, 1898. Altogether there are ten grandchildren.

After his retirement Mr. Daub devoted himself to other interests till his death. He was one of the original stockholders of the Third National Bank of Pittsburg, which was organized in October, 1863, and at the time of his death he was not only the oldest director in point

of service, but in all the meetings of the board his seat had been seldom vacant. He was also a director of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company from 1877; he was likewise director of the old Pittsburg Gas Company and of the Pittsburg Insurance Company. He was a staunch Republican in politics, was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to the German Lutheran church. Mr. Daub was for many years vice-president of the old Pittsburg Gas Company, of which David Hostetter was president. He left a very fine estate Villa Meinheim, an estate of five acres on Homewood avenue, which is considered one of the most beautiful in the East End of the fashionable section of Pittsburg.

It was with genuine grief that the citizens of Pittsburg learned of the death of this noble man on the 11th of November, 1902, and many are the tributes which have been paid to his memory by friends and associates. Ogden Russell, the cashier of the Third National Bank, voiced the sentiments of many business men when he said he was "a man of keen insight and powers of observation, conservative in judgment, unsullied in integrity. His opinions were of great value to all his business associates." "He was very near to me and a valued associate of many years," was one of the expressions of William Steinmeyer, the president of the Allemannia Insurance Company.

Mrs. Daub, who for over half a century concerned herself with every matter of her husband's welfare and was in the best sense a "help-mate," and who now survives revered and beloved of all in her age, has given us the best insight into her husband's character and career in the following words: "We came from two families of merchants and natural storekeepers, and consequently were very successful in business. My husband was an exceedingly kind-hearted man both in business and in private life, and was never known to annoy the poor but honest debtor,

and he constantly studied the comfort of his wife and family." Truly, one who all the world might say was a man,—a loving husband, a devoted father, a true friend, a loyal citizen, and one who feared God and did what was right.

JUDGE JAMES M. GALBREATH.

Judge James M. Galbreath, who in November, 1902, was elected to the bench of the common pleas court of Butler county, and who for about twenty years has been a member of the county bar, maintaining a leading position in the ranks of the legal fraternity here, is a native of Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, born September 27, 1852.

His father, Robert Galbreath, was also born in the Keystone state, and during his business career carried on general farming and stock-raising. He was extensively interested in the latter department of labor, and did much to improve the grade of stock raised in his portion of the state. His specialty was fine sheep, and many excellent specimens of high-grade sheep, cattle and horses were always to be found upon his place. A man of strong convictions, he never faltered in support of his honest convictions, and in ante-bellum days fearlessly announced himself as an opponent of the institution of slavery and did much to promote an abolition sentiment. He voted with the Whig party until the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, when he joined its ranks and remained one of its stalwart advocates until his death, which occurred in 1871. His widow, who is still living at the age of seventy-six years, bore the maiden name of Isabella McCafferty, and was of Irish parentage. To them were born nine children, of whom three are yet living.

Upon the home farm Judge Galbreath was reared, and in the common schools pursued his education until he attained his eighteenth year, when he enjoyed the privilege of more advanced educational training in the Slate Lick Academy, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. His preparatory work was further supplemented by a year's study in the Witherspoon Institute, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and he then entered upon his collegiate work, matriculating in Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. In the meantime he had made choice of the law as a life work, and at the end of his college course began reading in the office and under the direction of W. D. Brundon, a leading member of the Butler county bar, and two years later, on the 6th of March, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. His success came soon, because his equipment was unusually good. He had been prepared by careful preliminary training, and in connection with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for hard work,—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rarer gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. An earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability accurately to apply its principles are the factors in his effectiveness as an advocate.

On the 18th of May, 1882, shortly following his admission to the bar, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Sallie E. Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell, of Butler, Pennsylvania, and they now have three children, Edith, Irene and John Galbreath, the family circle remaining unbroken by the hand of death.

In all matters pertaining to the progress and general welfare of his community Judge Galbreath takes a deep and co-operative interest. The cause of education has found in him a special friend, and he has

labored effectively for the improvement of the school system of Butler county. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has been an unfaltering advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has had no desire for office, nor has he ever consented to become a candidate for official preferment outside the strict path of his profession. In June, 1902, however, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, he accepted the nomination for the position of judge of the common pleas court, and the election indicated the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He brings to the bench the highest qualifications for this responsible office in the state government. He is a man of unimpeachable character, of strong intellectual endowments, patience, urbanity and industry, and therefore is well qualified for the position which he is now filling.

WILLIAM J. BRENNEN.

William J. Brennen, one of the most brilliant lawyers of Pittsburgh and prominently identified with trades unionism in western Pennsylvania, is of Irish descent, and the son of John Brennen and Teresa Gallagher, daughter of William Gallagher, who came from county Mayo, Ireland. John Brennen, who was born in Pittsburgh in 1820, was a millwright by trade and was continuously employed by the firm of Jones and Laughlin from 1853 to 1880. At the time of his death, in 1881, he was the oldest machinist in Pittsburgh. He was careful and painstaking, a master of all the details of his trade, and was regarded as one of the best informed men in his line in the city. He was interested in the cause of public education, serving on some of the school boards of his city.

William J. Brennen is one of ten children, nine of whom are liv-

ing at present. He was born in Pittsburg, September 5, 1850, and his career of a little over a half century contains many lessons for the aspiring young American. Until his eleventh year he attended the public and private schools. At this early age he went to work for Jones and Laughlin as a "pull up" in the bar-mill heating furnace; was then an assistant to the machinists and in rolling cold-rolled iron, remaining in this position through the Civil war, where so much work was done for the government. He was fifteen years old at the close of the war, and he then decided to gratify his thirst for further knowledge and became a student in a private school conducted by the Christian Brotherhood. He was compelled to enter at the bottom of the class, but in six months was at the head. He next apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade in the rolling mill of Jones and Laughlin, and continued there as a journeyman until 1872. At the completion of his apprenticeship the company rewarded his skill by presenting him with a complete kit of tools. He was employed in a number of cities as an expert, but finally returned to Pittsburg. One of his acts on his return is especially deserving of mention. He realized that many of the young men in the mills were situated as he had been, without an opportunity of gaining knowledge except by private study outside of working hours, and he accordingly organized and taught a class of about his own age. He was then about twenty years of age. He, also, was employing every spare hour in reading, and gave special attention to mechanical drawing.

In 1880 Mr. Brennen came to what proved the turning point of his career. In that year he ran for alderman of the twenty-fourth ward, but was counted out at the election. He contested the count, and the court decided in his favor, and from 1881 to 1885 he filled the office with credit to himself and his party. But the point of special importance in this connection is that, during the contest before the election judges,

he managed the affair so coolly, showed such cleverness and fluency of speech, that his attorney urged him to read law. The suggestion was all he needed, for all his inclinations lay in that direction, and he became a student with J. K. P. Duff, of Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Mr. Duff then took him into partnership, under the name of Duff and Brennen, but in 1888 the senior member retired, leaving his young partner to carry on the business alone. Mr. Brennen now has an extensive practice in civil, criminal and patent law cases, and also represents many building and loan associations, as well as large corporations. He is a director of the T. Campbell Glass Company of Pittsburg and of the Blair Land Company.

Mr. Brennen has always been a loyal Democrat, and has attained considerable local prominence in politics, although his residence in Republican districts has prevented him from sharing the honors of office as often as his friends have wished. In 1876 he was chosen delegate to the Democratic national convention, and was the youngest member of that body. In 1878 he was a member of the common council from the twenty-fourth ward, and was on the gas and lighting and the retrenchment and reform committees. While in council he had a resolution adopted authorizing evening sessions of the council; also an ordinance requiring city streets to be cleaned by contract, which was in force for four years, until repealed by political influence; as a member of the gas lighting committee he exerted himself to secure the passage of a bill providing gasoline lamps for streets where gas was not available, and this ordinance is still in force. In 1878 he ran for the legislature, but in this case his political complexion defeated him. In 1882 he was elected Democratic county chairman, and was in that position till 1895. He was appointed clerk of the committee on labor at the national capital in 1883, serving for two years. He was an unsuccessful

candidate for the office of auditor general of Pennsylvania in 1886. For fifteen years he was a member of the state central committee. Mr. Brennen has always stood as the staunch friend of the laboring man, and at the time the Wood tariff bill was being considered he was selected as the most competent speaker in behalf of the workingmen. He has been on the stump in every campaign since 1876, and in attendance at every Democratic state convention, except one, since 1874.

Mr. Brennen's interest in trades unionism is shown by the fact that he was president of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union for five years before it was absorbed by the Knights of Labor, and he assisted in organizing the latter in Pittsburg. He has been the attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers for many years, also for the American Flint Green Bottle Glass Workers, of the United Coal Miners' Union, and of others. He has been engaged as counsel in many important cases. He represented the defense of the Homestead murder and treason cases at the time of the Homestead riot, and represented Alexander Craig in his contest against Andrew Stewart for a seat in the fifty-second Congress, and succeeded in unseating Stewart. Mr. Brennen has the reputation of absolute reliability and utmost fidelity to trusts, and his habits of thorough consideration and mature judgment seldom cause him to err. He has thus gained an enviable reputation among the lawyers of Pittsburg, and nowhere has his influence and his effort been more effective than in the cause of labor and all that is connected therewith. Mr. Brennen has never married, and his life has been so full of useful activity that, indeed, he has had little time for domestic cares.

ELISHA P. DOUGLASS.

For a number of years Elisha Peairs Douglass has been a member of the legal profession and has been engaged in the general practice of law in the city of Pittsburg, Allegheny county, where he enjoys the respect of all who know him and have met him socially and professionally. He traces his paternal ancestors to the Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather, Robert Douglass, located in Washington county, Pennsylvania, near Burgettstown, about the close of the war of the Revolution, where he resided until his death, which occurred about the time of the Whisky Insurrection. His wife was Margaret Orr, of Westmoreland county, who with seven small children, all sons, survived him, and one of these children, James Douglass, was the grandfather of Elisha P. Douglass. His maternal grandfather was Major Elisha Peairs, an old resident of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The parents of Elisha P. Douglass were Thomas D. and Lydia (Peairs) Douglass. Their five children, with the exception of James D., who died in 1866, when quite young, are yet living, the other three being Mary E., Sarah J., the wife of J. B. Billick, and David P., all of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county.

The ancestors were of the old Scotch-Irish Covenanters, and in this country identified themselves religiously with the Associate Reform and later the United Presbyterian church, of which latter Thomas D. Douglass was a life-long member. In political matters he was an old-time Democrat, and, although he had no particular desire for office, served several terms as a member of the school board of Elizabeth township and was for many years township treasurer. He was a man of industrious habits, good character and strict integrity, was always fond of companionship and was very popular and hospitable. He was possessed



E. P. Douglass

of a great fund of native humor, and one of his greatest charms lay in his ability to see the humorous side of life. He died in 1896, in his seventy-fifth year, and is survived by his widow, who is now seventy-three years of age and is living near the old family homestead.

Elisha P. Douglass was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February, 1849, and attended the common schools of his locality a part of the time each year until he attained his majority, with the exception of one term which he spent in Elizabeth Academy. In September, 1870, he entered the California Normal School of that place, where he spent several months in preparation for teaching. In the fall of 1871, after passing a successful examination, he received certificates in Allegheny, Washington and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania, and secured what is now known as the Lebanon or old Fells Church school in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county. Here he began his first work as a teacher in October, 1871, receiving a salary of forty dollars a month for a five months' term, but his work was satisfactory, and the district gave him a three months' summer term at fifty-five dollars a month. At the end of that term he declined a re-election, having decided to enter college and prepare himself for professional work rather than follow teaching. In September, 1872, he became a student in the University of Wooster, Ohio, with the intention of remaining there about two years and then studying medicine. As he had had no preparation for college he entered as a partial student, and at the end of his first term concluded to enter the freshman class regularly, carry his work along and make up all back work, which he did, and in the following year completed the studies in the sophomore year and left college, with the expectation of never returning. During the following year Mr. Douglass taught his home school in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and dur-

ing this period decided to return to college, complete his course and study for the profession of law. This he did and graduated, receiving the Philosophical degree in 1877. In September of that year he passed his preliminary law examination, and in the following November was registered as a law student under Major Robert E. Stewart, of Pittsburg. In February, 1880, he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Allegheny county, and has since followed the practice of his profession in Pittsburg.

Mr. Douglass has always been a firm believer in assisting and becoming identified with the new enterprises of his home city. Since the 1st of October, 1880, he has resided in McKeesport, and during this period has been identified largely with a number of the city's best enterprises. He was instrumental in incorporating the McKeesport Title & Trust Company, and is at present solicitor. He was also interested in building and operating the first street railway in McKeesport, covering a period of from eight to ten years; is a stockholder and vice president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, a large concern which is now in operation; and is also a stockholder and director in the Pacific Steel Company, engaged in the manufacture of iron on the Pacific Coast. He was one of the originators of the Fifth Avenue and High Street Bridge Company, with which he is still closely identified. He has and is at present attorney for a number of the corporations about McKeesport, and still follows the general practice of his profession. He is a member of the board of trustees of the McKeesport Hospital and is president of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Douglass was married on the 24th of August, 1880, to Miss Elvira P. Weddle, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Weddle, of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. They have two sons, Howard Weddle

Douglass, now about twenty-two years of age and a member of the senior class of Cornell University, and Earl LeRoy Douglass, about fifteen years of age and attending the high school in McKeesport. The family yet adhere to the United Presbyterian church, of which they are members. Formerly Mr. Douglass was a Democrat, but since 1896 has affiliated with the Republican party, leaving the Democracy on account of the free silver tendencies of that party. He has never aspired to office, but has served on two occasions in the borough and city councils of McKeesport, covering a period of five years, and has always advocated the idea that it was a mark of good citizenship for a man to take his turn in municipal office-holding. He is considered by those who know him as straightforward in his business affairs, a public-spirited citizen and as one who is ever ready to identify himself with and advocate that which will advance the best interests of the city and community in which he resides. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he has acquired his present standing by his own effort, for when he started out in life he had neither money nor influence behind him, and while he has acquired a competence he has never acquired a dollar other than that obtained from his profession or his investments.

FRANK GRAHAM HARRIS.

The life of a boy bereaved at an early age of father and mother and forced to go into the world's battles unguided by parental hand and without instruction at a mother's knee, is far from an enviable one, and he who can avoid the pitfalls and surmount the obstacles that bestrew the path of an orphan lad deserves double commendation. The inspiring encouragement of a father, the gentle counsel of a mother never aided Frank G. Harris in his upward struggle, but the manliness,

the sturdy strength of mind and the ambition which he inherited from his parents have been his guiding stars. Beginning actual contact with the stern realities of life at an age when most lads are still at their books, he made his mark in every undertaking in which he engaged, still keeping before him that hope of some day being able to enjoy the educational advantages which circumstances had denied to him. This thought never deserted him, but in his hours of labor the aspirations to higher things spurred him on. Finally his dreams were realized and the education for which he had longed was his. That he has used it and his talents to good advantage, the story of his life will prove.

Frank G. Harris, of Clearfield, was born on the 6th of November, 1845, at Karthaus, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Eleanor Graham Harris, the former of whom was reared in Glasgow, Scotland, coming to Pennsylvania when he had reached the age of thirty years. The mother was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the daughter of Francis and Jane Graham. The difficulties which their son has successfully surmounted show him to have inherited all the rugged strength of his paternal ancestors, and a determination to succeed was received from his mother's family, which was among the earliest of those fearless pioneers who have transformed a wilderness into one of the most prosperous countries on the face of the globe.

His early schooling was extremely limited, as his parents died when he was a small boy, and he was unable to attend the public schools after he had reached the age of twelve years, while from that time until he was twenty-four he was employed in earning an honest livelihood. But in his short scholastic career he imbibed a love of learning which spurred him on in the years of his toil, and which he was able to gratify after he had attained man's estate. After the death of his parents he made his home with Colonel S. C. Patchin, who had married Hetty

Graham, his mother's sister, and while still but a lad he began to work on his uncle's farm and as a laborer in the sawmills in the summer, while in the winter he went into the woods as a lumberman. At the age of fifteen on a raft of timber, he made his first trip down the Susquehanna, and when he was twenty he was considered one of the best pilots on the river. But such humble occupations, honorable though they were, did not satisfy his ambitions, for he realized that he possessed talents which would gain him a higher place in the world than that of a common laborer, and he gave his spare hours to study. With such assiduity did he apply himself to his books that without any further schooling he was able to enter Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1873, after which he enrolled as a student in Lafayette College at Easton, this state, there graduating in June, 1876.

In the term following his graduation from Lafayette College he was placed in the principalship of the grammar school at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in which place he has since resided, but the occupation of teaching not being particularly congenial to him and the bar offering special attractions, he determined to embrace the profession of law, and while still in charge of the school at Clearfield, with that energy which has ever been the keynote of his success, he applied himself to his books, being enrolled as a student of law with Murray & Gordon. The rapidity with which he mastered the intricacies of legal practice soon proved the wisdom of his choice, and he was admitted as a member of the Clearfield bar on January 14, 1879, and to the practice of the profession of law he has since devoted a large part of his time and attention. As a result he has won an enviable reputation and made a creditable record as an attorney. While teaching school and reading law he also found time to build up a business as a real estate and insurance agent, in

which he has since continued, and now divides his time between this calling and his growing legal practice.

Politically Mr. Harris has always been a Republican, and in his district has taken an active part in the work of this organization. In the many campaigns of both the county and state he has been a prominent figure, having been one of the strongest speakers in every contest in his county for twenty years. In 1880 and 1881 he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and in 1883 was a delegate to the state convention which nominated James A. Beaver for governor. In 1880 he was elected to the town council of Clearfield, in which office he remained until 1887, being entrusted by that body with the duties of town clerk. In November, 1896, Mr. Harris was elected a member of the legislature from Clearfield county, to which position he was re-elected in 1898 and again in 1900, and while a member of that body served as chairman of the judiciary general committee and as chairman of the game and fish committee of the house, having taken an active part in all the business of that body and in debate won recognition as an orator of considerable ability. He subsequently resigned this office to accept the position of state treasurer, to which he was elected in November, 1901, and of which he is now the present incumbent.

On the 15th of April, 1879, Mr. Harris was married to Elizabeth F. Baird, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and they have had three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom died during their childhood.

SAMUEL J. M. McCARRELL.

The state of Pennsylvania has produced a brilliant galaxy of men who have devoted special study to questions affecting the development

of its resources and the steady promotion of its position in the sisterhood of states, and Dauphin county has furnished an honorable quota, S. J. M. McCarrell being accorded marked prominence. Twice elevated to the office of state senator and bearing an enviable reputation as one of the leading attorneys at the state capital, he has represented the different interests throughout the commonwealth wisely and faithfully. Progressive in mind and with a recognition of the importance of the affairs of his constituents as well as the great state of which he is a native, he has studiously brought to bear all the forces of his strong intellectual nature to help further everything that goes to make up a prosperous and contented people. That he has succeeded to a marked degree is a matter of local history.

Samuel J. M. McCarrell was born in Buffalo township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock, a people celebrated for their industry, perseverance, courage and great force of character. His paternal ancestry is traced back to Ayrshire, Scotland, and his maternal lineage to the McLains of Duard Castle on the island of Mull. His ancestors found their way from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and thence came to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war, in which his grandfathers, Thomas McCarrell and William McClelland, took an active part, and the latter also served in the war of 1812. His father, Rev. Alexander McCarrell, D. D., was pastor of the Claysville Presbyterian church for about thirty-five years, and during his ministry he accomplished much good by his zeal in the cause of Christianity and the upholding of a high order of righteousness in the communities in which he labored. His son, therefore, was thoroughly disciplined in the tenets of this righteous faith, to which may be attributed his integrity and steadfast devotion to the principles of right and justice.

Mr. McCarrell spent his early boyhood days on a farm, attending the common schools during the winter months and working on the farm during the summer. Later he clerked in his uncle's store in Claysville, meanwhile preparing himself for college under the instruction of his father. He entered Washington College in 1860, graduating four years later with the highest honors of his class, and in the fall of 1864 he accepted a position as assistant principal of the Linsley Institute at Wheeling, West Virginia. While thus engaged he began the study of law under the instruction of Mr. McKennan, of the firm of Richardson & McKennan. In the summer of the following year, 1865, he went to Harrisburg, where he completed his law studies under the preceptorship of David Fleming, with whom he later became a partner, continuing as such until the death of Mr. Fleming, in January, 1890. Mr. McCarrell was admitted to practice at the Dauphin county bar in November, 1867, and served as district attorney of that county for two terms, from 1881 to 1887, with great credit to himself and much satisfaction to the people. He has also held the position of United States commissioner for the United States circuit and district courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1892 he was elected to the state senate, and at the next session was re-elected, being chosen president pro tempore of that body. His record as a senator is of the highest standard. He gave special attention to the duties of the various committees of which he was a member, and allowed nothing to interfere with his work as a representative in the highest body of the Keystone state. In a word, the public career of Mr. McCarrell has been unusually successful and honorable, and as an attorney he has taken a leading part in some of the most noted litigation in the supreme and lower courts. Being an effective advocate, his ability at the bar is widely acknowledged, and his eloquence in the senate and in other public assemblages has won

him a prominence that is not confined by the boundaries of his native state. As a presiding officer in the senate he officiated with dignity, courtesy and fairness, making a record of which he may well be proud. In fact, it is a matter of history that not once during his occupancy of the chair was there any question of his decisions and not a single appeal was taken from his rulings. He was a member of the New Capital Building Commission, under the act of April 14, 1897. On the 29th of March, 1901, he was appointed by President McKinley United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania, which appointment was confirmed by the senate December 12, 1901, for the term of four years.

Mr. McCarrell was married on the 21st of December, 1871, to Rebecca A., daughter of Robert Wallace, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania. Two children were born of this union: Wallace Alexander, who died at the age of four years, and Samuel J. M., Jr., who died on the 29th of January, 1901, aged nineteen years. Mr. McCarrell is known throughout central Pennsylvania as a generous and consistent church worker, and his benevolence has always been shown whenever and wherever it was needed. He has proved a true friend of the laboring classes, working early and late for their advancement, and he has legions of admirers, high and low. He enjoys a very large and lucrative law practice, his spacious offices at Harrisburg being the Mecca of clients from all over the state. He saw military service during 1863 with his college company.

ANDREW J. LAWRENCE.

Andrew J. Lawrence was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of March, 1849. His father, John Lawrence, was a native of

Scotland and was possessed of the sturdy and admirable characteristics which almost uniformly designate the true type of the Scotsman. As a young man he emigrated to America and located in Allegheny city, where he passed the rest of his life, giving his attention to the work of his trade and becoming one of the successful carpenters and builders of that city, where his death occurred in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Christine Johnstone, was born in Scotland, and in that country their marriage was solemnized. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1882. They became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living at the present time, the subject of this biography being the youngest. John Lawrence was a Republican in his political proclivities, and his religious faith was that of the United Presbyterian church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member. They were people of unassuming character and sterling worth, and were held in high regard by all who knew them.

Andrew J. Lawrence secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and the same has been effectively supplemented by personal application and by the association with the practical affairs of life. He gave inception to his business career at the age of fifteen years, when, in 1864, he became a messenger boy. Two years later he secured employment in the Sligo Iron Mills, in Pittsburg, owned by the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Company, and with this concern he continued for a period of nine years, winning advancement through his faithful and efficient service. He was then tendered the position of general bookkeeper in the Tradesman's National Bank, in Pittsburg, where he so thoroughly proved his value in executive capacity that he was eventually promoted to the position of assistant cashier, continuing in the employ of this well known financial institution until 1887, when

he engaged in the stock brokerage business, in which he has since continued.

In politics Mr. Lawrence gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never had political ambition in a personal way and has never been incumbent of public office. He is prominently identified with the time-honored fraternity of Freemasons, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and in whose affairs he maintains an abiding interest. His affiliations are with St. John's Lodge No. 219, F. & A. M.; Shiloh Chapter No. 257, R. A. M.; Pittsburg Commandery No. 1, K. T., all of Pittsburg, while in the Scottish Rite he is a member of Pennsylvania Consistory, A. A. S. R., at Pittsburg. He is also identified with the more peculiarly social adjunct of the order, being a member of Sylvia Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the trustees of the North Presbyterian church, of Allegheny city, where he still maintains his home, and his wife holds membership in the same.

On the 11th of April, 1872, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Fannie McKune, a daughter of Robert McKune, who at one time carried on an extensive saddlery business in Allegheny city, where Mrs. Lawrence was born. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have one son, Charles A. Lawrence, who is assistant secretary and treasurer of the Equitable Trust Company, of Pittsburg.

An estimate of the character of Mr. Lawrence is given by Mr. H. M. Landis, the cashier of the Tradesman's National Bank: "My acquaintance with him dates back twenty-two years, and I have occasion to feel especially grateful to him for the help he has given me. I came to the bank as a messenger and rose to my present position largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Lawrence, who was always willing

to lend a helping hand and ever ready with a kind word. He is a generous man and always has a kind word for his friends and acquaintances."

CHARLES ARTHUR MUEHLBRONNER.

Charles A. Muehlbronner, present senator from the forty-second senatorial district of Pennsylvania, is of German parentage, and the son of a veteran of the Civil war, Christian H. Muehlbronner, who was born in Germany and came to this country in 1855. He followed the occupation of a mechanic in Philadelphia for some time, and afterward moved to Lagrange, Ohio. He responded to the call for volunteers for the preservation of the Union, and, enlisting in a cavalry regiment, served till the close of the war, with as honorable a record of service to his adopted country as many native born could boast of. He then came to Pittsburg and was employed on the construction of the South Side water works. He soon afterward moved to a little tract of land now in the twenty-third ward, and engaged in tilling the soil, and especially in grape culture, his fruit being noted all over the state. He died in 1869. He had shown himself to be a model citizen, and was a worker in the Lutheran church. He had three sons, of whom two are now living.

Charles A. Muehlbronner, the eldest of this little family, was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1857. He had what might have been considered an unpromising start in life, for up to his twelfth year he was privileged to attend only a little log schoolhouse in Jefferson county, West Virginia. But he was ambitious for higher learning, and early manifested the energy and determination to go up higher. When his early schooldays were ended he became an apprentice to a painter, and for



Chas A. Stahlbrunner

the next four years labored at his trade and at night studied such books as he could get. Naturally the goal seemed to be far away, and his progress slow, but that there was progress none can doubt who know the man as he now is. From 1870 to 1873 he was a clerk in a general store. Then followed a period in which he feels that he sowed his wild oats, although the harvest of experience was certainly very valuable. He started out to see the world, alone, on May 10, 1873, and made the long journey to California by means of freight and stock cars,—“side-door sleepers,” to descend to the vernacular of the profession. By the time he had reached his destination he had also reached the conclusion arrived at by the majority of those who are not hardened knights of the road, that there is no place like home. But he remained in California fifteen months, and then came back to his native state.

The beginning of Mr. Muehlbronner's successful career was rather humble. He first became known to the public as a peddler of yeast and oysters. He got a monopoly of supplying all the grocers of Allegheny with oysters, and from that branched out into the poultry business. This proved profitable, and he continued it for seven years in the Pittsburg market. In 1889 he established the commission firm on Liberty street, and, with yearly increased business, he has conducted it till the present time. Of course these few words cannot completely convey the history of his commercial career, for he had discouragements, was compelled to struggle against difficulties, but it is a pleasure to record that he has triumphed, and to-day he has the reputation of being one of the most reliable business men in the city of Pittsburg.

Mr. Muehlbronner has taken much interest in politics and public affairs. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, and has manifested his pride in his city by using all his influence for its advancement. When twenty-two years of age he was tax collector for the seventh ward

of Allegheny; he served for three years as a school director, and was in the common council for the same time. He was elected to the select council for a term of four years. After serving two years in the last mentioned body, he resigned because of election to the legislature in 1890. He was a member of the lower house during the sessions of 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897; was chairman of the municipal corporation committee; was the father of the prison labor bill, which has proved so satisfactory to the people of the state, and exerted his influence in securing the passage of many other laws which were beneficial to the state, among them a law providing for a change in the charters of cities.

Mr. Muehlbronner was elected to the state senate in 1898. He was a member of the senate committee appointed to welcome home the brave boys of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, after their loyal service in the Philippines. The senate committee planned to meet them in San Francisco and escort them home, and great preparations were made for their reception. Through some error the soldiers arrived first, and were compelled to remain on board the vessel for a day before the committee arrived. Their joy on reaching home was somewhat marred by the death, on the homeward voyage, of their colonel, Alexander L. Hawkins. His successor at the head of the troops was Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Barnett, a personal friend of Senator Muehlbronner, and it happened that the latter had been chosen to deliver the address of welcome. And the Senator did all in his power for the comfort of "the boys," and through his influence many extra courtesies, such as Pullman and dining cars, were bestowed on them. The largest concourse of people ever gathered in Pittsburg greeted them on their arrival, and the late President McKinley, who was the city's guest at the time, gave them a kindly greeting that they will never forget.

From the preceding narrative it will be seen that Mr. Muehlbronner

is an eminently self-made man, and his career not only furnished himself much satisfaction, but the people of the county and district have set their seal of approval upon him by electing him so often to represent them. A prominent business man of Pittsburg gives the following tribute: "For over ten years I have been acquainted with Mr. Muehlbronner. There is embodied in his name everything that is right and honorable. A man that has come up from the humble walk of life and has successfully conquered every obstacle before him, a successful merchant by indefatigable work and attending closely to business, and possessing the entire confidence of the community,—I could not say too much for him."

Mr. Muehlbronner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As a club man, he is enrolled on the registers of the Tariff, Elks' Club, the Americus, the Union League, Republican, Union Hunting and Fishing, American Clubs, the Allegheny Turners, and various other social organizations. Mr. Muehlbronner was married May 11, 1878, to Miss Amelia Behm, and they are the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters.

JOHN W. NESBIT.

Among the native sons of the old Keystone state who have won prestige in civic, military and official life is John W. Nesbit, who is incumbent of the important office of United States pension agent in the city of Pittsburg and who is prominently identified with various business enterprises in the county. He served in the war of the Rebellion, and was mustered out with a good army record; he made an excellent record as a member of the state legislature; and has won through his own

efforts a distinctive success in connection with industrial and other business activities. Thus he becomes unmistakably eligible for representation in a work of this nature.

John W. Nesbit was born in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of May, 1840, being the son of James McConnell and Eliza (Woods) Nesbit, representing staunch old Scotch-Irish lineage, while the respective families have long been established on American soil. Mr. Nesbit was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his educational privileges in his youth were such as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, when on the 22d of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was shortly afterward assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which it was in active service under Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant, taking part in many of the most notable conflicts which marked the course of the great struggle, including the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mills, and Hatcher's Run, besides many minor engagements and skirmishes. Mr. Nesbit remained in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge and was mustered out as a sergeant.

After the close of the war Mr. Nesbit returned to his home and resumed agricultural operations, later becoming active in connection with political, business and military affairs. In the year 1875 he effected the organization of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was elected captain on August 14th of that year. He continued in command of this company until July 9, 1893,

when he was elected major and forthwith assumed command of the Second Battalion of the regiment. On the 12th of May, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, but soon afterward resigned to resume his duties as United States pension agent at Pittsburg, to which office he had been previously appointed. Major Nesbit became actively concerned in political affairs a number of years ago, having ever been an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his prominence in county politics led to his being chosen as the candidate of his party for representative of the sixth Allegheny assembly district in the state legislature, to which position he was first elected in 1880, serving during the sessions of 1881 and 1883 and being subsequently re-elected and serving in the general assemblies of 1889, 1891 and 1893. He was an active working member of the legislative body, in which he was assigned to several important committees within the several sessions, and he ably represented his constituency and the interests of the state at large.

On the 1st of February, 1895, Major Nesbit received from Governor Hastings the appointment as superintendent of the state arsenal, at Harrisburg, and he continued in tenure of this office until December 16, 1897, when he resigned. In 1896 he was a candidate for sheriff of Allegheny county, but was defeated in the nominating convention. On June 1st of that year he was elected president of the Sixth Assembly District Republican League, while his appointment to the office of United States pension agent was conferred by our martyred president, William McKinley, on the 18th of December, 1897. He has since rendered most effective service in this capacity, having been reappointed to the office, by President Roosevelt, on the last day of January, 1902.

Major Nesbit is identified with a number of important business enterprises and has taken a particularly lively interest in all that con-

cerns the development and material upbuilding of the attractive town of Oakdale, where he maintains his home, having a handsome residence in Hastings avenue. He owns a stock and fruit farm at Beechmont, this county, and gives the same his personal supervision; he is an interested principal in the Oakdale Insurance Agency; is secretary and treasurer of the American Safe & Lock Company, of Pittsburg; is a stockholder in the Carnegie, McDonald & Canonsburg Street Railway Company; is president of the West Penn Telephone Company; a director of the First National Bank of Oakdale and also in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of this place; and is secretary and treasurer of the Oakdale Printing & Publishing Company, by which is published the *Oakdale Times*, to whose columns he is a frequent contributor. Aside from these more purely business associations, it may be mentioned that Major Nesbit is also a member of the board of managers of the Boys' Industrial Home, at Oakdale; is president of the Oakdale Armory Association, secretary of the Oakdale Cemetery Company, president of the Melrose Cemetery Company (at Bridgeville) and a member of the Oakdale board of health.

Major Nesbit is a member of the First Presbyterian church, in his home town, as is also his wife, and fraternally he is identified with the Union Veteran Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. A prominent city official of Pittsburg gives the following estimate of the character of Mr. Nesbit: "My acquaintance with him dates from August 22, 1862, and it was my good fortune to be a fellow comrade in the same company and regiment with him during the Civil war. He enlisted as a private and was mustered out a sergeant, and I regarded him as one of the best men in the company. He was liked by everyone, by reason of his excellent traits of character, and appeared to be in his glory in a battle. His bravery and daring were not his only good qualities.

Genial and kindly in his intercourse with all, he was a model soldier and showed himself to be an upright and moral man, never being guilty of a small act and showing a marked appreciation of and love for his friends. I ever considered his word as good as his bond, and as a soldier he had the confidence of all his comrades. In private life he is an excellently good business man and a capable and trustworthy official."

On the 20th of October, 1870, Major Nesbit was united in marriage to Miss Jennie B. Chubbie, a daughter of Benjamin Chubbie, and they have had the following children: Harry J. Nesbit, practicing law in the firm of Miller, Prestley & Nesbit; Charles B. Nesbit, connected with the Tinplate of Griffiths & Company, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania; Frank W. Nesbit, a law student and private secretary, who died April 17, 1902. All were graduates of Washington and Jefferson College.

DR. FRANCIS GRAHAM GARDINER.

Dr. Francis Graham Gardiner, one of the leading medical practitioners of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, is the son of Francis Gardiner, who was born in Ireland in 1800. The latter was a man of learning, had received a good education in the old country and taught school in Ireland in the early part of his career, and after moving to the province of Ontario, Canada, followed the same calling for several years, but for the greater part of his life devoted his attention to agriculture. He was a much respected man in his community, was strictly upright in his dealings, and his successful and persevering industry resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property. He was an Orangeman in the old country, and was for many years a member of the English Episcopal church, in which faith he died in 1878.

Dr. Francis G. Gardiner was born in Newboyne, province of On-

tario, Canada, August 4, 1850, and up to his seventeenth year attended the Dominion public schools. At that age he entered Georgetown Academy at Georgetown, Canada, and the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Westminster University. In 1875 he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and was graduated there in 1880. He was also a student in both the Bishop Medical College in Canada and the Detroit Medical College in Michigan. In 1880 he came to Pittsburg, and since this year has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and has also taken a successful part in other business activities. He is physician for the Protestant Episcopal Home and Home for Incurables.

Dr. Gardiner is president of the Allegheny Valley Bank, to which position he was elected in 1900. He has made extensive investments in real estate in Pittsburg, and the supervision of this property requires considerable attention besides that which he gives to his professional duties. Dr. Gardiner is just in the prime of life, and his broad intellectuality and his excellent physical health and genial character afford him the utmost enjoyment of all the good things that life offers. He has a cultivated taste in literature and is an omnivorous reader, being the possessor of a very costly library of medical works and classics. He is much interested in mathematics, and is proficient in that branch of learning. While he resided in Canada he was engaged in teaching school for six years. Dr. Gardiner is a Democrat, and is senior warden of St. John Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

JUDGE GEORGE SCOTT HART.

Judge George Scott Hart, deceased, one of the shining lights of the legal profession and a representative of the bench of Washington,



Geo. S. Hart.



Pennsylvania, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1824, and died at Washington, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1888. He was the third son of John and Susan (Barr) Hart, natives of western Pennsylvania, descended from Scotch and Irish ancestry, respectively.

When George Scott Hart was still a boy the family removed to the town of Washington, and he received careful training in the public and private schools of that place, being admitted later as a student at Washington College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1842. After completing his collegiate course he taught a country school during one term, and then accepted the position of private teacher in the home of Judge Joynes, of Accomac county, Virginia. During the year spent in Virginia, he began the study of law, having his employer as preceptor. When he returned to Washington he entered the law office of John L. Gow, Esq., quite a distinguished lawyer, and under his guidance pursued his legal studies until the required course had been completed. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county at the August term, in 1846. The year following his admission a vacancy occurred in the office of deputy attorney general (district attorney) for Washington county, and the young lawyer was appointed to fill that vacancy. In the fall of 1850 he was elected to the same office, and served the full term of three years, discharging his duties with conspicuous ability. Shortly after his successor had been chosen, he seems to have tired of the legal profession, and for several years thereafter edited with marked ability and success the *Washington Examiner*, an influential and popular newspaper. In 1857 he disposed of his interest in the newspaper plant and returned to the practice of the law, and soon secured all the work he was able to do. For many years he was engaged on one side or the other in nearly all the important litigation in the courts of Washington county.

In 1876, without solicitation on his part, the convention of the

Democratic party in Washington county unanimously named him as the party's candidate for the office of president judge of the twenty-seventh district of Pennsylvania. The Republican party nominated the then presiding judge, the Hon. A. W. Acheson, as his opponent. Both candidates were able lawyers and popular men, and the contest was close and exciting. When the votes were counted it was found Mr. Hart had been successful by the small majority of five. Mr. Hart assumed the duties of his office the first Monday of January, 1877, and for ten years and until the end of the term for which he had been chosen, he was faithful, honest and courageous in the discharge of all official business. When he retired from the bench it was with shattered health, resulting from the exacting and onerous duties of ten long years. He opened an office for the practice of law in the town where nearly his entire life had been spent. Clients came to him with important business, but he was physically unable to engage in the active duties of his profession. He sought his clients and instructed them to secure counsel, gave up his office and tried to recover his health by travel and otherwise, but it was all futile. In a few short months he passed away peacefully and quietly.

Such is the record of one of the purest men who ever adorned the bar or bench of Pennsylvania. His private life was above reproach. By reason of the early death of his father, Judge Hart became the support of his mother and sisters and greatly aided his brothers in their upward struggle. He was unselfish in every way and cared not for the possession of money except for the good that he might be enabled to do for others by its use.

ALEXANDER NIMICK.

Alexander Nimick, deceased, one of the oldest business men of Pittsburg at the time of his death, and prominent as a manufacturer and financier for nearly sixty years, was born in Pittsburg, February 20, 1820. When he was twenty years old he and his brother were employed by Michael Allen in the steamboat business, and they later succeeded to the business of their employer. He was next identified with the iron business, and he and his brother, William K., had a large share in the Sheffield steel works of Singer, Nimick & Company, and in the Sligo iron works of Phillips, Nimick & Company. In 1863 he became connected with the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, successors to Jones, Wallingford & Company, owners of the variety works at Lockton station on the Panhandle Railroad, and in 1872 the former firm became the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company, and, in 1882, the Nimick-Brittan Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Nimick as president. This concern manufactured all kinds of builders' hardware. Other of the extensive manufacturing enterprises with which Mr. Nimick was connected during the active period of his life, was the Standard Nut Company; was head of Nimick & Company, pig-metal merchants; and interested in the Pittsburg Locomotive Works and a director of the Oliver Wire Company.

Although the interests above mentioned would make Mr. Nimick's place secure in the industrial world, his widest reputation rests upon his record as a financier. He was one of the incorporators of the Western Insurance Company in 1849, and for thirty-three years was either a director or president of the company. In 1852 a large block of the stock in the Pittsburg Trust Company was owned by Mr. Nimick and his brother William K. This institution was incorporated, in 1864, into

the First National Bank of Pittsburg, of which W. K. Nimick was president until April, 1875, when he died and was succeeded by James Laughlin. On the death of the latter, in December, 1882, Alexander Nimick was elected president. Two years before his death, on account of failing health, Mr. Nimick resigned this trust, and took the office of vice president, Charles E. Speer being made president. He was also, until his death, vice president of the Exchange National Bank, and a director for many years; and was director of the Real Estate Savings Bank.

Such a life of industry and activity in commercial and industrial lines did not prevent Mr. Nimick from following the incentives of his liberal and philanthropic nature, and taking part in much of the benevolent work of his city. He was a member of the board of managers of the West Penn Hospital and Dixmont Insane Asylum, and was interested in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Edgewood. During the Civil war he was one of those who remained behind while others went to the front, but are deserving of all praise for their devoted efforts in furnishing the much needed assistance to those in the field, and for helping by word and deed the cause of human liberty. He was one of the original incorporators of the Homewood cemetery, and was also connected with the Allegheny Cemetery Company.

Mr. Nimick's first wife was a sister of the late Major William Frew, and his second marriage was with a sister of the late Colonel Hartley Howard. The second wife died many years before her husband, leaving one son, William Howard Nimick, who is vice president of the Keystone Bank. Mr. Nimick lived for a number of years with his sister, Miss Mary Nimick, but the last two years of his life were spent at the home of his son, where his death occurred on December 20, 1899. He had been reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian church. He had

played his part in life well, and the maturity of his youthful hopes and plans was happily symbolized by his ripeness of years, and he passed away venerable and honored.

WILLIAM N. HOWARD.

Not alone is there particular interest attaching to the career of the honored subject of this sketch as one of the representative business men of the city of Pittsburg and as the son of a clergyman who wielded a large and important influence on religious life and work in this city, but also in connection with his genealogical record, in the reviewing of which we find his lineage, both agnatic and maternal, tracing back to the early colonial epoch in our national history and to stanch Scotch and English derivation, respectively. Through such sources have we attained the true American type, and along this line must our investigations proceed if we would learn of the steadfast and unyielding elements which constitute the basis upon which has been reared the lofty and magnificent superstructure of an enlightened and favored commonwealth.

William Neill Howard is a native son of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th of November, 1834, the eldest, and one of the five living, of the seven children born to Rev. William D. Howard, D. D., and his wife, Adelaide, *nec* Allen. Dr. Howard was one of the distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian church, and was likewise born in the city of Philadelphia, where he was reared and educated. After his ordination he was pastor of a church in his native city for a period of eleven years, at the expiration of which he came to Pittsburg, where for one year more than a quarter of a century he held the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church. His life was one of signal consecration and devotion to the

work of the Divine Master, in the uplifting of his fellow men, while under his regime his church prospered both spiritually and temporally during the long years of his pastorate. He was endowed with high intellectual powers, was ever gracious and kindly in manner, holding the affection and esteem of his flock and the high regard of all who knew him, while he ever lived to the "mark of his high calling." He was summoned into eternal rest on the 22d of September, 1876, at the age of sixty-two years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away on the 5th of March, 1885. Their memories remain, to all those who came within in the sphere of their influence, as the "benediction that follows after prayer." The ancestry on the father's side emigrated from England to America in 1630 and settled in the New England colonies, having been of pure English lineage, and the ancestry on the mother's side was of stanch old English stock and an early exemplar of the simple and noble faith of the Society of Friends, and came from England to America in 1682. His maternal grandfather and grandmother came to this country from England in 1793, his grandfather being a native of Scotland, but reared in England, and his grandmother a native of the beautiful county of Warwick, England.

William N. Howard received his early education in both public and private schools in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and his was the privilege of having been reared in a home of culture, refinement and deep Christian piety. When a young man he entered the office of the late William Bakewell, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Pittsburg, where he remained for four years engaged in the study of law, but, his tastes inclining more to commercial pursuits, he did not apply for admission to the bar, and in 1856 entered into mercantile life and was connected with large jobbing houses. In 1868 he changed his line of business, and engaged in manufacturing and mining firms, and from that time

onward, with short intervals, has occupied positions of great trust and responsibility with some of the largest firms and corporations in western Pennsylvania in the development of those industries which have made Pittsburg one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the world. He accepted the position as general manager in Pittsburg for the Howard Supply Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of and dealers in railroad supplies, and this incumbency he has ever since retained, handling the business with that signal ability and discrimination which has given him prestige as a capable business man, while during all the long years of his career in connection with commercial enterprises in Pittsburg he has held the most unequivocal confidence and esteem, in both business and social circles, numbering among his friends many of the representative citizens of both Pittsburg and Allegheny city, in which latter he maintains his home, among the number being the Hon. Morrison Foster, one of the esteemed associate editors of this work.

In speaking of Mr. Howard, one of his old-time business associates, Mr. Lourie Childs, gives a brief but signally appreciative estimate of his character, in the following words: "I have known him for forty years, and can say that I do not think they make any better men than William N. Howard." Mr. Howard has ever shown marked executive ability, a wonderful capacity for the handling of manifold details, and a business acumen and energy which have made him a valuable factor in whatever connection his services have been enlisted, while he is recognized as one of the most expert accountants in the state.

In politics Mr. Howard has exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, from the time when he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He is one of the most prominent members of the North Presbyterian church,

in Allegheny city, being an elder in the same, and his deep Christian faith has ever found expression in his daily life.

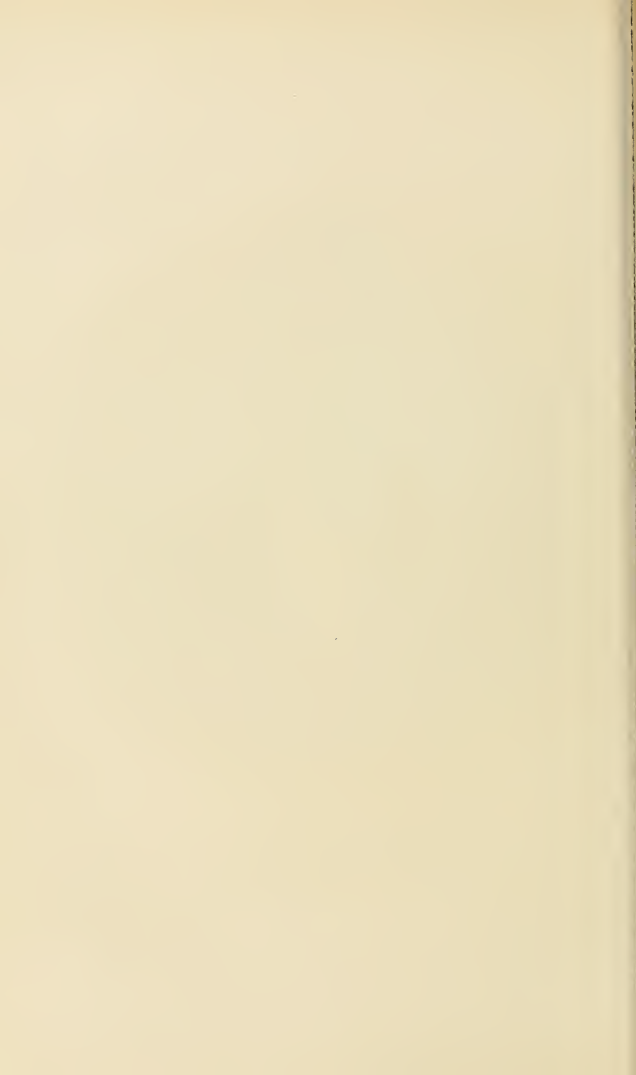
On the 18th of September, 1862, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Wotring, daughter of Hon. Abraham Wotring, of Washington county, this state, and of this union have been born one son and four daughters, namely: Adelaide, who died in infancy; Mary W., at home with her parents; William B., of Philadelphia, general manager of the Howard Supply Company; Minnie H., wife of T. Hartford Gillespie, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Union Steel Company of Pittsburg; and Katharine M., wife of Rev. George M. Ryan, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HUNTER, M. D.

When a man passes away we look back over the life ended and note its usefulness—its points worthy of emulation and perpetuation. What William Hunter did for his fellow men might, in a manner, be told in words, but in its far-reaching influence cannot be measured. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being a son of James D. and Nancy (Daugherty) Hunter, natives of Londonderry, Ireland, and there they were married. They came to America in an open sail boat, spending sixteen weeks on the ocean, and during that time encountered many heavy storms and contrary winds, which drove them out of their course and many times almost overpowered their small vessel. At times all hope of reaching land was abandoned, but finally they reached the American shore, and a few days after their arrival here the son William was born. The family made their home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until about the year 1838, when they removed to Greensburg, that state, and there the father engaged in the manufacture of brick, at which labor his



Wm. Carter



son William rendered what assistance he could as a boy, carrying bricks in the moulds and arranging them for drying. James Hunter departed this life in 1851, honored and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his widow afterward made her home with her son William, until she, too, was called to her final rest, her death occurring in 1881, when she had reached the age of eighty-four years. She survived her husband for thirty years, during which time she remained true to his memory. This worthy couple were devout Covenanters, and reared their family in that faith.

William Hunter received his elementary educational discipline in the schools of Greensburg, and later matriculated in the Greensburg Academy. At an early age he left home and began work for a neighboring farmer, his cash capital at that time consisting of twenty-five cents, and after some time spent in that capacity he secured employment in a factory where window blinds were made by attaching small strips of wood together. In company with his younger brother, Thomas Hunter, he subsequently opened a furniture store in Greensburg, and while thus engaged he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. F. X. Spangler, a homeopathic physician. Entering the Cleveland (Ohio) Homeopathic Medical College, he was graduated from that institution in February, 1864, and he and his brother then disposed of their furniture store and Thomas Hunter removed with his family to the state of Indiana. William continued the practice of medicine in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, for a few months, and then with his mother removed to Blairsville, Pennsylvania, he having been the first homeopathic physician to locate in Indiana county. Some years later his brother Thomas died, leaving a family of children, and two weeks later his wife followed him to the grave. Dr. Hunter then went to Indiana and on his return was accompanied by two of the children, George, aged nine years, and Lizzie,

aged six, whom he cared for as if they were his own. The former read medicine under his preceptorship and later entered the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1886, and is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice in Blairsville, Pennsylvania. Lizzie, after attending the public schools, entered the Blairsville Female Seminary, where she won success in music. In 1891 she was married to Benjamin Sherriff, of Blairsville, an engineer on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and they make their home in Blairsville.

Dr. Hunter followed the practice of medicine for many years, and became recognized as one of the most talented members of the profession in the state, having done, perhaps, as much to elevate the standard of medical excellence as any other man. He was at all times a genial gentleman, courteous and considerate, of broad humanity, sympathies and tolerance, and possessed of that sincere love for his fellow men without which there can never be the highest success in the medical profession. It is a remarkable fact that during all the years of his practice he never lost but two cases of typhoid fever. After the death of his mother in 1881 he was alone in the world, save for his nephews and nieces, his father, sisters and brothers having preceded him to the Heavenly home, until his marriage, which occurred on the 10th of June, 1897, when Miss Millie L. Stouffer became his wife. She is still living. He was a most careful observer of the Sabbath, and spent that day, unless providentially hindered, in attending church service during the morning and evening, the intervening time having been spent in reading and studying the word of God. Whenever it was possible he was found at the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, and was always ready to take an active part in the service. He became connected with the United Presbyterian church of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of June, 1892, by certificate from the Covenanter church at New Alexandria, and was ordained and in-

stalled a ruling elder April 21, 1894, which position he held until his death. He was a man who was very conservative in his ideas, yet most loyal to his denomination, a faithful attendant upon the divine ordnance and a most conscientious believer in the principles of Calvinistic theology. He was highly esteemed in the congregation over which he ruled, and will ever be held in memory as one who served God and his fellow men by the will of God.

At the death of Dr. Hunter the following was recorded in the minutes of the session of the United Presbyterian church: "While we submit in faith to the ever-ruling Providence, who in His wisdom has called him out of life into eternity, yet it is with regret that we part with his congenial manner, wise counsel, mature judgment and Christian fellowship. In Dr. Hunter the church has lost a loyal member, the session a helpful adviser and the community a respected citizen. He is dead, but his works do follow him. The session desires to express, in behalf of the congregation, the deepest sympathy and love for the widowed wife, and pledge her our prayers that the Holy Comforter may grant her sustaining grace and his richest blessings, while we assure her that her husband's name shall always be held in highest esteem by the congregation which he served."

A. P. BURCHFIELD.

The history of western Pennsylvania during the past quarter of a century is an unbroken record of improvement from day to day and year to year, and as monuments to the enterprise of those who have practically made this improvement possible are a score or more of great business organizations, which are not only honored as foremost of such institutions of Pennsylvania, but are numbered among the greatest of their

kind in the country. The Pittsburg Dry-Goods Company, with its annual business of over five million dollars, is entitled to rank as one of the leading houses of its kind, and at its head, as is the case in most of the large commercial and industrial concerns of this country, stood, until recently, one who entered life's activities in a humble capacity, but had the energy and perseverance to reach the top.

A. P. Burchfield, first president of the Pittsburg Dry-Goods Company, is the son of Robert C. Burchfield, whose family came to Allegheny from the middle part of the state about 1790, and of Susan R. Burchfield, whose people were well known in Bedford county, whence they moved to the west about 1825. A. P. Burchfield was born in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of the third ward of that city. His school days were brief, for at the age of twelve he entered the dry-goods establishment of William Semple, where he remained till 1858. In that year he became connected with the well known dry-goods house of Joseph Horne & Company, of Pittsburg. He was an intelligent and willing employe from the first, and it was not long before he was advanced from one position to another, until, as the years added to his business acumen and experience, he became a member of the firm, February 1, 1866, when little more than twenty-two years old. From that time on the house owed much of its increasing prosperity to Mr. Burchfield. Mr. Horne afterward took charge of the retail department of the business, and Mr. Burchfield of the wholesale, and the latter has since been merged into the great corporation above mentioned. Incorporation was effected in August, 1893, with Mr. Burchfield as president, which office he held until August, 1897. Upon the death of Mr. Joseph Horne, in 1894, Mr. Burchfield was compelled to give much of his attention to the business of Joseph Horne & Company, in which he had large interests, and in 1897 he sev-

ered his connection with the Pittsburg Dry-Goods Company, and has since given his entire attention to the retail business. In view of the success of both of these establishments it is needless to say that Mr. Burchfield has a thorough knowledge of the dry-goods business, a broad acquaintance with the trade at large, and exercises the best of business judgment in all his transactions.

Mr. Burchfield has also done much for the public welfare of his city. He is vice president of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, and is a director of the Mount Pleasant and Bradford Railroad and the Pittsburg and Mansfield Railroad, is a director of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, and through these relations and in many other ways has aided the progress and development of this great section of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burchfield was one of the defenders of the Union in the Civil war, and for many years has been one of the foremost members of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1885 he was elected senior vice department commander, G. A. R., in the department of Pennsylvania, and his excellent services were such as to lead to still further promotion. In 1895 he was made senior vice commander in chief of the national Grand Army, and as such is known to the veterans of the Civil war throughout the United States. Although Mr. Burchfield has thus given his time without stint to these various interests, it is in the business field that he is best known, and where his energies and talents have reached their highest culmination.

In October, 1865, Mr. Burchfield married Miss Sarah J. McWhinney, daughter of Matthew McWhinney, a well known merchant of Pittsburg. They have four children living: Albert H., a member of the firm of Joseph Horne & Company; Mrs. George L. Craig; William H.;

and Mary P. Burchfield. Mr. Burchfield is a man of domestic tastes, and delights most in the comforts and pleasures of home life.

WILLIAM JENKINSON.

The wonderful opportunities the United States present to men of industry, ability, honesty and integrity have often and at various times been commented upon, but as long as men have hopes and determination to advance and succeed in life the theme will never be exhausted. While the race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong, the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy a successful career, and the truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of William Jenkinson, every step in whose career has involved an honorable tribute to industry, humanity and true manhood. While he has not followed the beaten path, his intelligence and ambition have enabled him to carve his way to a successful career, his prosperity standing as the result of his own efforts and his course having ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and high regard of his fellowmen. As one of the representative business men of the city of Pittsburg, where he was long actively associated with important commercial enterprises, and as one of the leading citizens of the beautiful suburban town of Bellevue, lying contiguous to the city of Allegheny, there is manifest propriety in according him specific mention in this work.

Among the lofty hills in the vale of the Ken, county of Westmoreland, England, is the picturesque borough of Kendal, or Kirkby Kendal, one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, and here, on the 30th of June, 1838, was ushered into the world William Jenkinson, the youngest son and only survivor of the six children born to John and Ann (Troughtan) Jenkinson, both of whom were representatives of

stanch old British stock. John Jenkinson, who was a stone-cutter and contractor by vocation, was reared and educated in his native county of Westmoreland, and there his marriage was solemnized and there four of his children were born.

When William Jenkinson was a child of three years his parents emigrated to America, and located in Allegheny city, Pennsylvania, where the father continued in the work of his trade until his death, at the untimely age of thirty-nine years, William having been a mere lad at the time when he was thus deprived of a father's care and guidance. Among the notable contracts that John Jenkinson helped to complete after coming to America was the erection of the old court house and the aqueduct over the Allegheny river, in the city of Pittsburg. His son William, several years ago visited the old home of the family in Kendal, England, and there he was gratified to hear the words of esteem and appreciation uttered by old friends and neighbors of his father, whom they uniformly pronounced to have been a man of impregnable integrity and marked ability and a master workman in the line of his vocation. Such a tribute could not but be grateful to his son, whose memories of his honored sire were but those of childhood days. John Jenkinson was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his life, cut off in its very prime, was one of signal usefulness and honor. His wife survived him many years, passing away at the age of seventy-six years, a noble Christian woman, devoted to her home and to her children.

The early educational advantages of William Jenkinson were such as were afforded in the fourth ward school of the city of Allegheny, but he very early began to depend upon his own resources, and to assist in the maintenance of the family. At the age of ten years he secured employment in the tobacco house of W. & D. Rinehart, of Pittsburg,

with whom he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, thus gaining a practical knowledge of that line of enterprise along which he was himself to attain a noteworthy success and commercial prestige. At the early age noted, in 1861, while still a mere lad, Mr. Jenkinson engaged in the tobacco business on his own responsibility, associating himself with his brother Richard and opening a modest establishment in the city of Allegheny, under the firm name of R. & W. Jenkinson. The enterprise, whose inception was such as to scarcely afford an earnest of the marked precedence which was to come with the passing years, was carried forward with energy, discrimination and ability, while the highest business ethics were rigorously observed from the start, thus gaining to the firm a reputation for reliability and fidelity. The business continued to expand in scope and importance and eventually became the largest of the sort in western Pennsylvania, the establishment having ample and well equipped quarters for the manufacturing and wholesaling departments, and the products being invariably of the best quality consistent with prices involved. The senior member of the firm died in 1876, and thereafter the entire management and control of the business devolved upon William Jenkinson, who continued to supervise the important and extensive interests of the concern until 1890, when the organization of a stock company was effected and the business duly incorporated, under the laws of the state, as the R. & W. Jenkinson Company. At this time, after a long and honorable career as a representative business man of the city and state, Mr. Jenkinson retired from active duty in connection with the important enterprise, with whose founding and building up he had been so intimately identified, and the business is now entrusted to the management of Alexander and John Jenkinson, sons of his brother Richard, while our subject still retains his capitalistic interest in the enterprise. In addition to their large fac-

tory the company maintains numerous wholesale and retail establishments, in divers parts of the state, and the concern is known throughout Pennsylvania as one of the leading houses of the sort within the confines of the commonwealth, controlling a business of wide scope and importance and representing one of the prominent commercial enterprises of the city of Pittsburg, where the headquarters have been maintained for twoscore years.

With the founding and material upbuilding of the beautiful suburb of Bellevue, where he has a commodious and attractive residence of modern architectural design and equipments, Mr. Jenkinson has been intimately identified, and is one of its most honored and public-spirited citizens, ever standing ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all projects and legitimate enterprises calculated to enhance the attractiveness of the town and promote the general welfare of the community. Here he has extensive real estate interests, and is also president of the Bellevue National Bank, which, by the time this work is issued from the press, will have been reorganized as the Bellevue Title and Trust and Savings Bank. In political matters Mr. Jenkinson maintains an independent attitude, preferring to follow the dictates of his judgment in the support of men and measures rather than to be restricted by closely drawn partisan lines, though for many years he was identified with the Republican party, of whose basic principles he is still an advocate. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, holding membership in the Church of the Epiphany, in his home town, while his interest in the cause of education has been vital and insistent, and he is now incumbent of the office of treasurer of the Bellevue board of education. His beautiful home is one of the most attractive in this fine suburb, whose people are of the best class of citizens and appreciative of the restful charms and many advantages here to be enjoyed. The town has

local option and has from the start prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within its corporate limits.

The following estimate of Mr. Jenkinson is given by Mr. W. P. Herbert, treasurer of the Western Insurance Company, of Pittsburg: "I have known him for forty years, and know him to be a man of quiet tastes and good business ability. He has done perhaps more for the improvement of Bellevue than any other one man. He has built many houses and superintended the work, and his improvements are of the best order."

In 1878 Mr. Jenkinson wedded Miss Anna C. Claney, of Bellevue, a daughter, of Samuel Claney, who was for many years a trusted employe of the Bank of Pittsburg, and a man honored for his sterling worth of character. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson four are living, namely: Richard, Margaretta, William and Anna, all young people and yet unmarried. Mrs. Jenkinson is a devoted churchwoman, being a communicant of the Church of the Epiphany, and active in parish work. The family are prominent in the best social life of their home town, and their residence is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, the courteous amenities of life being there in distinctive evidence, while there also is found a home life of ideal character.



HON. WILTON MONROE LINDSEY.

Hon. Wilton Monroe Lindsey, one of the prominent men in Warren county, Pennsylvania, a brilliant and hard-working lawyer, and now incumbent of the office of president judge for the thirty-seventh judicial district, was born in Pine Grove township, Warren county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1841, and was one of the eleven children of Joseph and Catherine



W. M. Lindsay



Lindsey. His father was of Irish descent and his mother of German and Welsh.

Judge Lindsey's boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he owes much of his present success to the severe lessons he learned while at work there. He followed the usual routine, a district school in the winter months, and manual labor in the summer, but in the former he was so energetic in his studies that he soon outgrew its opportunities, and he resolved to seek broader pastures of learning. Like many of the world's successful, he had to mainly make his own way, and so he earned money for his next course by working on his father's farm and at whatever employment came in his way. At the age of seventeen he entered Randolph Academy at Randolph, New York, where he remained a number of terms, applying himself so that he advanced rapidly, and during vacations earning the means to continue his studies the following winter.

He had not yet completed his course in the academy when the Civil war broke out and called him into a new and sterner field of action. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel H. L. Brown, of Erie, commanding. In 1863, however, his health began to fail, and he was soon discharged on account of disability. He returned home and after a few months of careful treatment was so far restored that he could take up his studies again, and in the fall of 1863 entered the State Normal School at Edinboro. Here he pursued the same course of alternate study and working for the wherewithal, and he showed himself so persevering and capable that on October 1, 1865, he was appointed superintendent of the common schools of Warren county, succeeding Hon. Charles W. Stone in this office. He filled the vacancy so satisfactorily that at the election, which was held

June 1, 1866, he was voted into the office for a three years' term, and was re-elected at the expiration of that time.

While engaged in the work of education Mr. Lindsey turned his attention to the law as his permanent profession. He had already made some progress in his reading when he resigned his superintendency on December 1, 1871, and gave himself entirely to the study. He entered the office of Hon. S. P. Johnson, who at that time had just completed a term on the bench as president judge. On his admission to the bar, March 1, 1872, he became Mr. Johnson's partner, which relation existed until Judge Johnson's death in 1893. Mr. Lindsey was very fortunate in this connection, for the senior partner had some of the most important legal cases in the county, and he thus had all the opportunity for advancement that could have been desired. Judge Lindsey has covered a wide range in his practice, in his own county and the adjoining counties, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States.

In 1876 Mr. Lindsey was elected to the state legislature from his district. His record as a law-maker was an excellent one. He was on numerous committees, and was made chairman of the committee to investigate the railroad riots of 1877, involving a great amount of labor and taking of testimony. Mr. Lindsey examined the witnesses, and the report of one thousand pages which was given to the state was an excellent piece of work and reflected credit upon Mr. Lindsey. He had made a thorough study of the newly adopted state constitution just before taking his seat, and during the term he was often called upon as an authority on matters relating to the statutes, in this way, too, helping much in gaining constitutional legislation. Another act which was highly commended by his constituents was the securing of necessary appropriations for the erection of the state hospital at North Warren, and

deserving of the more credit because at that time it was more difficult to procure large expenditures of public money, even for the best of purposes.

During his term in the legislature Mr. James O. Parmlee was admitted to the firm, under the name of Johnson, Lindsey & Parmlee, and much of the legal business of this section has been committed to their care. On the death of President Judge Noyes, Mr. Lindsey was one of the three candidates for the vacancy, and at the primaries was named by a large majority. He served the unexpired term to January 1, 1899, and in the preceding November election was chosen to the office for the term of ten years, and he has administered its functions with dignity and impartiality to the present time. His thorough knowledge of the law is, of course, one factor in his success, but his strong and well balanced character and reliable judgment are the elements to which he owes the outcome of his praiseworthy career.

On December 26, 1866, Judge Lindsey was married to Miss Emma Sherman, of Thetford, Vermont, and four children were born to them. The only one living at present is Edward, who, after receiving his education at Phillips-Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College, studied law and is now a prominent member of the Warren county bar. Judge Lindsey has taken an active interest in public and religious institutions. For years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church of Warren, and during 1896-97 was a member of the building committee which erected the beautiful new church edifice of that denomination, and is one of its elders. He contributes liberally, according to his means, to the charities and public enterprises of the city. He is one of the trustees of the Struthers Public Library, which was erected by Hon. Thomas Struthers at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars and donated to the town of Warren; he is vice president of the County Historical Society, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of both.

With such a career of public and private activity before us, it is no wonder that Judge Lindsey has such a large following, and is so popular with all classes. To look back over the years to the time when he was one of the many who directed the plough during the long summer day, with probably only some sweet day dreams of what the future might bring to him, and then to consider the important position he holds among the people of his community at present, is one of the pardonable reveries which are the privilege of successful men, and no one could envy Judge Lindsey's doing so.

ADOLPH M. FOERSTER.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to present to our readers a sketch of the life of one of the leading musical directors and composers in Pennsylvania and one of whom the commonwealth may well be proud. A native son of the city of Pittsburg, he was born on the 2d of February, 1854, and is a son of Emil and Elise (Noll) Foerster. The paternal grandfather was a native of the university town of Giessen, Germany, and in his native city and in Heidelberg he received his excellent educational training. In 1832, when his son Emil was but a lad, he left his native land and came to the United States, taking up his abode in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1838 came to Pittsburg, where for many years he was a leading physician. In 1847 the profession of an artist was selected for Emil Foerster, and he was accordingly sent abroad to study in Duesseldorf and Frankfort, Germany, where he remained until 1849, but in that year was summarily obliged to abandon his studies on account of the revolution in that country, as the German soldiers took possession of his studio. After his return to America he again opened a studio, and continued in his profession of a

portrait painter for over fifty years, on the expiration of which period he retired from active pursuits on account of failing health. He painted portraits for many of the leading families in the east, including those of Captain Schenley; Herman Foster, one of the first editors of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*; and Bishop O'Connor,—having completed during his active career over six hundred portraits.

Emil Foerster was married in the year 1849, but in 1899 the union was separated by the hand of death, the wife being called to her home beyond, just after celebrating their golden wedding. They became the parents of five children, only two of whom still survive, Adolph M., and Julius, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Emil Foerster is a man of charming personality, of cheerful disposition and of remarkable memory, and has always at hand a fund of interesting reminiscences to relate. He was a close friend of the late Stephen C. Foster, they having many times in their younger days played duets on the flute, and at Mr. Foster's funeral he was selected as one of the pall-bearers; he relates very feelingly the time when Mr. Foster came to him with his then new quartet "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." He had an excellent baritone voice, and for many years sang in church choirs.

Adolph Martin Foerster obtained his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and immediately thereafter began the study of music, his first teacher being his mother, but later he studied under the able guidance of Jean Manns. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen profession he went to Europe in 1872, spending three years as a student at Leipsic, and while there studied theory under E. F. Richter and R. Papperitz; voice under Leo Grill and Adolph Schimon; piano under E. F. Wenzel and Theodore Coccius. Returning to his native land in 1875, he taught for one year in the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Conservatory of Music, and thence returned to Pittsburg,

which has since continued to be the field of his activities. In 1879 and 1880 he conducted the Symphonic Society and was also a director of the Choral Society—Musical Union—in 1883, but in 1890 he withdrew from public work and has since devoted himself to teaching and composing. For a long period he has been interested in national musical affairs, being an active member of both the National and Pennsylvania State Associations, where many of his compositions have held a prominent place in the programmes of both societies. Many of Mr. Foerster's works have been played under the direction of Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch and other distinguished conductors. At the Pittsburg May Musical Festivals several of his works were given their baptismal hearing. Among the leading selections which he has composed may be mentioned the following: For orchestra: Thusnelda, Two Suites, Festival March, Prelude to Goethe's Faust, etc., and the Dedication March founded on the notes A-C (Andrew Carnegie) and utilizing Foster's famous "Old Folks at Home." This work was written for the inauguration of Carnegie Music Hall and played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Among his compositions are various chamber-music works, three arias for soprano and orchestra, church music, and about eighty songs, of which the op. 12, 25, 28, 30, 49, 55 and 57 contain the most successful ones. Among his compositions for the piano the most successful are: Nocturne, op. 7, three Sonatinas, op. 14, Eros, op. 27, Exultation op. 37, the Twelve Fantasy pieces, op. 38, and the Suite, op. 46, consisting of four movements.

Mr. Foerster was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta M. Reineman, a daughter of Adam Reineman, a jeweler of Pittsburg, and four children have been born to this union, three of whom are still living, Elsa, Robert and Norman. Robert is now attending Harvard Col-

lege. The Foerster family are held in high esteem, and the kindly social qualities with which they are endowed by nature win for them the friendship and good will of all.

ANDREW J. BARCHFELD, M. D.

In the great competitive struggle of life, when each man must enter the field and fight his way to the front or else be overtaken by disaster of circumstances or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. The record of such a life must ever prove fecund in lesson and incentive. Dr. Barchfeld, who has gained enviable prestige as one of the most able and successful of the younger practitioners of medicine and surgery in the city of Pittsburg, well merits consideration in a work of this nature, and in the connection it will be aimed to present the more salient points in his life work, the while avoiding all that smacks of undue adulation and notoriety and yet giving due attention to the genealogy of distinguished order and a personal accomplishment which involves definite and worthy success in one of the most exacting of all fields of human endeavor. In connection with the practice of the healing art a most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and also a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would thus devote his life to the alleviation of human suffering. It is

certain, then, that when professional success is attained in any instance it has been thoroughly merited.

Andrew Jackson Barchfeld is a native son of the city of Pittsburg, in the southern division of which he was born on the 18th of May, 1863, being of staunch German lineage. His paternal grandfather was a prominent manufacturer of yarns and woolen goods in the fatherland, where he commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem by reason of his sterling character and his marked pragmatic ability. Andrew J. received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of the south side, and thereafter continued his studies under a private tutor until he became eligible for admission to the high school, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. In the meanwhile he had formulated his plans for his life work, having determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, and with this end in view he began his technical reading under the direction of an able preceptor, the late Dr. E. A. Wood, a distinguished physician and surgeon of Pittsburg, and eventually he was matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having shown his ambitious spirit and professional enthusiasm by taking his hospital course between the second and third years of his collegiate work, so that he was amply fortified for the active practice of his profession at the time of receiving his degree. He began his professional career by engaging in general practice on the south side of his native city, and here he has since continued, having built up a large and representative business and gained precedence as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon. He has shown marked judgment and discernment in the diagnosing of disease, and has been peculiarly successful in anticipating the issue of complications, seldom

making mistakes and never exaggerating or minifying the disease in rendering his decisions in regard thereto. He has ever shown great fraternal delicacy, and no man has ever observed more closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code or shown more careful and punctilious courtesy to his fellow practitioners. The Doctor is a man of strong physical constitution and marked intellectuality, standing in exemplifying possession of that great human desideratum, "*mens sana in corpore sano*," a sound mind in a sound body,—while he is thoroughly en rapport with his profession; his heart is in his work, and he has gained not only the respect and confidence but also the appreciative affection of those to whom he has ministered, being watchful and sympathetic and his humanity being ever paramount to his professional or scientific interest. Dr. Barchfeld holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and is a director in the South Side Hospital, while he has been for many years physician to the county coroners and has also been incumbent in the office of city physician. He is a close and devoted student of his profession, keeping constantly in touch with the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery and holding his profession as worthy of his best efforts and utmost devotion. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with Peter Fritz Lodge No. 486, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand.

According an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, Dr. Barchfeld has taken an active part in local political affairs for the past eighteen years, and has been prominent in the councils of his party. In 1885 he was elected a member of the board of education, in which capacity he served for three years, while in 1886 he held membership in the city council, as a representative of the twenty-sixth ward,

serving on the committee on railroads and proving an able member of the municipal governing body. At the expiration of his second term he declined renomination. The Doctor has done yeoman service as an exponent of the cause of his party, having taken an active part in campaign work and being known as a forceful and logical public speaker. During the last presidential campaign his services in this line were in requisition on many occasions, and he proved a valuable advocate of the Republican cause, being an ardent admirer of the lamented President McKinley. In 1886 he was a delegate to the state convention which nominated General Beaver for governor, and in 1894 of that which nominated Governor Hastings. At the time of this writing the Doctor has the distinction of being the nominee of his party for representative of the thirty-second district of Pennsylvania in the halls of Congress.

On the 21st of May, 1885, Dr. Barchfeld was united in marriage to Miss Anna Pfeiffer, a daughter of Philip Pfeiffer, of Pittsburg, and they have one son, Elmer A. Mrs. Barchfeld died on April 14, 1903.

A. J. HAZELTINE.

A. J. Hazeltine, president of the Warren Savings Bank, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and connected with numerous other financial and public enterprises of western Pennsylvania, has a direct line of descent from one of the earliest settlers on American soil. John Hazeltine, of Devonshire, England, married Joan Auter, of Biddeford, England, and with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers' colony landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. He died December 23, 1690, at the age of seventy years. The line of descent from this immigrant is traced through Samuel; John; Abner, who married the granddaughter of Edward Rav:son, for many



A. J. Kasettini

years the distinguished secretary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay; Alner; Daniel, the grandfather of A. J. Hazeltine and who married Susanna Jones, of Milford, Massachusetts, and settled at Wardsboro, Vermont, where Abraham Hazeltine was born on January 10, 1797.

Abraham Hazeltine received his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth College in 1820, and about a year later came to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he opened an office as the first regular allopathic physician of that town. He was married twice, first to Sarah Walkup, and his second wife was Jane Morrison, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Dr. Hazeltine was the first school treasurer of Warren. In 1840 he removed to Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, and his death occurred at Jamestown, that state, April 25, 1847. Jane (Morrison) Hazeltine died in Warren, March 21, 1894, leaving three sons: Dr. William Vincent Hazeltine, of Warren, who died April 23, 1902; Lewis Morrison Hazeltine, a farmer of Warren; and Abraham Jones Hazeltine.

The last named and youngest of these sons was born after his father's death, August 30, 1847, on the Hazeltine homestead in Chautauqua county, New York, and was educated in the public schools and worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old. At this rather early age he obtained his first acquaintance with mercantile life in the general store of J. R. Robertson, and was employed there from 1861 until 1865, attending school in the winter time. In the latter year, and at the age of eighteen, he was admitted as a partner,—so far had he progressed in the confidence of his employer and in business experience,—the firm being Robertson & Hazeltine, with an annual business of about one hundred thousand dollars in butter, cheese, wool, etc. This partnership was dissolved in 1869, and Mr. Hazeltine was deputy clerk of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county that year, and on

November 10, 1869, came to Warren, Pennsylvania, as bookkeeper for E. T. Hazeltine, proprietor of Piso's Cure for Consumption. In this city his advancement has been steady. On March 1, 1870, he became bookkeeper for the First National Bank, was elected teller in the following September, and on February 3, 1872, became cashier of the Warren Savings Bank, of which he was chosen president in November, 1889, and which office he still holds.

For over thirty years he has thus been closely identified with this institution, directing its policy and having the practical management of its affairs. To it he has given constant, zealous and faithful service, and its exceptional growth and prosperity afford striking evidence of the efficiency of his service and the wisdom of his management. Coming to it in its infancy, in the second year of its existence, he has gradually built it up in the confidence of the community and in financial strength until it ranks high among the best and strongest banks in the state outside of the large cities. The standing of the bank on the honor roll is number six of Pennsylvania State Banks, and number twenty-two in the United States. The capital and surplus is over four hundred thousand dollars and deposits average two million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Naturally he has taken a pride in this institution, its history and high standing among financial institutions, and justly so, for to it he has given his life's best service. What it is is largely the result of his years of close and careful supervision, efficient organization and wise and tactful management.

While Mr. Hazeltine stands pre-eminent as a banker, he is more than that. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, active in promoting the good of the community in which he lives and contributing his full share to all movements for the advancement of the public interests. Public and corporate positions of various kinds have sought

him rather than been sought by him, and the requirements of all he has met faithfully and efficiently, demonstrating alike his own ability and the appreciation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He was a member of the city council for six years, school director for a like period and school treasurer for about fifteen years; was elected to the office of borough treasurer March 5, 1888, while a member of the council, and still holds that office; was for several years on the board of control of the Warren public library and at the same time treasurer; is president of the Red Star Brick Company, of Warren; a director of the Conewango Furniture Company; president of the East Warren Real Estate Company and of the Cornplanter Refining Company, the latter doing a business of over a million dollars annually, much of their product being exported to Germany and other foreign countries; is treasurer of the Union Lumber Company, treasurer and director of the Washington Improvement Company and of the Enterprise Lumber Company, these three lumber companies owning large tracts of the best fir, cedar and spruce timber in the State of Washington, and Mr. Hazeltine is one of the largest stockholders; a director of the Warren Electric Light Company, of the Security Savings & Trust Company, of Erie, of the Sheffield National Bank, of Sheffield.

Mr. Hazeltine became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association November 19, 1869, ten days after his arrival in the city, was the second president of the association and is still a member of the board of directors. He is a Baptist, and has been a deacon in the First Baptist church since 1872. He was a member of the United States Assay Commission for the year 1899, and was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association in 1898, and in 1900 delivered an address before the association at Cambridge Springs on the "Unification of Commercial and Banking Law." As president of the Warren Social

Science Club he delivered an address on "The Hanseatic League." Mr. Hazeltine has been a Republican since the time of casting his first vote. He is a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the National Geographical Society.

On June 4, 1868, Mr. Hazeltine married Miss Hattie E. Davis, a daughter of D. M. Davis, who is yet living, at the age of eighty-eight. Harold Dexter Hazeltine, the eldest of the children, graduated from Brown University in 1894, from Harvard Law School in 1898, and has since been pursuing studies abroad. When a junior in the university he was elected a member of the American Historical Association, and read before it, at Washington, D. C., a paper on "Appeals to the Privy Council from the Colonies, with especial reference to Rhode Island." He was a member of the Ames Grey Law Club and one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review; has published an article in the Law Quarterly Review of Oxford and is a member of the Inner Temple, London, of the International Society for the Furtherance of Legal Science of Berlin, and the Selden Society of England. Blanche May, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hazeltine, was graduated from the Classical School for Girls, New York city, and was later a student at Wellesley. Hugh Vincent, a graduate of Brown University in 1899 where he was editor in chief of the *Brown Daily Herald*, is now general manager of the Conewango Furniture Company at Warren. Grace Adelaide, of the class of 1902 of the Warren high school, is now fitting for Smith College at Walnut Hill school, Natick, Massachusetts.

The greater burdens and responsibilities of the world never abide long with weaklings. Only the strong gain the satisfaction of success,— permanent success, which is the gradual acquisition of determined men,

and such may well be attributed to A. J. Hazeltine. The financial interests of western Pennsylvania have a great support in his skilful management; he holds a foremost place in the affairs pertaining to the individual and public welfare of his part of the state; his high character and strength of mentality give him a place of eminence among his fellow citizens; and not only is he honored for his own qualities but is entitled to additional respect for the worth and intelligence of his sons and daughters, the former of whom have already demonstrated their inherent ability and have made entrance upon influential independent careers.



THOMAS JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

Expositions, though in some form or other utilized to display the industries and arts of all nations for an indefinite period past, have assumed such vast proportions latterly as to be regarded as distinctive features of the closing years of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth centuries. In connection with their organization, also, there grew up a new type of manager, the call upon whose executive, administrative ability was so great and such varied talents were necessary to fill the role that successful achievement of his task gave him a fame and pre-eminence second only to that following a victorious general. In our own day several men have emerged from this trying ordeal with international reputations, which proved stepping stones to high honors in the business and financial world. Especially the captains-general of the great expositions at Chicago, Paris and Buffalo might be mentioned, with a kind of advance notice also of the distinguished gentleman who is pushing the St. Louis or Louisiana Purchase exposition with such success. These, however, shall be omitted from this com-

pilation, the sole object of which is to introduce another whose management of the expositions at Pittsburg for many years has entitled him to rank with the ablest of the new class of organizers to whom allusion has been made. As the particulars of his career are unfolded in outline it will be found that acquaintance is being made with one of the interesting types of American business men who are well worth the knowing.

The name of Fitzpatrick was first made familiar at Pittsburg many years ago by a young Irish emigrant, who settled there for the purpose of pushing his fortunes amid the bustling crowd of the iron metropolis. John Fitzpatrick came from Queen's county, Ireland, and, like most of his countrymen, brought along little in the shape of capital aside from his personal address and adaptability to new conditions. He had married, before leaving the old country, one of those bright and industrious Irish lassies, whose beauty, virtue and housewifely industry have made them famous the world over. Like her husband, she bore the family name of Fitzpatrick, but whether this was merely a coincidence or Miss Bessie was a distant relative does not clearly appear from the notes furnished as the basis of this sketch. However this may be, it is known that John and Bessie were soon "at home" in Pittsburg, where congenial employment was speedily found and improved by the resourcefulness peculiar to the Irish. John Fitzpatrick entered the hotel business, and will be remembered by all old-timers as being connected with the St. Charles for thirty consecutive years. A close observer has remarked that the man who "knows how to keep hotel" thereby exhibits an ability which presupposes his fitness for any kind of business, and it is safe to say that Mr. Fitzpatrick's long tenure of the St. Charles is sufficient assurance of his general qualifications. From time to time a boy or girl came to brighten the home of John

and Bessie Fitzpatrick until they numbered five, but all of these have been claimed by the fell destroyer with the exception of two sons, Michael and Thomas J. The parents, too, have paid the inevitable debt of nature, the father answering his last call some years ago, after completing the Psalmist's limit of threescore years and ten. Less than a decade since, when about the close of her sixty-fifth year, his good wife also folded her weary hands and, with a dying blessing upon her remaining children, sank to her eternal rest with the abiding faith that upholds the Christian in that trying hour.

Thomas Joseph Fitzpatrick, the youngest of the surviving sons, to whom these memoirs are chiefly devoted, was born at Pittsburg, February 6, 1859. He enjoyed the benefit both of the public and parochial schools during his youth, and was also for awhile in attendance at the college in Pittsburg. He abandoned his books when seventeen years old for the purpose of accepting employment with Hugus & Hacke, for many years proprietors of the leading dry-goods store in Pittsburg. After remaining with this firm two years Mr. Fitzpatrick resumed his studies for awhile, and when next he left the school-room it was for the purpose of re-entering business as manager for Nicoll the tailor in his native city. He remained with this employer a number of years, but eventually accepted a position with W. G. Price & Company, dealers in pumbers' supplies, which in turn was exchanged for employment with Joseph D. Weeks, secretary of the Iron & Steel Association. Still later we find him with Graff, Bennett & Company, manufacturers of iron and steel, the fulfillment of which engagement terminated his connection with distinctively commercial pursuits for awhile. Shortly after severing his relations with the last mentioned concern Mr. Fitzpatrick obtained a position with the engineering corps in charge of work on the Fort Wayne division of the Pennsylvania

Railroad, but does not seem to have long remained with this line of employment.

About this time occurred an event which gave a new trend to his career and proved the beginning of that distinctive kind of employment alluded to in the introductory remarks, from which has emerged the new type known as exposition managers. Mr. Fitzpatrick owed the opportunity to show his ability in this role to an appointment received from the board of trustees of the Pittsburg Exposition. This took place some sixteen years ago and led to a permanent connection, which has grown closer and stronger from that time until the present. The first nine years were spent as a trusted employe in a somewhat subordinate capacity, but for seven years past Mr. Fitzpatrick has been the manager of the exposition, and it is upon his success in this responsible position that his fame as an executive officer and organizer is now so firmly based. He is the master spirit of this enterprise whose successful direction is of such importance to the industrial and artistic development of Pittsburg, and the value of his labors to the city is fully appreciated by every one living within its busy boundaries.

Mere fulsome eulogy or perfunctory compliment would be out of place in connection with such a man as Thomas J. Fitzpatrick, and it is not the purpose here to indulge in such flimsy flattery. His work continuing for so many years, speaks for itself, and his fame as a man of action rests upon the secure foundation of duty well performed. He is entitled to enrollment among the select few who have gained the distinction of great exhibition managers, and the future historian of these notable industrial undertakings will have no hesitancy in marshaling his name well to the front.

A word or two concerning the social and domestic relations of Mr. Fitzpatrick will fitly conclude this brief biography. He was mar-

ried in June, 1892, to Miss Mary Emma Kennedy, with whom and his five children he occupies a commodious residence in Crafton, one of the prettiest suburban towns near Pittsburg. Those who enjoy intimate relations with the family and enter into the inner domestic circle describe the home life of Mr. Fitzpatrick as ideally happy and typically American. He is not so completely absorbed in the exacting duties connected with the exposition as to be unable to find time for attention to affairs of his local community. He is a potent factor in all that relates to its welfare, and displays his interest by discharging the duties of councilman of the borough. He is found to be a safe adviser in business affairs, and is always ready, by advice or more tangible aid, to assist those who are deserving or who have claims upon his friendship. The family are members of the St. Phillip's Roman Catholic church at Crafton, and Mr. Fitzpatrick also holds relations with the semi-religious society known as the Knights of Columbus. Whether in his public or private life, in the business or social world, Pittsburg numbers among its citizens few more distinguished or deserving than Thomas Joseph Fitzpatrick.

HON. IRA F. MANSFIELD.

The public men of Pennsylvania include few such interesting personalities and strong characters as the gentleman above mentioned, who for many reasons is a personage well worth knowing. His whole career has been one of activity; he has seen much and experienced much; he has faced life in all its phases; has approached his fellow men from many sides, and has been accustomed to deal with large affairs in a large way. But it is not simply as a man of the world and of business that Mr. Mansfield possesses attractions for those who like

to become acquainted with game spirits. As an artist he is able to illustrate in his own way the things he sees and the incidents which he deems worthy of such commemoration. As a botanist he looks upon the vegetable world with the eye of science, and is able to observe beauties and mysteries withheld from the less practical observer. In addition to this he has a highly honorable war record, and with talents of an unusually high order as a raconteur is able to entertain his companions with graphic accounts of the events which crowded each other so rapidly during the stirring days of the great Civil war. Such is Mr. Mansfield in brief outline, and with a feeling that the reader will like to hear something more about him this account of the main events in his life is prepared with a pleasure proportioned to the interest of the subject matter.

The Mansfield family is of ancient origin and honorable achievement in all the walks of life down the line from remote periods in the pioneer past to the changed conditions of the progressive present. Though there are now representatives of the name in the various states of the Union, they radiated from one common center in the ancient Wallingford of Connecticut, where the connection clustered for many generations. The family is traced back to Sir John Mansfield, who was born and died in Exeter, Devonshire, England. His son, Richard Mansfield, was born in Exeter, England, in 1609, settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639, and died January 10, 1655. He married a Miss Gilham.

Their son, Major Moses Mansfield, was born at New Haven, in February, 1639, married, in 1664, Mercy Glover, and, in 1697, Abigail Yale, and died in October, 1703. He was a picturesque personality in the early Indian wars, and went out as major of the state militia

which defeated the Indians in King Philip's war, and in his honor the aboriginal town of Nawbesetuck was changed to Mansfield.

His son, Jonathan Mansfield, was born in New Haven, in February, 1686, married, in 1708, Sarah Alling, and, later, Abigail Dorman, and died in January, 1775.

Moses Mansfield, the son of Jonathan, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1709, married, in 1734, Mary A. Kierstead, and, in 1748, Rachel Ward, and died in 1754. He was known as "Schoolmaster."

John Mansfield, the son of Moses, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1748, and married, in 1775, Ester Lewis. He was widely known as "Captain Jack," and his memory is proudly cherished by his descendants for his distinguished services as a soldier and a patriot. He served for thirty-nine years in the military forces of Connecticut, being at different times a member of the Second, Fourth and Sixth regiments, and securing promotion to a commissioned officer in each. He entered the Revolutionary war in February, 1775, fought through all the terrible years "that tried men's souls," and at its glorious termination held a commission as captain, which was conferred under circumstances that reflected great honor upon the family name. It was received from the hands of General Washington himself, and states specifically that it was given in reward for "coolness, firmness and punctuality" displayed by leading the "forlorn hope" that stormed and captured redoubt No. 10 at Yorktown. This patriotic officer was retired on a pension in 1814, and died, in June, 1823.

He left a son named Ira Mansfield, who was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, in October, 1776, married Sukey Kirtland, and died at Atwater, Ohio, in 1849. He became one of the first settlers of the

famous Western Reserve of Ohio, and as a member of the militia served loyally in many of the conflicts incident to that troubled period.

Isaac K. Mansfield, son of Ira Mansfield, was born in Atwater, Ohio, in 1809, married, in 1838, Lois Morse, and died at Poland, Ohio, in 1850. Early in life he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Poland, Ohio, and from this town in Mahoning county he moved to Philadelphia, where he had a large mercantile establishment on Church Alley, and rose to prominence in the commercial world. His wife was a daughter of Elkanah Morse, a pioneer who established grist, oil and saw mills and broom factories, marketing his many products in Baltimore, Detroit and New Orleans. In 1849 Elkanah Morse caught the prevailing gold fever and started for California by the overland route, but was taken sick with the cholera and died at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. After the death of Isaac Mansfield his widow returned to Poland, Ohio, her native place, for permanent residence. It was the son of this couple who became the distinguished public man of Pennsylvania whose achievements furnish the theme for this biography.

Ira F. Mansfield was born in Poland, Ohio, June 27, 1842. It is needless to say that he had the best training that could be provided by a loving mother, and his academic education was also well provided for as he grew to manhood. Besides the usual common school grades he had one year's course at Poland College, where he was a schoolmate of President McKinley. His schooling suddenly ended by his being expelled for attending a dancing party, after which he started to Pittsburg for the purpose of learning the molder's trade.

But this occupation was interrupted and the whole tenor of his life changed by the greatest of all events, the outbreak of the American Civil war. It was not to be expected that a descendant of soldiers and patriots would hold aloof at such an hour, and so we find young

Mansfield at his Ohio home in the early stages of the conflict, making preparations to join the rapidly swelling forces of the Union. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and an inspection of the muster roll shows that his name was the first signed thereto. Two months later they were in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. Company H lost every officer, and, though wounded, Sergeant Mansfield took command of the company and was early promoted to second lieutenant. At the battle of Chickamauga he was made first lieutenant, and for "conspicuous bravery" at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with rank of captain. His military service included participation with Sherman in the memorable march to the sea, the campaign through the Carolinas that marked the beginning of the end, and the final review at Washington which preceded the dissolution and return home of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Hostilities had scarcely closed when Mr. Mansfield, crowned with that honor which always follows upon duty well performed, was found preparing actively to enter on that business career which has proved so creditable and successful. In 1865 he leased from Mrs. Edwin Morse the Cannel coal mines at Cannelton, Pennsylvania, and in 1870 became the active owner of this valuable property, whose development and operation have since occupied the major portion of his care and energies. At the present time he owns three hundred and sixty acres, through which run two fine veins of coal and several veins of extra fire-clay.

Besides other contributions to the improvement of Cannelton, Mr. Mansfield erected a general store building, which he conducted a number of years, also a handsome opera house, and has two hundred acres

in fruit orchards. He is also interested in the coal properties that are being operated by Goff-Kirby Coal Company and the Powers Mining Company. He was justice of the peace for twenty-five years, and married over eight hundred couples. Lately he removed to Beaver, where he has a handsome residence overlooking the Ohio river, and is still actively engaged in many lines of business. His activities include those of vice-president of Beaver College, president of Greensburg Academy, vice-president of Rochester National Bank, and president of the Shenango and Beaver Valley Railroad.

Mr. Mansfield's political career has been such as might be expected from a citizen of such self-poise, strength of character and intellectual equipment. He is recognized as a leader in the Republican party: is school director, treasurer, councilman, and has been repeatedly elected to the legislature on its ticket as a representative from Beaver county. He was a member during the sessions of 1881, 1893, 1895, 1897 and 1903, and no constituency ever received more faithful or intelligent service than that rendered by Mr. Mansfield. His fraternal connections embrace membership in several of the more prominent orders. In Masonry he is especially conspicuous, having reached the thirty-second degree in that ancient fraternity and held prominent positions in the lodge, chapter and commandery. He is also a distinguished member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and is aide de camp on the department staff and commander of two Grand Army posts. For several years Mr. Mansfield was postmaster at Cannelton, and a circumstance in connection with this is worthy of mention as being typical of our free institutions and illustrative of how quickly the public forgive if they do not forget most radical differences of opinion and action.

Mr. Mansfield's commission as postmaster was signed by Major General D. M. Key, a distinguished soldier of the Confederate army,

and that a Union veteran should thus be authorized to hold office by a "Johnny Reel" only a few years after the great Civil war, is not only a remarkable illustration of the rapid mutation of politics but forcibly proves the magnanimity of the prevailing side in the greatest of the world's great wars.

On the 11th of December, 1872, Mr. Mansfield was united in marriage with Miss Lucy E., daughter of Dr. E. Mygatt, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, long settled at Poland, Ohio. The children of this union are Kirtland M., Mary L. and Henry B. The family's religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian church of Beaver, in which Mr. Mansfield is an elder and a teacher in the Sunday-school.

A few remarks in conclusion as to Mr. Mansfield's personal traits and accomplishments will be appropriate as showing the characteristics of the man. He has traveled extensively in the United States, and, being a close observer, talks entertainingly of the country, its resources, its achievements and boundless possibilities. During his war service he kept a voluminous diary, in which he recorded his many interesting experiences by flood and field and the impressions produced on his mind by the history-making events of those times. All this has been connectedly written out with that graphic force peculiar to soldier authors, and illustrated, by the pen and brush of Mr. Mansfield himself, with sketches of army exploits. In fact this volume of reminiscences contains many pen pictures of men and things of the past, besides photographs taken in recent years of many battlefields. Mr. Mansfield is also a leading authority on botany, collected fossil plants for the second geological survey of Pennsylvania and makes a specialty of the native ferns and orchids. He has published a work on the wild flowers of Beaver county with many notes and illustrations. He is a member

of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the A. A. A. Society of Washington and botanical clubs of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. He preserves and mounts in large herbarium books the plants found in the county, and on separate pages important species are drawn and painted in water colors by Mr. Mansfield's mother, from whom he seems to have inherited his taste and talent for the fine arts.



HON. EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH

Hon. Edmund B. Hardenbergh was born in Wilsonville, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on July 31, 1846. His ancestors on his mother's side came to America in 1716, and his paternal grandfather was a prominent citizen and landholder in New York state. He began his active business life at an early age, but supplemented what he had learned at the common schools by a course at a business college. When seventeen years of age he was made a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, advancing successively to the positions of baggage-master, conductor and traveling instructor. He remained in the service of the company for upward of thirty years, and was one of its most honored and trusted employes.

Though hailing from a county usually Democratic, he was elected to the house of representatives in 1885, re-elected in 1887, and in 1894 he was chosen state senator from his district by an unusually large majority. He was re-elected in 1898. During the twelve years he served in the law-making branch of the state government, he was regarded as one of the leading and influential men of his party. Toward the close of his second term in the senate he was chosen auditor general of the commonwealth by a majority of 266,100, that being the greatest majority ever given a candidate for that office. In this capacity he has surprised his most ardent admirers. The collection of the revenues of



Very truly yours
E. B. Mandenberg

the state, a duty incumbent upon him, has been closely looked after with the result that each of the three years of his term has been a record-breaker. For 1903 the collections reached the vast sum of \$21,030,-232.60, a figure never anticipated by the state financiers. Mr. Hardenbergh is prominently mentioned as the choice of his party for the nomination for state treasurer in 1905. He has been at all times an active and useful worker in his county and at conventions.

Socially Mr. Hardenbergh is equally popular. He is connected with the Order of Red Men, Order of Railway Conductors and the Free and Accepted Masons. He was married in 1869 to Miss Susan K. Pellett, and two children have blessed their union; Miss C. Louise and Raymond W. The latter is serving as first lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, at present stationed in the Philippines.



LATEN LEGG STEARNS.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faith and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries has been of decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Stearns was born on the 3d of April, 1823, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, a son of John and Abigail (Legg) Stearns. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather on the maternal

side having fought for the independence of the colonies. John Stearns was also a native of Massachusetts, born in 1790, and died in 1878.

When Laten L. Stearns was only three years old the family removed to New York and located in Speedville, where he grew to manhood and attended school until sixteen years of age. Having obtained a good practical education he subsequently engaged in teaching school in New York state for three years. For a time he was a student in the seminary of Groton, New York, and it was there he completed his literary education. After giving up teaching he spent one year on his father's farm, and in 1844 purchased a farm in the Empire state, on which he lived for several years.

It was in 1850 that Mr. Stearns embarked upon his first mercantile venture, becoming associated with his brother-in-law, L. N. Muir, in the conduct of a general store at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where they carried everything from a clothes-pin to drugs and chemicals. In 1861, when the country became involved in civil war, he entered the Union army as a sutler for the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was afterward made sutler of General Gregg's brigade. When hostilities ceased he came to Williamsport in 1865 and purchased the dry-goods and grocery business of Richmond & Van Fleet, which he conducted most successfully for twenty-four years. He admitted his sons to partnership in 1885, and two years later they purchased the building which has since been known as the Stearns block, which was entirely remodeled and fitted up for their extensive business. Some idea of its extent may be had when it is stated that the first year after their removal to the present location the business increased over one hundred thousand dollars. The business of the firm is carried on in a very systematic and methodical manner, their books being marvels of ingenuity and accuracy.

Mr. Stearns has not confined his attention alone to mercantile pursuits, but has become interested in a number of manufacturing concerns.

On the 16th of September, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Catherine Muir, of Speedville, New York, and to them were born three children, namely: (1) Delphine Elizabeth, born August 30, 1846, in Speedville, was married on the 23d of October, 1873, to James Sanderson Lawson, a banker of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, whose mother's maiden name was Hannah Sanderson, the same as that of a remote ancestress of his wife. They have three children: William Clingen, born September 8, 1874; Katharine Stearns, born April 9, 1877; and James S., Jr., born February 19, 1881. (2) Jonathan Augustus was born in Speedville, New York, April 12, 1848, now has general supervision of the firm's extensive business and buys most of the goods. He was married November 1, 1873, to Sarah Lyon, of Williamsport, and they had two children: Laten Legg, who was born September 20, 1874, and died February 21, 1875; and Thomas Lyon, born October 3, 1886. (3) Emily Abigail was also born in Speedville, New York, February 23, 1850, and was married November 7, 1872, to Anthony G. Lyon, a railroad solicitor living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died June 5, 1890, leaving one son, Laten Stearns, born August 7, 1878.

On his removal to Williamsport in the spring of 1865, Mr. Stearns and his family floated down the river on a raft because the road had been made impassable by the great freshet of that year. All of their household goods were piled upon the raft and the family occupied the little shanty that always found a place on the river floats of those days. This was a very novel and interesting experience for them and one to which they often refer. Mr. Stearns has met with reverses in life, but has usually prospered in all that he has undertaken and has made good use of his opportunities. He is quite proud of the fact that he never worked

for any one but himself and father, and to his own well directed efforts and good management he owes his success in life. In advancing his own interests he has also promoted the general welfare, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and progressive men of Williamsport. For many years he and his family have attended the First Presbyterian church of that city, and by his ballot he has always supported the men and measures of the Republican party.

WALTER S. PALMER.

Walter S. Palmer, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, supreme secretary of the Protected Home Circle, a member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania, and otherwise identified with the public, fraternal and religious life of his city and the state, was born at Orangeville, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 4, 1859, and is the son of Shelden and Margret Palmer, the former a millwright and the builder of some of the largest mills in his part of the state, also postmaster of his town for fifteen or eighteen years, and a life-long Republican and a leader in the Baptist church.

Mr. Palmer graduated from the Orangeville public schools in 1878, and for the following two years was a student in the colleges at Hiram, Ohio, and Hillsdale, Michigan. Some of his earlier experiences were with railroad work and as bookkeeper for several years. After he left school in 1880, he became bookkeeper for a large jewelry firm, with which he remained until August, 1887, when he was elected supreme accountant of the Protected Home Circle Fraternal Insurance Association. In 1895 the offices of supreme accountant and supreme secretary were consolidated, and he was elected to the office, which important and responsible position he still holds. This association numbers sixty thousand members, and has eight hundred thousand dollars' surplus.

Mr. Palmer is a leader in fraternity work, and is a member of the following orders and branches: Sharon Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M.; Norman Chapter No. 244, R. A. M.; Rebecca Commandery No. 50, K. T.; Valley of Pittsburg Consistory, thirty-second degree; Sharon Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F.; Sharon Lodge No. 103, B. P. O. E.; Sharon Court No. 13, T. B. H.; Court Sharon No. 3411, I. O. F.; Centennial Ruling No. 19, F. M. C.; Sharon Council, Royal Arcanum, and others.

In 1902 Mr. Palmer was elected to the Pennsylvania state legislature for a term of two years. February 6, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Stone regimental quartermaster of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, Second Brigade, with rank as captain, but the regiment was mustered out one year later. He has been a life-long Republican; is secretary of the board of directors of the Buhl Club at Sharon, which has the management of a gift of five hundred thousand dollars to the city; and is a member of the Baptist church, and interested in all forms of social and civic organizations for the benefit of city and citizens.

April 7, 1881, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Mattie A. Williams, of Orangeville, Ohio. Two sons, both now deceased, were born of this union, Loy A. and Roy C. November 15, 1895, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to his present wife Catherine Davies, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and one child, Doras C. Palmer, was born to them February 24, 1897.

WILLIAM BAGGS ULRICH, M. D.

Dr. William Baggs Ulrich, of Chester, Pennsylvania, who for more than half a century has been recognized as a skilful and progressive physician, and a leading and influential citizen, belongs to a German family which for three generations has been represented in Pennsylvania.

John Ulrich, grandfather of William Baggs Ulrich, was born in Germany during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and at the age of twenty-five came to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he married Mary Kline.

Samuel Ulrich, son of John Ulrich, was born in 1802, in Philadelphia, where he received his education and passed the years of his early manhood, removing, in 1834, to Chester, Delaware county. He enjoyed in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his neighbors, filling for many years the office of justice of the peace, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted both by his knowledge of law and his natural fair-mindedness. For a long time he acted as notary public, and his friends and neighbors were in the habit of resorting to him not only for the services usually rendered by that official, but for advice on various questions of law. In youth Mr. Ulrich was an admirer and political follower of Andrew Jackson, but in after years experienced a change of convictions, becoming a Whig, and finally a Republican. Mr. Ulrich married, in 1828, Catharine H., daughter of William and Rachel Baggs, of Chester, and was the father of nine children. His wife, who was a woman of remarkable intelligence and great kindness of heart, survived him a number of years, dying at Chester, December 1, 1885, at the age of seventy-eight years.

William Baggs Ulrich, son of Samuel and Catharine H. (Baggs) Ulrich, was born May 4, 1829, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was taken by his parents to Chester when five years of age. He received his elementary education in the public schools of that city, afterward becoming a student at Jonathan Gause's boarding-school, at Unionville, Chester county, and on leaving school filling the position of clerk in a drug store in Philadelphia. Dr. Ulrich's spirit of thoroughness and investigation was not satisfied with the degree of knowledge necessary for

the discharge of his duties, but, while serving in the store, he attended the college of pharmacy, and thus became complete master of the business. In 1845 he matriculated at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, although obliged to divide his time between attending lectures and his duties as a druggist. Under these circumstances, which might have shaken the resolution of any one not possessed of the strong determination and professional enthusiasm which then, as in after years, were characteristic of Dr. Ulrich, he pursued his studies, and in 1850 was duly graduated. In the autumn of that year, in response to an advantageous offer from a firm in Natchez, Mississippi, requesting him to take charge of a drug store in that city, he removed to Mississippi, making the journey in the style of more than half a century ago, namely, going by rail to the foot of the Alleghanies, and then traveling by stage over the mountains to Brownsville, by boat to Pittsburg and thence to Natchez. Dr. Ulrich was not disappointed in his hope that the south would afford a good field for the practice of his profession, and after one year in the drug store he removed to Concordia parish, Louisiana, where in a short time he built up a large and profitable practice. During his residence in the south Dr. Ulrich witnessed four epidemics of yellow fever, and in consequence of this experience he became peculiarly skilful in the management of the disease. In 1865 Dr. Ulrich took a special post-graduate course in the New Orleans School of Medicine, graduating in 1866. During a visit which he made to Chester in 1870, the yellow fever made its appearance at the Lazaretta quarantine, in Delaware county. When, in spite of all efforts, the disease appeared outside that institution, Dr. Ulrich was summoned as an expert to take charge of the cases, three of which had occurred in Chester. In recognition of Dr. Ulrich's successful treatment of these cases, and of his efforts in protecting the city from the disease, the city council of Chester tendered him

a unanimous vote of thanks. About this time, in consequence of some criticisms on the management of the Philadelphia board of health, Dr. Ulrich was involved in an animated newspaper controversy, in which he showed himself as thorough an expert in wielding the pen as in controlling the ravages of disease. Influenced in part by the fact that his father was in failing health, and in part by the urgency of friends, Dr. Ulrich decided to remain in Chester, where he soon had a large and growing practice. He is frequently called in consultation to distant points, the reputation of his skill being wide-spread. Dr. Ulrich is much interested in stock-raising, being the possessor of a stock farm at Newark, Delaware, on which are to be found some fine specimens of standard bred trotters.

In 1872 Dr. Ulrich was appointed surgeon for the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, which position he resigned two years ago, having served twenty-eight years, and at the same time became lecturer on hygiene in the same institution. The same year he received the appointment of official surgeon of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, now the P. B. & W. Railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with which he still maintains his connection. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, of which he has been several times president; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in which he has filled the office of first vice president, and in 1903 was elected its president; and the American Medical Association, of whose judicial council he was for several years a member. He is an honorary member of the Delaware State Medical Society, and has served as a delegate to many of the state medical conventions of Pennsylvania and other states, and also as a delegate from the American Medical Association to the Medical Association of Canada. By reason of the fact that Dr. Ulrich is a forcible speaker as well as a learned physician, he

has always taken a leading part in the discussions which have occurred at the meetings of these societies, on whose official action he has exerted great influence.

Dr. Ulrich is an ardent member of the Democratic party, and has exercised his eloquence and influence with scarcely less warmth and earnestness in behalf of his political organization than in defense of his professional opinions. Such is his popularity that, without the slightest effort on his own part, he was nominated by the Democrats of Chester for the state senate, although, of course, unable to contend at the polls with the large majority of his political opponents. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters.

Dr. Ulrich married, May 4, 1854, Eliza L., daughter of David F. Miller, a large cotton planter of Louisiana, and is the father of three sons, Samuel B., William R., David M., and one daughter, Mary. During his residence in Chester, Dr. Ulrich, by the able and conscientious discharge of his duties as a physician and citizen, has earned the respect and gratitude of the community, while his kindness of heart and genial manners have endeared him to a large circle of patrons and friends.

JOSEPH LEVERING JONES.

Joseph Levering Jones, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1851, son of General John Sydney and Catharine Elizabeth (Riter) Jones, of Welsh and German descent. He was educated in Halifax, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and in 1871 began the study of law in the office of Barger & Gross, of Philadelphia, entering the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, where he was graduated with honor in 1875. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1874. He immediately began to practice in Phila-

delphia, and in 1878 formed a partnership with William A. Redding and Hampton L. Carson, under the firm name of Redding, Jones & Carson. Upon the retirement of Mr. Redding in 1887, the firm became Jones, Carson & Phillips, and in 1895 by the admission of Hon. Dimmer Beeber, the name was changed to that of Jones, Carson & Beeber. He is now associated in the practice of the law with Hon. Dimmer Beeber and Henry C. Boyer, Esq. He devoted the first few years of his practice to real estate, building association and commercial law. Subsequently he was connected with important trade-mark cases.

He has always taken considerable interest in politics, and published in 1888 "A Brief Survey of the Principles and Achievements of the Republican Party." He also has published "A History of the City of Lafayette, Indiana." He edited the reports of the supreme court of Pennsylvania by Horace Binney, with explanatory notes, and an American edition of "Reeves' History of the English Law," and also "The History of the Union League of Philadelphia." He has frequently acted as referee or master under the choice of parties. He has always been actively interested in educational subjects, is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia. He is a director or officer in several financial and transportation companies.

In 1887 he was married to Elizabeth Mercer MacLean, daughter of Charles D. MacLean, of Stranraer, Scotland. They have seven children.

JAMES H. OSMER.

James H. Osmer, one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, although not a native American, has lived in this country since infancy.



J. H. C. Miller

He was the son of Reuben and Catherine (Gilbert) Osmer, and was born in England, January 22, 1833. Soon after his birth the family emigrated to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, residing in Harrisburg for a time, thence removing to Center county, and on their farm in that county his mother died in 1863 and his father in 1865.

The parents of James were not in affluent circumstances, consequently the latter, from an early age, had to work to assist in gaining the daily bread, which labor consumed most of the time that other boys give to careless schoolroom life. His ambition for learning, however, compensated for his lack of opportunity, and he invested whatever money he was able to acquire in the purchase of books, and devoted whatever spare time he had to study, and in that way gained a fair knowledge of the common English branches. When about eighteen years of age he entered the Bellefonte Academy, and later began teaching. He thus followed the plan pursued by so many successful men, of alternately teaching and studying, and was at different times a student in Mount Pleasant College, Pine Grove Academy and Dickinson Seminary. In the meantime he had decided upon the law as his profession, and in June, 1856, he began his studies in the office of Messrs. Robertson and Fassett, at Elmira, New York, and while carrying on his studies he taught as principal of one of the city schools.

Mr. Osmer was admitted to the bar of the state of New York in 1858. He practiced his profession in Elmira until the spring of 1865, when he located in Franklin, Pennsylvania, his present home. In August of the same year he was admitted to practice in Venango county, and since that time, for nearly forty years, he has participated in many of the most important cases tried in the county, state and federal courts, and has enjoyed his fair share of the better class of legal business. Mr. Osmer has associated with himself his two sons, Archibald R. and

Newton F., under the firm name of J. H. Osmer & Sons. The elder son was for six years prosecuting attorney of Venango county.

Mr. Osmer is interested in various business enterprises. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and has taken a noteworthy part in politics. He was chosen a delegate to the Republican convention of 1876, but severe illness prevented his serving. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to Congress, and served on the committees on education and labor. He has been a delegate to the state conventions of both New York and Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In June, 1859, Mr. Osmer was married to Miss Mary J. Griggs, of Steuben county, New York, and of the four children of this marriage his two sons, above mentioned, survive.

DAVID S. BUNTING.

David S. Bunting, a successful business man of Chester, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of a family of English extraction, who came from England to America about the middle of the seventeenth century. The first representatives in this country were three brothers, one of whom settled at Crosswicks, New Jersey, another in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the third, Samuel by name, settled at Darby, now Delaware county. From the latter named David S. Bunting is a lineal descendant. Samuel Bunting married a granddaughter of John Blunston, who emigrated from England in 1682 and settled in Darby, where he took up a large tract of land; he was a member of the provincial assembly for thirteen years, and several times held the position of speaker of that body. Mr. Blunston was also appointed by William Penn as a member of the council of state and a justice of court, and frequently acted as attorney for people in England who held land in Pennsylvania.

Josiah Bunting, grandfather of David S. Bunting, was a native of Darby, Delaware county, where he resided all his life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends.

Josiah Bunting, father of David S. Bunting, was born and reared at Darby, and upon attaining young manhood removed to Philadelphia, entered into partnership with Joseph Watson, who for five years served as mayor of that city, and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Watson & Bunting. Mr. Bunting remained in the firm until 1832, when he disposed of his interest in the business and purchased the old Bunting homestead at Darby, to which he removed in the autumn of that year. In 1814 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Sellers, a daughter of David Sellers, then residing in Philadelphia, though a native of Upper Darby, Delaware county. Seven children were born to them, namely: Rachel Sellers, Elizabeth, David Sellers, Sarah Hunt, Josiah Samuel Sellers and Joseph Bunting. The father of these children was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and his death occurred in 1863, in the ninety-first year of his age; his wife, who was born in Philadelphia, died at her home in Darby, in 1850, aged sixty-two years.

The Sellers family, of which the mother of David S. Bunting was a member, is also one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, having been founded here by Samuel Sellers, a native of Derbyshire, England, who in 1682 settled at Darby, then Chester, now Delaware county. In June, 1684, he married Miss Anna Gibbons also from Derbyshire, England, they being the first couple ever married in the "Darby Meeting" of the Society of Friends. They had six children born to them. The third, Samuel, born December 3, 1690, married, August 12, 1712, Miss Sarah Smith, also of English descent. To them were born seven children, of whom the youngest was John Sellers, the maternal great-grandfather of

David S. Bunting. He was born September 19, 1728, and died February 2, 1804. His father having erected the first twisting mill in Pennsylvania, he learned the trade of weaver, but, possessing a marked mechanical genius, he invented the first wire rolling screens and sieves for cleaning grain ever made on this continent. The first wire store in America was in Philadelphia. This invention proved such a success that he abandoned the manufacture of textile fabrics and devoted his attention to wire weaving. He was one of the prominent men of the town, and was elected to serve in the assembly in 1767, holding the office for five terms. On February 26, 1749, he married Miss Ann Gibbons, and the following named children were born to them: Nathan, David, John and George Sellers. David Sellers, maternal grandfather of David S. Bunting, was a native of Upper Darby, and after completing his education he learned the trade of wire worker in Philadelphia, where he erected the first wire-working establishment ever operated in America. His death occurred in 1813, at the age of fifty-six years.

David S. Bunting, son of Josiah and Sarah Bunting, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1820. He was reared on the old Bunting homestead at Darby, Delaware county, to which his parents removed when he was a young child. He obtained his education in the Friends' school at Darby, a boarding school at West Chester, and this was supplemented by a course of study at a college in Wilmington, Delaware. Shortly after completing his studies he was engaged in farming and dairying at Upper Darby, and, meeting with so large degree of success in this enterprise, he remained there for eight years. He then purchased a farm on Chester creek, and pursued the same line of trade until 1862, when he sold his property, located in the city of Chester, and engaged in the lumber business in partnership with Joseph H. Hinkson. This connection continued until the death of Mr. Hink-

son two years later, since which time Mr. Bunting has carried on the lumber and coal business alone. He has the most extensive lumber trade in the city of Chester, and carries constantly in stock the largest assortment of rough and dressed lumber to be found in the locality. He has always been regarded as a careful, conservative business man, whose plans and operations are based upon mature judgment and strict integrity, and his commendable methods have been rewarded with conspicuous and well merited success. Mr. Bunting is an ardent Republican in politics, and has been several times elected a member of the city council, and his services in that body were recognized as useful and important.

On March 9, 1843, Mr. Bunting married Miss Hannah P. Serrill, a daughter of Benjamin Serrill, a grazier of Darby, Delaware county. Their children are: Sidney P., wife of Joseph W. Sharp, president of the National Bank at Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, wife of J. Charles Andrews, of Darby; and Sarah S., now deceased, who was the wife of Josiah Bunting, chief of the dress-goods department of John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia, and who at her death in 1888 left three sons, Joseph S., Sydney S., deceased, and Aubrey R. Bunting. Personally Mr. Bunting is genial and affable, and is very popular with the residents of the community in which he has resided for so many years, and is rightly called one of Chester's foremost citizens.

WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, D. D.

The family of this name originating at Pittsburg, includes four brothers, all of whom achieved brilliant success in various walks of life. One became an author of note, two others were for over forty years prominent in the mercantile world and the fourth was the late dis-

tinguished minister at Beaver, concerning whose career it is the object of this biography to give full details. He was one of those many-sided characters, abounding in energy and enterprise, who are ever busy with some scheme to elevate humanity and benefit the race and whose picturesque personalities are constant sources of absorbing interest. During his long and useful career Dr. Taylor's mission seems to have been to take hold of what others had either refused to touch or proved unequal to, or to use an expressive agricultural colloquialism "to hold up the hard end of the row." And this he did rather from choice than compulsion, apparently liking a task in proportion to the difficulties it presented. If there was an old church somewhere so run down that no other minister would touch it, Dr. Taylor was called on to lift it out of the Slough of Despond. If some parish had become so involved in debt that there seemed no escape from the bankrupt court Dr. Taylor's persuasive eloquence and boundless vitality were pressed into service to perform that financial miracle of converting a deficit into a surplus. Hopeless congregations, abandoned chapels, discouraged parishes, languishing enterprises of every kind turned instinctively to the evangel of optimism and altruism, whose stock of talismans was apparently inexhaustible. Thus, like "Old Mortality" in Scott's famous novel of that name, Dr. Taylor was constantly going around in search of something that needed restoring; and it was strange if his incisive chisel did not cut the surplus accumulations of moss and restore to legibility what had become undecipherable from neglect.

In 1789 there came to Pittsburg a young Irishman by the name of James Taylor, who had been driven from his native land by the patriotic uprising against England which occurred at that period. He was a druggist by profession, and soon after his arrival set up in that line of business in the city of his adoption. James Taylor was ambi-

tious, full of nervous energy like most of his compatriots, and was inclined to overtax his strength in his efforts to achieve success in the mercantile world. To this tendency to over-taxation and worry is attributed his somewhat premature death, as the result of which all the family burdens devolved upon his devoted widow. But Margaret Taylor assumed the responsibility without flinching, and addressed herself bravely to the task that fate had set before her. Mrs. Taylor is described by those who knew her well as a woman of vigorous and practical mind, with an abundance of good common sense, of devout piety and a strict disciplinarian in the domestic circle. Although she had been the mother of ten sons, six of these had died in infancy, so her maternal cares and anxieties were limited to the remaining four.

William G. Taylor, the member of this quartette with whom this sketch is concerned, was born in Pittsburg, March 3, 1820, and as he grew up was trained in the store with a view to taking his father's place as a druggist. This plan, of course, was defeated by the latter's death, but Mrs. Taylor took pains to see that her boy had the benefits of a business training. During the intervals between school terms he was kept at work in some mercantile house until he was nine years old, and in later life always found employment during absence from college on vacations. He displayed a natural fondness for teaching, and in this pursuit developed marked talents as a disciplinarian, qualities which proved of use and had more ample scope for exercise at a subsequent period of his career. In 1847 he finished a course at the old Jefferson College, now Washington and Jefferson, and from there went to the Western Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in the class of 1848, and in April of the same year was licensed to preach by the Pittsburg Presbytery. In 1849 he was ordained as an evangelist by the same religious body, and thus at an unusually early age he was equipped for

that remarkable work of educating and upbuilding which have been the distinctive features of Dr. Taylor's career. At this formative period he seemed equally well adapted for success in the ministry, secular educational work or in mercantile pursuits, and for awhile he was engaged in the latter line at Pittsburg with flattering prospects, but eventually other ambitions were abandoned for the evangelistic field.

One of the first important engagements was as editor of the *Prairie Herald*, a paper published at Chicago, Illinois, by a company which also issued two religious weeklies, two dailies, one monthly and two quarterly journals, besides conducting a book store. Aside from his editorial duties Dr. Taylor also assisted the pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, but the labors proved too much for his strength at that time, and he sought that rest which comes from a change of occupation by taking charge of a small congregation in New England. Shortly after, and without any physical improvement, he returned to Pittsburg, and in April, 1851, began work in the Mount Washington district of the city, which laid the foundation for a large and flourishing church. His next call was for half time to a church at Beaver, which had declined in membership from one hundred and ninety-six to forty-two, but the Doctor asked for full time and soon had a neighborhood church of three hundred active members gathered into the fold. About the same time the churches at Tarentum and Natrona needed special labor, and the Doctor's specific cures, administered during the following four years, enabled each of these congregations to secure a pastor of its own.

Thus released from an arduous undertaking, Dr. Taylor next turned toward Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania, where a church had been without a pastor for twenty years. This case of religious Ripvanwinkleism was taken in hand by the evangelistic healer in 1861, and after arduous

wrestling with the problems involved during a period of four years Dr. Taylor was able to report satisfactory progress to the higher authorities. The pastor of the branch church took the place until the two churches merged into one, secured Rev. R. J. Cummings as pastor at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, built a new house of worship and started on a new career of prosperity.

But a greater achievement than any of these is yet to be recorded, the achievement par excellence of Dr. Taylor's life and the one on which he might safely rest his fame if all other things were wanting. It was now for the first time in his life that he was to have full opportunity to show his qualities and prove his abilities as an organizer, educator and builder of character.

Being an intensely patriotic man and in full sympathy with the veterans of the Union, his thoughts had often turned upon the physical, moral and educational needs of the soldiers' orphans. At length he broached the question to Colonel Matthew Quay, now senator from Pennsylvania, and in conjunction the two raised twenty thousand dollars as a preliminary fund for building an asylum at Phillipsburg. Two hundred and ten acres of land were secured, suitable buildings erected, and in time six hundred orphans were comfortably housed. Of these, two hundred required medical attention at the time of their admission, and it is mentioned as a remarkable fact that only four of the six hundred died within ten years, and of these three were incurables. Dr. Taylor was appointed principal and chaplain of this eleemosynary institution at its inception, and remained in charge for ten years, from 1866 to 1876, with results that made him famous throughout the state and gained for him the undying gratitude of every old soldier who understood the grandeur of his work. He looked after the mental, spiritual and physical welfare of his wards with a devotion that could not have been

increased had every orphan in the establishment been his own child. In a lecture delivered to the orphans of this school many years ago Professor Beamer paid the following tribute to the presiding genius: "In my entire experience as a public lecturer in the United States, Canada and Europe I have never seen such perfect development of the physical organization as there is in this entire body of the children of the Phillipsburg Orphan School under the care of Dr. Taylor, and as is presented to-night by the one hundred and fifty boys and girls here present. I have never seen on both continents such perfect development as is here shown to-night by these attentive children, whose happy countenances testify that this discipline is the result of proper government and not of fear. As a soldier of the war that made them orphans, I am happy to meet them and thrice happy in their home, their training, their education and their preparation for usefulness in life."

He was in charge of the churches at Neville and Island, and his next achievement in the role of "Old Mortality" was in connection with an old disbanded church at Concord, now a part of Pittsburg, where there were eleven languid workers and no Sunday-school. Before the Doctor had finished with this moribund congregation he had them completely revived and on their feet, built a new edifice and established a new Sabbath-school, which enrolled two hundred and fifty pupils in four years.

The characteristic trait of Dr. Taylor throughout life was his aversion to injustice and iniquity in all its forms, with special horror of slavery as it existed in the south in the bad old ante-bellum days. Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, in fact, on the very evening of that eventful day, he began recruiting for the mighty conflict which he had long foreseen as inevitable. His labors were directed toward securing a church commission and fund for its support both at home and in the field during the period of hostilities. All his work in this line

was entirely gratuitous so far as pecuniary compensation was concerned, and it led to good results.

Aside from his main work Dr. Taylor was always a factor in every community where he resided in movements to bring about progress and enterprises of any kind of a beneficial character. Thus we find him one of seven in the organization of the Beaver County Agricultural Society and likewise prominent in establishing the Beaver Female College and Musical Institute. He was also one of the first to advocate the necessity of a county superintendent of schools, conducted the first teachers' institute and took the lead in organizing a Sabbath-school institute. Always an advocate of internal improvements, he was naturally found among those who at an early stage of the proceedings pressed the claims of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad, which afterward developed into an upbuilding agency of such importance. At a later period Dr. Taylor was a director of the Freedom & Beaver Street Railway Company, served in the same capacity on the boards of the Third National and Germania banks of Pittsburg, and was for many years a member of the Western Pennsylvania Prison Society.

On the 15th of April, 1849, Dr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte, daughter of John and Mary Thompson, of Allegheny, and this lady not only proved an ideal wife and mother, but was a co-worker with and great assistant to the Doctor in his many difficult undertakings. A few particulars concerning the children resulting from this union will prove of interest. Mary M., the eldest daughter, is now the widow of C. Martin, formerly a well known attorney, and had two children, William T. and Erwin S. Charlotte E., the second daughter, now deceased, became the wife of T. L. Kerr. James W., the eldest son, is in the machinist business at Beaver. Ellen S., the third daughter, married William J. Steward, superintendent and a stock-

holder of the Fallston Fire Clay Company, and they have three children, William J., Herbert T. and Ethel T. John T., the second son, who is a capitalist and real estate dealer of Monaca, married Ida M. McDonald, and has four children, Jean K., William G., Jr., Vera Mc., and Ida M. Hervey J., the youngest son, married Hester L. Potter, and has four children, James S., Harold A., Joseph E., and William G., Jr.

It is pleasing to be able to add in conclusion that this philanthropist, while laboring so much for others, succeeded also in laying up for himself a liberal share of this world's goods, and at his death was in affluent circumstances. Being a man of excellent business judgment and trained to estimate values, these qualifications were brought to bear in real estate and other transactions in such a way as to yield large pecuniary profits. The residence in which Dr. Taylor's family lives is regarded as the finest at Beaver, and within its portals are all the evidences of refinement which befit such a man and such a family. His fondness for reading and study is proved by the large and well selected library which ornaments the home, and his desire to induce others to love books is shown by the fact that at various times he gave away over one thousand volumes of choice literature.

During the last two or three years Dr. Taylor was in feeble health but his energy and vitality continued unabated until within a few months of his demise. He realized the passing away was near, and he gradually faded from earth and was ushered in the brighter home above on Sabbath evening, September 6, 1903. His masterful career extended over nearly eighty-four years of life, and his death was the sign of full fruition and culmination of earthly endeavors.

In the language of a few lines, written by an elder brother, on the death of their mother, we quote :

“My husband has gone to the land of the blest,
On earth we will see him no more,
In the mansions of love, his soul is at rest,
His sorrows and sufferings are o'er.”

The following is extracted from the *Beaver Times*:

The Rev. Dr. William G. Taylor, aged eighty-four years, died at his home in Third street, Beaver, at 10:50 p. m., Sunday. He had been declining in health for a long time and his death was not unexpected.

Dr. Taylor, during his life, did as much to advance education, elevate the morals and give prosperity to the people under his charge as any man in western Pennsylvania. His intellectual faculties were unusually clear, forcible and powerful, rendering him a superb organizer. He was a natural theologian, minister and teacher. He was a keen judge of human nature and could lay plans and think for others, attending to a great variety of affairs at the same time with rapidity and ease, apparently without the least confusion.

The following from the *Beaver Daily Star*:

Most solemn and impressive, but withal beautiful, funeral services were held over the remains of Rev. Dr. William G. Taylor at his late home, Third street, Beaver, yesterday afternoon. A representative gathering composed largely of ministers and other professional men with a goodly proportion of women, paid their last respects to the deceased divine. A comparatively large delegation of ministers from the Pittsburg presbytery, who had been associated with Dr. Taylor, were present, and either took some part in the services or acted as honorary pallbearers.

Rev. Anderson made the opening address, which was full of consolation from the Scriptures and timely admonition, concluding with a loving and eloquent tribute to the memory of Dr. Taylor as a friend, father, counselor, helper and patron.

Rev. W. G. Chalfant followed with a sympathetic address, setting forth, first, Dr. Taylor's public work and finally his personal characteristics. A kind, loving, serene soul, strong in faith, were the traits dwelt upon. Rev. S. A. Hunter concluded the addresses with some well chosen remarks.

JAMES KENNEDY IRWIN, M. D.

Dr. James Kennedy Irwin, who is well known in Pittsburg as a physician and specialist on diseases of the eye, belongs to one of the very oldest families in this part of the state. It was founded here in the year 1732, the date of George Washington's birth and twenty-four years before that gallant young officer accompanied the ill-fated Braddock expedition toward Fort Du Quesne, which was then the point of vantage in this part of the country and did not receive its name of Pittsburg for more than thirty years. For thirty years after this pioneer Irwin settled there his home was in the center of the mighty conflict between France and England which only ended with the absolute supremacy of the English rule from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. It was also more than forty years before the Declaration of Independence was signed and the revolution begun which was to make this same soil free forever and a part of a sovereign state. .

With this historical setting in mind, the reader can better appreciate the extreme antiquity (from an American standpoint) of the Irwin family's residence in Allegheny county. The pioneer who thus located the family seat over one hundred and fifty years ago was Joseph Irwin, the great-grandfather of Dr. Irwin. He was born in the south of Ireland in 1710, and in 1732 came to America and took up a tract of land



J. Kennedy, Amherst Mass.



D. H. Davis

in what is now Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. After obtaining his patents he gave this tract the name of Wormwood Farm, on which he followed the vocation of farmer until his death, which occurred in 1790. There his son James Irwin, who was born in 1747, grew to manhood, married Miss Margaret Whittaker, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and one of the children born of this union was James Harvey Irwin.

James Harvey Irwin, who was, in his day, one of the representative business men of Allegheny county, was born in Mifflin township, September 16, 1825. Wealth was not conferred upon him when he came into the world, but with a determined will he chose to overcome the obstacles that came in his way, and in order to attain the goal of success, of which he estimated the cost so well, he equipped himself for the battle with honesty, frugality and industry. Beginning life as a clerk at two dollars a week, he thus formed the stepping stone to a successful career, and amassed a handsome competence, not in the field of speculation or chance but by hard work and unremitting toil. After his marriage in 1860 he located at East Bethlehem, Washington county, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Pittsburg in 1870. He began dealing in real estate and investing in various enterprises, in which, owing to his business judgment, he was usually successful. He continued in this business all his life, and from the very nature of the occupation formed many acquaintances, the large majority of whom became his steadfast friends.

Mr. Irwin was a most congenial and upright man, had a sincere and lasting confidence in those that he could see were making a strong effort to succeed, and this class he was willing to aid and assist at all times and on all occasions. In the great volume of business which he transacted with the rich and poor he was rarely mistaken in his judgment as to their being worthy of his confidence. He was suspicious of

none, and his presumption was that every man was honest until the contrary was proved. Shrewd in his transactions, it would have been difficult to take an undue advantage of him in a business matter, and, being methodic and deliberate, he took time to consider well any and all his acts; notwithstanding, he suffered losses, but was never known once to complain.

An intimate friend said of him, "I have known Mr. Irwin since 1880, and regarded him as a model and upright citizen, well balanced, possessing a strong memory, and was a shrewd business man in the strictest sense of the word. Social and congenial to his friends, unselfish to a fault, he always had a desire to help those who would help themselves. To my knowledge many individuals are indebted to him for favors in an opportune time that brought prosperity. He also possessed remarkable courage, was able to decide quickly, and I never knew him to err in his judgment. He lived not alone for himself but for others, and died, as he lived, an honest man."

Mr. Irwin was in life a simple, plain and unostentatious man, loyal and faithful to his friends, and a lover of his home and family. On June 10, 1860, he was married to Miss Eliza West, the daughter of Mathew and Mary West, who were among the early settlers of the county. To this marriage were born three children: James Kennedy; Ettie M.; and Dessie, who is now the wife of R. L. Thompson, of Ben Avon, Pennsylvania. Politically Mr. Irwin was a Whig in his earlier years. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its staunchest adherents, and remained so until 1872, when he voted for Tilden, and from that time till his death was a supporter of Democratic principles. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and died firm in that faith, February 9, 1901. His widow is still living, and is a resident of Ben Avon, a beautiful suburb of Pittsburg.

J. Kennedy Irwin, M. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1862, but shortly afterward removed to Allegheny county and has since resided there. He attended the common schools of Allegheny county, and later St. Vincent College at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the classical course in 1882, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the Illinois State Pharmaceutical College, and was graduated in pharmacy in 1884, after which he attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1888 with the degree of M. D. For the following four years he practiced in Philadelphia with Professor L. Webster Fox, a prominent lecturer on ophthalmology, and at the end of that time came to Pittsburg, where he has taken an eminent position among the leading physicians of the city. His residence is at Ben Avon, and his office in the Smith building, and he devotes the major portion of his time to diseases of the eye. Dr. Irwin is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Alumni of Jefferson Medical College, and is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company and chief medical director of the Order of Unity.

June 10, 1891, Dr. Irwin was married to Margaret, daughter of Richard M. and Pauline (Miller) Webb, her father having been a prominent leather manufacturer of Jersey City, New Jersey. They had two children, James H., Jr., and Richard Webb Irwin. Mrs. Irwin died on July 4, 1896, and is sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.



JOHN S. LAMBIE.

In the genealogical record as well as the personal career of this distinguished member of the Pittsburg bar there are many salient

points of interest which challenge the attention of the biographist and the student, and it is a privilege to offer in this work even an epitome of the records.

John Sioussa Lambie, who is of pure Scotch and French extraction, is a native of the city of Pittsburg, where he has attained so notable prestige as a citizen and as a member of the legal profession, which he has honored and dignified by his services. He was born on the 1st of November, 1843, being the son of William and Aimee (Sioussa) Lambie, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of the city of Washington, their marriage being solemnized in the national capital on the 24th of March, 1840. William Lambie was reared and educated in Scotland, where he learned the trade of stone-cutting. He emigrated to America in 1830, locating in Pittsburg, where he was engaged in the stone and marble business until his death, which occurred in 1858. He became one of the leading contractors in his line, and was known as a man of ability and sterling character. In politics he was an old-line Whig and in religion was identified with the Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterian church, which had its origin in Scotland, as is a matter of historical record. His wife still survives, maintaining her home in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and having attained the venerable age of more than fourscore years. Of her eight sons and three daughters, five of the former and one of the latter are still living.

In the paternal line the ancestry is traced back to the stanchest and most loyal of Scottish stock, and it is a matter of record that when Mary Queen of Scots came from France to England she took refuge in the home of Andrew Lambie, from whom John S. Lambie is directly descended. His grandfather in the maternal line was Jean Pierre Sioussa, who was born in France, where he was educated for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. He, however, withdrew from

ecclesiastical study and enlisted in the French navy, in which he took an active part in the memorable battle of the Nile, under Napoleon, who at that time effected the subjugation of Egypt. Monsieur Sioussa eventually came to America, landing in New York city, where he received his discharge from the French navy, and thence he proceeded to the city of Washington, where he was engaged as gardener at the executive mansion, under President Madison. When, during the war of 1812, the British effected the capture of the federal capital, President Madison and his family had taken refuge in the town of Bladensburg, Maryland, leaving Mr. Sioussa in charge of the White House, and when the British troops entered the city and practically effected the destruction of the executive mansion Sioussa succeeded in rescuing the only piece of furniture saved from the White House, the same being the painting of Washington, executed by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Lambie now has in his possession the letter written by President Madison thanking Mr. Sioussa for his successful effort in saving this valuable production. The president also gave Mr. Sioussa and his two sons positions in the Bank of the United States, where they continued to serve until the bank was abolished, under General Jackson as president, when they found positions in the Bank of the Metropolis, with which they continued to be connected until the close of their lives. Jean Pierre Sioussa died in the year 1854, and his sons survived him several years.

John S. Lambie secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, being graduated in the Central high school as a member of the class of 1862. He then began reading law under effective direction, his preceptor being Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburg, and he was thus engaged in his technical work of preparation for the legal profession until 1865. In the meantime, as a mem-

ber of the Pennsylvania militia, Mr. Lambie responded to the call of Governor Curtin, in 1862, and went to the front with the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel J. B. Clark, arriving at the seat of war just after the battle of Antietam and remaining several months on guard duty. In 1864 Mr. Lambie enlisted a second time, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under his old colonel, J. B. Clark, and he was thereafter in service for a period of four months, at the expiration of which the war closed and he received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Lambie returned to Pittsburg and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1865. He became associated in the active practice of his profession with A. M. Brown, a nephew of his former preceptor, Judge Marshall, and this alliance continued for the long period of thirty-six years, within which the firm built up a large and important business, retaining a representative clientage and attaining a commanding position at the bar of this section of the state. Mr. Lambie still continues in active practice, and his position as a lawyer and a citizen is so unequivocal and so advanced as to render supererogatory any further statement in this connection. He has ever been a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, but he has felt that his profession offered at all times the fullest scope for his efforts and undivided attention, and has been signally free from political ambition of a personal nature. His interest in all that conserves the prosperity and advancement of his home city has ever been of insistent order, and his is the distinction of having served for twenty-six consecutive years as a member of the city council, and he has now served three terms as president of that body. He has been a delegate

to the various conventions of his party, and has been an able exponent of Republican principles and policies. He is one of the leading members of the Eighth United Presbyterian church, of Pittsburg, of which he has been an officer for thirty-three years, while for seven years he served as superintendent of its Sunday-school. Fraternally he is identified with Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander.

In 1865 Mr. Lambie was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Cunningham, a daughter of John Cunningham. She died in 1869, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Dr. Edward Wiggins, of Philadelphia. On the 21st of July, 1870, Mr. Lambie was married to Miss Anna Robertson. She was born in the city of Pittsburg, being the daughter of Thomas Robertson, one of the prominent citizens of the place. Of this second union have been born three sons and four daughters, namely: Jeannette, Aimee, Annie (deceased), Marguerite, Charles, John and Thomas.

In conclusion we enter the following appreciative characterization of Mr. Lambie, the same having been given by Mr. E. S. Morrow, assistant comptroller of the city of Pittsburg: "I have known Mr. Lambie for over forty years and know him to be a man of exceedingly correct habits of life, in all its relations, having none of the vices, great or small. He was the originator of the children's day, or flower day, in the public schools, involving the custom, which has been for many years observed in Pittsburg, of having each child bring a plant or flowers with which to decorate the graves of the soldiers on Memorial Day. He is also noted for carrying out his views and as being unyielding and uncompromising in his course when his conscience renders approval, and he never swerves from what he considers just and fair."

GEORGE C. HETZEL.

George C. Hetzel, the founder and present head of the extensive manufacturing corporation, the George C. Hetzel Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania, is familiarly known in all parts of the United States in connection with the manufacture of worsteds and woolen goods for men's wear. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1858, the eldest son of John G. and Caroline Hetzel. His father was born in 1830, in Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was reared and acquired a common school education. Upon attaining young manhood he came to this country and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life. Politically he was a firm adherent of the Democratic party, and in his religious views was a loyal supporter of the tenets of the Lutheran church. In 1856 he married Miss Caroline Naegele, a native of Germany, and four sons and two daughters were born to them. Mr. Hetzel's death occurred in the forty-sixth year of his age.

George C. Hetzel attended the public schools of Philadelphia, where he obtained a good practical education. Upon reaching the age of sixteen years he left school in order to accept a clerkship in the office of the United States Plate Glass Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and he remained an employe of that corporation for five years. In 1879 he entered into partnership with B. W. Greer, in his present manufacturing business under the style of B. W. Greer & Hetzel, and the plant, which consisted of thirty-two Bridesburg looms, on which ginghams and shirting cheviots were woven, was located at Sixteenth and Reed streets, Philadelphia. Their business increased so rapidly that in 1881 it was found necessary to increase their facilities, so they removed to Eighth street and Washington avenue, and added extra looms and began

the manufacture of the finest shirtings and madras cloth at that time made in this country. This branch of the business proving very remunerative, it was again found necessary to increase the size of their plant, and in 1883 they removed their machinery to the new mill just then completed by William Arrott at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, purchased more machinery, making in all one hundred and thirty-two looms. After a varied experience in producing all kinds of cotton goods the business was gradually changed to the manufacture of men's wear, worsteds and woolens. In order to manufacture these articles they had to dispose of their old machinery, and purchase Knowles' fancy looms, to which were added the necessary finishing and dyeing machinery.

In 1888 Mr. Hetzel purchased his partner's share of the business, and shortly afterward admitted Job Smith and George W. Atherholt into partnership under the firm name of George C. Hetzel & Company. Both the new partners had been employes of the old firm, and under the new arrangement Mr. Smith superintended the works and Mr. Atherholt acted in the capacity of bookkeeper. In 1890 Charles G. Hetzel and, a few years later, William E. Hetzel, were admitted to the firm. In 1890 the firm removed their plant to the new mills erected for them at the corner of Front and Broomall streets, in the city of Chester, where they occupy an entire square. The main building, which is three stories high, fifty by one hundred and ninety-two feet, contains the warp-dressing, designing, winding, spooling and finishing departments, the offices and packing rooms; they have also dye houses one hundred and thirty-two by fifty-three feet and sixty-four by fifty-three feet; boiler and engine houses, fifty-four by sixty feet; machine shop, seventeen by seventeen feet; dryer house, sixteen by sixty-two feet; a drug house, eighteen by thirty-six feet, and a one-story weave shed, one

hundred and eighty-six by one hundred and eight feet in dimensions, with a glass roof. These buildings are built of brick, furnished throughout with automatic sprinklers, electric lighting, water filters and supplied with all the requisite modern improvements. The power for running the machinery is supplied by a two hundred and fifty horsepower Green automatic cut-off engine and four one hundred horsepower horizontal boilers and one two hundred and fifty horsepower upright boiler. The goods manufactured by the present firm in 1879 aggregated twenty thousand dollars in value, but under their efficient management and their upright and conscientious business dealings, the yearly product of their mills has steadily increased until it now amounts to over one million dollars annually. The mills are in constant operation, and give employment to between three and four hundred people in the manufacture of fancy worsted men's suitings and trouserings and women's suitings and cloakings. In February, 1901, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania as the "George C. Hetzel Company."

In addition to this extensive manufacturing business, Mr. Hetzel is also actively interested in many other enterprises both in this city and elsewhere. He is a director of the Chester National Bank. He was one of the incorporators and served as director in the Philadelphia Bourse, and he is a member of the Union League Club and the Art Club of Philadelphia. In his politics he is a staunch adherent of the policy of the Republican party, and in his religion he adheres to the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, being a member of the board of trustees of the church of that denomination in Ridley Park, where he has made his home for many years. He is a member of the council of the borough of Ridley Park and was chief burgess for three years ending March 1, 1903.

BYRON W. KING, A. M., PH. D.

Byron Wesley King possesses talent which has placed his name high among the leading elocutionists of the east, and he has won fame as a teacher, lecturer and entertainer throughout all the states of the union. His ability as an elocutionist is remarkable, since he has conquered by personal effort alone an early defect in speech which would have debarred an ordinary man from public life, and to-day he directs in person an educational institution which gives instruction annually to more than one thousand pupils.

Professor King was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of David J. King, a resident of Greensburg, this state, and who is a representative of that class of highly respected citizens who owe their honorable standing in society and remarkable success in business to their own unaided efforts. David J. King was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1820, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Neff) King. His paternal grandfather was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and reared a large family, but after the birth of his son John he removed to Somerset county, this state. John King, the father of David J. King, was a farmer by occupation, was a Whig in his political views and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For his wife he chose Elizabeth Neff, the daughter of Nicholas Neff, who was of German descent and was a farmer of Somerset county. To this marriage were born two sons and one daughter.

David J. King attended the subscription schools of Somerset county until he was fifteen years of age, and at that early age entered upon his business career, with the humble ambition of winning honorable success and a comfortable home. His capital at that time con-

sisted principally of two strong arms, a willingness to work and a firm determination to succeed, and, although he was forced to encounter many obstacles in his path to success, he was never disheartened in his hard struggle for a competence. Working as a farm laborer until 1839, he then removed to Westmoreland county, where for fifteen years he farmed on rented land, on the expiration of which period he was able to purchase a desirable property of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Hempfield township. By devoting his entire time and energies to this property he succeeded in making it one of the best improved and most valuable farms in that section of the county. In 1888 he removed to Greensburg, where he has ever since made his home.

In 1848 Mr. King was united in marriage to Mary Ann Simpson, a daughter of William Simpson, who resided near Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with twelve children, the following named of whom are still living: Rebecca, the wife of David Music, of Adamsburg, Pennsylvania; David B., who is a graduate of Lafayette College, where he was afterward professor of Latin for some years, and is now a prominent member of the New York city bar and a very successful lawyer; Fannie, the wife of Joseph W. Stoner; Theodore, of Richland county, Ohio; Theophilus, a resident of Alpsville, Pennsylvania; Byron W.; Frank A., of Greensburg, Pennsylvania; Maryetta King; and John H., a resident of Paintersville. David J. King has been identified with the Democratic party since 1863, and has held the township offices of tax collector, assessor and school director, in all of which his executive ability, sound judgment and intelligent action made him successful and popular. For many years he was a deacon in the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, and since his removal to Greensburg has been a member of that denomination at that place. He is one who has ever had the courage to act upon his honest convictions,

and although he is deliberate in forming conclusions he is firm in their defense.

Professor Byron King acquired his primary education in the public schools of his native locality, and at the age of thirteen years entered Mount Pleasant College, where he was graduated in 1877, receiving the honors of his class. During his boyhood he was so badly troubled with an impediment in his speech that it was impossible for him to recite, and he was then obliged to write his lessons, but by making a special study of the causes and remedies for stammering he succeeded in effecting a wonderful cure in his own case, while as a teacher he has won pronounced success in curing vocal defects. Some years prior to his graduation Mr. King began teaching in Mount Pleasant College, and after receiving his diploma he was made professor of mathematics in Jefferson College, while subsequently he became a teacher of elocution in Washington College and for one year professor of Latin and Greek in Mount Pleasant Academy. The following four years he spent in travel, after which he taught in sixty different schools in the central states. As an instructor he possesses marked ability and has held a number of important positions, having been professor of Latin and Greek in the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute, professor of higher mathematics and elocution in the Jefferson academy; and a professor in Washington and Waynesburg colleges, Wooster University, St. Joseph's Academy and Curry Institute; was a special teacher of elocution and Delsarte philosophy in Rogersville Seminary, Marysville College and the University of Tennessee; was special lecturer at Martyn College of Oratory, at Washington, D. C.; and was instructor at Bay View Chautauqua. Mr. King received training in elocution under private teachers in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and in 1883 he opened the King's School of Oratory in Pittsburg, which is

now the largest of its kind in the United States. The studies in this institution are often prolonged over three years, and in the outset they embrace Shakespeare, physiology, hygiene, English literature, literary analysis and the philosophy of expression, and at the present time the graduates of King's School are occupying prominent places in the pulpit, at the bar, on the lecture platform, the lyceum stage, and are among the most successful of actors. Professor King is president of the faculty and is a teacher of Latin, Greek, voice culture, theory of speech and Shakespeare, dramatic work and Delsarte philosophy.

On the 29th of November, 1883, Professor King was united in marriage to Inez E., daughter of Chester A. and Olive Todd, of Chautauqua county, New York, and they have three children, Olive May, Beatrice and Byron, Jr. Mrs. King has won fame and popularity as a reader and has proved to her husband an able co-worker, acting as instructor in special departments of elocutionary work, teacher of stage action and dramatic selections for ladies, and a teacher of esthetic physical culture, Delsarte gymnastics, poses, attitudes and movement. She is a lady of unusual culture and refinement, and is proving a valuable assistant to her husband in his life work.

Professor King is in constant demand as an elocutionist, and wherever he appears he carries his audience by storm. As a writer he is also widely known, and among other works he is the author of "Practice of Speech and Successful Selections," a treatise on voice action and general elocution, which has been introduced into three hundred or more colleges, academies and high schools and is used by many of the most noted teachers of elocution in America. It is designed for self-instruction, but is equally available as a text-book. It is one of the most practical works of the kind published, and is recommended by Franklin K. Surgent, director of the Conservatory of Dra-

matic Art in New York city; Dion Boucicault, late of the Lyceum Theater School, and many others of note. Professor King is a broad-minded, progressive man and public-spirited citizen, and in all life's relations is found true to the duties of professional and social life which the day may bring forth.

W. HORACE ROSE.

The data relative to Mr. Rose's ancestry was lost by the destruction of his papers in the Johnstown Flood in 1889, and the statement here given by him is one from memory, unverified by any official or semi-official paper:

"On my paternal side I am of the seventh generation of Americans. The first of my family came from England and settled in Virginia. There were four brothers who crossed the ocean at the same time and subsequently divided off and formed four branches of the Rose family: one of which located in George; one in the Western Reserve following the Revolution; one in Maryland; and the other, the line from which I come, at an early date removed from Virginia to Maryland, thence into what was then Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and located along the region of the Bloody Run. What part my ancestors took in the American Revolution I am unable to state. My great-grandfather, Allen Rose, was a member of the first grand jury in the county of Bedford. My grandfather, William Rose, resided in the vicinity of Bloody Run until the close of the eighteenth century. My father, Allen Rose, was born in Bedford county and served in Harrison's campaign in the northwest as a private soldier. Upon his return he located in Somerset county, where he married my mother, Elizabeth Fream. In 1828 he moved to Cambria county and located at Johnstown, where he resided

until the date of his death in 1851. He was a builder and contractor by occupation.

"On my maternal side I am of Scotch-Irish descent. My great-grandmother was a Boyd, was taken captive by the Indians at Bloody Run and released seven years afterwards by General Boquet's forces; she married Robert Smiley, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived in Lancaster or Bedford county. Her daughter, Agnes Smiley, married Moses Fream, whose father, William, came to America from Ireland at an early date, before the Revolutionary struggle. He married Phebe Merrill in Jersey and afterwards settled in Maryland, where my grandfather was born. My mother was a daughter of Moses and Agnes Fream and was a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania.

"My ancestors on both sides were mechanics or farmers, none of whom (in America) had the advantage of an academic education. It was a tradition in the family on both sides that none were illiterate, none criminal, none wealthy, but all thrifty.

"So far as I can ascertain, I am the first of my line, on either side, who followed a professional occupation."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W. J. KRAMER.

I, William John Kramer, was born in 1840, January 2nd, in Germany, near Bremen. My father, Frederick W. Kramer, a native of Germany, was born in 1806, and my mother, also a native of Germany, was born in 1810. Her maiden name was Sophia Wilimina Wittie. Mother died in 1895.

My father, who died in 1869, was a wagonmaker, and followed that trade most of his life. His leading characteristic in this line was to make a first-class job at all times, and deal honestly with all men. In a



W. J. Kramer

political sense he was a Republican, and his hobby was the free press and free speech. One of the reasons for his leaving Germany was the tyranny of the petty kings at that time, both military and otherwise. A man was used more like a dog, by the nobility and officials, than like a man. His very nature rebelled at such treatment, so he sold his home, and with his wife and six boys set sail in a sailing vessel from Bremerhafen in 1845, and after a voyage of two months arrived in New York. After staying there some time he went to Philadelphia and from there to Pittsburg, where he worked for some time, until Peter Graff hired him to go to Butler county, Pennsylvania, to make and repair wagons for an iron furnace, which he owned at that time.

It was there that I received my training as a wagonmaker. As we had only about three months of school a year my schooling was very limited. Altogether it did not exceed more than three years. As our family consisted of ten boys we were obliged to go to work as soon as we were able to help earn a living. I commenced to work for my father before I was twelve years old, when my older brother and I took one end of the cross-cut saw and my father took the other, to get out wagon stock. In those days there were no sawmills in our section, and we had to saw and cut all our wagon stock from the tree. In that way I received a first-class schooling in the knowledge of wagon timber.

The first work I can ever remember of doing away from home was helping to make hay for the firm who owned the iron furnace. For this I received twenty-five cents per day, and boarded at home.

At that time money was very scarce, and father got very little, probably not over twenty-five dollars a year in cash. The rest of his wages he took out in provisions at the company's store.

When we boys went to a Fourth of July celebration we received twenty-five cents each for spending money, and then would walk from

five to ten miles, as the case might be, to get there. This taught us a lesson in economy that few boys get to-day.

My first work was on the farm, and then came taking wagon timber, chopping cord wood for charcoal, road-making, clearing up farms, working the furnace, mining ore and coal, and a number of other things too numerous to mention. I had learned the wagon trade before I was twenty-one years old.

In 1861, after helping my father to put up the crops, I came to Oil City, or to where Oil City now stands, to look for work. Not being able to secure a position of any kind, my chums advised me to start a repair shop. In October, 1861, I went back home, gathered up the few tools my father let me have, borrowed ten dollars from my brother, and, with this and another dollar which I had left, started in business by building a small shop 16x20 feet, one story high.

Now that the shop was built I had no stock to work with, as there was no wagon stock in this part of the country, and no railroads on which to have any shipped in. I went to Butler county and gathered up some there, and had it hauled to Oil City with teams. So you see I began business under very trying circumstances.

My first new wagon, made in 1862, was the first new one ever built in Oil City, and was sold to John Coast, now of Olean, New York.

I continued to repair wagons and occasionally built a new one to fill in the time, Mr. D. L. Trax doing smithing, until in 1880 he and I combined our capital and formed a co-partnership, bought some machinery and commenced building wagons on a more extensive scale. We worked on for ten years, until our business outgrew our plant, and we took in Mr. Daniel Geottle, as a partner, moved our shops to the West End borough, where we are still doing business.

In 1857 I united with the Methodist Episcopal church in Butler

county, and in 1861 brought my letter to the Methodist Episcopal church in Oil City, of which T. R. Thoburn is now pastor.

I have traveled considerably—from the Great Lakes down to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Mexico to Canada.

At present I am president of the Kramer Wagon Company, and am manufacturing tables in company with my son, in Oil City, and am also a stockholder in the Rock Creek Lumber & Mining Company, of Tennessee.

On September 1, 1863, I married Sarah Ann Fair, daughter of Isaac Fair, a farmer of German descent, wagonmaker, and manufacturer of lumber. She was born in 1838, and was the mother of thirteen children, four boys and nine girls, two of which died when very young. The other eleven children are all living at the present time. My wife died on July 31, 1902, of heart trouble. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a good faithful wife and mother. In justice to her I must say that my success in business was due to her fully as much as to myself.

J. WEIDMAN MURRAY.

Speaking of the above named gentleman, who now holds a prominent position in the iron world of Pittsburg, one of his intimate business associates describes him as a "hail fellow well met," and a man of marked executive ability, whose word is as good as his bond. Such high praise from one who knows him well naturally excites curiosity to know something more concerning the object of such eulogy, and it is for the purpose of gratifying this desire that this brief biography has been compiled.

Search for the family genealogy takes us to Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where we find the parents settled in the early part of the nineteenth century. Captain William W. Murray, who was of Scotch-Irish stock, was known as a man of excellent business qualifications, and for many years was manager of the Union Forge Company at Union Forge, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, in politics was known as an "old-school Democrat," and when he passed away, at the age of sixty-five years, many people assembled around his bier and mourned him sincerely, both as a man and a citizen. In early manhood he had married Wilhelmina Bickel, a lady of German parentage, by whom he had twelve children, but the only survivors are: Mrs. E. P. Ewing, of Lincoln, Nebraska; William Murray, of Champaign, Illinois; L. W. Murray, of Connecticut, Ohio; and the Pittsburg man of business who is mentioned in the initial sentences of these memoirs.

J. Weidman Murray, oldest of his father's living children, was born at Union Forge (now Lickdale), Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1853, and remained at home until about his eighteenth year. Meantime he had pursued his education in the public and private schools of the county, and when eighteen years old was graduated in the high school in Lebanon. Immediately thereafter he went to learn the trade of machinist with P. L. Weimer and Brothers at Lebanon, and remained in the employment of this firm for ten years following. Quitting this establishment temporarily, he was engaged with the Pennsylvania Steel Company as assistant mechanical engineer for two and a half years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Weimer Brothers and remained with them an additional three years. His next move took him from his native state to the iron region of Birmingham, Alabama, where he was employed by the Tennessee Coal

Mining & Railroad Company as mechanical engineer of the company and superintendent of their Linn Iron Works Department. After remaining with this southern company nearly eight years Mr. Murray took control as manager of the E. P. Allis Company, now known as the Allis-Chalmers Company, at Pittsburg, and has since retained that responsible position.

On the 30th of December, 1880, Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Miss Alice, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Carmany, of Lebanon, and they have two children: Leigh Carmany and Catherine Jeannette. Fraternaly Mr. Murray's connections are confined to Masonry, in which he is a Knight Templar and has reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His social rank is indicated by his membership in the Duquesne Club, the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the city and celebrated throughout the country on account of the distinction of many who have enjoyed the privileges of its exclusive circles. The rolls of the Duquesne include such men as Attorney General Knox, Andrew Carnegie and scores of others whose names are household words in the United States. Personally Mr. Murray is a man of robust physique, of affable manners and genial address, and much addicted to outdoor sports, among which baseball is his particular hobby.

JOSEPH HARTMAN.

Henry Ward Beecher once spoke the following words: "You cannot succeed in life by spasmodic jerks. You cannot win confidence, nor earn friendship, nor gain influence, nor attain skill, nor reach position, by violent snatches."

Not by a single jump, nor by a single stroke of commercial bril-

liancy, did Joseph Hartman become a permanent factor in the business and financial circles of western Pennsylvania. The great development of the cities of western Pennsylvania, in the last quarter of a century, is due to the enterprise and progressiveness of such men as our subject; it is instructive as well as entertaining to chronicle the lives of those men who have done so much toward bringing about their present prosperity, and such a one we have in the subject of this sketch, who was born October 18, 1827, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

Philip Hartman, his paternal grandfather, was among the pioneers of Oakland township, Butler county. The date of his settlement is not exactly known, but was soon after the close of the American Revolution. At the time of the war he resided at or near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he enlisted and served under Colonel Ogle. His brother, Michael Hartman, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and soon after the war settled in Manor township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Kittanning.

On July 4, 1796, William Hartman, father of the gentleman whose name heads this biography, was born. He was undoubtedly one of the first, if not the first, male white child born in Butler county. He lived in Oakland township, Butler county, until he became a young man, when he went to Pittsburg, where he learned the trade of a blacksmith. Sometime after, he married Miss Mary Winters and removed to Armstrong county. A few years afterward the family removed to Pittsburg, where they remained a few years, and again returned to Armstrong county, where he engaged in farming and working at his trade until the year 1849, when they moved to Donegal township, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Hartman spent his boyhood days with his parents in Armstrong county, and in Pittsburg, where he acquired habits of industry

that have remained as leading traits of his character all through life. He received a common school education and private instruction from his parents. He commenced life for himself under very adverse circumstances. His first earnings were invested in a small tract of land in Donegal township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he settled with his father and mother, and where they resided until the time of their death. His mother died September 10, 1864, in the sixty-fourth year of her age, and his father died February 14, 1879, aged eighty-four years. In 1849 he enlisted with Captain Fink, a veteran of the Mexican war, in Company E; was mustered at Middlesex, Armstrong county, under Colonel Surwell, and served for three years in the state troops as a private soldier. During the late Civil war the subject of this biography was a strong advocate for the Union, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, one hundred and sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served nine months and was honorably discharged. Returning to Butler county, he settled on his farm, where he remained until 1891 when he moved to Butler, Pennsylvania, where he now resides. Mr. Hartman was regarded as one of the prominent and progressive agriculturalists of the county, and in every sense a successful business man. He always took a deep interest in matters of education, and was an active member of the school board of his township and served as its secretary almost continuously for thirty years. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1884 was elected to represent Butler county in the state legislature, serving in the sessions of 1885-86. He is a member of A. G. Reed Post, G. A. R., of Butler, Pennsylvania, and a warm friend of the old soldiers.

Mr. Hartman has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of John Black, of Donegal township, Butler county, whom he married in January, 1853. She died July 5, 1869, leaving a

family of five children, as follows: Mary E., Lizzie J., the wife of Patrick Gallagher; Anna L., the wife of Michael Leonard; Eva F.; and Joseph D. Mr. Hartman's second marriage took place in 1873, with Miss Mary McFadden, who died April 17, 1891.

In 1864, Mr. Hartman commenced operating in the old fields of Venango county, Pennsylvania. He subsequently transferred his operations to Butler and Armstrong counties, and has been successfully identified with oil producing for the past thirty-three years. He has operated extensively in the Millerstown, St. Joe and Jefferson Center fields, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, and in Allegheny county, New York, and in the great McDonald field in Washington county Pennsylvania; also in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and in Marion, Wetzel, Monongalia, Harrison and Ritchie counties, West Virginia and in Monroe county, Ohio. He is a stockholder in the Delmer Oil Company, of West Virginia. He is the largest stockholder in the Hartman Oil Company, whose main office is at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This company has drilled some hundred and twenty-five wells in the deep territory, in West Virginia, and has a large production. The company has large holdings in West Virginia.

Mr. Hartman is also the largest stockholder in the Richland Oil Company, whose wells and lands are located in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He has also producing wells at Callery Junction, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He is a stockholder in the United States Pipe Line Company, and also the Producers' Pipe Line Company.

At the time the movement was inaugurated to curtail production he earnestly supported Hon. T. W. Phillips in his plan to set aside two million barrels of oil for the protection of labor engaged in the petroleum industry, the net profits of which were one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars, which was divided among those thrown out of

employment. Mr. Hartman, in connection with other capitalists, purchased the Kelly mine in New Mexico. After running this mine about eight months he disposed of his interest at a satisfactory profit. He is also a stockholder in the Trade Dollar Mining and Milling Company, of Idaho. He is also a stockholder in the Golconda Gold Mining and Milling Company, of Cripple Creek, Colorado.

The Butler County National Bank was organized and commenced business August 18, 1890. On the 1st day of October, 1890, Mr. Hartman was elected president to succeed Mr. Taylor, a position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the patrons and stockholders of the bank. The success of this bank has been phenomenal, and it is now one of the strongest institutions in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hartman is a member of the Catholic church, and was reared in the religious faith of that denomination. The principal part of his early education he received from his mother, who was a very pious and good woman. Mr. Hartman takes a commendable interest in religious matters, and was active in the erection of the new church at Sugar Creek; and was one of the members of the building committee. He not only gave his children a good common school education, but all his daughters completed theirs in a convent, and his son received a college education. His home and farm that he left in 1891, when he moved to Butler, was one of the finest in the county, and in it he takes great pride and interest.

CHARLES A. KUNKEL.

The well known and efficient cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, Charles A. Kunkel, merits and holds a place among the representative citizens of Harrisburg, and the story of his life offers a typical example

of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent and singleness of purpose. He is a native son of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of June, 1847. He is a son of Samuel and Rachel (Bomberger) Kunkel. On the paternal side the remote ancestors came to this country from Germany, and Mr. Kunkel traces his genealogy to his grandfather, Christian Kunkel, who came to this city from York county, Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Charles A. Kunkel received his elementary education in the common schools of his native locality, which he attended until fifteen years of age, and subsequently became a student in the Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1865. Previous to that time, in 1862, he had begun his business career as a clerk in a general store in the city of his birth, receiving in compensation for his services a salary of fifty dollars a year, and there he remained for two years. Obtaining a knowledge of bookkeeping in the Quaker City, Mr. Kunkel then came to Harrisburg and accepted a clerkship in the Mechanics' Bank, of which Philip Dougherty was at that time president and Jacob C. Bomberger cashier. The latter died in 1897, and in his will bequeathed to his nephews, the Kunkel brothers, the Mechanics' Bank, a private banking institution of which he was the sole owner, and Mr. Kunkel was made its cashier, a position which he has ever since continued to fill. Through his excellent financial management this bank has weathered through the monetary crisis and has maintained the confidence of the people when many other similar institutions went to the wall. In his business relations he has been thoroughly upright and conscientious, gentlemanly, considerate and court-

eous in his personal and social contact, and with all mankind an honest man.

On the 13th of January, 1881, Mr. Kunkel was united in marriage to Eliza B. Waugh, and two children have graced their union, Beverly and Rachel B. After acquiring a rudimentary education the son entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1901, and in the following October he was called back to that institution to become an instructor in biology. He is now devoting his entire time to that profession. Mr. Kunkel gives his political support to the Republican party, but is in no sense a seeker for public honors or emoluments. He is an active member of the Zion Lutheran church, in which he has served as Sunday-school superintendent for over twenty-five years, while for five years, though not consecutively, he has served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is now serving as trustee of the Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, and both he and his brother contributed liberally to the erection of the nursery wing to the Orphan's Home at Loysville. He has been liberal in aiding and assisting all worthy and benevolent enterprises.

ALLEN P. PERLEY.

In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate important commercial interests. Allen P. Perley is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential business men of Williamsport, and his life has become an essential part of its history.

Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. As president of the West Branch National Bank and by his connection with other important enterprises, he to-day occupies a front rank in the business circles of Williamsport.

Mr. Perley was born in Oldtown, Penobscot county, Maine, on the 8th of March, 1845, and is a son of Daniel J. and Mary (Lovejoy) Perley, the former a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and the latter of Kennebec county, Maine. In the Pine Tree state the father practiced the profession of medicine for sixty years, and both he and his wife died in Penobscot county.

Allen P. Perley passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, and is indebted to the schools of that locality for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment and was similarly employed for several years. Coming to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1865, he accepted the position of bookkeeper at George Zimmer planing mills, and four years later purchased an interest in the firm, which he retained until 1873. Subsequently he was employed as bookkeeper by Daniel W. Smith, and in July, 1874, entered the service of Slonaker, Howard & Company in the same capacity. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Slonaker's interest and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Howard, Perley & Howard until January, 1887, when C. B. Howard retired from the firm and Mr. Perley and William Howard have since continued the business under the style of Howard & Perley. This firm ranks high among the lumber dealers of Williamsport. They have large interests in Clinton and Potter counties, Pennsylvania, and are

the owners of twelve miles of railroad in the lumber field. Mr. Perley has long been a director of the West Branch National Bank of Williamsport, and in November, 1898, was chosen president of that institution, which is the largest and strongest financial concern in the city. The safe, conservative policy which he has inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured for the bank a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude. The success of the institution is certainly due in large measure to him, and through it and his lumber business he has promoted the welfare of the city.

Mr. Perley has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Clara Lovejoy, a daughter of Albert Lovejoy, of Gardiner, Maine. Their marriage was celebrated September 1, 1869, and was blessed with five children who are still living, namely: Margaret Lovejoy, Harriett Scott, Fred A., Martha C. and Allen P., Jr. The wife and mother died in January, 1886, and in 1888 Mr. Perley wedded Mrs. Anne Stowell, a native of New York. They are prominent members of Christ's Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of vestryman, and he is also a member of Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. Politically he is a stanch Republican and served one term as a member of the city council. Mr. Perley stands high in the esteem of his business associates as a man possessing excellent business ability and sound judgment, being particularly successful in the management of large business enterprises. In manner he is courteous and considerate, and is a most respected, congenial and kind-hearted citizen, who is held in the highest regard by all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

WILLIAM L. HUNTER, M. D.

At an early epoch in the development and settlement of Pennsylvania the Hunter family was established within its borders. The great-grandfather of Dr. Hunter became one of the pioneer settlers of Unity township, Westmoreland county, and upon the farm which is now the old family homestead three successive generations of the family were born,—Samuel Hunter, the grandfather, James Hunter, the father, and the Doctor. Agricultural pursuits claimed the attention of the different members of the family through many years. James Hunter married Annise Lightcap, a lady of Scotch lineage, and the Hunters also came of Scotch ancestry. To James and Annise Hunter, on the 8th of February, 1844, in Unity township, Westmoreland county, was born a son, to whom they gave the name of William Lightcap.

At the usual age William Lightcap Hunter entered the public schools, and after attending the academy at Elder's Ridge a short time and while at school there, on the 3d of September, 1864, he was enrolled with the Sixth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve the United States one year or during the war. He was appointed regimental quartermaster, serving in that capacity until the close of the war, when he began preparation for the practice of medicine under the direction of Dr. James McConanghy, of Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. His preparatory work was further continued in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, which he entered at the age of twenty-four years, therein pursuing a course in chemistry and toxicology. Subsequently he became a student in Dr. Richardson's School of Pharmacy, in Philadelphia, and later matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being graduated in the latter institution with the class of 1868. In the same year Dr.



W. S. Hunter M.D.

Hunter entered upon his professional career, opening an office in the town of Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of a constantly growing practice. His business has increased not only in volume but importance, leaving him little leisure time for social pleasures. His skill and ability were soon recognized, and as the years have advanced he has also progressed in knowledge and efficiency, keeping in touch with the onward movement which is constantly being made in methods of medical and surgical practice. In addition he also holds the position of president of the First National Bank of Turtle Creek.

Dr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Huey McMasters, a daughter of John McMasters, who for many years was prominent as proprietor of a hotel in Pittsburg, and thus gained a wide acquaintance. The Doctor gives his political support to the Republican party, and he and his family are members of the United Presbyterian church. In matters of citizenship he is as progressive as he is in his practice, doing much to aid in measures for the general good and the substantial progress and upbuilding of his community. His circle of friends is extensive, owing to his genuine personal worth as well as to his prominence and success in his chosen line of work.



WESLEY WOLFE, M. D.

Among those who have attained distinctive prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of Allegheny, and whose success has come as the logical sequence of thorough technical information and skill, as reinforced by natural predilection and that sympathy and tact which are the inevitable concomitants of precedence in this noble profession, stands Dr. Wolfe, who is a man of scholarly attainments

and who has made deep and careful research into the two sciences to which he is devoting his life, being one of the prominent representatives of the Hahnemann or homeopathic school of medicine, whose methods and principles are becoming more highly appreciated and approved year after year, the system being beneficent in the application of remedial agents of such potency as to assist nature in restoring health without impairing the physical system by undue physiological reactions from the drugs administered.

Dr. Wolfe is a native son of the state of Pennsylvania, with whose annals the name has been identified for several generations, the original American progenitor having emigrated hither from Germany in the colonial epoch of our national history and having taken up his residence in the old Keystone state, whose advancement and gratifying prosperity have been fostered in large measure by representatives of the stanch old German stock.

Dr. Wolfe was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, this state, on the 16th of January, 1851, being the son of Noah C. and Mary (Patterson) Wolfe, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Wilmington, Delaware, and of Scotch-Irish lineage. Noah C. Wolfe was prominently identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth until within about a decade of his death, when he retired from active labors. He died in 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years, having been a man of spotless integrity and having ever held the respect and confidence of his fellow men. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but he never sought public office, the only preferment of the sort which he ever consented to assume being that of township supervisor. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a devoted member. She died on the 6th of June, 1902, aged eighty-five years.

Noah C. and Mary (Patterson) Wolfe became the parents of six children, namely: Sarah J., who is the wife of William R. Huston, of Homestead, Pennsylvania; Findley P., who is a leading attorney of Kittanning, this state; Perry F., who died in 1874, at the age of twenty-eight years; Joseph A., who died in infancy; Wesley; and Dorcas C., who maintains her home in Kittanning.

Dr. Wolfe was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Kittanning. He early manifested a predilection for the medical profession, and as soon as he could arrange his affairs in a satisfactory way began his work of technical preparation. In 1877 he secured as preceptor Dr. W. W. Smith, an able practitioner of Kittanning, and under his direction carried forward his reading for one year, at the expiration of which period he matriculated in the Homeopathic Hospital Medical College in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he completed the prescribed course under the most favorable auspices and was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had been a close and indefatigable student and had shown marked discrimination in his technical investigation and clinical work, so that he was well fortified for the practical duties of his profession when he left the well known institution which figures as his alma mater. He began the practice of his profession forthwith in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he succeeded in building up an excellent business. At the expiration of four years he removed from that place to the city of Pittsburg, and a year later established his residence and professional headquarters in Allegheny, his office being located at 24 North Diamond street, where he has ever since continued in active practice, having gained a high reputation for

skill and fidelity in his chosen profession and having a clientele of representative order.

He holds membership in the Allegheny County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Hahnemann Hospital College Society, composed of alumni of the college in which he was graduated. The Doctor is prominently identified with numerous fraternal organizations in his home city, and in each of these he enjoys marked popularity. He holds membership in Ionic Lodge No. 525, F. & A. M.; Allegheny Chapter No. 217, R. A. M.; and Pennsylvania Consistory Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Syria Temple, while the other organizations with which he is identified are as follows: Darling Council No. 888, Royal Arcanum; Guiding Star Conclave No. 273, Improved Order of Heptasophs; Triumph Circle No. 101, Protected Home Circle; Allegheny Lodge No. 946, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order; Allegheny Lodge No. 339, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Allegheny Lodge No. 16, Order of Americus; Iroquois Lodge No. 14, Order of Iroquois; and Golden Rod Council No. 56, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In his political proclivities Dr. Wolfe advocates the basic principles of the Democratic party, but he maintains a somewhat independent attitude in this line and is not constrained by strict partisan lines. He and his wife are honored members of the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 14th of June, 1899, Dr. Wolfe was united in marriage to Miss Ada Byron Swindell, a daughter of the late William Swindell, a well known citizen of Allegheny, and they have a pleasant home at 2236 Perrysville avenue. They have two children: William Edward, born May 22, 1900; and Harold Swindell, born September 8, 1903. The following appreciative estimate of the Doctor is given by Mr.

A. D. Armstrong, an old and trusted official of the city of Allegheny: "The Doctor's friends are legion, and I can speak for them when I say that he is a thorough gentleman and a man of strict integrity in all the relations of life; that he is kindhearted and liberal, and also that he is considered to be at the head of his profession."

JAMES McFADDEN CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter is a painstaking, conscientious attorney, who has devoted all his adult years to his profession. He gives close attention to duty and does his work thoroughly. His briefs and legal papers are models of brevity and force, and during his practice of twenty-nine years he has had a good and steadily growing clientage, much of his business involving complex and important questions of law and some of it large sums of money, as well as principles of vital consequence to thousands of people. To have administered such trusts with success and entire satisfaction to the parties concerned is ample proof of both business and legal ability. No apology, therefore, is necessary for giving such detail of his biography as may prove of interest to his friends and the general public.

Zimmerman, it seems, is the word used by the Swiss to denote what in English is understood by "carpenter," and a transference to American soil naturally brought about a change or rather a translation of surname; thus when Heinrick Zimmerman came over from Switzerland and bought land in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his name was written in the deed of purchase as plain Henry Carpenter, and by this patronymic all the descendants have since been known. An intermarriage between the Swiss element and the natives of the British Isles made that popular genealogical combination of Swiss and Scotch-Irish

which the Carpenters boast as the richest blood in their ancestral pedigree. The descendants of this original emigrant long retained a hold on their Pennsylvania patrimony, and to this day the Carpenters are found in that state, though some found lodgment in the new territories of the west during its formative period. Among the number who were born and bred in Pennsylvania and remained during life in the old home state was Jeremiah Murry Carpenter, who, by his marriage with Eleanor McFadden, became the father of the gentleman whose memoirs constitute the subject of this writing.

James McFadden Carpenter was born in Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1850, but was reared on a farm in Plum township, Allegheny county. His experience was that of thousands born without wealth, but he had a determination to succeed, a determination not belonging exclusively to poverty or wealth. As he grew up he was given the benefit of such advantages as are afforded by the public schools, and when sixteen years old was sent to an academy located at Murrysville. A year later he began teaching, and for four terms continued in that vocation, attending the academy at intervals. After leaving school he followed surveying and engineering, but meanwhile studied law in the office of Hopkins & Lazear, this dual occupation continuing from 1872 to 1874 inclusive. With this preparation he was admitted to the bar in October, 1874, and from that time on never ceased in his devotion to what one of the famous law writers calls "a jealous mistress." The principal part of Mr. Carpenter's legal career has been spent at Pittsburg, where he is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. While his practice has been generally in the civil courts, his specialty has been the law relating to real estate, oil and mining rights and mechanics' liens, in which he is a recognized

authority. He has conducted a number of important cases involving the construction of wills and settling titles to real estate.

A celebrated case, involving the rights of oil producers and coal operators, in which Mr. Carpenter was counsel, is worthy of more detailed mention. From time immemorial it had been the custom that when, in drilling for oil, a seam of coal belonging to third parties was reached the drilling must either cease or the lessees pay heavily for the privilege of continuing. Many suits had been brought and compromised to the disadvantage of the oil producers, but finally a case involving this knotty problem was brought against one of Mr. Carpenter's clients, and under his advice was fought to a finish. Mr. Carpenter succeeded in getting a decision establishing the right of lessees to drill through the coal of third parties, and it is estimated that this victory was worth untold sums to oil men, who had suffered great loss under the old rulings.

Another case worthy of special mention was one in which Mr. Carpenter succeeded in preventing the overthrow of Pittsburg's common school system, which is conducted under special legislation. A new scheme was proposed, and so far carried out that an act of assembly was passed, the effect of which was to put all schools under the control of a few politicians. To head off all opposition another act was passed, which was quite brief and repealed the special act. Good lawyers advised that even if the first act was unconstitutional the repealing act could not be attacked. Mr. Carpenter took a different view of the matter, and in the legal battle which followed succeeded in throwing out both acts as unconstitutional. This is probably the first time a mere repealing act was stricken down by the courts in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carpenter has had business with the supreme court every year since he was first admitted to practice. He is noted for brevity in the

presentation of his arguments, which are always to the point, and in this respect is regarded as exceptional—lawyers as a rule not being noted for brevity, which Shakespeare tells us is “the soul of wit.” The quality alluded to makes his services especially valuable before a body like the supreme court, which above all things abhors prolixity of statement and slovenliness in methods.

On the 24th of June, 1876, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of John L. L. and Rebecca H. Knox, who died July 2, 1899, after becoming the mother of four children: Alice L., Rebecca Knox (deceased), Bertha Eleanor and James McFadden, Jr. Mr. Carpenter, though a busy man, finds some time for the social side of life, and in the best circles of Pittsburg society is esteemed both as an entertaining and instructive companion.

